

OCTOBER 1969 / VOLUME 49 NUMBER

10

A UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
PUBLICATION



SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

CONTENTS

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Summary	1
<i>National Income and Product Tables</i>	8
Midyear Budget Review	12
Regional Income, Second Quarter 1969	14

ARTICLES

Homebuilding Activity in 1969	16
The International Investment Position of the United States in 1968	23

CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS

General	S1-S24
Industry	S24-S40

Subject Index (Inside Back Cover)



U.S. Department of Commerce

Maurice H. Stans / Secretary

Rocco C. Siciliano / Under Secretary

Office of Business Economics

George Jaszi / Director

Morris R. Goldman / Associate Director

Leo V. Barry, Jr. / Statistics Editor

Billy Jo Hurley / Graphics

STAFF CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

Business Review and Features:

Francis L. Hirt

Joseph C. Wakefield

Robert B. Bretzfelder

Articles:

Donald A. King

June S. Jenner

David T. Devlin

Frederick Cutler

Subscription prices, including weekly statistical supplements, are \$9 a year for domestic and \$12.75 for foreign mailing. Single issue \$1.00.

Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents and send to U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or to any U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office.

Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87101
U.S. Courthouse Ph. 843-2386.

Anchorage, Alaska 99501
306 Loussac-Sogn Bldg. 272-6531.

Atlanta, Ga. 30303
75 Foreyth St. NW. 526-6000.

Baltimore, Md. 21202
305 U.S. Customhouse 962-3560.

Birmingham, Ala. 35205
908 S. 20th St. Ph. 325-3327.

Boston, Mass. 02203
JFK Federal Bldg. 223-2312.

Buffalo, N.Y. 14203
117 Ellicott St. Ph. 842-3208.

Charleston, S.C. 29403
334 Meeting St.
Ph. 577-4171.

Charleston, W. Va. 25301
500 Quarrier St. Ph. 343-6181.

Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001
6022 U.S. Federal Bldg.
Ph. 634-5920.

Chicago, Ill. 60604
1486 New Federal Bldg.
Ph. 353-4400.

Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
550 Main St. Ph. 684-2944.

Cleveland, Ohio 44114
666 Euclid Ave.
Ph. 522-4750.

Dallas, Tex. 75202
1114 Commerce St. 749-3287.

Denver, Colo. 80202
16419 Fed. Bldg., 20th & Stout Sts.
Ph. 297-3246.

Des Moines, Iowa 50309
609 Federal Bldg.
Ph. 284-4222.

Detroit, Mich. 48226
445 Federal Bldg. Ph. 226-6088.

Greensboro, N.C. 27402
258 Federal Bldg.
Ph. 275-9111.

Hartford, Conn. 06103
450 Main St. Ph. 244-3530.

Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
286 Alexander Young Bldg.
Ph. 546-5977.

Houston, Tex. 77002
515 Rusk Ave. Ph. 226-4231.

Jacksonville, Fla. 32202
400 W. Bay St. Ph. 791-2796.

Kansas City, Mo. 64106
911 Walnut St. Ph. 374-3141.

Los Angeles, Calif. 90024
11000 Wilshire Blvd. 824-7591.

Memphis, Tenn. 38103
147 Jefferson Ave.
Ph. 534-3214.

Miami, Fla. 33130
25 West Flagler St. Ph. 350-5267.

Milwaukee, Wis. 53203
238 W. Wisconsin Ave.
Ph. 272-8600.

Minneapolis, Minn. 55401
306 Federal Bldg. Ph. 725-2133.

New Orleans, La. 70130
610 South St. Ph. 527-6546.

New York, N.Y. 10007
26 Federal Plaza Ph. 264-0634.

Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
1015 Chestnut St. Ph. 597-2850.

Phoenix, Ariz. 85025
230 N. First Ave. Ph. 261-3285.

Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222
1000 Liberty Ave. Ph. 644-2850.

Portland, Oreg. 97204
217 Old U.S. Courthouse Bldg.
Ph. 226-3361.

Reno, Nev. 89502
300 Booth St. Ph. 784-5203.

Richmond, Va. 23240
2105 Federal Bldg. Ph. 649-3611.

St. Louis, Mo. 63103
2511 Federal Bldg. 622-4243.

Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
125 South State St. Ph. 524-5116.

San Francisco, Calif. 94102
450 Golden Gate Ave.
Ph. 556-5864.

San Juan, Puerto Rico 00902
100 P.O. Bldg. Ph. 723-4640.

Savannah, Ga. 31402
235 U.S. Courthouse and P.O.
Bldg. Ph. 232-4321.

Seattle, Wash. 98104
8021 Federal Office Bldg.
Ph. 583-5615.

the BUSINESS SITUATION

The third quarter current dollar rise in GNP amounted to \$17½ billion. This exceeded the \$16 billion gains of the earlier quarters of the year mainly because it included the Government pay raise of over \$3 billion. Overall prices continued to rise sharply. Measured in constant dollars, real output rose 2 percent at an annual rate, the same as in the second quarter. Some monthly measures were indicating a tapering in the rate of expansion of economic activity as the quarter unfolded.

DURING the summer quarter the Nation's output of goods and services increased \$17½ billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of over \$942¼ billion. The third quarter advance in GNP exceeded the \$16 billion advances of the two preceding quarters mainly because of the Federal Government pay raise of approximately \$3 billion. The summer rise in GNP consisted of a somewhat slower expansion in final sales and, on the basis of preliminary data, an increase in inventory investment. It contained price and physical volume increases that were similar to those in the preceding quarter.

The composition of the third quarter output gain differed from those of the earlier quarters of this year. The expansion in final sales amounted to \$15 billion, but this may be reduced to about \$12 billion if the direct one-time effect of the Government pay raise is eliminated. So measured, the summer rise in final sales lagged considerably behind the gains of \$15¼ billion in the second quarter and \$20 billion in the first quarter. The rate of inventory accumulation (estimated on the basis

of 2 months of source data) accelerated by \$2½ billion after virtually no change in the spring and a decline of nearly \$4 billion in the opening quarter of this year. Since all of the increase in inventory accumulation was in durable goods (particularly at retail stores), the summer rise appears to be related to a leveling off in consumer durable goods spending—one of the major reasons for the slowdown in final sales. However, because consumer spending has behaved erratically over the past year, the economic significance of this slowdown should be assessed cautiously.

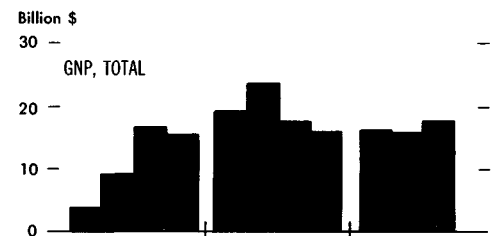
As in the preceding quarters of 1969, both physical volume and prices increased. Of the 7½-percent annual rate of increase in current dollar GNP, about 5½ percent reflected higher prices and 2 percent an increase in physical output. These were roughly the same changes as in the second quarter. The third quarter increase in prices was exaggerated by the Government pay raise; apart from this influence overall prices increased a little less than in the second quarter. Somewhat slower rates of increase in food, clothing, and service prices contributed to the improved price performance.

Employment and personal income up

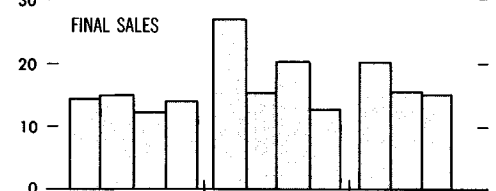
The summer advance in production was accompanied by some easing in the labor market. Reflecting a sharp increase in September, third quarter unemployment was 3.7 percent of the civilian labor force, up from 3.5 percent in the second, and 3.3 percent in the first quarter. Employment in nonfarm establishments recorded an average gain of 320,000, seasonally adjusted, from the second to third quarter. This was the smallest advance since the

CHART I

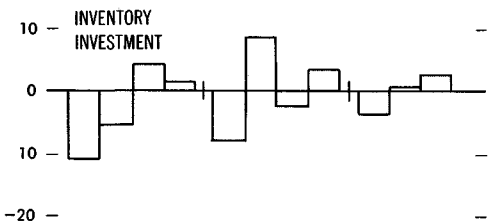
Third quarter GNP rose \$17½ billion



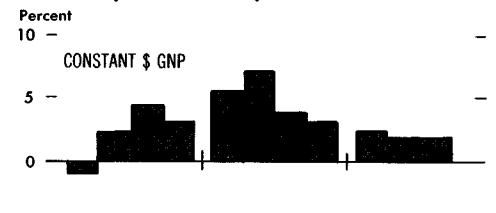
Final sales showed little change . . .



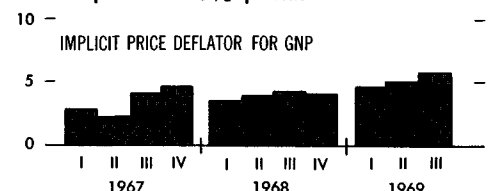
while inventory investment rose



Real output increased 2 percent . . .



while prices rose 5½ percent



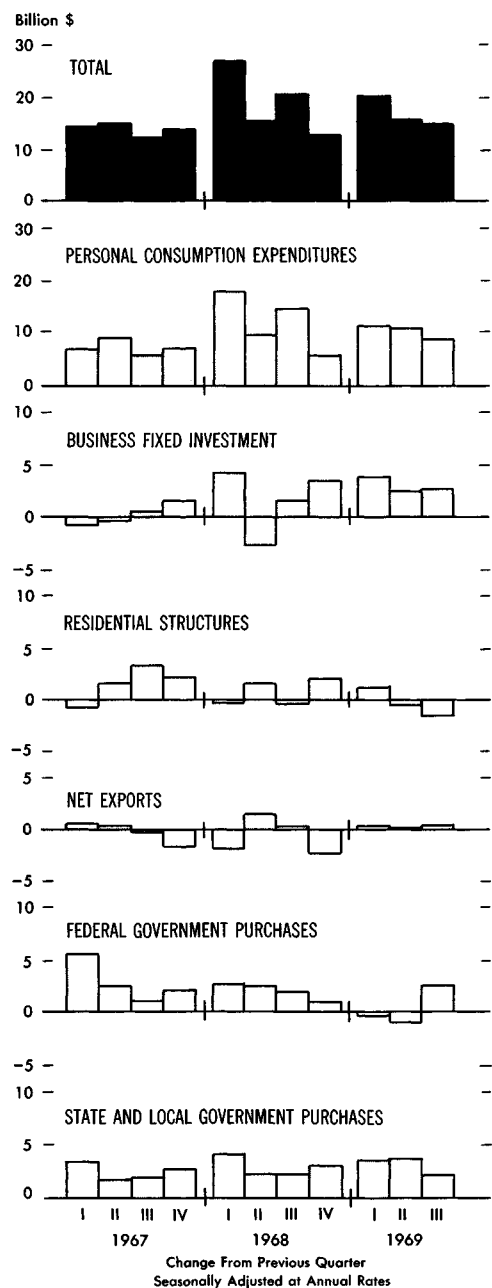
Change From Previous Quarter
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

third quarter of 1967 and was considerably below the 570,000 increase in the second and the very large 810,000 addition in the first quarter of the year. Average weekly hours of work showed no change from the spring quarter but average hourly earnings posted another large increase.

CHART 2

Changes in Components of Final Sales

- Slower growth in consumption and State and local government expenditures
- Sharper decline in residential investment
- Payroll increase boosts Federal purchases



Private wages and salaries scored a good-sized gain but, mainly because of the slower growth in employment, the advance was a little less than in the second quarter. Reflecting the Federal pay raise, Government wages and salaries rose sharply, and the increase here more than offset the slower growth in the private sector. Total payrolls increased \$12¼ billion in the third quarter, about \$1¼ billion more than in the spring quarter. However, most other sources of income, notably proprietors' income, added less to third-quarter than to second-quarter income. On balance, the summer rise in personal income amounted to \$15¼ billion, about the same as in the April-June period.

Because individuals were no longer making the heavy net payments in settlement of their 1968 tax liabilities, personal taxes declined in the summer. With the income gain matching that of the previous quarter, disposable personal income advanced at a record rate of \$16¼ billion. In spite of the strong rise in income, individuals did not increase their spending as much as in the April-June period, and personal saving moved up sharply. Saving amounted to 6.4 percent of disposable personal income, up from a low 5.3 percent in each of the first two quarters of this year.

Major components of final sales

The slower expansion in final sales from the second to the third quarter is attributable to personal consumption expenditures for durable goods, residential investment, and State and local government purchases. Federal Government purchases rose considerably more in the summer than in the spring quarter and there was a fractional improvement in net exports.

Personal consumption expenditures increased \$8¼ billion as compared with \$11¼ billion and \$10¼ billion in the winter and spring. The slowdown from the second quarter occurred in household durable goods; expenditures for autos and for nondurable goods rose somewhat more in the third quarter than in the second while the pace of the advance in service outlays was maintained.

The expansion in total fixed investment, the mainspring in the recent economic expansion, weakened in the second quarter and somewhat more during the July-September period. Business outlays for plant and equipment continued to advance in the summer at about the same pace as in the spring quarter. The recent OBE-SEC survey of projected new plant and equipment expenditures conducted this summer indicates that business expects no further rise in investment in the fourth quarter of this year. Reflecting the continuing cutback in housing starts, residential investment declined \$1½ billion in the summer. With stringent money and credit conditions continuing to depress housing starts and permits, further reductions in residential investment are in prospect. (See the article "Homebuilding Activity in 1969" in this issue of the SURVEY.)

Federal Government purchases, reflecting the impact of the pay raise, rose \$2¼ billion. If the payroll increase were not included in Federal purchases, nondefense outlays would have been virtually unchanged and defense outlays would have shown a small decline of about \$½ billion, continuing the trend evident since the beginning of this year. State and local purchases rose \$2¼ billion, about \$1½ billion less than the increases in the preceding quarters of 1969. The somewhat slower expansion this summer largely reflects a leveling in employment and construction outlays.

Developments During the Quarter

Some important broad monthly measures of activity—nonfarm employment, unemployment, personal income, and industrial production—indicated some abatement in the rate of expansion during the quarter (table 1).

Labor markets ease slightly

The labor market produced some evidence of an easing of demand pressures as the unemployment rate rose from about 3.6 percent in July and August to 4 percent in September. The September rate, which was the highest for any

month since October 1967 may be overstated somewhat because of possible inadequacies in the seasonal adjustment factors. A letup in labor market pressures also was evident in the summer tapering of employment gains. After posting large monthly increases averaging 240,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the first half of the year, nonfarm employment apparently rose at an average monthly rate of less than 35,000 during the third quarter; the seasonally adjusted month-to-month movements in the July-September period were distorted by the unusually early factory changeover for new model autos.

Rise in personal income slows

Personal income rose only \$2¼ billion in September to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of nearly \$760 billion. This rate compared with increases of \$5¼ billion in July, \$6 billion in August, and a \$5 billion average monthly gain in the first half of this year. Wages and salaries accounted for \$1¼ billion of the September rise in total personal income. Government payrolls, which made unusually large contributions to wage and salary gains in July and August because of the pay raise for civilian and military personnel, added less than \$½ billion to the wage and salary advance in September. This was about in line with the monthly additions in the first half of this year. Private payrolls rose only about \$¾ billion in September, posting their smallest monthly gain since April 1968, and rising far less than the average \$3 billion increases during the first 8 months of this year. The September rise in private wages and salaries was due to higher rates of pay as employment and weekly hours of work were unchanged from August.

Industrial output dips

The Federal Reserve Index of industrial production declined for the second straight month and in September was 0.5 percent below the July peak of 174.6 (1957-59=100). Small declines from August to September occurred in durables, nondurables, mining, and utilities. Steel production which had been in a strong uptrend for about a year, declined in August and showed little change in September. Automobile production fell in September from the high July-August rates. Output of business and defense equipment eased slightly from the peak July-August rate.

Retail sales rise

Retail sales, which fell from June to July, rose about 1 percent in August and, according to advance reports, by the same amount last month. The new high reached in September is mainly due to the sharp increase in automobile sales. With unusually strong sales of the new 1970 model cars, and a rapid

cleanup of the 1969 models, dealers' sales of new domestic-type autos rose sharply from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 8.3 million units in August to over 9 million last month. Retail sales, excluding automobiles, were unchanged from August.

Wholesale prices higher

Although there were important but scattered indications that the tempo of the economic advance may have slackened a little in the latter part of the third quarter, inflationary pressures continued strong. In September, industrial price increases were widespread with the industrial index rising faster than in either July or August. However, rising prices for industrial commodities were partly offset by falling prices for farm and food products; the overall Wholesale Price Index, on a seasonally adjusted basis, increased a little less from August to September than from July to August.

Table 1.—Selected Measures of Economic Activity: Change Over Previous Month (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Unit	1969		
		July	Aug.	Sept. ^p
Retail sales.....	Percent.....	-1.0	1.1	1.0
Employment ¹	Thous. of persons.....	-53	158	-7
Unemployment rates.....	Percent.....	3.6	3.5	4.0
Personal income.....	\$Bil., annual rate.....	5.3	6.1	2.3
Wages and salaries.....	\$Bil., annual rate.....	4.3	5.1	1.2
Private payrolls.....	\$Bil., annual rate.....	1.3	4.2	.8
Industrial production.....	Percent.....	.5	-.2	-.3
Durables.....	Percent.....	.3	.3	.4
Nondurables.....	Percent.....	.8	-.5	-.2

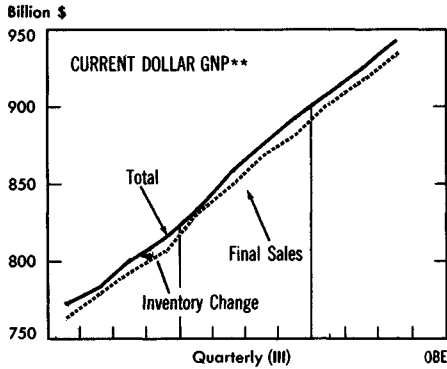
*Data refer to actual rate, not change.

^p Preliminary.

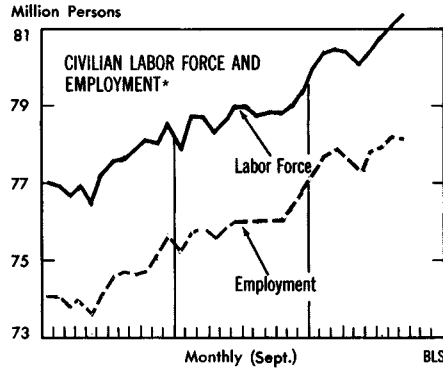
1. Nonfarm establishments.

- GNP rose \$17 1/2 billion in third quarter—somewhat above second quarter gain
- September nonfarm payroll employment little changed from August
- GNP deflator rose 5 1/2 percent (annual rate) in third quarter

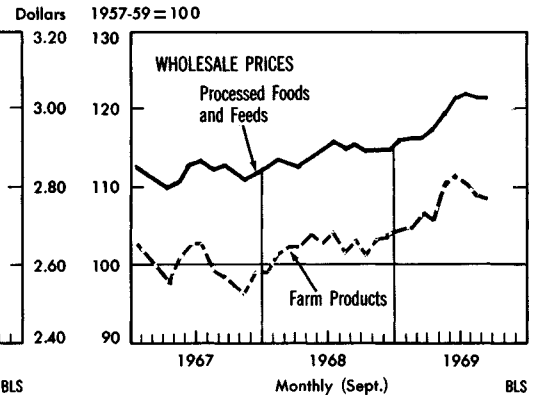
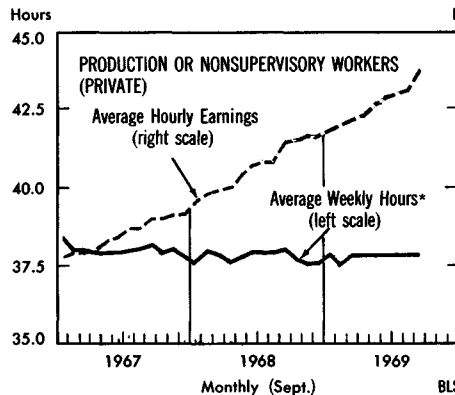
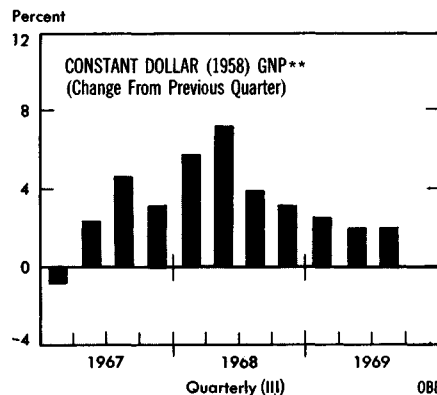
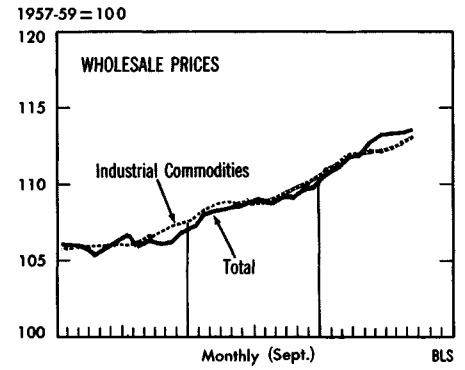
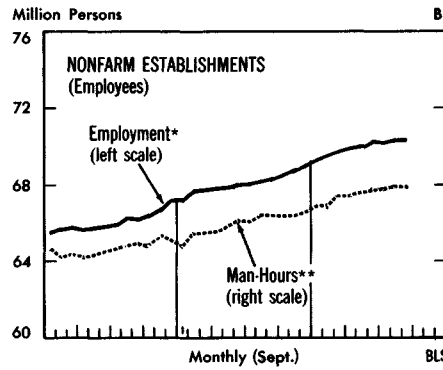
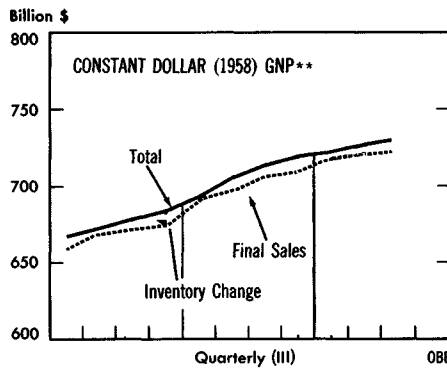
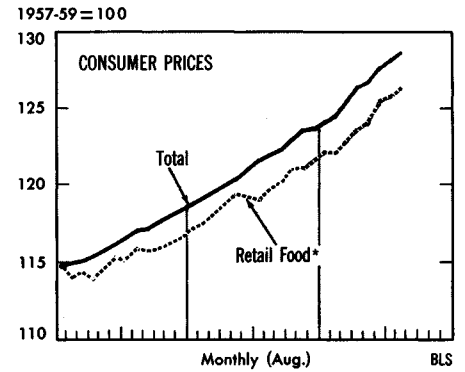
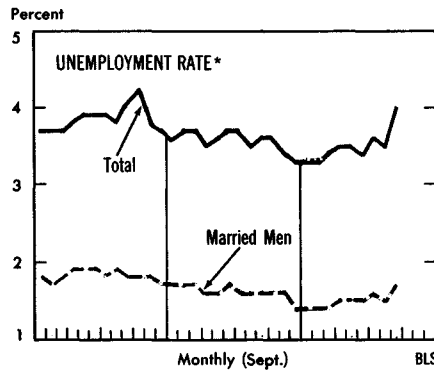
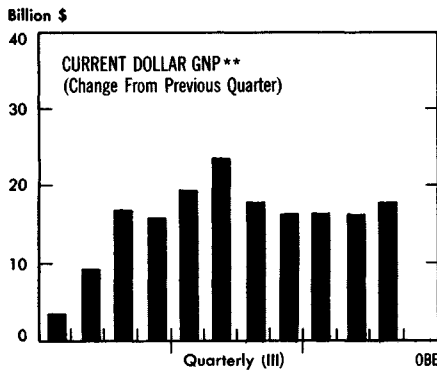
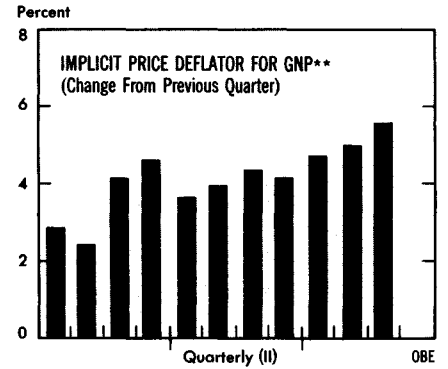
TOTAL PRODUCTION



THE LABOR MARKET



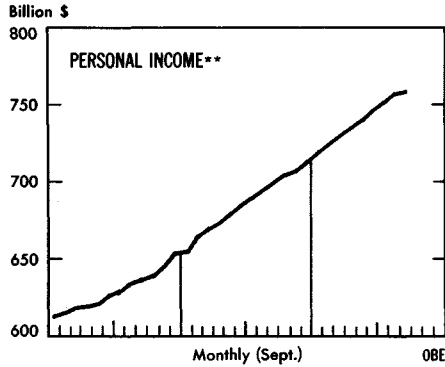
PRICES



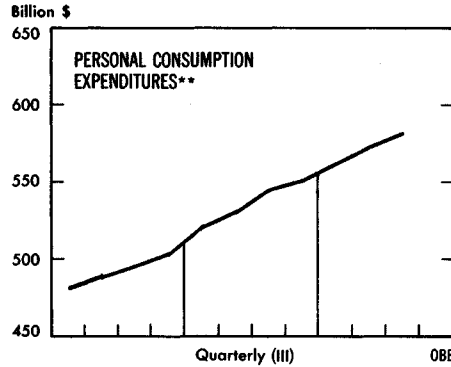
* Seasonally Adjusted ** Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

- September rise of \$2.3 billion in personal income was substantially below large July-August gains
- Retail store sales reached new peak in September—unit sales of new cars up sharply
- Business fixed investment up further in third quarter

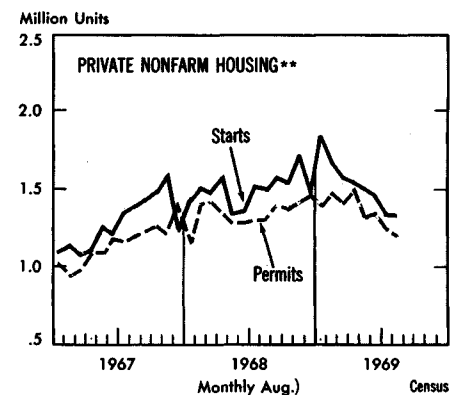
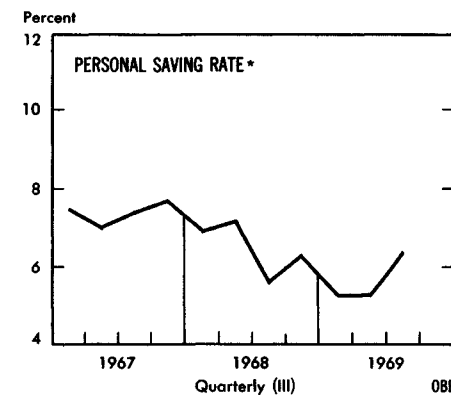
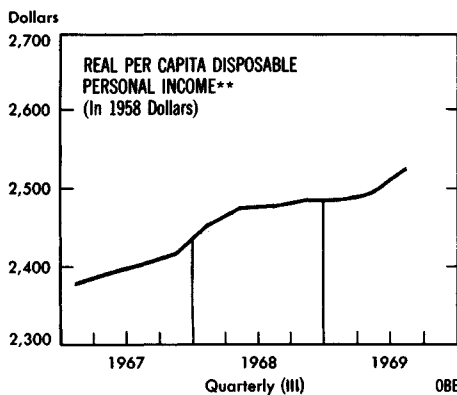
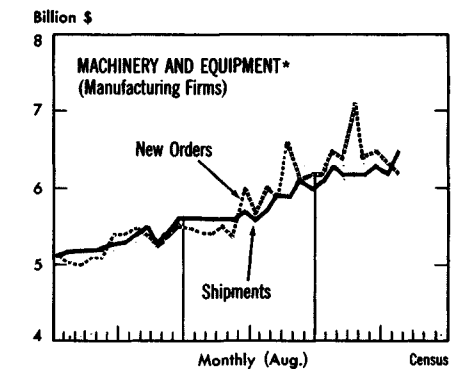
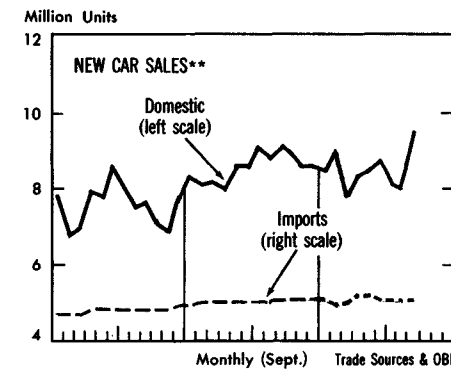
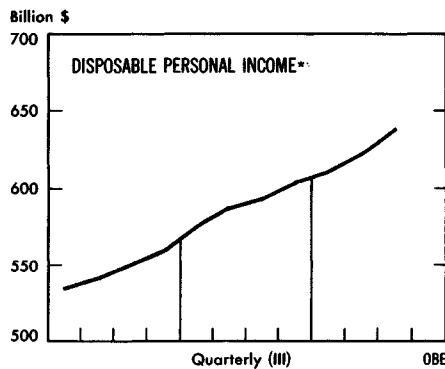
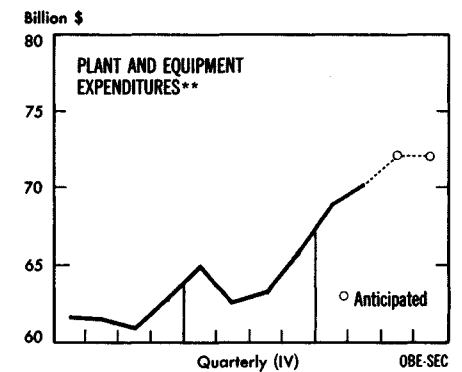
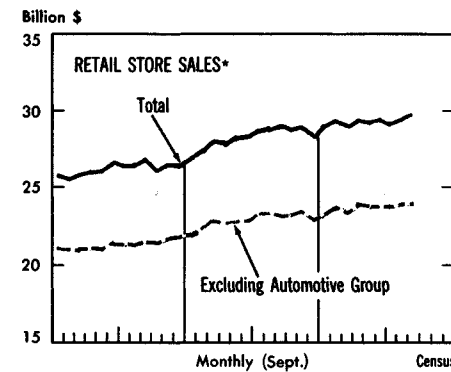
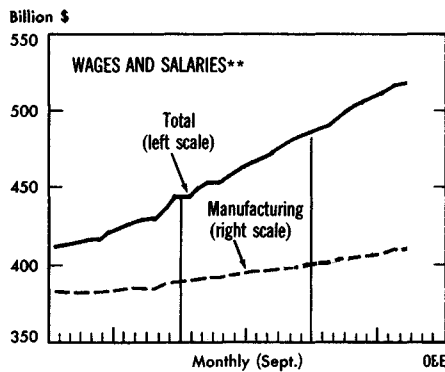
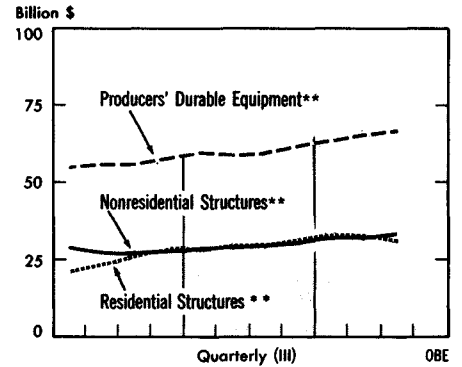
INCOME OF PERSONS



CONSUMPTION AND SAVING



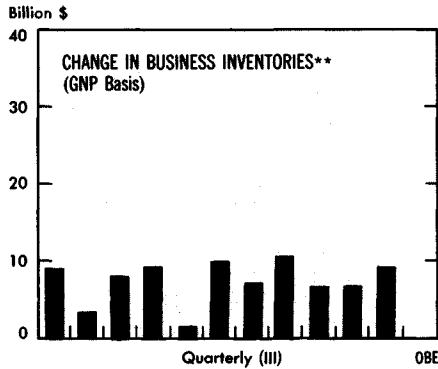
FIXED INVESTMENT



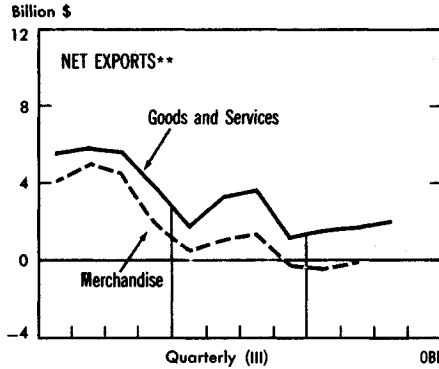
* Seasonally Adjusted ** Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

- In third quarter—Inventory investment increased
- —Net exports showed further small improvement
- —Rise in Federal purchases of goods and services reflected recent pay raise

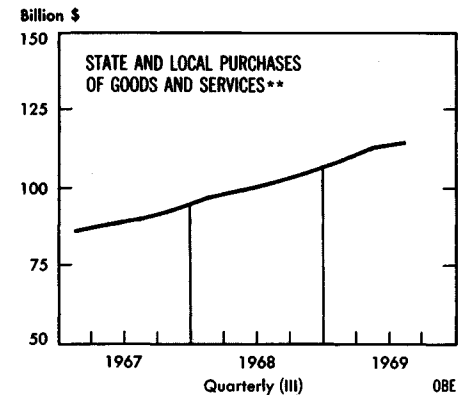
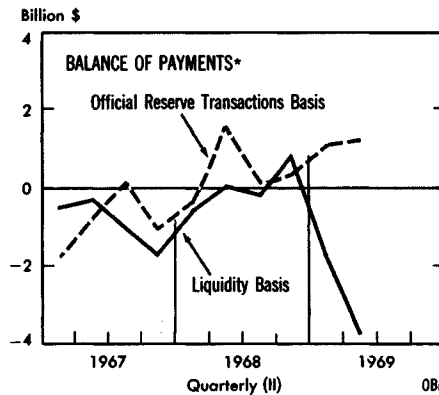
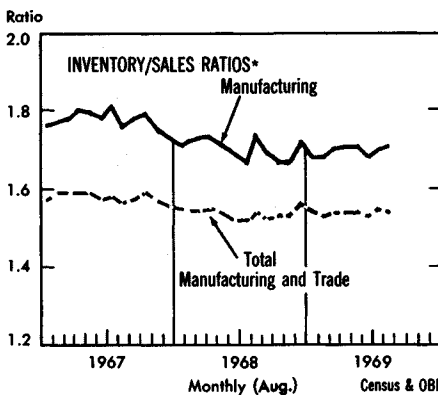
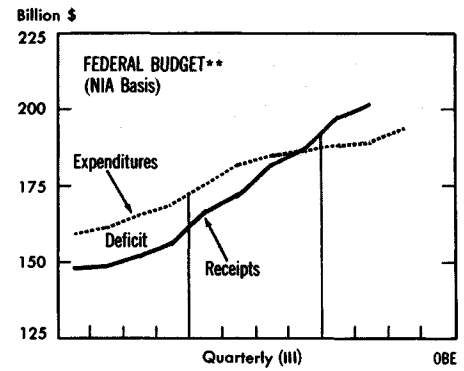
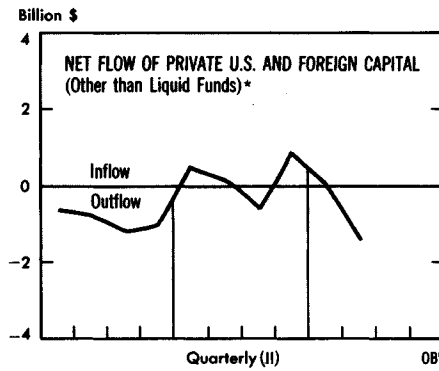
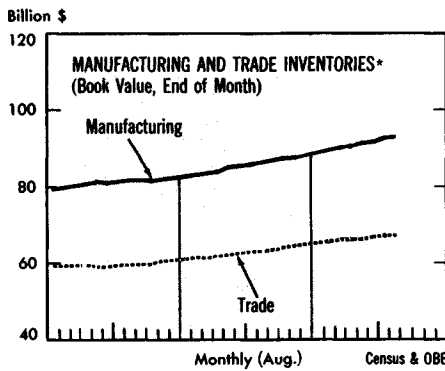
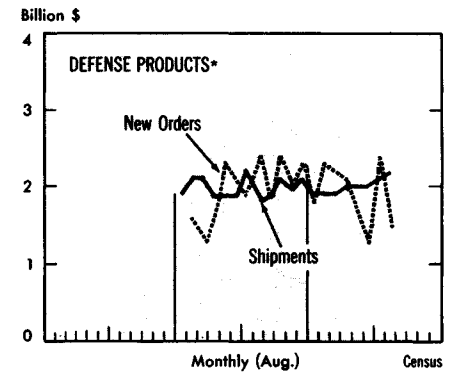
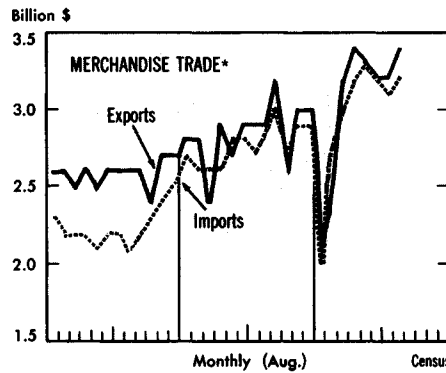
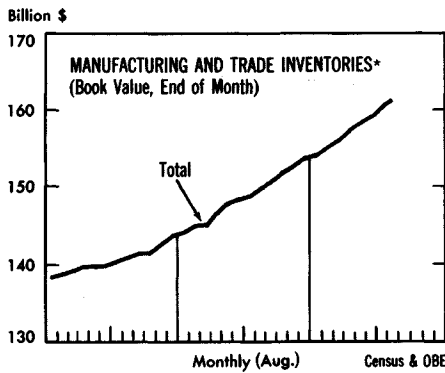
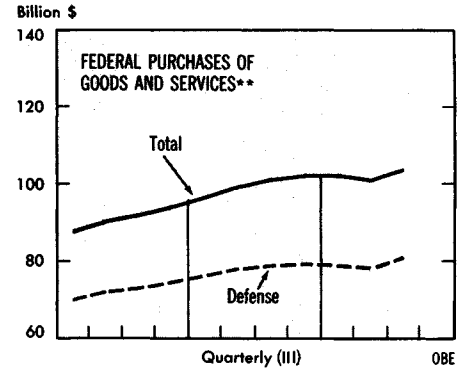
INVENTORIES



FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS



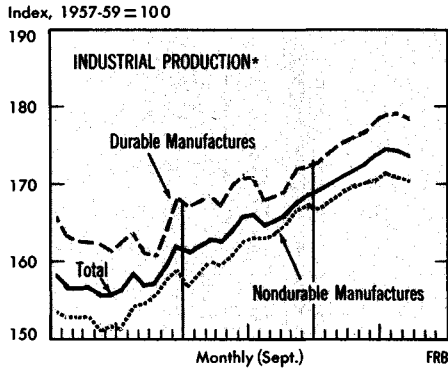
GOVERNMENT



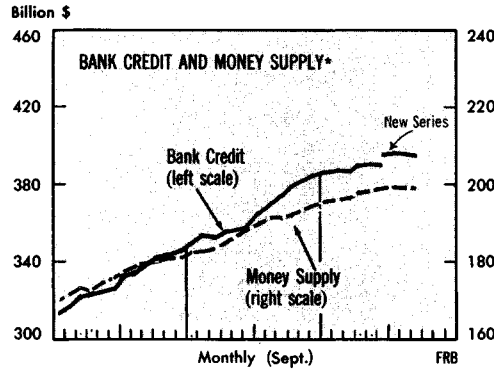
* Seasonally Adjusted ** Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

- In September—Industrial production little changed
- —Bank credit and money supply unchanged
- —Interest rates reached new high

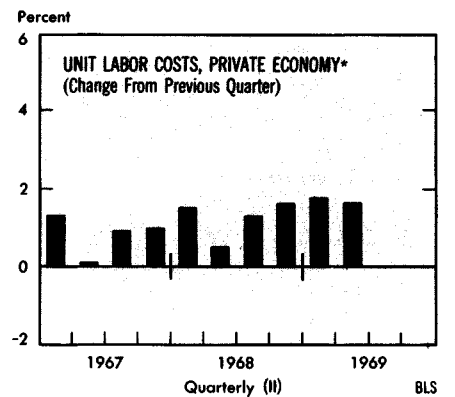
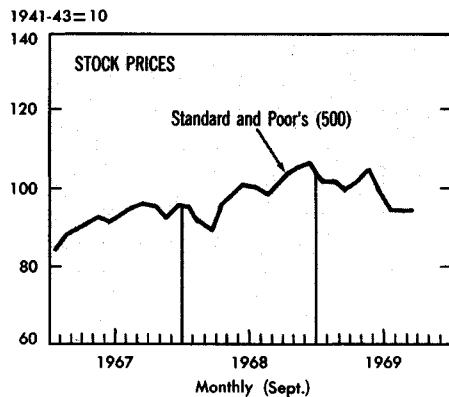
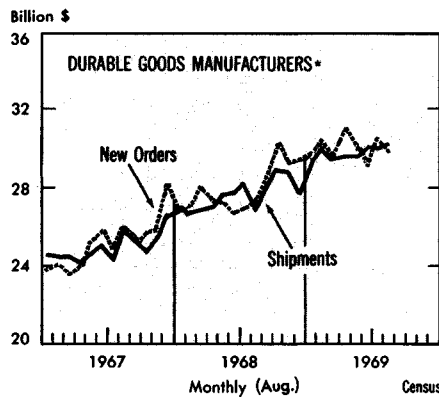
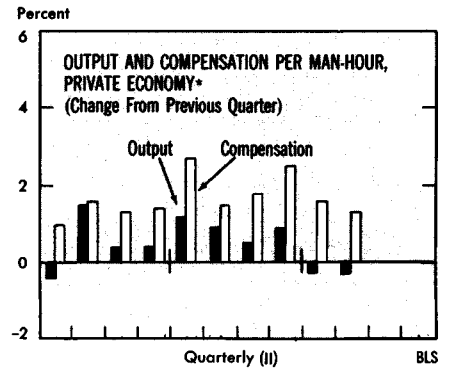
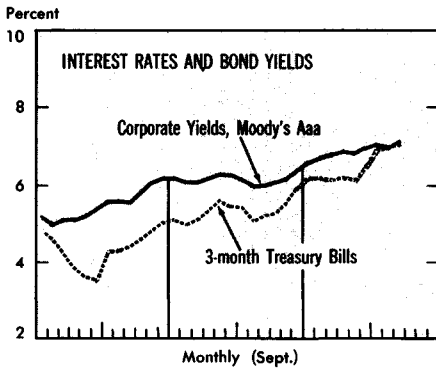
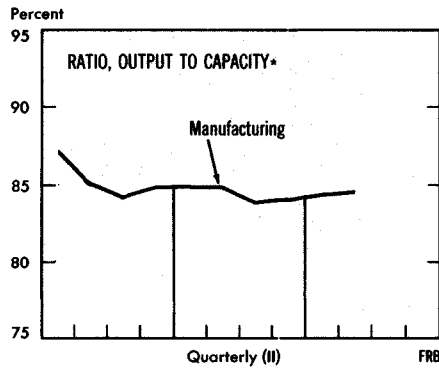
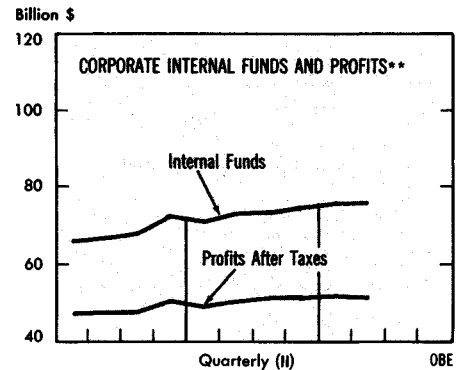
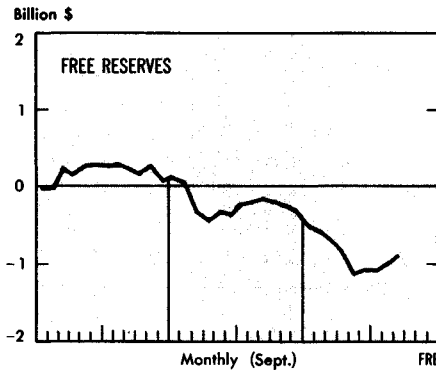
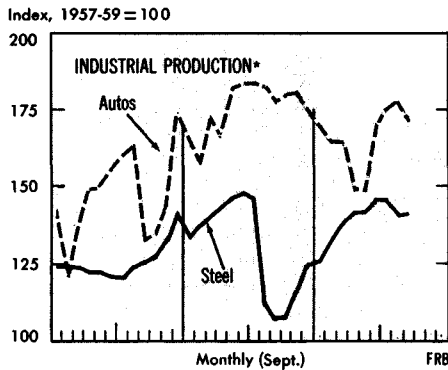
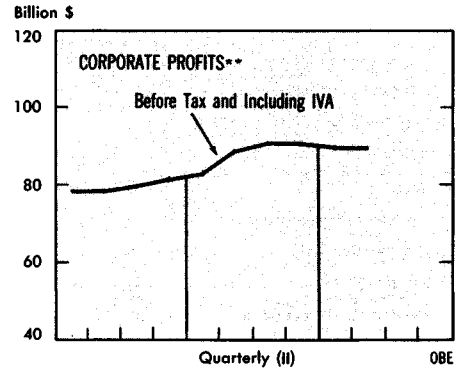
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



MONEY, CREDIT, AND SECURITIES MARKETS



PROFITS AND COSTS



* Seasonally Adjusted ** Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT TABLES

	1967	1968	1968			1969			1967	1968	1968			1969		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III ^p			II	III	IV	I	II	III ^p
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates									Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Billions of current dollars									Billions of 1958 dollars							

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

Gross national product.....	793.5	865.7	858.7	876.4	892.5	908.7	924.8	942.3	674.6	707.6	705.8	712.8	718.5	723.1	726.7	730.4
Personal consumption expenditures.....	492.3	536.6	530.3	544.9	550.7	562.0	572.8	581.6	430.3	452.6	449.0	458.2	457.6	462.9	466.2	.....
Durable goods.....	73.0	83.3	81.8	85.8	86.3	88.4	90.6	90.3	72.8	80.7	79.5	83.0	82.7	84.3	85.9	.....
Nondurable goods.....	215.1	230.6	228.5	233.3	234.3	238.6	242.1	246.4	190.3	196.9	195.8	198.7	197.2	199.3	199.3	.....
Services.....	204.2	222.8	220.0	225.8	230.1	235.0	240.1	244.9	167.2	175.0	173.7	176.5	177.7	179.3	181.0	.....
Gross private domestic investment.....	116.0	126.3	126.6	125.2	133.9	135.2	137.4	140.9	100.8	105.7	106.6	104.1	110.9	109.9	110.8	.....
Fixed investment.....	108.6	119.0	116.7	118.0	123.4	128.6	130.5	131.6	93.9	99.1	97.6	97.7	101.4	104.0	104.8	.....
Nonresidential.....	83.7	88.8	86.4	88.1	91.5	95.3	97.8	100.5	73.6	75.8	74.0	75.0	77.3	79.4	81.0	.....
Structures.....	27.9	29.3	28.3	29.0	30.1	32.3	32.1	34.0	22.6	22.7	22.0	22.2	22.9	23.9	23.3	.....
Producers' durable equipment.....	55.7	59.5	58.1	59.1	61.4	63.0	65.7	66.5	51.0	53.2	52.0	52.7	54.4	55.5	57.7	.....
Residential structures.....	25.0	30.2	30.3	29.9	31.9	33.3	32.7	31.1	20.3	23.3	23.5	22.7	24.1	24.6	23.8	.....
Nonfarm.....	24.4	29.6	29.7	29.4	31.4	32.8	32.2	30.6	19.8	22.8	23.1	22.3	23.7	24.2	23.4	.....
Farm.....	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.....
Change in business inventories.....	7.4	7.3	9.9	7.2	10.5	6.6	6.9	9.4	6.9	6.6	9.0	6.4	9.6	5.9	6.0	.....
Nonfarm.....	6.8	7.4	10.3	7.5	10.7	6.6	6.7	8.9	6.3	6.7	9.4	6.7	9.8	5.9	5.8	.....
Farm.....	.6	-.1	-.4	-.3	-.2	.0	.2	.5	.6	-.1	-.3	-.3	-.2	.0	.2	.....
Net exports of goods and services.....	5.2	2.5	3.4	3.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.0	3.6	.9	1.3	1.7	-.2	-.3	-.5	.....
Exports.....	46.2	50.6	50.7	53.4	50.6	47.6	57.1	57.5	42.1	45.6	45.2	48.0	45.5	41.9	50.4	.....
Imports.....	41.0	48.1	47.3	49.7	49.4	46.1	55.5	55.5	38.5	44.7	43.9	46.3	45.7	42.2	50.8	.....
Government purchases of goods and services.....	180.1	200.3	198.4	202.5	206.7	210.0	212.9	217.8	140.0	148.4	148.9	148.8	150.2	150.6	150.2	.....
Federal.....	90.7	99.5	99.0	100.9	101.9	101.6	100.6	103.3	74.8	78.9	79.6	79.2	79.4	78.3	76.3	.....
National defense.....	72.4	78.0	77.9	78.8	79.3	79.0	78.5	80.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	18.4	21.5	21.1	22.1	22.5	22.6	22.1	22.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State and local.....	89.3	100.7	99.4	101.7	104.8	108.5	112.3	114.5	65.2	69.5	69.3	69.6	70.8	72.3	73.9	.....

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

Gross national product.....	793.5	865.7	858.7	876.4	892.5	908.7	924.8	942.3	674.6	707.6	705.8	712.8	718.5	723.1	726.7	730.4
Final sales.....	786.2	858.4	848.8	869.2	882.0	902.1	917.9	933.0	667.7	701.0	696.8	706.3	709.0	717.2	720.7	.....
Change in business inventories.....	7.4	7.3	9.9	7.2	10.5	6.6	6.9	9.4	6.9	6.6	9.0	6.4	9.6	5.9	6.0	.....
Goods output.....	398.4	431.1	429.2	437.0	443.5	447.9	456.5	.....	362.7	381.3	380.8	385.5	388.2	389.1	391.6	.....
Final sales.....	391.0	423.7	419.3	429.9	433.0	441.3	449.6	.....	355.7	374.7	371.7	379.1	378.7	383.2	385.7	.....
Change in business inventories.....	7.4	7.3	9.9	7.2	10.5	6.6	6.9	9.4	6.9	6.6	9.0	6.4	9.6	5.9	6.0	.....
Durable goods.....	160.9	176.7	175.7	178.8	184.0	186.4	190.3	.....	152.0	162.8	162.3	164.5	167.8	169.0	171.4	.....
Final sales.....	157.0	171.4	168.9	173.7	176.6	181.6	185.5	.....	148.5	158.0	156.2	159.9	161.2	164.8	167.3	.....
Change in business inventories.....	3.9	5.3	6.8	5.1	7.4	4.8	4.9	.....	3.5	4.7	6.1	4.5	6.5	4.2	4.1	.....
Nondurable goods.....	237.5	254.4	253.5	258.3	259.5	261.5	266.2	.....	210.7	218.6	218.4	221.1	220.5	220.2	220.2	.....
Final sales.....	234.1	252.3	250.4	256.1	256.4	259.7	264.1	.....	207.3	216.7	215.5	219.2	217.5	218.4	218.4	.....
Change in business inventories.....	3.5	2.0	3.1	2.1	3.1	1.8	2.1	.....	3.4	1.9	2.9	1.9	3.0	1.7	1.9	.....
Services.....	316.7	347.5	343.4	353.2	358.5	365.8	373.4	.....	249.1	259.9	258.9	262.4	262.7	264.6	267.0	.....
Structures.....	78.4	87.1	86.0	86.1	90.6	94.9	94.8	.....	62.9	66.4	66.2	64.8	67.5	69.3	68.0	.....

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

Gross national product.....	793.5	865.7	858.7	876.4	892.5	908.7	924.8	942.3	674.6	707.6	705.8	712.8	718.5	723.1	726.7	730.4
Private.....	708.2	770.5	764.9	779.2	794.0	808.5	822.7	836.1	617.0	647.9	646.1	652.6	658.3	662.6	665.8	669.2
Business.....	681.0	740.6	734.6	749.3	763.1	776.7	790.5	803.3	597.3	627.5	625.3	632.1	637.5	641.5	644.8	648.1
Nonfarm.....	656.6	715.7	709.8	724.1	738.4	751.1	763.0	775.6	573.5	604.2	602.3	608.8	614.6	617.8	621.1	624.0
Farm.....	24.4	24.9	24.8	25.2	24.7	25.7	27.6	27.7	23.7	23.3	23.0	23.4	22.9	23.7	23.7	24.1
Households and institutions.....	22.7	25.2	25.4	25.0	26.0	27.2	28.3	29.0	15.4	15.9	16.1	15.7	16.2	16.8	17.2	17.5
Rest of the world.....	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.7
General government.....	85.3	95.2	93.8	97.1	98.5	100.2	102.1	106.2	57.6	59.7	59.8	60.2	60.2	60.5	60.9	61.1

^pPreliminary.

	1967	1968	1968			1969		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III ^p
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
Billions of dollars								

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

Gross national product	793.5	865.7	858.7	876.4	892.5	908.7	924.8	942.3
Less: Capital consumption allowances.....	68.6	73.3	73.0	73.7	74.6	75.9	77.2	78.6
Equals: Net national product	725.0	792.4	785.6	802.6	817.9	832.8	847.6	863.8
Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	70.1	77.9	77.0	79.4	81.4	83.3	85.7	88.2
Business transfer payments.....	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
Statistical discrepancy.....	-1.0	-2.5	-1.6	-3.3	-3.4	-4.2	-6.5	-----
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	1.4	.8	.7	1.1	.9	1.1	.9	1.2
Equals: National income	654.0	714.4	707.4	724.1	737.3	751.3	765.7	-----
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	79.2	87.9	88.2	90.6	90.3	89.5	89.2	-----
Contributions for social insurance.....	42.4	47.0	46.5	47.6	48.6	52.7	53.8	55.1
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Plus: Government transfer payments to persons.....	48.8	55.8	55.3	56.7	58.1	60.1	61.3	62.4
Interest paid by government (net) and by consumers.....	23.6	26.1	25.7	26.4	27.4	27.9	28.5	28.9
Dividends.....	21.5	23.1	22.9	23.6	23.8	23.8	24.3	24.9
Business transfer payments.....	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
Equals: Personal income	629.4	687.9	680.1	696.1	711.2	724.4	740.5	756.2

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

	Billions of current dollars						
	1967	1968	1968	1968	1968	1969	1969
Gross auto product ¹	28.6	35.9	36.3	36.0	37.5	37.5	34.5
Personal consumption expenditures.....	24.9	30.2	29.2	31.7	31.4	30.9	31.4
Producers' durable equipment.....	4.4	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5
Change in dealers' auto inventories.....	-5.5	1.0	2.4	-6.6	1.5	1.1	-1.4
Net exports.....	-5.5	-8.8	-7.7	-1.0	-1.2	-2.2	-1.4
Exports.....	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3
Imports.....	1.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.5	3.7
Addenda:							
New cars, domestic ²	25.5	32.4	32.9	32.6	33.9	33.4	30.7
New cars, foreign.....	2.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.6	5.4
	Billions of 1958 dollars						
Gross auto product ¹	28.7	35.1	35.6	35.2	36.2	36.2	33.0
Personal consumption expenditures.....	25.0	29.4	28.6	30.9	30.2	29.7	30.1
Producers' durable equipment.....	4.5	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4
Change in dealers' auto inventories.....	-5.5	1.0	2.4	-6.6	1.5	1.1	-1.3
Net exports.....	-5.5	-8.8	-7.7	-1.0	-1.2	-2.2	-1.4
Exports.....	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3
Imports.....	1.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.5	3.7
Addenda:							
New cars, domestic ²	26.0	32.1	32.7	32.4	33.3	32.7	30.0
New cars, foreign.....	3.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.5	5.3

1. The gross auto product total includes Government purchases.
 2. Differs from the gross auto product total by the markup on both used cars and foreign cars.
^p Preliminary.

	1967	1968	1968			1969		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III ^p
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
Billions of dollars								

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

National income	654.0	714.4	707.4	724.1	737.3	751.3	765.7	-----
Compensation of employees	467.4	513.6	507.0	519.8	532.3	546.0	558.2	571.7
Wages and salaries.....	423.5	465.0	459.0	470.7	482.1	493.3	504.3	516.6
Private.....	337.3	369.0	364.5	372.7	382.8	392.5	402.0	410.0
Military.....	16.2	18.0	17.6	18.7	18.3	18.2	18.4	20.1
Government civilian.....	70.0	78.0	76.8	79.3	80.9	82.5	84.0	86.6
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	43.9	48.6	48.0	49.1	50.2	52.7	53.8	55.0
Employer contributions for social insurance.....	21.8	24.4	24.1	24.7	25.3	27.3	27.9	28.6
Other labor income.....	22.1	24.2	23.9	24.5	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.4
Employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds.....	18.4	20.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other.....	3.7	4.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Proprietors' income	61.9	63.8	63.6	64.1	64.1	64.6	66.5	67.3
Business and professional.....	47.2	49.2	49.2	49.3	49.7	49.7	50.1	50.5
Income of unincorporated enterprises.....	47.5	49.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	-3.3	-7.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Farm.....	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.8	14.4	14.9	16.4	16.8
Rental income of persons	20.8	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	79.2	87.9	88.2	90.6	90.3	89.5	89.2	-----
Profits before tax.....	80.3	91.1	90.7	91.5	94.5	95.5	95.4	-----
Profits tax liability.....	33.0	41.3	41.1	41.4	42.9	43.4	43.6	-----
Profits after tax.....	47.3	49.8	49.7	50.0	51.6	52.2	51.8	-----
Dividends.....	21.5	23.1	22.9	23.6	23.8	23.8	24.3	24.9
Undistributed profits.....	25.9	26.7	26.7	26.5	27.8	28.4	27.5	-----
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	-1.1	-3.2	-2.6	-9.9	-4.2	-6.1	-6.2	-3.6
Net interest	24.7	28.0	27.5	28.4	29.3	29.8	30.3	30.9

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

All industries, total	654.0	714.4	707.4	724.1	737.3	751.3	765.7	-----
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	21.5	21.9	21.6	22.2	21.9	22.6	24.2	-----
Mining and construction.....	39.4	42.9	42.6	43.1	44.4	45.9	47.8	-----
Manufacturing.....	195.6	215.4	213.9	218.2	222.7	226.3	228.9	-----
Nondurable goods.....	75.7	82.9	82.0	84.2	85.4	86.1	88.3	-----
Durable goods.....	119.9	132.5	131.9	134.1	137.3	139.1	140.5	-----
Transportation.....	25.1	27.2	27.0	27.5	27.8	28.2	28.9	-----
Communication.....	13.1	14.2	13.8	14.4	14.9	15.3	15.6	-----
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	12.6	13.7	13.4	14.2	13.9	14.2	14.2	-----
Wholesale and retail trade.....	97.5	105.2	104.5	106.6	107.8	109.5	111.7	-----
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	72.3	78.2	77.1	79.3	80.9	82.9	84.4	-----
Services.....	78.3	86.1	85.2	86.5	89.3	92.1	93.6	-----
Government and government enterprises.....	94.1	105.0	103.3	107.1	108.7	110.6	112.5	-----
Rest of the world.....	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.5	3.9	-----

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

All industries, total	79.2	87.9	88.2	90.6	90.3	89.5	89.2	-----
Financial institutions	10.5	11.5	11.2	12.1	11.9	12.3	12.7	-----
Mutual.....	2.0	2.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stock.....	8.5	9.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nonfinancial corporations	68.8	76.4	76.9	78.5	78.5	77.2	76.5	-----
Manufacturing.....	39.0	44.4	44.9	45.4	46.2	45.1	44.9	-----
Nondurable goods.....	18.1	19.9	19.8	20.4	20.4	20.3	21.0	-----
Durable goods.....	20.9	24.5	25.1	25.0	25.8	24.7	23.9	-----
Transportation, communication, and public utilities.....	10.8	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.6	11.8	11.7	-----
All other industries.....	19.0	20.4	20.6	21.0	20.7	20.3	19.9	-----

	1967	1968	1968			1969		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III ^p
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
Billions of dollars								

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

Federal Government receipts	151.1	176.3	170.8	181.4	187.3	198.1	202.3	.....
Personal tax and nontax receipts....	67.5	79.5	74.7	83.7	87.4	93.8	96.9	94.9
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	30.6	38.3	38.1	38.4	39.8	40.2	40.5	.....
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	16.3	18.0	17.9	18.3	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.9
Contributions for social insurance...	36.7	40.5	40.1	40.9	41.7	45.6	46.4	47.4
Federal Government expenditures	163.8	181.5	180.3	184.2	187.4	188.5	189.3	193.7
Purchases of goods and services.....	90.7	99.5	99.0	100.9	101.9	101.6	100.6	103.3
National defense.....	72.4	78.0	77.9	78.8	79.3	79.0	78.5	80.6
Other.....	18.4	21.5	21.1	22.1	22.5	22.6	22.1	22.7
Transfer payments.....	42.2	47.8	47.6	48.7	50.0	50.8	52.1	52.7
To persons.....	40.0	45.7	45.5	46.5	47.6	49.1	50.0	50.9
To foreigners (net).....	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.8
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments.....	15.9	18.3	18.2	18.4	19.0	19.0	19.3	19.8
Net interest paid.....	10.3	11.6	11.4	11.7	12.2	12.5	12.9	13.1
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.8
Surplus or deficit (—), national income and product accounts.....	-12.7	-5.2	-9.5	-2.8	-1.1	9.6	13.0	.....

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

State and local government receipts	93.2	106.2	104.7	108.0	111.4	114.5	118.5	.....
Personal tax and nontax receipts....	15.4	18.4	18.0	18.9	19.5	20.5	21.5	22.5
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	.....
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	53.8	59.9	59.2	61.1	62.9	64.8	67.1	69.3
Contributions for social insurance...	5.7	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.7
Federal grants-in-aid.....	15.9	18.3	18.2	18.4	19.0	19.0	19.3	19.8
State and local government expenditures	95.0	107.6	106.0	108.7	112.2	116.3	120.5	122.9
Purchases of goods and services.....	89.3	100.7	99.4	101.7	104.8	108.5	112.3	114.5
Transfer payments to persons.....	8.8	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.5	11.0	11.3	11.6
Net interest paid.....	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.....	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
Surplus or deficit (—), national income and product accounts.....	-1.8	-1.5	-1.3	-0.7	-0.8	-1.8	-2.1	.....

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

Gross private saving	133.7	135.1	139.6	132.6	136.3	130.7	131.8	.....
Personal saving.....	40.4	38.4	42.3	33.2	38.0	32.5	33.3	41.1
Undistributed corporate profits.....	25.9	26.7	26.7	26.5	27.8	28.4	27.5	.....
Corporate inventory valuation adjustment.....	-1.1	-3.2	-2.6	-0.9	-4.2	-6.1	-6.2	-3.6
Corporate capital consumption allowances.....	42.6	45.9	45.8	46.2	46.7	47.7	48.6	49.6
Noncorporate capital consumption allowances.....	26.0	27.4	27.2	27.5	27.9	28.2	28.6	29.0
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Government surplus or deficit (—), national income and product accounts	-14.5	-6.7	-10.8	-3.5	-0.9	7.8	10.9	.....
Federal.....	-12.7	-5.2	-9.5	-2.8	-1.1	9.6	13.0	.....
State and local.....	-1.8	-1.5	-1.3	-0.7	-0.8	-1.8	-2.1	.....
Gross investment	118.2	125.9	127.2	125.8	132.0	134.2	136.2	140.4
Gross private domestic investment.....	116.0	126.3	126.6	125.2	133.9	135.2	137.4	140.9
Net foreign investment.....	2.2	-0.3	0.6	0.6	-1.9	-1.0	-1.2	-0.6
Statistical discrepancy	-1.0	-2.5	-1.6	-3.3	-3.4	-4.2	-6.5	.....

	1967	1968	1968			1969		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III ^p
			Seasonally adjusted					
Index numbers, 1958=100								

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

Gross national product	117.6	122.3	121.7	122.9	124.2	125.7	127.3	129.0
Personal consumption expenditures	114.4	118.6	118.1	118.9	120.4	121.4	122.9	.....
Durable goods.....	100.3	103.3	102.9	103.4	104.5	104.9	105.5	.....
Nondurable goods.....	113.0	117.1	116.7	117.5	118.8	119.8	121.5	.....
Services.....	122.1	127.3	126.6	127.9	129.5	131.0	132.7	.....
Gross private domestic investment....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fixed investment.....	115.7	120.0	119.6	120.8	121.7	123.7	124.5	.....
Nonresidential.....	113.7	117.1	116.7	117.6	118.4	120.1	120.8	.....
Structures.....	123.6	129.3	128.7	130.6	131.4	135.3	137.8	.....
Producers' durable equipment.....	109.2	111.9	111.6	112.1	113.0	113.5	113.9	.....
Residential structures.....	123.1	129.7	128.7	131.5	132.4	135.3	137.1	.....
Nonfarm.....	123.1	129.8	128.7	131.6	132.5	135.4	137.2	.....
Farm.....	122.8	125.9	126.1	126.2	126.1	127.5	130.4	.....
Change in business inventories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net exports of goods and services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exports.....	109.7	110.9	112.1	111.3	111.3	113.5	113.4	.....
Imports.....	106.5	107.6	107.8	107.5	108.2	109.2	109.2	.....
Government purchases of goods and services	128.7	135.0	133.3	136.2	137.6	139.5	141.8	.....
Federal.....	121.3	126.2	124.5	127.4	128.3	129.8	131.9	.....
State and local.....	137.1	145.0	143.4	146.2	148.1	150.1	151.9	.....

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

Gross national product	117.6	122.3	121.7	122.9	124.2	125.7	127.3	129.0
Goods output	109.9	113.0	112.7	113.4	114.2	115.1	116.6	.....
Durable goods.....	105.9	108.5	108.2	108.7	109.7	110.3	111.1	.....
Nondurable goods.....	112.7	116.4	116.1	116.8	117.7	118.8	120.9	.....
Services	127.2	133.7	132.7	134.6	136.4	138.2	139.8	.....
Structures	124.6	131.1	130.0	132.9	134.1	137.0	139.4	.....
Addendum:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross auto product.....	99.7	102.5	101.9	102.3	103.6	103.7	104.4	.....

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

Gross national product	117.6	122.3	121.7	122.9	124.2	125.7	127.3	129.0
Private	114.8	118.9	118.4	119.4	120.6	122.0	123.6	124.9
Business.....	114.0	118.0	117.5	118.5	119.7	121.1	122.6	123.9
Nonfarm.....	114.5	118.5	117.8	118.9	120.1	121.6	122.8	124.3
Farm.....	102.9	106.8	108.0	107.8	107.9	108.5	116.3	115.0
Households and institutions.....	147.2	158.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General government	148.1	159.4	156.9	161.3	163.6	165.6	167.5	173.7

HISTORICAL DATA

Historical national income and product data are available from the following sources:

1965-68: July 1969 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

1964: July 1968 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

1929-63: *The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-65, Statistical Tables* (available from any U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, price \$1.00 per copy).

Midyear Budget Review

The latest review of the fiscal 1970 Federal budget shows small reductions in both estimated receipts and expenditures from the review last spring. Thus, the latest review continues to show a considerably more restrictive fiscal policy than that contained in the January budget. The latest budget estimates assume a 5-percent tax surcharge during the second half of this fiscal year and a decline in defense spending.

THE administration has released new estimates of Federal receipts and expenditures for fiscal year 1970 following its midyear review of budget programs. Although the budget surplus is down \$400 million from the estimates of last spring, the new data continued to suggest a more restrictive fiscal policy for the fiscal year than was shown in the January budget. This is evidenced by a \$5.9 billion surplus now projected as compared with the \$3.4 billion surplus in the January budget.

The current estimate of receipts—\$198.8 billion—is only slightly changed

Unified Budget Receipts and Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1969 and 1970

[Billions of dollars]

	1969 actual	1970 estimate		
		Jan. budget	Spring review	Mid-year review
Receipts.....	187.8	198.7	199.2	198.8
Expenditures.....	183.3	194.4	192.0	191.9
Surplus, or deficit (—) on expenditure account.....	4.6	4.3	7.1	6.9
Plus: Net lending (—).....	1.5	.9	.8	1.0
Equals: Surplus or deficit.....	3.1	3.4	6.3	5.9

from that in the January budget but is \$400 million below the estimate of last spring. This reduction is the net result of several developments which are partially offsetting. Underlying the new estimate of receipts is the assumption that calendar 1969 GNP will reach \$932 billion, an increase of \$5 billion from the estimate of last spring. Personal income is estimated at \$745 billion—\$6 billion more than in the spring—and corporate profits before taxes are now projected to be \$94½ billion, or \$2½ billion below the last estimate. The net effect of these changes is to increase receipts by \$200 million.

This is offset by a \$200 million reduction—to \$1.3 billion—in the expected take from the proposed repeal of the investment tax credit. In addition, all other administration proposals—such as tax reforms and user charges—are currently estimated to yield about \$800 million, a decline of \$400 million from the projection of last spring.

Extension of the surcharge is still expected to yield over \$7.5 billion—\$5.6 billion from the 10 percent extension already enacted through December 31, 1969, and \$2.0 billion from the proposed 5 percent rate in the first half of 1970. Unlike the January budget, neither the spring review or the latest estimates include any increases in social security tax rates or in the wage base.

Budget expenditures reduced

The new estimates put unified budget expenditures at \$191.9 billion, a decrease of \$2.5 billion from the January estimate, but of only \$100 million from the spring estimate (see April SURVEY). The latest review suggests that certain

expenditure categories will be about \$3.7 billion higher than estimated in the spring, but, that this will be fully offset by expenditure reductions in other categories.

Major increases are expected in expenditures for: (1) expanding the food stamp program; (2) higher costs of the medicare and medicaid programs; (3) increased cost of servicing the debt due to higher interest rates; and (4) higher payments to social security beneficiaries, veterans, and civil service annuitants. These and other smaller increases are offset by a further reduction of \$3 billion in military and military assistance programs and by expenditure cuts for the Model Cities program, highway related programs, and airways and airports development.

Revisions in Federal Receipts and Expenditures for Fiscal Year 1970, National Income Accounts Basis

[Billions of dollars]

	1969 actual	1970 estimate	
		Jan. budget	Mid-year review
Federal Government receipts.....	192.3	202.3	201.2
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	90.5	94.0	94.7
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	39.7	40.2	38.8
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	18.5	19.2	19.3
Contributions for social insurance.....	43.6	48.9	48.4
Federal Government expenditures..	187.4	199.6	196.1
Purchases of goods and services.....	101.2	105.6	101.5
National defense.....	78.9	82.2	78.1
Other.....	22.3	23.4	23.4
Transfer payments.....	50.4	54.9	55.6
To persons.....	48.3	52.8	53.5
To foreigners (net).....	2.1	2.1	2.1
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments.....	18.9	23.0	21.7
Net interest paid.....	12.3	12.2	13.3
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	4.5	3.9	4.0
Surplus or deficit (—), national income and product accounts..	4.9	2.7	5.1

National income accounts budget

On a national income accounts basis, the new estimates indicate that receipts will be \$1.1 billion lower and expenditures \$3.5 billion lower than estimated in January. These revisions result in a surplus of slightly more than \$5 billion for fiscal year 1970. Details are shown in the accompanying table.

However, the NIA surplus will di-

minish during the fiscal year from the \$13 billion surplus reached in the second quarter of 1969—the largest such surplus since the early 1950's. In the first half of fiscal year 1970, the surplus will be smaller because personal taxes will no longer reflect the unusually high settlements due to the surcharge and because of the Federal pay raise of more than \$3 billion in the third quarter of 1969. The surplus will continue to

decline in the second half of the fiscal year when the surcharge is either removed or extended by only 5 percent as now proposed by the administration. Also effecting the surplus in the second half is the proposed increase of about \$2.8 billion (annual rate) in social security benefits effective in March 1970. There is no proposed increase in social security taxes or wage base in fiscal year 1970.

The Anatomy of Federal Accounts

THE Office of Business Economics is constantly engaged in analysis of the accounting data published by the Treasury Department, Bureau of the Budget, and individual Federal Government agencies. Beginning with the official Federal budget, as presented in Treasury publications, a conceptual transformation is carried out to derive the economic statement of Federal receipts and expenditures which is articulated with the other national income and product accounts. (See, for instance, page 11 of this issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.)

To explain the relations of administrative and economic accounting, Mrs. Marilyn Rice of this office has prepared a reference work entitled "The Anatomy of Federal Accounts." It interprets the Government's administrative statements and describes the economic statements of Federal receipts and expenditures more exactly than ever before. The plan of the work is a step-by-step modification of the former to the latter, using actual figures for one fiscal year.

Along the way conceptual reasoning, data sources, estimating procedures, and statistical assumptions are spelled out.

Going beyond the usual detail of the national accounts, the study presents Federal receipts and expenditures on a fully gross basis and includes the balance sheet which is implied by the Statement of receipts and expenditures. Uniform transactions statements and balance sheets are presented for each individual agency as well as for the Government as a whole.

Because of the size and technical nature of the study, only a limited number of copies have been reproduced. Distribution has been made to the Government agencies most intimately concerned and a copy has been placed in each Commerce Department field office so that it may be available for reference to economists, accountants, or other persons with a substantial interest in Federal accounting. The field offices are listed on the inside cover of this SURVEY.

Regional Income, Second Quarter, 1969

Personal income in the United States rose $2\frac{1}{4}$ percent, or \$16 billion, from the first quarter of 1969 to the second. Regionally, the gains were unusually uniform. Only New England, where income was up $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent, registered a gain differing more than half a percentage point from the national average. The quarterly data on page 15 conform to the revised annual estimates of State personal income for 1966-68 presented in the August SURVEY.

WITH income from nearly all major industries increasing at a brisk pace from the opening quarter of 1969 to the spring quarter, total personal income rose by $2\frac{1}{4}$ percent, or \$16 billion, at a seasonally adjusted rate. Income was up $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent or more in all eight regions of the Nation. It rose by 1 percent or more in 42 of the 50 States and in the District of Columbia, by less than 1 percent in five States, and declined from 1 to 5 percent in the other three.

Regionally, first to second quarter advances were unusually uniform. Only New England—where income was up $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent—registered a gain differing more than one-half of 1 percentage point from the national average (chart 7). The other regional increases ranged from highs of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ percent in the Southwest and Far West to lows of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent in the Mideast and Great Lakes. Gains in the Plains, Southeast, and Rocky Mountain regions varied little from the national average.

The coefficient of variation of quarterly regional change—the standard deviation divided by the mean of regional growth rates in total personal

income—was only 0.22 in the second quarter. This is the lowest since mid-1966 and compares with an average quarterly coefficient of variation of 0.50 over the past 3 years and with an average of 0.39 since early 1960.

New England and Great Lakes

The large second quarter income advance in New England appears to be, at least in part, a reaction to developments in the previous quarter when income rose less than one-half of 1 percent. An unusually severe snowstorm in mid-February, which substantially curtailed economic activity in the first quarter, was a major factor in the region's quarterly pattern of income change.

The first quarter slowdown in income and the second quarter spurt were widely distributed by industry in New England. In the first quarter, relative changes in wage and salary payments in seven of the region's eight major private nonfarm industries were below the corresponding national average; in contrast, the gain in the second quarter in each case was well above the national pace. There was a lull in the first quarter and an increase in the second quarter in six States of the region; only Vermont and Maine departed significantly from this pattern. In Vermont, above-average gains were scored in both quarters, and in Maine income rose at the national pace in the opening quarter but fell below it in the second.

One of the smallest regional advances in the second quarter occurred in the Great Lakes where income increased

$1\frac{1}{4}$ percent. Second quarter wage gains in six of the eight major nonfarm private industries were below the national average. Only in construction and mining were second quarter gains larger than average.

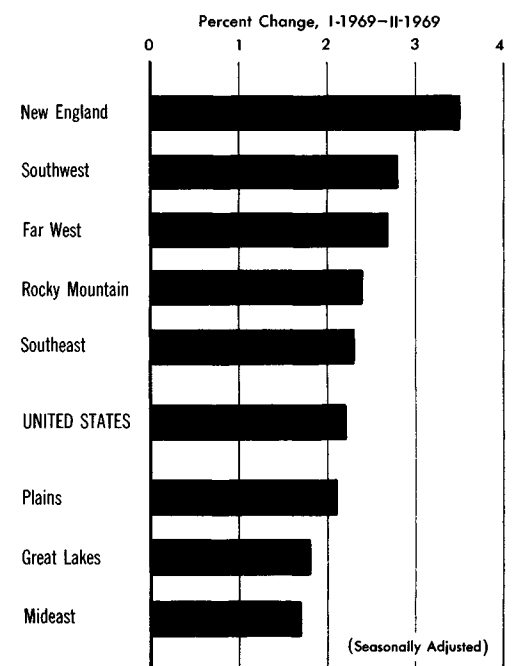
Four of the five Great Lakes States—Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—registered less-than-average second quarter gains. Although the spring quarter advance in Michigan was below the national average, it was

(Text Continued on Page 22)

CHART 7

Regional Gains in Personal Income Unusually Uniform

- Second quarter income gains in seven regions were close to U.S. average
- The advance in New England was well above the national average



NOTE. The quarterly estimates of State personal income were prepared in the Regional Economics Division by Marian Sacks under the supervision of Q. Francis Dallavalle.

Homebuilding Activity in 1969

Since early this year, the housing industry has been adversely affected by the very stringent conditions in financial markets. As measured by housing starts, homebuilding activity appears to be declining at a rate comparable to that in 1966. Whether the ongoing decline from peak to trough will be larger or smaller than that of 1966 will depend mainly on money and credit conditions and cannot yet be foreseen.

THE housing industry is traditionally the sector of the economy most sensitive to shifts in underlying credit conditions, and 1969 offers no exception. Following its decline in the tight money year 1966, homebuilding activity recovered in the wake of the easier credit policies of 1967, then faltered with the return of credit tightening in the first half of last year. When credit restraints were relaxed in mid-1968, the recovery resumed and continued into the beginning of 1969. From January to August of this year, the housing industry has again been reacting adversely to stringent money and credit conditions. Record high interest rates and reduced availability of mortgage and construction funds have resulted in a pronounced decline in housing starts and permits, which has not yet been fully reflected in reduced outlays for residential construction.

Although money and credit markets have been more orderly thus far in 1969 than in 1966, most broad measures of credit restraint (i.e., the monetary base, bank reserves, bank credit, interest rates, etc.) indicate that conditions in financial markets have been more stringent this year than they were 3 years earlier. In late 1965, the monetary au-

thorities had shifted to a restrictive credit policy, but it was not until the late spring and summer of 1966 that substantial credit stringency emerged. This time, the progression to tight credit conditions was somewhat more rapid.

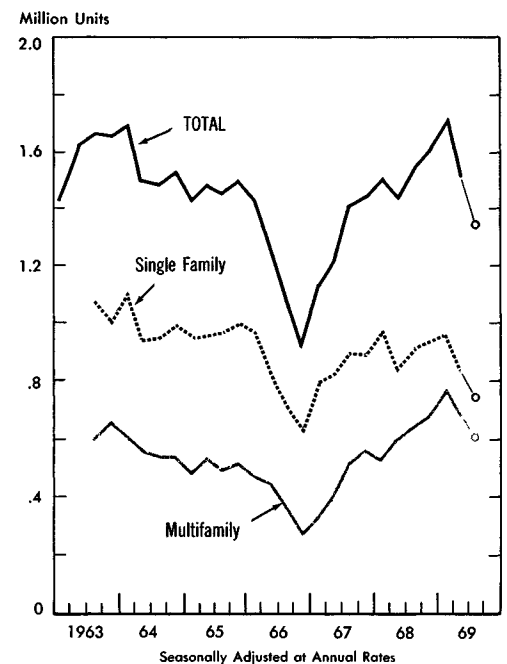
Moreover, in some respects, the housing industry was more vulnerable to credit restraint in 1969 than in 1966. Even before the introduction of this year's tight credit, interest rates and mortgage yields were far above the peaks of 1966. In addition, the inflationary pressures that prevailed over the years since 1966 accelerated the rise in construction costs and shelter prices and weakened the market for residential investment. As measured by housing starts, however, homebuilding activity appears to be declining at a rate comparable to that which occurred in 1966 (chart 8). The reason that the tighter credit conditions has not had a more severe impact on homebuilding in 1969 than in 1966 is to be found in some major differences between the present market for residential investment and that of 3 years ago.

First, the underlying demand for housing is considerably stronger now than it was in the midsixties. When the credit crunch started in 1966, housing demand was recovering from a period of retrenchment due to the overbuilding of apartment houses and, in the Far West particularly, the adjustment had not been completed. At the present time, the underlying demand for housing is extremely strong, even though effective demand has been limited by high interest rates and reduced credit availability. Indeed, since 1965, a large unsatisfied demand for housing has been building up because residential construction has failed to supply the number of dwelling units

needed to meet the combined requirements for new household formations and for replacement needs.

From 1966 to 1968, housing starts indicate that, on average, only about 1.3 million new units a year were added to the housing stock. During this period the Census Bureau estimates that new household formations averaged 1.1 million units per year. If an estimate of annual replacement needs of perhaps 0.7 million units is added to this figure, the shortfall of housing starts to needs at the beginning of 1969 appears to be on the order of one and one-half million units. An allowance for mobile homes (discussed below) would appreciably narrow this gap, but clearly not elimi-

CHART 8
New Private Housing Units Started



○ July-Aug. average

Data: Census

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

69-10-8

nate it. This pressure of demand against supply is reflected in both homeowner and rental vacancy rates which declined noticeably over the past 3 years and now stand at their lowest levels in more than a decade. During the first half of this year, the homeowner vacancy rate was 0.9 percent and the rental vacancy rate was 5.0 percent. In the first half of 1966, these rates were 1.4 percent and 7.2 percent respectively. In addition to the decline in vacancy rates, demand pressures are also reflected in rising rental prices. Rents have risen 3 percent over the past year as compared with annual increases averaging 1¼ percent in the 5 years before 1966 (chart 9).

Second, several institutional changes have occurred in recent years that have contributed to a more stable flow of funds for residential investment. These include regulatory devices that have curbed the competition for deposits among the financial intermediaries; increased support for the savings and loan industry by the Federal Home Loan Bank System; enlarged and more effective participation in the secondary market for Government-underwritten home mortgages by the Federal National Mortgage Association; action by several State governments to raise interest rate ceilings imposed by usury laws; congressional suspension of the 6-percent statutory interest rate on Government-backed mortgages; and the acceptance by builders of revenue-sharing techniques for multifamily projects in order to enhance the attractiveness of such investments to the large institutional investor. These changes are discussed at greater length below.

Although the rate of decline in housing starts this year is about comparable with that of 1966, it is too early now to determine the full extent of the drop in housing activity. This is so because the extent of this decline is mainly dependent upon conditions in financial markets. As of mid-October, there is no evidence of a letup in credit restraint, and further sizable declines in housing starts appear to be in the offing.

The Decline in Housing Activity

In current dollars, residential investment was at its high in the first quarter of 1969 when it was running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$33.3 billion. Expenditures dipped modestly in the spring and somewhat more in the summer; from the first to the third quarter residential outlays declined 6½ percent to \$31 billion. The 1969 decline followed gains of 34 percent from the first quarter of 1967 to the first quarter of 1968, and 16 percent from the first quarter of 1968 to the first quarter of 1969.

These figures reflect large increases in construction costs. It is estimated that the deflator for residential construction has increased 2.8 percent from the first to the third quarter of this year, or 5.6 percent at an annual rate. This may be compared with the full year increase of 5.4 percent from 1967 to 1968 and 4.9 percent from 1966 to 1967. The large increase for 1969 included a 7.8 percent advance in wage rates for skilled work-

ers—a reflection of widespread labor shortages in many skilled trades. If account is taken of the pronounced rise this year in construction costs, it appears that real outlays fell 9 percent from the first to the third quarter. This was similar to the percentage reduction that had occurred in the comparable period of 1966.

The recent weakness in residential investment follows the steady drop in housing starts that has been evident since early this year. After rising 7 percent from the fourth quarter of last year, housing starts averaged a high seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.7 million units in the opening quarter of this year. Starts then fell back to 1.5 million units in the spring and 1.3 million units in July and August.

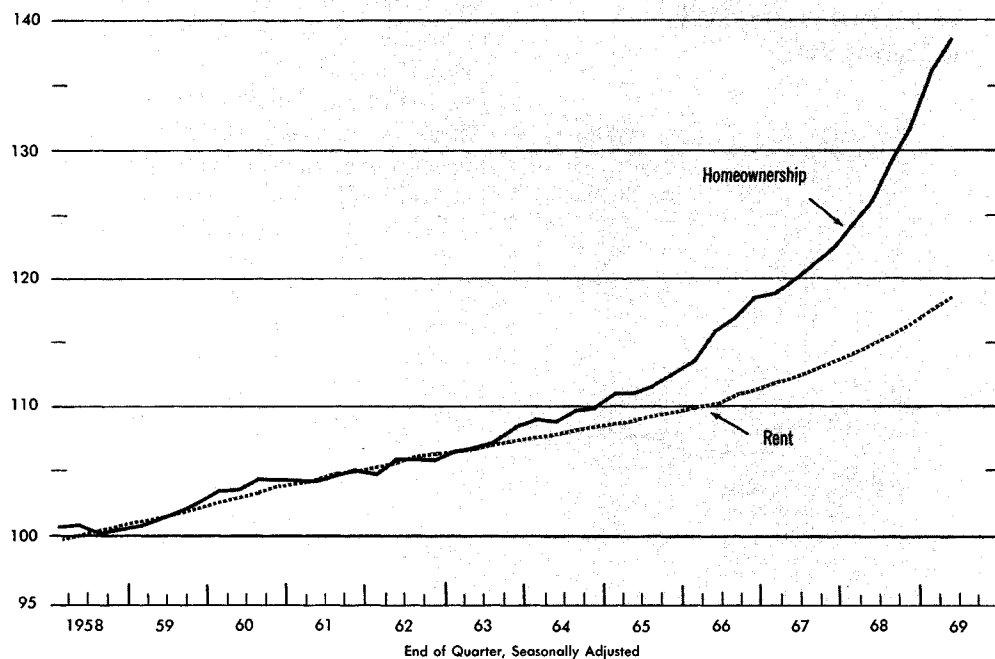
Single family housing

Both single family and multifamily housing starts show about equal percentage declines from the first to the third quarter of this year. Single family units have never regained the

CHART 9

Shelter Costs

1957-59 = 100



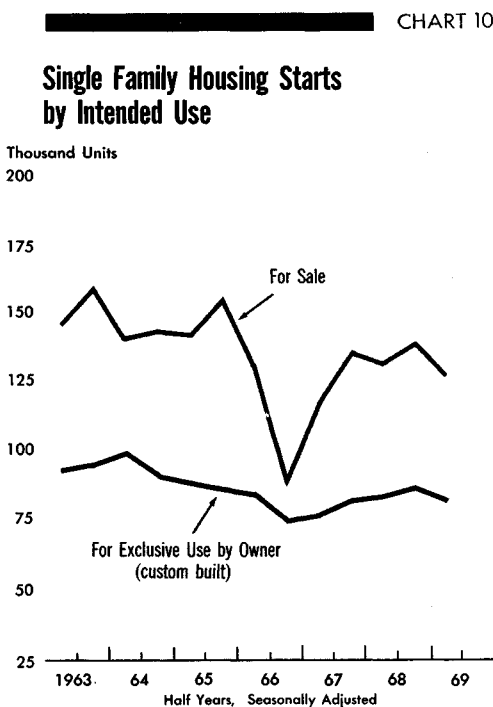
Basic data: BLS, seasonally adjusted by OBE

peak they achieved prior to their decline in 1966, and, indeed, remain considerably below their level of 1963. The downward trend in single family units is partly a reflection of the fact that the age group that typically buys housing has shown little growth during the 1960's.

In an examination of the impact of tight credit on the single family housing market, it is important to distinguish between homes built for sale—by merchant or operative builders—and custom-built homes. As chart 10 indicates, homes built for sale were hurt much more severely during the tight credit period of 1966 than were custom-built homes, mainly because the latter are much less dependent upon outside financing. There is a suggestion that the merchant-built units declined more from the second half of 1968 to the first half of 1969 than did custom-built homes, but the differences are small and it remains to be seen if the 1966 experience will be repeated.

Sales of new homes

The recent downward movement in sales of new single family homes also



Note.—Data exclude small number of starts intended for rent and not reported.

Basic data: Census, components seasonally adjusted by OBE

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

69-10-10

reflects the effects of this year's credit stringency. Home sales, which fell off in the first half of 1968 recovered after midyear to reach a seasonally adjusted annual rate of a little over 500,000 units in the third and fourth quarters of the year. This year, extraordinary high interest rates and, more recently, the difficulties in arranging mortgage financing have resulted in a 6-percent decline from the fourth quarter of last year to July–August of this year. This decline, however, is moderate by comparison with the 32-percent drop that occurred over the corresponding period 3 years ago. In part, sales have held up better this year because flows of funds to mortgage markets through the second quarter were not so badly depressed as they were in 1966. Moreover, against the setting of pent-up housing requirements and anticipation of further acceleration in cost and price increases for new homes, it may be that buyers thus far have not been so sensitive to rising mortgage costs as they were 3 years ago.

Shifts to costlier units

A notable development in the market for single family housing is the striking rise in the sales prices of new homes. According to the Census Bureau, the price of new single family homes rose 3 percent in 1966, 3½ percent in 1967, and 7 percent in 1968. On the basis of incomplete data for the first half of the year, it appears that the price rise this year will be at least as large as in 1968. These price changes reflect not only higher construction costs but also increased land values, demand influences, and changes in housing quality.

The striking rise in housing prices has made it more difficult, particularly for low and middle income groups, to undertake homeownership. Indeed, a dramatic shift has occurred in the character of new private housing construction, which has seen new homes selling for under \$20,000 decline from 50 percent of total new home sales in 1965 to 25 percent in the second quarter of this year. During this period, the share of new homes selling for under \$15,000 has declined from 21 percent to 5½ percent of total sales. At the other end of the scale, houses priced at \$35,000 and over

have increased their share of total sales from 6½ percent to 22 percent (table 1).

The movement in prices of single family dwellings has not only deflected demand from these units to rental units, but it has also stimulated a boom in mobile home production. From 1965 to 1968, shipments of mobile homes have increased nearly 50 percent—from 216,000 units to 318,000 units. (Mobile homes are not included in housing starts or sales data.) Moreover, according to some estimates, mobile homes accounted for about 90 percent of the sales for new single family housing priced under \$15,000 in 1968, a share which is almost certain to increase in 1969.

After rising strongly to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 365,000 units in the final quarter of last year, mobile home production increased to a peak rate of 406,000 units in the opening quarter of this year but slipped back somewhat to a rate of 375,000 in the spring quarter. Purchasers of mobile homes have not experienced the same financing difficulties that conventional home buyers have encountered. The typical mobile home sells for an average price of about \$6,000 and is purchased on medium-term (5 to 7 year), high downpayment, consumer installment credit, an attractive investment for banks and finance companies.

Multifamily units

During the post-1966 housing recovery, homebuilding activity has been shifting further from the construction of single family units to multifamily units. This is a continuation of a trend that

Table 1.—Sales of New 1-Family Homes by Price Class
[Percent distribution]

	All homes reporting sales price	Under \$15,000	\$15,000 to 19,999	\$20,000 to 24,999	\$25,000 to 29,999	\$30,000 to 34,999	\$35,000 and over
1965	100.0	20.9	28.9	22.0	14.7	6.9	6.5
1966	100.0	14.5	29.7	21.0	15.9	9.1	9.8
1967	100.0	11.1	26.6	21.6	17.7	10.7	12.0
1968	100.0	7.9	21.7	21.9	18.2	13.1	17.2
1969*	100.0	5.4	19.2	23.2	17.9	11.6	22.3

*Second quarter.

NOTE.—Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and Department of Housing and Urban Development.

started early in the present decade. Since 1966, starts on single family units have not regained the level reached at the end of 1965. In contrast, multi-family starts surpassed their end-of-1965 rate by the third quarter of 1967 and climbed almost 50 percent higher to a record seasonally adjusted annual rate of 760,000 units in the opening quarter of this year. Accordingly, multi-family units enlarged their share of the supply of new housing units from 35 percent in 1967—roughly the same as the average share from 1963 to 1965—to 40 percent in 1968, and to 45 percent so far in 1969.

The growth in multifamily construction is related to several developments. First, demographic factors have favored the market for multifamily units. This includes the growing relative importance in the population of young families and individuals, who are typically renters rather than home buyers, and of older couples, who need less living space. Second, the cost of apartment renting has been rising much less rapidly in recent years than has the cost of homeownership. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, rental costs, which lag somewhat due to lease arrangements, have increased 8¼ percent from the end of 1965 to mid-1969 as compared with a rise of 23 percent for homeownership costs (chart 9). Third, the sharp rise in land value and construction costs that have occurred in recent years have substantially increased the prices of new homes, and hence, average downpayments. As noted above, this has no doubt shifted some of the demand, especially that of the low and middle income groups, from single family units to rental units. Fourth, tax considerations and the scarcity of suitable land locations have encouraged builders to undertake apartment-type construction. Finally, the attractiveness of lending on multifamily projects has been improved recently by the renewed interest in equity participation for lenders. Through so-called "kicker clauses" lenders can now participate in some share of the rentals or profits earned by the project they finance.

Residential Mortgage Markets

By the second quarter of 1969, tight credit policy and high and rising interest rates resulted in a reduced flow of funds to the savings and loan associations and other major mortgage lending institutions. This reduction has made these institutions more reluctant to make mortgage loan commitments and has led to a tapering in the rate of mortgage debt expansion. The state of the mortgage market has been a major factor in the decline in residential construction activity.

Flow of funds to lenders

The flow of funds to thrift institutions held up relatively well in the first quarter of this year—in spite of the rise in market rates of interest that occurred in late 1968 and early 1969—but fell sharply in the second quarter and much further in the summer quarter. Net savings flows to the savings and loan associations, the largest mortgage lending group, reached a relatively high seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$8 billion in both the final quarter of last year and the opening quarter of this year. Although net savings flows showed little response to the rise in market interest rates that occurred around the turn of the year, they did weaken by early spring as rates continued to rise and as depositors became increasingly attracted to the higher yields on competitive market securities. Net savings flows fell to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$4¼ billion in the spring quarter and then, mainly because of massive outflows in the July reinvestment period, plunged to a rate of \$1¼ billion in July and August.

The pattern of deposit flows to mutual savings banks this year has been similar to that for the savings and loan associations. Net savings flows to these banks were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of nearly \$4 billion in the opening quarter of this year, which was close to the rate in the final quarter of last year. Net savings flows fell to a rate of \$2.7 billion in the spring quarter and to a rate of less than \$1 billion in the July–August period.

An interesting aspect of this year's contraction in the flow of savings to the thrift institutions is that the serious decline in net inflows did not occur until the second quarter. Three years ago, net inflows fell sharply almost immediately after the imposition of credit restraint. At that time commercial banks, offering higher interest rates for consumer-type saving deposits, were able to attract a sizable volume of funds from the thrift institutions. This year the ceilings on consumer-type deposits, which were imposed in the fall of 1966, have effectively dampened the competition for deposits between commercial banks and thrift institutions. While both types of institutions have suffered a loss of savings as depositors have shifted funds to the purchases of higher yielding market securities, the nonbank institutions have not experienced the added loss of deposits to the commercial banks that they did 3 years ago.

Although net savings flows were apparently less sensitive to the emergence of credit stringency in 1969 than in 1966, it is significant to note that, in the case of the savings and loan associations, the contraction from the first quarter to the July–August period of this year is comparable to that which occurred from the fourth quarter of 1965 to the third quarter of 1966 (top panel, chart 11). The reason that net inflows to the associations have been declining so rapidly in recent months is no doubt related to the pronounced increases in the spread between the average rate paid for deposits by these associations and what depositors can earn by investing in competitive market securities (table 2).

Table 2.—Spread Between Average Rate Paid by Thrift Institutions and 1 Year U.S. Government Securities

Year	Excess of percentage points on U.S. Government securities			
	March	June	September	December
1966.....	0.21	0.19	1.05	0.35
1967.....	-.40	-.35	.46	.94
1968.....	.80	1.26	.65	1.25
1969.....	1.47	2.32	3.01	.....

Source: Office of Business Economics, based on Federal Reserve Board data.

The present pattern of contraction in net savings flows to the mutual savings banks has been different from that of 1966. During that period, net inflows fell sharply from the fourth quarter of 1965 to a low in the second quarter of 1966 and then recovered strongly in the summer and fall. This year most of the decline in net inflows came after the first quarter with the sharpest contraction in the summer. The decline from the first quarter to the average of July and August was more severe than that from the closing quarter of 1965 to the spring of 1966.

Total seasonally adjusted deposits of commercial banks have declined slightly this year reflecting the reduction in time deposits. While banks have been beset with an extremely heavy attrition

of large negotiable certificates of deposits, they have also experienced appreciably slower growth in consumer-type time and savings deposits. After increasing strongly in the wake of the credit expansion that dominated the second half of last year, consumer savings deposits slowed sharply in the first and showed no growth in the second quarter of this year. In the reinvestment month of July, banks experienced heavy drains of these deposits. For the year to date, banks have been considerably less successful in attracting and holding household savings deposits than in 1966 when, as noted above, they were drawing deposits away from the non-bank financial intermediaries.

High and rising interest rates in 1969 have also led to a sharp increase in life insurance policy loans and this has had a restrictive influence on mortgage and other lending activity by the life insurance companies. Based on a sample of 15 companies, which account for nearly 65 percent of outstanding policy loans made by all life insurance companies, the Life Insurance Association of America reports that gross policy loans made in August amounted to \$257 million, which was only a little below the record volume of \$288 million in July and almost 20 percent above the 1966 peak of \$216 million. Gross loans made during the first 8 months of 1969 totaled nearly \$1¼ billion, a record for any consecutive 8 months, and were more than 45 percent above the total for the comparable period last year.

Mortgage debt expansion

The expansion in residential mortgage debt continued at a very high rate during the first half of this year, but on the basis of data that are still incomplete, it appears to have slowed appreciably during the summer. The expansion in mortgage debt in the first quarter of this year was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$21½ billion, matching the peak rate reached in the fourth quarter of last year. Debt expansion slowed slightly in the spring quarter to a rate of \$20½ billion, but the first half of the year as a whole was at an annual rate nearly \$1 billion

greater than the full year 1968. The strength in mortgage debt expansion early this year was associated with the large volume of outstanding commitments which the lending institutions carried into the year, the high levels for starts, and the high prices for new and existing homes.

The mortgage lending of savings and loan associations held at a relatively high plateau of more than \$8 billion (seasonally adjusted annual rate) from the third quarter of last year to the second quarter of this year. Incomplete data suggests some weakness in lending emerged in the summer. These institutions carried high levels of mortgage commitments into 1969. Commitments, which are an indicator of future mortgage lending, increased at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$1.6 billion in the closing quarter of last year to reach \$6.6 billion at yearend. With savings flows holding up well and with the demand for mortgage funds strong, the savings and loan associations added to their commitments by as much in the opening quarter of this year as in the fourth quarter of last year. However, in the spring when net savings flows declined, the associations became increasingly reluctant to add to their future obligations, and the expansion in commitments fell off abruptly. Then, accompanying the sharp July–August contraction in net savings flows, commitments declined at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of more than \$3 billion (bottom panel, chart 11).

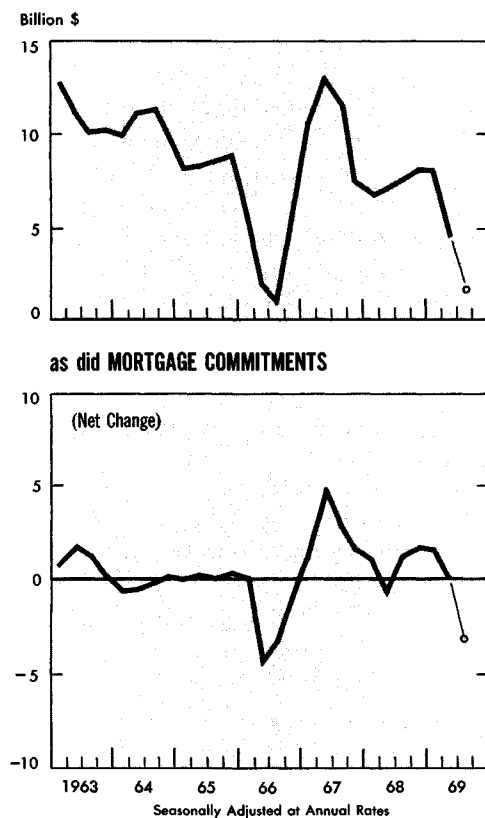
During the tight money period of 1966, the decline in lending commitments for the savings and loan associations was somewhat more pronounced than it has been so far this year. After the expansion slowed in the first quarter of that year, commitments fell off at seasonally adjusted annual rates of \$4½ billion in the second quarter and \$3½ billion in the third quarter.

In addition to the expansion in commitments earlier this year, mortgage lending has been sustained by support which the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB) has provided member savings and loan associations. In

CHART 11

For the savings and loan associations

● NET SAVINGS FLOWS declined sharply in the second and third quarters . . .



○ July and August.

Data: FRB (preliminary seasonal adjustment)

recent months, the savings associations have sharply stepped up their borrowing from the Federal home loan banks. This borrowing increased very little in the first quarter but, as lending resources came under pressure in the April-August period, it rose nearly \$2½ billion. This was a record expansion for any consecutive 5 month period and pushed the volume of such borrowings to a new peak of \$7½ billion. Along with providing advances and repeated assurances that the FHLBB stands ready to help the savings associations through periods of credit stringency, the Board has liberalized some of its restrictions. Notably, it has lowered the liquidity requirements for member associations from 6½ to 6 percent, an action which carried the potential of freeing \$650 million for mortgage debt expansion. Also, the Board recently announced plans for making 5 year advances to member associations instead of the present 1 year loans.

Since the first quarter, the savings and loan associations have added to their loan funds by reducing their holdings of liquid assets, thus reducing the liquidity of these associations. As measured by the ratio of cash and U.S. Government security holdings to total liabilities, liquidity declined from 8.1 percent last March to a low 6.9 percent in August. Three years ago, this measure dropped from 8.5 percent in March to a low of 7.6 percent in late summer.

Among the other major mortgage lending institutions, the lending activity of the mutual savings banks,

Table 3.—Net Mortgage Debt Expansion, 1- to 4-Family Nonfarm Properties by Major Type of Lender

	[Billion dollars]					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969*	
					I	II
Total net expansion.	16.0	10.0	12.5	15.5	17.1	16.9
Savings and loan associations.....	7.6	2.7	5.9	7.1	8.2	8.5
Mutual savings banks.....	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3
Commercial banks.....	3.1	2.4	2.5	3.5	4.4	3.4
Insurance 1.....	1.8	1.0	-.3	-.2	-.7	-.3
Other 2.....	.8	2.3	2.6	3.7	3.7	4.0

*Quarters seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

1. Includes pension funds.

2. Includes mortgage companies, households, State and local governments, and the Federal National Mortgage Association.

Source: Federal Reserve Board (Flow of Funds).

which reached a relatively high pace in the closing quarter of last year, fell off in the first and somewhat more in the second quarter of this year. Commercial banks apparently entered this year with high levels of outstanding commitments as additions to their home mortgage holdings increased in the January to March period, despite mounting pressure on lending resources. However, as credit stringency intensified, their mortgage debt expansion slowed during the second quarter and, apparently, fell off sharply in the summer. The life insurance companies have reduced their holdings of 1- to 4-family mortgages in each of the first two quarters, continuing a trend that has been evident since early 1967 (table 3).

So far this year, the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) has provided major support to the home mortgage market by substantially enlarging its operations in the secondary market for Government-backed mortgages. This organization, which has operated outside the Federal Government since the fall of 1968, supports the secondary market for FHA and VA mortgages through a market priced, purchase-commitment system. Under this system, Fannie Mae holds weekly auctions at which it commits itself to a future purchase of an announced dollar volume of eligible mortgages. The prices at which Fannie Mae will purchase these commitments are determined by the lowest bids of sellers who have the option of delivering within an agreed upon period (3 months, 6 months, or 12-18 months); the option holders may also sell to other buyers if the market for mortgages should improve. In its recent effort to stabilize the mortgage market, Fannie Mae's accepted commitments have increased from an average annual rate of \$3.0 billion at weekly auctions last December, to \$4½ billion in March, \$5¼ billion in June, and \$7¼ billion in September of this year.

Mortgage financing costs

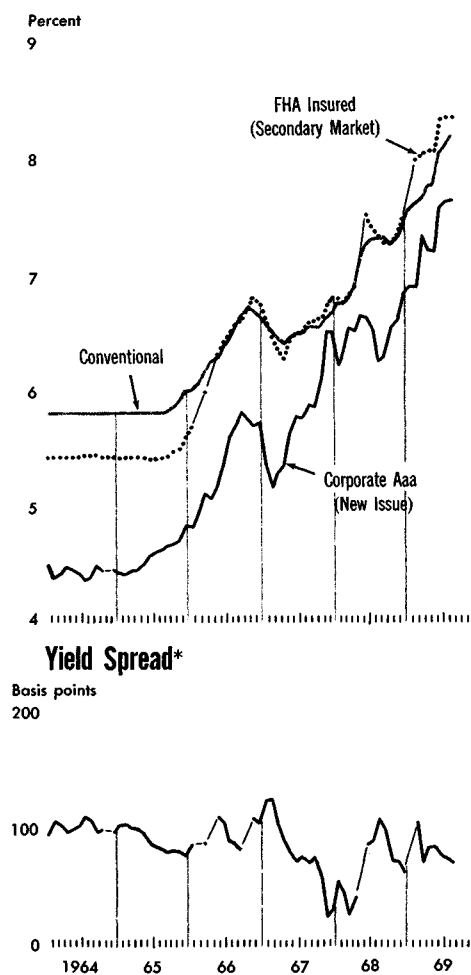
As a result of the buildup of pressures in mortgage markets, financing costs have consistently reached record highs

in 1969. In the conventional mortgage market, the average interest rate on new home mortgages rose 80 basis points from the high last December to 8.20 percent in August. This compares with peaks of 6.70 percent in both 1967 and 1966. In the secondary market for FHA-insured new home mortgages, yields rose 86 basis points from last December to reach 8.36 percent in August. In both 1967 and 1966, the highest yield was 6.81 percent.

FHA secondary market yields have exceeded average contract rates on conventional mortgages more often than not in recent years (chart 12). This is a reversal of the relationship that prevailed before 1966, when conditions in financial markets were more stable and when funds for mortgage

CHART 12

Mortgage and Bond Yields



*FHA mortgage vs. new issue Aaa corporate bonds.

Data: FRB, FHA

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

69-10-12

financing were more plentiful. In large part, the recent trend reflects the fact that FHA-insured mortgages are traded in a national market and hence yields are more sensitive to credit market pressures than are local contract rates on conventional mortgages.

Also, the usury laws in some States have posed problems for mortgage lenders. Despite the fact that several States have raised their interest rate ceilings in the years since 1966, the extraordinary high levels reached by interest rates in 1969 has meant conflicts with some usury laws. In some of these cases, however, usury laws apply only to conventional and not to FHA-insured mortgages. As a result, rates on the latter can rise with market trends while those on conventional mortgages are constrained.

Although the increase this year in mortgage yields has been striking, it has trailed that in corporate bond markets. Consequently, the premium in FHA-insured mortgage yields over high grade corporate securities has declined, and mortgages have become relatively less attractive to financial investors (bottom panel, chart 12). The spread between yields on FHA-VA mortgages and high grade corporate securities has narrowed less this year than in 1967 and early 1968. This more moderate decline reflects the fact that Congress, in May 1968, suspended the 6 percent statutory interest ceiling on Government-backed mortgages for the period running until October 1 of this year. This was immediately followed by administrative action raising the regulatory rates on these investments by three-fourths of a percentage point to 6¾ percent and by as much again last January to 7½ percent.

The main reason that FHA-VA mortgage yields have lagged in their adjustment to rising credit market pressures, is that "discounts" or "points" are carried on these investments. These "points," which are a given percentage of the principal amount involved in the mortgage contract, are charged by lenders to bring the regulatory interest rate ceilings on Government-backed mortgages into line with interest rates on competitive

market securities. This year market rates of interest have risen sharply, but the 7½ percent ceiling rate on FHA mortgages has remained unchanged since January. Thus, the points charged by lenders on these mortgages have increased sharply: from 4 in February to 7 in August. Approximately 8 points are required to raise the effective yield to lenders 1 percent above the present ceiling on FHA-VA mortgages.

However, the higher market rates of interest rise above the regulated interest ceilings on Government-backed mortgages, the more difficult it becomes for the lender to add points to the mortgage contract. This is so because, as points reach high levels, serious frictions develop in mortgage markets. For example, under present FHA regulations, buyers are permitted to pay only 1 point, in lieu of certain closing cost expenses, and the balance becomes the responsibility of the seller. Thus, when points rise, the seller of an existing house, if he does not withdraw from the market altogether, will attempt to avoid paying points by selling to buyers who can assume his present mortgage or by inflating the selling price of his house. Also, adding points to mortgage contracts is unpopular with both home buyers and sellers who often have close working relationships with the mortgage lender and, at high levels, points become an embarrassment to the lender. Consequently, when market interest rates rise far above ceiling rates on FHA and VA mortgages, it becomes increasingly difficult for lenders to charge additional points, and the rise in mortgage yields fails to keep pace with the upward trend in other long-term rates.

Outlook

Housing starts are currently in the midst of a decline that, according to many measures, is proceeding at a rate comparable to that which occurred 3 years earlier. Although there are important differences between the market for residential investment then and now, the extent and the duration of the current decline will be determined by conditions in financial mar-

kets. In the absence of a letup in credit market pressures, continued weakness in flows of funds to lending institutions, in new commitments, in residential investment, and in mortgage debt expansion is to be expected. At this juncture, there is no evidence to indicate any lessening of pressures in financial markets and, at least for the near-term, a further sizable decline in homebuilding activity is in prospect.

(Text continued from page 14)

the only Great Lakes State to show an increase in the rate of income gain from the first to second quarter; in each of the others there was an appreciable reduction. Most of the Michigan acceleration is directly traceable to the ending of a strike in the construction industry which had held back the overall gain in the first quarter.

Second quarter farm income up sharply

The second quarter advance of nearly 8½ percent in farm income in the United States was the largest relative rise among major industries. In large part, the increase reflected much higher prices for farm products, especially meat, and slightly increased marketings of crops. These gains in receipts were only partially offset by the continuing rapid advance of farm costs.

In the Rocky Mountain and Plains regions, above-average increases in farm income combined with below-average increases in nonfarm income to yield gains in total income that were close to the national average. In contrast to the regional experience, changes in farm income account for most of the largest personal income changes among individual States. In the second quarter, income spurted by 4¾ percent or more in Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Arizona, and Iowa, fell in North Dakota, Delaware, and New Mexico, and was little changed in Nevada. (See table 1 on p. 15.) In all but Delaware and Nevada, farm income was mainly responsible for these large variations.

The International Investment Position of the United States: Developments in 1968

The net international investment position of the United States showed virtually no change in 1968 as total U.S. international assets and total U.S. liabilities to foreigners both increased \$11.4 billion. A very large increase in the value of nonliquid U.S. assets abroad—including a sharp rise in U.S. direct investment—was mostly offset by increased foreign purchases of U.S. stocks and bonds and other nonliquid inflows. Monetary reserves rose slightly more than liquid liabilities, with a small surplus in the balance of payments measured on the liquidity basis.

TOTAL international assets of the United States—including official reserve assets as well as investments abroad—rose \$11,395 million in 1968, but total U.S. liabilities—foreign assets in the United States—rose \$11,401 million. As a result, the net international investment position of the United States showed practically no change over the year, following the small \$233 million increase in 1967. At yearend 1968, total assets exceeded total liabilities by \$65.0 billion, virtually unchanged from the \$64.8 billion position at yearend 1966.

This article first discusses the factors accounting for changes in the U.S. net international investment position: in particular, recorded balance of payments capital flows (equivalent to transfers of goods and services abroad net of unilateral transfers and adjusted for errors and omissions), reinvestment of direct investment earnings, and valuation changes in outstanding holdings.

After the change in the net position, is discussed the composition of the

shifts in assets and in liabilities is than analyzed, noting whether the changes are in liquid or nonliquid assets or liabilities. In addition, the change in the investment position is reconciled with balance of payments capital flows.

The flows of funds associated with U.S. direct investment abroad are discussed in considerable detail. Particular attention is given to changes in the value of U.S. direct investment abroad, to changes in other U.S. corporate foreign assets and liabilities, and to earnings, fees, and royalties associated with U.S. direct investment abroad. In 1968, the net flow associated with these items had an unusually favorable impact on the balance of payments—in spite of an acceleration in direct investments—as foreign earnings rose sharply and U.S. corporations financed a substantial part of their direct investments with funds borrowed abroad.

Changes in the Net International Position

As detailed in table 1, changes in the net investment position of the United States reflect three major factors. The first is net recorded balance of payments capital flows, which, in turn, must be equal to the balance on goods, services, and unilateral transfers adjusted for errors and omissions.¹ In effect, a surplus on these items allows an improvement in our investment position. The second is reinvested earnings of U.S. affiliates abroad minus reinvested earnings of foreign enterprises in the United States. Earnings of U.S. affiliates abroad not sent back to

1. If errors and omissions in the balance of payments accounts could be identified, a part would presumably go into recorded capital flows and a part into recorded goods, services, and unilateral transfer accounts. The two accounts would then be equal in magnitude.

Table 1.—Factors Accounting for Changes in the Net International Investment Position of the United States

[Millions of dollars]

	Average			1966	1967	1968
	1951-55	1956-60	1961-65			
Balance on goods, services, and unilateral transfers (surplus (+))	-498	1,002	3,838	2,446	2,179	-349
Adjustment for: Errors and omissions (receipts (+)).....	300	173	-910	-489	-1,007	-642
Equals: Net recorded balance of payments capital flows (outflow (+))	-197	1,175	2,927	1,956	1,172	-991
Change in U.S. assets (increase (+)).....	1,002	3,283	5,097	5,276	8,024	8,286
Change in U.S. liabilities (increase (-)).....	-1,199	-2,108	-2,170	-3,320	-6,852	-9,277
Plus: Net reinvested earnings (increase (+)).....	670	990	1,072	1,400	1,158	1,654
Plus: Changes in net valuation and other adjustments.....	-370	1-999	-636	43	-2,104	-670
of which: Adjustments for statistical discrepancies.....	n.a.	n.a.	328	165	244	212
Equals: Change in net international investment position of the United States	102	1,466	3,364	3,399	233	-6
Change in U.S. assets (increase (+)).....	2,143	4,138	6,872	5,070	9,543	11,395
Change in U.S. liabilities (increase (-)).....	-2,041	-2,673	-3,507	-1,671	-9,310	-11,401
<i>Memorandum Item:</i> Net international investment position of the United States at end of period ²	37,237	44,566	61,387	64,786	65,019	65,013

1. Includes an adjustment for direct investment in Cuba omitted from the data effective 1960.
2. The net position at the end of a given period is equal to the position at the end of the preceding period plus the total net change during the period.

NOTE.—Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
N.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Julius Freidlin, Nancy Keith, Russell Scholl, and Zalie Warner also made significant contributions.

Table 2.—International Investment Position of the United States at Yearend:

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Type of investment	Total†						Western Europe		Canada		Latin American Republics		Other foreign countries		International organizations and unallocated‡	
		1950 †	1955 †	1960 †	1965 †	1967 †	1968 †	1967 †	1968 †	1967 †	1968 †	1967 †	1968 †	1967 †	1968 †	1967 †	1968 †
1	Net international investment position of the U.S. (line 2 minus line 23).....	36,727	37,237	44,566	61,387	65,019	65,013	-5,490	-8,278	20,099	20,704	14,259	15,060	21,507	22,730	14,644	14,797
2	U.S. assets and investments abroad, total.....	54,359	65,076	85,768	120,126	134,739	146,134	35,550	39,658	29,409	31,694	20,796	22,281	31,797	34,964	17,187	17,537
3	Private investments.....	19,004	29,136	49,430	81,197	93,603	101,900	25,410	28,124	29,371	31,679	16,216	17,077	19,113	20,922	3,493	4,098
4	Long-term.....	17,488	26,750	44,447	71,044	81,700	88,930	22,618	24,687	28,156	30,476	13,128	13,791	14,305	15,879	3,493	4,097
5	Direct.....	11,788	19,395	^r 31,865	^r 49,474	59,486	64,756	17,926	19,386	18,097	19,488	10,265	11,010	10,862	12,167	^s 2,336	^s 2,705
6	Foreign dollar bonds.....	1,692	2,660	4,891	9,115	9,666	10,614	712	652	5,492	6,033	597	721	1,708	1,816	1,157	1,392
7	Other foreign bonds ⁴	1,466	382	^r 633	1,050	1,113	1,088	104	104	748	701	189	211	72	72		
8	Foreign corporate stocks.....	1,175	2,439	3,984	5,048	5,238	6,464	2,148	2,899	2,827	3,201	84	107	179	257	(*)	(*)
9	Banking claims.....	390	671	1,698	^s 4,317	^s 3,725	^s 3,367	757	527	227	228	1,521	1,346	1,220	1,266		
10	Other.....	977	1,203	1,376	^s 2,040	^s 2,472	^s 2,641	971	1,119	765	825	472	396	264	301		
11	Short-term assets and claims.....	1,516	2,386	4,983	10,153	11,903	12,970	2,792	3,437	1,215	1,203	3,088	3,286	4,808	5,043	(*)	1
12	Reported by banks.....	886	1,549	3,594	7,735	8,606	8,695	1,217	1,181	597	523	2,617	2,763	4,175	4,228	(*)	
13	Other.....	630	837	1,389	2,418	3,297	4,275	1,575	2,256	618	680	471	523	633	815	(*)	1
14	U.S. Government nonliquid credits and claims.....	11,090	13,143	16,979	23,479	26,306	28,524	7,799	8,011	35	11	4,580	5,204	12,683	14,041	1,209	1,257
15	Long-term credits ⁷	10,768	12,420	14,087	20,318	23,643	25,940	7,585	7,805	31	4	4,528	5,174	10,295	11,705	1,204	1,252
16	Repayable in dollars ⁸	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,968	18,051	19,967	6,495	6,730	31	4	3,974	4,581	6,347	7,400	1,204	1,252
17	Repayable in foreign currencies, etc. ⁹	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,350	5,592	5,973	1,090	1,075			554	593	3,948	4,305		
18	Foreign currencies and other claims.....	322	723	2,892	3,161	2,663	2,584	214	206	4	7	52	30	2,388	2,336	5	5
19	Monetary reserve assets.....	24,265	22,797	19,359	15,450	14,830	15,710	2,341	3,523	3	4			1	1	12,485	12,182
20	Gold.....	22,820	21,753	17,804	¹⁰ 13,806	12,065	10,892									12,065	10,892
21	IMF gold tranche position.....	1,445	1,044	1,555	¹⁰ 863	420	1,290									420	1,290
22	Convertible currencies.....				781	2,345	3,528	2,341	3,523	3	4			1	1		
23	Foreign assets and investments in the United States, total.....	17,632	27,839	41,202	58,739	69,720	81,121	41,040	47,936	9,310	10,990	6,537	7,221	10,290	12,234	2,543	2,740
24	Long-term.....	7,997	13,408	18,418	26,374	32,011	40,267	20,248	26,037	5,284	6,172	2,517	2,749	2,995	4,204	967	1,105
25	Direct.....	3,391	5,076	6,910	8,797	9,923	10,815	7,004	7,750	2,575	2,659	176	164	168	242		
26	Corporate stocks.....	2,925	6,575	9,302	14,599	15,511	19,528	10,512	12,989	2,539	3,271	1,271	1,411	1,068	1,709	121	148
27	Corporate, U.S. Government agency, State, and municipal bonds.....	181	250	649	875	2,159	4,236	1,440	3,352	(*)	79	96	104	181	167	442	534
28	Other.....	1,500	1,498	1,557	2,103	4,418	5,688	1,292	1,946	170	163	974	1,070	1,578	2,086	404	423
29	Nonliquid short-term assets and U.S. Government obligations.....	825	900	1,235	3,250	4,590	7,237	3,296	4,591	601	1,638	165	164	528	844	(*)	(*)
30	Reported by U.S. private residents other than banks.....	726	734	964	968	1,778	2,531	1,103	1,753	255	277	125	132	295	369	(*)	(*)
31	Nonliquid U.S. Government obligations.....	99	166	271	2,282	2,812	4,706	2,193	2,838	346	1,361	40	32	233	475		
32	Associated with Government grants and transactions increasing Government assets (line B.7) ¹¹		20	62	344	55	57		(*)			32	30	23	27		
33	Associated with military sales contracts (line B.2) ¹¹	14	133	194	1,575	1,985	1,870	1,789	1,665	30	25	5	(*)	161	180		
34	Associated with other specific transactions (line B.13) ¹¹	^r 85	^r 13	^r 15	198	187	184	41	33	116	86	3	2	27	63		
35	Other nonmarketable medium-term securities payable prior to maturity only under special conditions (line C.1) ¹¹				165	585	2,595	363	1,140	200	1,250			22	205		
36	Liquid assets.....	8,810	13,531	21,549	29,115	33,119	33,617	17,496	17,308	3,425	3,180	3,855	4,308	6,767	7,186	1,576	1,635
37	Private liabilities reported by banks.....	^r 5,836	^r 7,686	11,062	17,195	21,180	24,460	9,816	12,580	2,433	2,615	3,713	4,190	5,004	4,881	214	194
38	U.S. Treasury marketable or convertible bonds and notes.....	1,470	1,636	^r 12,326	3,530	2,381	¹² 1,667	1,347	1,183	716	384	41	15	109	60	168	25
39	U.S. Treasury bills, certificates and other obligations.....	^r 1,504	4,200	¹³ 8,161	8,356	9,325	7,260	6,333	3,545	276	181	101	103	1,654	2,245	961	1,186
40	Gold deposits of IMF.....				34	233	230								233	230	
<i>Memorandum items:</i>																	
Liabilities reflected in liquidity and official reserve transactions balances:																	
Liquid liabilities (liquid assets of foreigners):																	
41	To official agencies (line 9) ¹⁴	n.a.	n.a.	¹³ 12,410	16,206	16,679	13,513	9,872	7,001	996	532	1,116	1,320	3,662	3,630	1,033	1,030
42	To commercial banks (line 10) ^{14, 15}	2,100	2,983	4,818	7,419	11,085	14,467	6,206	8,872	2,076	2,271	473	600	2,330	2,724		
43	To other foreign residents and unallocated (line 11) ¹⁴	n.a.	n.a.	2,780	4,050	4,678	4,908	1,412	1,427	353	377	2,161	2,297	752	807		
44	To international and regional organizations (line 12) ¹⁴	n.a.	n.a.	1,541	1,431	677	729	6	8			105	91	23	25	543	605
45	Certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign official agencies (line 18) ^{14, 16}	n.a.	n.a.	2	616	2,723	5,063	587	1,194	314	1,334	451	511	1,371	2,024		

(See page 25 for footnotes)

the United States as income (and not included in the current account) improve our investment position. The third factor is net changes in valuation of U.S. investments abroad and foreign investment in the United States (including adjustments in the various series for statistical discrepancies) which are also not included in the balance of payments accounts. Essentially, we improve our net investment position by transferring abroad real goods and services or by reinvesting foreign earnings abroad, but the position is also affected by valuation changes.

In almost every year since 1955 our net investment position has improved. The largest favorable factor has usually been a large surplus on goods, services, and unilateral transfers, partially offset in the 1960's by a negative adjustment for errors and omissions. Net earnings reinvested abroad show a rising favorable contribution to our net position. But valuation changes have usually been adverse to the United States.

During 1968, for the first time since the early 1950's, the U.S. balance on goods, services, and unilateral transfers turned adverse, mostly reflecting the \$6.1 billion surge in merchandise imports. The errors and omissions adjustment remained negative and these two items reduced our net investment position almost \$1.0 billion. This was an unfavorable shift of almost \$4.0 billion from the average surplus that prevailed in the first half of the 1960's, and a deterioration of \$2.2 billion from 1967. Net reinvested earnings, on the other hand, rose to over \$1.6 billion in 1968, the highest level recorded. Net valuation changes in 1968 were adverse by some \$0.7 billion. This mostly reflected a greater rise in the value of U.S. stocks held by foreigners (as U.S. stock prices rose) than the rise in the value of foreign

stocks held by U.S. residents. However, this valuation adjustment was much less adverse than the \$2.1 billion adjustment in 1967. (In 1967, the value of foreign holdings of U.S. stocks rose even more, and the value of U.S. holdings of foreign bond issues showed a sharp fall.)

Since these factors almost exactly offset each other in 1968, the net international investment position of the United States showed practically no change, a sharp contrast with the very large improvements in our net position in the early 1960's. Most of the shift seems to have been associated with the parallel decline in our trade surplus.

While the net change in our investment position can be considered to be accounted for by the factors just described, capital flows, of course, may have a major impact on trade, services, and earnings. To this extent, the change in the net position is not determined independently of the capital flows. On the other hand, an outflow of capital from the United States does not necessarily result in a net change in the U.S. international investment position unless one of the factors mentioned also is influenced. U.S. purchases of foreign bonds increase interest receipts of the United States and thus improve the U.S. balance on goods and services. In this case, however, it is clear that the immediate improvement in the net position will be a small fraction of the initial outflow of capital. Likewise, U.S. direct investment abroad will increase U.S. earnings and may significantly encourage U.S. exports (at least in the short run), particularly if a new plant abroad requires U.S. equipment.

But setting aside the complex interdependence between capital flows and the current account items and earnings, if there is little or no net surplus from

trade, services, and transfers, retained earnings, or valuation changes, as was the case in 1967 and 1968, capital outflows from the United States (which increase certain assets abroad) must be financed by a rundown in other assets—possibly monetary reserves—or by a buildup in liabilities to foreigners—often liquid liabilities.

To analyze the external position of the United States, it is not enough to consider only the change in the net international investment position. Even when our net investment position improves, if the capital outflow is so great that there is a decline in monetary reserves, this adversely affects the U.S. balance of payments measured on the liquidity basis, as well as on the official reserve transactions basis. If there is an increase in liquid liabilities, this adversely affects the liquidity balance. The official reserves transaction balance is adversely affected if there is an increase in liquid or certain non-liquid liabilities to foreign monetary authorities.²

Increases in U.S. Assets and Liabilities

The \$11.4 billion rise in U.S. international assets in 1968 reflected an \$8.3 billion increase in private investments abroad, a \$2.2 billion advance in nonliquid U.S. Government assets and a \$0.9 billion increase in U.S. official reserves (tables 2 and 3). The 1968 increase in U.S. international assets was somewhat larger than in 1967, partly reflecting the fact that there was little change in monetary reserves in 1967. In addition, there was a greater increase in direct investments in 1968, as compared with the relatively

2. For further analysis of the meaning of our net international investment position see Lederer and Cutler, "International Investments of the United States in 1966," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, September 1967, pp. 39-52.

* Revised. † Preliminary. N.a. Not available. * Less than \$500,000 (±). † Includes U.S. gold stock.

1. Unrevised except where indicated; otherwise the data are as published in the following: 1950, SURVEY, September 1967; 1955, *Balance of Payments Statistical Supplement, Revised Edition*, 1963; 1960, SURVEY, August 1962; and 1965, SURVEY, October 1968.

2. Data for Cuba omitted effective 1960; 1959 total for U.S. direct investment was \$956 million (book value).

3. Represents the estimated investment in shipping companies registered primarily in Panama and Liberia.

4. Consists primarily of securities payable in foreign currencies.

5. Excludes \$200 million netted against a related inflow of U.S. direct investment capital in 1961.

6. Includes \$254 million loaned to Canada in connection with Columbia River power development in 1964.

7. Also includes paid-in capital subscriptions to international financial institutions (other than IMF) and outstanding amounts of miscellaneous claims which have been settled through international agreements to be payable to the U.S. Government over periods in excess of 1 year. Excludes World War I debts that are not currently being serviced.

8. Includes indebtedness repayable in U.S. dollars, or optionally in foreign currencies, or by delivery of materials or transfer of services, when option rests with U.S. Government.

9. Includes indebtedness which the borrower may contractually, or at its option, repay with its currency, with a third country's currency, or by delivery of materials or transfer of services.

10. Reflects payment of \$259 million gold portion of increased U.S. subscription to the IMF in the second quarter of 1965.

11. Line numbers correspond to those in balance of payments table 5, SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, September 1969, p. 41.

12. Reflects new series on marketable Treasury bonds and notes.

13. Includes Treasury liabilities of \$522 million to certain foreign military agencies, which were reflected in the liquidity balance but excluded from the official reserves transactions balance.

14. Line numbers correspond to those in balance of payments table 3, SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, September 1969, p. 38.

15. As reported by U.S. banks; ultimate ownership is not identified.

16. Portions of lines 28, 34, and 35 above.

NOTE.—Differences between amounts outstanding and flows reported in balance of payments tables may not coincide due to changes in coverage, price changes, changes in valuation and other adjustments.

Table 3.—Detailed Reconciliation of Changes in the International Investment Position of the United States and Balance of Payments Capital Flows

(Millions of dollars)

Lines in table 2	Type of investment (increase +)	1967 ^r	1968 ^p
1	Net international investment position of the United States (line 2 minus line 23)	233	-6
	of which: Balance of Payments capital flows.....	1,172	-991
	Other than capital flows.....	-946	984
2	U.S. assets and investments abroad, total	9,543	11,395
	of which: Capital flows.....	8,024	8,286
	Other than capital flows.....	1,518	3,109
3	Private investments.....	7,216	8,297
4	Long-term.....	5,919	7,230
5	Direct.....	4,709	5,270
	of which: Capital flows.....	3,154	3,025
	Reinvested earnings.....	1,598	2,142
	Other adjustments.....	-43	103
6-7	Foreign bonds.....	236	923
	of which: Capital flows.....	1,216	1,100
	Price changes.....	-1,068	-177
	Other adjustments.....	88	-----
8	Foreign corporate stocks.....	914	1,226
	of which: Capital flows.....	50	167
	Price changes.....	864	1,059
9-10	Banking and other claims.....	60	-189
	of which: Capital flows.....	26	-184
	Changes in coverage.....	34	-----
	Other adjustments.....	-----	-5
11	Short-term assets and claims.....	1,297	1,067
	of which: Capital flows.....	1,209	1,049
	Changes in coverage.....	88	-----
	Other adjustments.....	-----	18
14	U.S. Government nonliquid credits and claims.....	2,379	2,218
15	Long-term credits.....	2,560	2,297
	of which: Capital flows.....	2,631	2,321
	Losses on write-offs.....	-----	-6
	Other adjustments.....	-71	-18
18	Foreign currencies and other claims.....	-181	-79
	of which: Capital flows.....	-209	-72
	Valuation changes.....	30	-13
	Other adjustments.....	-2	6
19	Monetary reserve assets.....	-52	880
23	Foreign assets and investments in the United States, total	9,310	11,401
	of which: Capital flows.....	6,852	9,277
	Other than capital flows.....	2,464	2,125
24	Long-term.....	5,005	8,256
25	Direct.....	869	892
	of which: Capital flows.....	251	319
	Reinvested earnings.....	440	488
	Other adjustments.....	178	85
26	Corporate stocks.....	2,868	4,017
	of which: Capital flows.....	701	2,083
	Price changes.....	2,221	1,934
	Other adjustments.....	-54	-----
27	Corporate, U.S. Government agency, State, and municipal bonds.....	117	2,077
	of which: Capital flows.....	316	2,277
	Price changes.....	-199	-200
28	Other.....	1,151	1,270
	of which: Capital flows.....	1,137	1,263
	Changes in coverage.....	14	-----
	Other adjustments.....	-----	7
29	Nonliquid short-term assets and U.S. Government obligations.....	965	2,647
30	Reported by U.S. private residents other than banks.....	514	753
	of which: Capital flows.....	499	750
	Changes in coverage.....	15	-----
	Other adjustments.....	-----	3
31	Nonliquid U.S. Government obligations.....	451	1,894
	of which: Capital flows.....	450	1,872
	Other adjustments.....	1	22
36	Liquid assets.....	3,340	498
	of which: Capital flows.....	3,492	712
	Changes in coverage.....	-152	-214

^r Revised. ^p Preliminary.

NOTE.—Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

low increase in 1967, as reinvested earnings rose sharply. U.S. investments in foreign dollar bonds also rose faster in 1968. Although recorded balance of payments outflows to purchase such bonds were roughly the same in both years, in 1967 the value of existing holdings of bonds fell sharply. In 1968, the fall in value was much smaller. Shifts in other long-term private accounts were mostly smaller and offsetting. Short-term bank reported claims rose much less in 1968 than in 1967, reflecting a tightening of the Credit Restraint Program, but other short-term claims rose faster in 1968 than in 1967, mostly reflecting the reinvestment abroad of part of the proceeds of increased foreign borrowing by U.S. corporations.

Of the \$11.4 billion rise in foreign assets and investments in the United States (U.S. liabilities) in 1968, \$8.3 billion was in long-term U.S. liabilities, \$2.6 billion was in nonliquid short-term and U.S. Government obligations, and \$0.5 billion was in liquid liabilities. Of the \$9.3 billion rise in U.S. liabilities in 1967, only \$5.0 billion was long-term, \$1.0 billion was in nonliquid short-term and Government obligations, and \$3.3 billion was in liquid liabilities. The large increase in long-term liabilities to foreigners in 1968 was primarily attributable to a surge in foreign purchases of U.S. stocks and of new Euro-bond issues of U.S. corporations. The sharp rise in foreign holdings of nonliquid U.S. Government obligations in 1968 reflected \$2.0 billion of foreign official purchases of nonmarketable, nonconvertible, medium-term U.S. Treasury securities. (These near-liquid securities are technically not counted in the liquidity measure of the balance, but are counted in the official reserve transactions balance.)

Thus, although both in 1967 and in 1968 the net international investment position of the United States showed little change, the composition of the capital flows was quite different in the 2 years. In 1967, monetary reserve assets declined slightly and the \$9.5 billion increase in U.S. assets abroad was only partly offset by the \$6.0 billion increase in foreign holdings of non-

liquid U.S. assets. At the same time, there was a \$3.3 billion increase in U.S. liquid liabilities to foreigners, with a deficit in the U.S. liquidity balance of about the same amount.

In 1968, on the other hand, monetary reserve assets rose and the increase in other U.S. assets abroad was greater than in 1967. But increased purchases of U.S. stocks and bonds by foreigners in 1968 resulted in a large part of the rise in U.S. assets being offset by inflows of nonliquid foreign capital. At the same time, there was a relatively small increase in liquid liabilities. Since monetary reserves increased slightly more than liquid liabilities (excluding adjustments for changes in coverage), the liquidity balance was in surplus.

U.S. Direct Investment Abroad

U.S. direct investment abroad increased by \$5.3 billion in 1968, a considerably larger rise than in 1967 and about the same as the increase in 1966. In 1968, direct investments accounted for almost one-half of the gross rise in international assets of the United States, bringing the book value of U.S. direct investments abroad at yearend to \$64.8 billion, equivalent to almost half of the calculated value of total U.S. international assets. In spite of the large increase in direct investment in 1968, the balance of payments capital outflow for direct investment, including the use of both U.S. funds and funds raised abroad, was somewhat lower than in 1967 and much below the outflows in 1965 and 1966 (table 4). The increase associated with reinvested earnings, on the other hand, was substantially more than reinvestments in earlier years.

To analyze the influence of direct investments on the U.S. balance of payments and on the net international investment position of the United States, one must look at a number of associated international transactions by U.S. corporations. In addition to the outflow of U.S. funds to finance direct investment, one is interested in how much U.S. corporations borrow abroad, either by new issues of securities or

directly from foreign banks and others. Whether the proceeds of the borrowings are used to finance direct investments, are repatriated to the United States, or are left on deposit abroad for later utilization is also important. The use made of the earnings of foreign affiliates of the U.S. corporations must also be considered, particularly as to whether they are reinvested or are returned to the United States as income on direct investment. Fees and royalties from U.S. direct investment must also be counted. The calculation of the net flow resulting from these identifiable corporate transactions is detailed in table 4. Note that in this table, balance of payments signs are used and increases in U.S. claims abroad are therefore shown as minuses.

It must be emphasized, however, that the calculated net flow does not fully reflect all the influences on the balance of payments of U.S. corporate international transactions. The impact on U.S. exports and imports of U.S. direct investment abroad is not considered, for instance, although direct investments may have a substantial influence on both. Furthermore, large borrowings abroad by U.S. corporations may tend to reduce foreign purchases of other U.S. securities, such as stocks.

Such substitution effects cannot be measured. Whether the net impact of corporate transactions would be favorable or adverse after taking these effects into account is not known.

Besides these limitations, it might also be noted that we are restricting the analysis to transactions between U.S. corporations and foreigners. Thus, borrowing abroad by foreign affiliates of U.S. corporations and their internally generated depreciation reserves are excluded. The use of such funds, perhaps for plant and equipment expenditures or to increase working capital, is also excluded. While these flows have no net impact on the balance of payments or on the U.S. international investment position, nevertheless, a full analysis of U.S. corporate activity abroad would have to take them into account.

In 1968, the net flow of corporate funds associated with these identified transactions had a favorable impact on the U.S. balance of payments of \$5.5 billion. This was some \$2.7 billion higher than in 1967, and about \$3.4 billion above the 1965-66 average. Offsetting the increase in direct investment, new issues of securities rose to \$2.1 billion from about \$0.5 billion in 1967. In addition, other borrowing

abroad by U.S. corporations (corporate liabilities other than new issues, which includes trade liabilities as well as financial borrowing) rose from under \$0.5 billion in 1967 to \$1.1 billion in 1968. To the extent that these funds were repatriated to the United States or used to finance the direct investment capital outflow (instead of U.S. funds), such borrowing had a favorable impact on the balance of payments, assuming that the direct investments would have been made in any case. In 1968, about \$0.8 billion of the proceeds of new issues was used for direct investment as compared with \$0.3 billion in 1967. Some of the proceeds of these borrowings, however, were invested abroad, mostly in the Euro-dollar market, pending their use in the foreign affiliates. About \$1.0 billion of the proceeds of new issues was used this way in 1968; this accounted for most of the large increase in other corporate claims (which also includes trade credit). Such use of the proceeds neutralizes the favorable impact of the initial borrowing.

Another major change in 1968 was a \$1.0 billion increase, to \$7.1 billion, in adjusted earnings³ on U.S. direct investment abroad. This increase in earnings was mostly associated with accelerated economic growth in Western Europe and elsewhere. Part of the earnings were repatriated to the United States as income on direct investment, which rose to \$5.0 billion from \$4.5 billion in 1967. The rest, as noted earlier, was used to finance part of the large increase in direct investment assets.

Increased fees and royalties from U.S. direct investments made a minor contribution to the improvement in the net flow in 1968. Note that the change in

Table 4.—Flows of Certain U.S. Corporate Funds—Changes in Foreign Assets and Liabilities, Adjusted Earnings, and Fees and Royalties

[Millions of dollars]

Debits (-), credits (+)	Total				Western Europe			
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1965	1966	1967	1968
Net flow	2,114	2,055	2,803	5,544	7	-119	393	2,960
Change in direct investment position	-4,994	-5,303	-4,709	-5,270	-1,856	-2,227	-1,714	-1,460
Balance of payments flows.....	-3,468	-3,639	-3,154	-3,025	-1,479	-1,813	-1,480	-995
Reinvested earnings.....	-1,542	-1,739	-1,598	-2,142	-408	-435	-269	-441
Other adjustments.....	16	75	43	-103	31	21	35	-24
Other corporate claims	368	-434	-590	-926	26	-444	-221	-725
Long-term.....	-88	-112	-281	-174	30	-79	-76	-149
Short-term ¹	456	-322	-309	-752	-4	-365	-145	-576
Corporate liabilities other than new issues of securities ..	136	459	448	1,102	119	371	325	1,100
Long-term.....	29	180	85	673	23	192	64	673
Short-term ¹	107	279	363	429	96	179	261	427
New issues of securities ²	191	594	446	2,129	191	594	446	2,129
Of which: Used for direct investment.....	-52	-445	-278	-785	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Deposited abroad (short-term corporate claims).....	-139	-143	-96	-973	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Adjusted earnings	5,505	5,784	6,115	7,127	1,176	1,165	1,119	1,357
Reinvested earnings.....	1,542	1,739	1,598	2,142	408	435	269	441
Income on U.S. direct investments abroad.....	3,963	4,045	4,517	4,985	768	730	850	916
Fees and royalties from U.S. direct investment	924	1,030	1,136	1,279	382	443	473	535
Offset to "other adjustments" in direct investment	-16	-75	-43	103	-31	-21	-35	24

N.a. Not available.

1. Excludes brokerage claims and liabilities.

2. New issues of securities sold abroad by U.S. corporations exclude securities issued by subsidiaries incorporated abroad and also exclude funds obtained abroad by U.S. corporations through bank loans and other credits. However, securities issued by subsidiaries incorporated in the Netherlands Antilles are treated as if they had been issued by U.S. corporations if the proceeds of such issues are transferred to U.S. parent companies.

3. Earnings, as normally defined in this article, are equal to reinvested earnings, plus income on U.S. direct investments abroad, minus interest income (since interest is included in the balance of payments entry for income on U.S. direct investments abroad but not in earnings), plus foreign withholding taxes on dividends paid by foreign affiliates (since withholding taxes, although included in earnings, are not transmitted to the United States as income). To analyze the balance of payments impact of earnings, a simple concept is useful: Adjusted earnings—used only in table 4 and in this section of the article—are defined as income on U.S. direct investments plus reinvested earnings. Thus, adjusted earnings equal earnings plus interest payments, minus foreign withholding taxes.

pean countries and, as is clear in table 4, most of the improvement in 1968 was concentrated in Western Europe. However, the figures to some extent overstate the Western European contribution in 1968. The improvement there was largely due to the fact that all of the new issues of securities were floated in Europe. Yet, a significant part of the

funds used to purchase the new issues may have come ultimately from sources outside of Europe.

The \$1.0 billion increase in earnings also made a significant contribution to the 1968 improvement in net corporate flows. Of course, to the extent that higher earnings resulted in larger direct investments, the rise in earnings did

not contribute to the favorable shift. On the other hand, direct investment targets are sometimes set independently of earnings, and whether earnings or borrowed funds are used to finance the investment is a matter of corporate preference or negotiation with the Office of Foreign Direct Investment. (See the discussion of earnings below.)

and U.S. Share in Reinvested Earnings of by Selected Countries

Table 7.—Direct Investment Earnings and Income,² by Selected Countries

[Millions of dollars]

Table 6—Continued						Table 7													Line
Reinvested earnings of foreign corporations ²						Earnings					Income								
1967 ^r	1968 ^p					1967 ^r	1968 ^p					1967 ^r	1968 ^p						
	Total	Mining and smelting	Petroleum	Manufacturing	Other		Total	Mining and smelting	Petroleum	Manufacturing	Other		Total	Mining and smelting	Petroleum	Manufacturing	Other		
1,598	2,142	126	239	1,246	531	6,034	7,010	789	2,466	2,514	1,242	4,518	4,985	645	2,288	1,275	776	1	
644	762	102	107	407	147	1,327	1,478	285	243	672	278	790	849	180	160	306	203	2	
181	297	7	25	181	84	1,208	1,367	294	478	389	206	1,022	1,063	275	452	206	131	3	
57	63	7	2	50	5	121	132	17	3	95	17	62	67	9	1	45	12	4	
26	47		9	2	35	76	101		10	17	74	58	62		5	17	41	5	
11	9		3	(**)	6	61	66	12	5	3	46	53	61	12	2	4	42	6	
-3	35	(*)	(*)	30	5	80	126	(*)	(*)	76	51	89	94	(*)	(*)	48	46	7	
39	73	(*)	(*)	62	8	116	159	(*)	19	124	16	66	75	(*)	11	56	8	8	
2	3	-8	(*)	4	7	160	154	134	(*)	7	14	143	144	131	(*)	2	11	9	
7	1	(*)	(*)	2	2	15	17	(*)	2	13	1	6	16	(*)	1	15	(**)	10	
-4	9	(*)	(**)	1	6	91	108	85	10	5	9	103	99	83	9	4	3	11	
39	56	(*)	(**)	37	13	484	490	(*)	387	54	49	435	430	(*)	380	15	35	12	
7	(**)	1	(**)	-3	3	13	13	2	8	-4	6	6	14	1	9	(**)	4	13	
29	59	1	17	13	28	190	219	98	57	19	45	168	169	99	41	10	19	14	
269	442	2	-112	425	127	1,143	1,365	8	-134	1,038	453	849	915	6	4	587	318	15	
41	101	(*)	-77	162	16	448	540	(*)	-51	499	92	398	438	(*)	34	331	73	16	
21	26	(**)	-9	31	4	55	89	(**)	-4	47	46	32	57		(**)	17	40	17	
4	20	(*)	3	29	-11	59	91	(*)	17	89	-14	50	65	(*)	12	57	-4	18	
-27	49	(*)	-32	76	4	223	258	(*)	-26	263	21	241	212	(*)	21	173	18	19	
23	2	(*)	-18	12	8	50	45	(*)	-19	49	15	28	43	(*)	(**)	37	6	20	
19	4		-21	14	11	61	56		-19	51	24	46	61		2	47	13	21	
228	341	(*)	-35	263	112	695	825	(*)	-83	539	369	452	476	(*)	-30	256	251	22	
-5	-6		-9	1	2	-4	-3		-14	4	7	4	7		-1	3	6	23	
5	6	(*)	(**)	3	3	(**)	-1	(*)	-15	4	10	-5	-8	(*)	-16	2	6	24	
-2	2	(*)	2	-5	5	14	19	(*)	2	1	16	16	17	(*)	-1	6	12	25	
-5	-11		-12	2	-1	17	17		-12	9	20	23	29		(**)	7	21	26	
114	102		-4	24	83	210	205		-13	43	175	99	105		-8	20	93	27	
81	208		-21	212	18	378	506	(**)	-46	442	110	274	281	(**)	-12	209	84	28	
40	39	(*)	9	27	2	79	83	(*)	16	35	32	40	46	(*)	7	8	30	29	
46	71	2	15	20	33	421	671	69	501	42	58	364	583	63	483	21	17	30	
-5	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	16	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	22	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	31	
3	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	292	506	(*)	(*)	(*)	506	289	496	(*)	(*)	(*)	496	32	
36	26	-7	(*)	16	17	128	120	31	(*)	37	52	80	74	32	(*)	19	23	33	
12	26	6	5	5	10	-15	26	27	-22	6	15	-26	1	22	-27	1	5	34	
129	183	(**)	44	105	34	1,343	1,473	(**)	1,182	199	92	1,211	1,282	(**)	1,143	84	55	35	
-14	23		13	1	9	1,004	1,101		1,079	6	17	1,018	1,080		1,069	4	8	36	
142	160	(**)	31	104	24	339	372	(**)	104	194	75	193	202	(**)	75	80	47	37	
7	7		(*)	2	5	20	21		(*)	12	9	11	11		(*)	8	4	38	
79	103		(*)	86	17	123	166		(*)	127	39	46	60		(*)	37	23	39	
30	12		(*)	3	9	61	53		(*)	25	27	26	34		(*)	19	15	40	
28	38	(*)	(*)	13	25	136	133	(*)	(*)	29	103	110	96	(*)	(*)	16	80	41	
117	132	12	19	95	6	171	208	34	-5	154	24	57	85	23	-18	62	18	42	
104	118	12	(*)	83	24	151	193	33	(*)	141	19	50	85	23	(*)	61	1	43	
13	13		(*)	12	2	20	14	(**)	(*)	13	(**)	7	1	(**)	(*)	2	-1	44	
183	196		124		72	232	229		144		86	57	38		22		16	45	

losses) of foreign corporations and the U.S. share of gross dividends (dividends before deduction of withholding taxes). In order to reconcile the data in table 7 with reinvested earnings in table 6, the following formula applies (stated in millions of dollars for 1968): Earnings

(\$7,010) + interest (\$395) equals income (\$4,985) + withholding taxes (\$278) + reinvested earnings (\$2,142).

earnings added about \$0.4 billion to manufacturing investments, moderately above 1967.

Direct investment in Latin American manufacturing affiliates also rose significantly faster in 1968 than in 1967 as plant and equipment expenditures accelerated, particularly in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Venezuela. Reinvested earnings rose particularly fast, with larger net capital outflows as well. In Australia the rise in investment was slower than in 1967 because of completion or near completion of large plant expansions in the primary and fabricated metals industries. The rate of investment in manufacturing affiliates in African and Asian developing countries dropped by about 50 percent as expenditures for plant and equipment showed marked decreases from earlier years.

Petroleum

In the petroleum industry, the increase in book value of direct investment was \$1.4 billion in 1968, as compared with \$1.2 billion in 1967. Most of the new investment involved capital outflows. Reinvested earnings were about \$0.2 billion, only slightly higher than in 1967. That reinvested earnings are such a small proportion of the increase in direct investments reflects the fact that a major part of petroleum investment abroad is organized in the form of wholly owned branches in which all increases in investment are counted as a capital outflow.

Investment in Canadian enterprises continued to grow by about \$0.3 billion, as the need for refining, marketing and producing facilities attracted additional U.S. capital and encouraged further reinvestment. The book value of U.S. investment in Latin American petroleum enterprises had been on the decline since 1961 but during 1968 the trend was reversed. About \$0.2 billion of additional investments were made in Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, and the "other Western Hemisphere" countries for refinery, pipelines and marketing facilities. Investment in European petroleum affiliates increased by more than \$0.2 billion.

Intensive development of offshore oil and gas resources added to investment in the United Kingdom and other North Sea countries, while refining and distribution facilities (including pipelines) increased petroleum investments in Germany and the Netherlands.

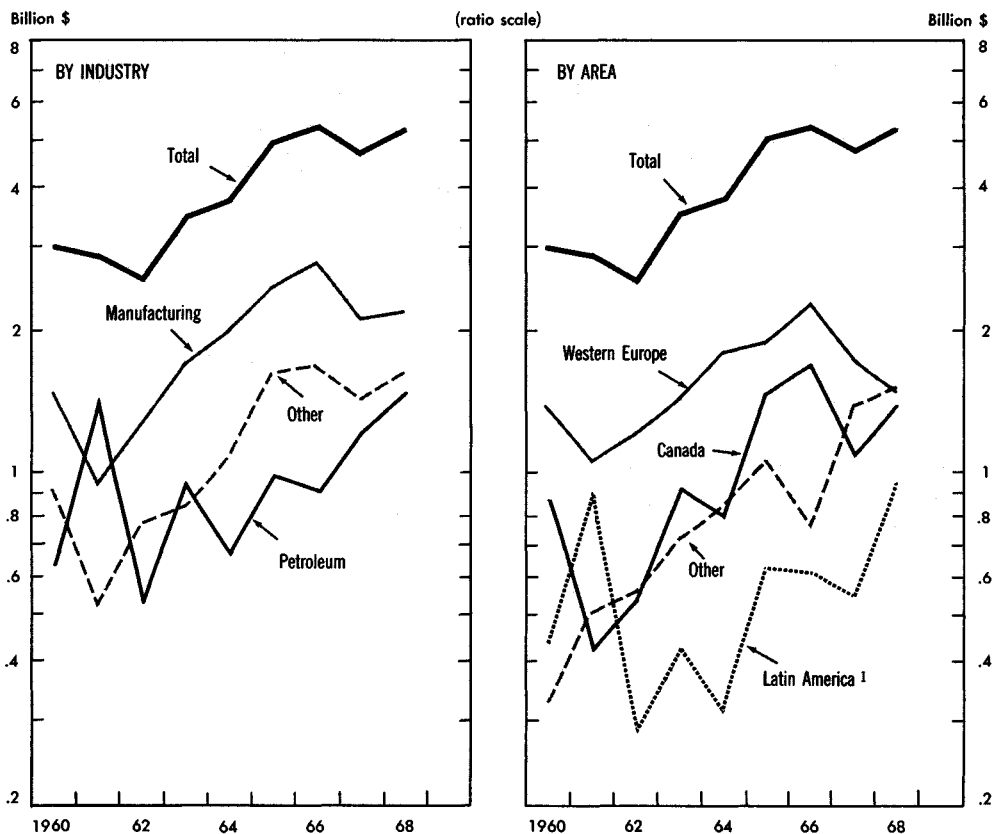
Petroleum investments in Africa rose by over \$0.3 billion. More than two-thirds of this was invested in Libya, with West African countries receiving most of the rest. Petroleum investment in the Middle East rose by less than \$0.1 billion in 1968, about the same as in 1967, as exploration and development activity continued to shift to other areas, especially to Africa and Latin America. In the Far East, Japanese petroleum affiliates attracted substantial amounts of investment funds and the remainder was spent to meet the demand for new and enlarged refining and marketing facilities in other Far Eastern countries.

Mining and other

The book value of U.S. direct investment in foreign mining enterprises rose \$0.5 billion in 1968, about the same increase as in the preceding year. Reinvested earnings were about \$0.1 billion. The rest was capital outflows, but over \$0.1 billion of this represented the placement with U.S. purchasers (other than the parent company) of a new debt issue of a publicly owned Canadian mining company whose voting stock was more than 50 percent held by U.S. residents. The value of U.S. direct investments in Latin American mining affiliates increased during 1968 by almost \$0.2 billion. The increase was concentrated in Mexico, Brazil, Chile, and Peru. U.S. direct investment in Australian mining ventures showed a relatively small increase as construction of some of the new

CHART 13

Annual Additions to Direct Investments Abroad by Industry and Major Area



1. Includes other Western Hemisphere
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

iron ore and bauxite mining projects were either completed or approaching completion.

U.S. direct investment in public utilities, trade and other industries increased during 1968 by over \$1.1 billion, compared with only \$0.9 billion in 1967. About one-half of this total reflects investments in the finance and service industries. Canada and Europe together received about two-thirds of

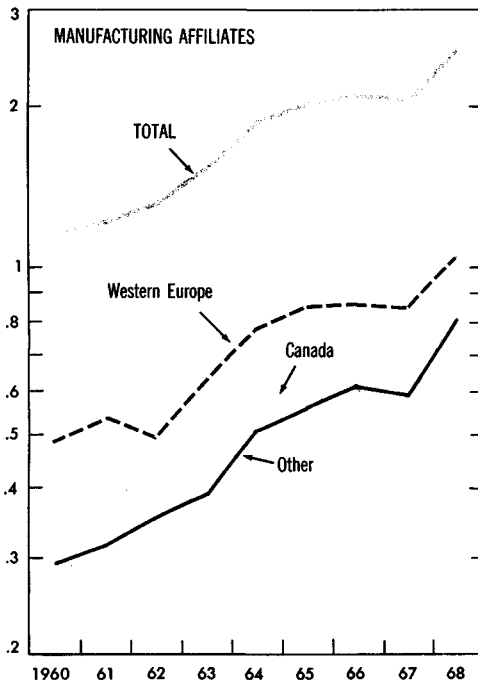
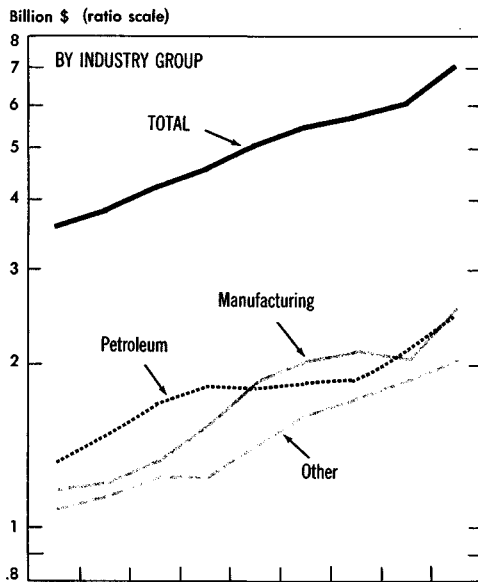
these new investments reflecting acquisition and expansion of banking and other financial affiliates, as well as leasing and service facilities by computer and other heavy equipment firms. The primary reason for an increased investment in the public utility industry in Canada was the private placement of a \$70 million debt issue of a U.S.-owned Canadian firm with U.S. investors other than its parent company.

Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico had the largest gains.

Direct investments in Europe earned \$1.4 billion in 1968, a \$0.2 billion increase over 1967. Manufacturing affiliates, which account for the bulk of earnings, recovered from the business slowdown of 1967 and increased earnings by almost \$0.2 billion. The petroleum industry in Europe had losses of over \$0.1 billion, somewhat larger than the losses in 1967, as exploration and development expenditure in the North Sea increased. With the exception of France, all Common Market petroleum affiliates recorded losses from operations, in part reflecting the pricing arrangements by which international oil companies attribute earnings to production rather than marketing areas.

African affiliates earned \$0.7 billion in 1968, a \$0.3 billion increase over 1967. Petroleum accounted for \$0.5 billion of total earnings and most of the increase reflected the unusually large

CHART 14
Earnings of Foreign Affiliates



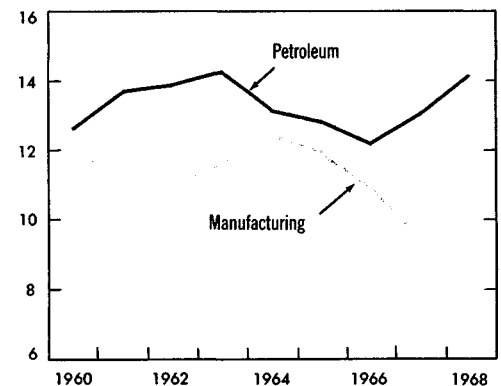
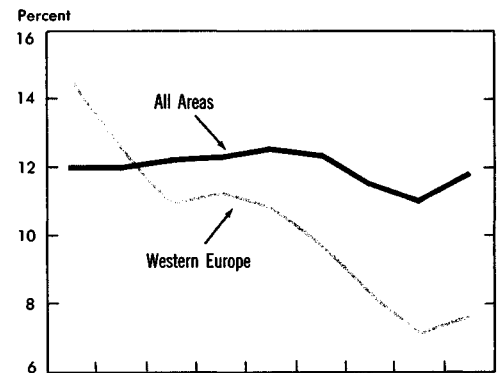
Earnings

Earnings on U.S. direct investments abroad (not adjusted) in 1968 increased \$1.0 billion to nearly \$7.0 billion (table 7 and chart 14). As a result of the surge in earnings, the rate of return on all U.S. direct investments abroad recovered to almost 12 percent from the 1967 low of 11 percent, although it remained somewhat below the levels of the early 1960's (chart 15). The major explanation of the increase in both earnings and the rate of return was the widespread acceleration of economic growth abroad. Manufacturing and petroleum affiliates had particularly large increases in earnings and each accounted for about \$2.5 billion of the total. Only mining affiliates, with earnings of \$0.8 billion, showed a smaller increase than in 1967.

U.S. direct investments in Canada earned \$1.5 billion in 1968, about \$0.2 billion more than in 1967. Manufacturing contributed \$0.7 billion of the total. Higher prices and increased sales raised the level of earnings for the paper and pulp industry. A large increase in exports of motor vehicles, parts, and accessories to the United States contributed to the steep rise in earnings for the Canadian transportation industry.

Earnings on U.S. investments in the Latin American republics totaled \$1.4 billion in 1968, an increase of \$0.2 billion over 1967. The manufacturing industry accounted for most of the increase. Unlike the other developing areas, Latin America had large increases in plant and equipment expenditures in manufacturing industries in the last few years, and this helped reverse the decline in earnings suffered in 1967. Manufacturing affiliates in

CHART 15
Rates of Return on U.S. Direct Investments Abroad



growth of oil and gas production, especially in Libya. New producing oil fields in other African countries also were beginning to show profits and were offsetting losses from continuing exploration and development expenditures.

Middle East direct investments, almost entirely petroleum, earned \$1.1 billion in 1968, an increase of only \$0.1 billion over 1967. The increase in 1967 was larger than in 1968 despite the adverse impact of the Middle East war in June 1967.

Direct investment income

About half of the \$1.0 billion increase in earnings was allocated to income, which rose \$0.5 billion to \$5.0 billion in 1968. However, income receipts were smaller than they would have been (and

reinvested earnings higher) as a result of arrangements made by U.S. corporations with the Office of Foreign Direct Investments to substitute repatriation of funds held abroad (the proceeds of foreign borrowing) in place of income receipts.

Direct investment income from petroleum affiliates was nearly \$2.3 billion, almost half of the total income in 1968. Most of the \$0.3 billion rise in these income receipts reflected increased production and profits in African countries, primarily Libya. Petroleum income from Africa was still far below the \$1.1 billion of receipts from more productive but older fields in Middle Eastern countries. Income from petroleum affiliates in Venezuela was practically unchanged at \$0.4 billion.

Income receipts from manufacturing

affiliates in 1968 totaled nearly \$1.3 billion. This was an increase of less than \$0.1 billion over 1967, as most of the \$0.5 billion rise in manufacturing earnings was reinvested. About \$0.6 billion of the income came from Europe, \$0.3 billion from Canada and \$0.2 billion from Latin America.

U.S. Portfolio Investments Abroad

During 1968, the value of U.S. holdings of foreign bonds and stocks in-

Table 9.—Net Capital Outflows to Manufacturing Affiliates Abroad by Industry

(Millions of dollars)

Area and year	Manufacturing total	Food products	Paper and allied products	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber products	Primary and fabricated metals	Machinery except electrical	Electrical machinery	Transportation equipment	Other industries
All areas total:										
1964.....	1,034.3	74.8	9.1	302.7	2.1	69.8	117.9	45.8	207.1	204.9
1965.....	1,525.1	115.6	99.1	292.0	16.4	83.7	285.5	96.3	405.5	130.9
1966.....	1,752.0	107.7	151.0	503.3	19.0	134.4	214.9	134.4	317.3	196.9
1967.....	1,229.4	83.7	68.2	427.7	24.6	242.1	115.6	114.7	49.9	102.8
1968 ^p	905.3	101.1	-7.4	277.5	10.0	151.6	70.0	-7.0	-2.3	311.8
Canada:										
1964.....	140.0	29.0	-8.6	32.2	-7.1	-3.9	15.3	11.6	48.4	23.0
1965.....	394.7	17.7	62.5	70.0	5.1	6.5	27.4	12.7	173.2	19.8
1966.....	566.0	16.8	125.8	90.0	-2.4	23.6	32.3	28.5	246.1	5.3
1967.....	19.8	-10.3	48.3	68.3	6.9	-23.4	1.9	.4	-73.0	.6
1968.....	8.7	20.6	-17.3	21.9	-7.5	29.3	.1	-6	-103.8	66.0
Latin America:¹										
1964.....	137.2	-9.2	2.1	73.6	8.5	7.9	9.5	-10.3	30.1	25.1
1965.....	245.4	50.8	18.6	82.0	-1.1	19.5	.5	10.5	38.1	26.5
1966.....	159.5	10.7	-2	99.5	5.2	14.0	13.2	8.7	-22.1	30.5
1967.....	193.7	12.3	2.8	84.9	5.8	33.5	17.3	1.3	-4.4	40.2
1968.....	213.3	9.9	-6	47.8	.4	22.2	4.1	8.5	57.4	63.6
Europe:										
1964.....	618.6	41.6	13.6	163.0	-3	30.4	65.3	38.0	127.4	139.6
1965.....	760.5	40.8	12.8	97.0	2.4	60.2	239.6	53.4	176.0	78.3
1966.....	898.7	50.9	21.5	279.5	15.8	75.3	156.9	84.0	91.4	123.5
1967.....	683.3	64.5	11.5	201.2	1.9	100.2	64.7	108.4	82.1	48.8
1968.....	551.7	54.0	9.9	154.1	5.0	89.8	67.8	-31.0	26.8	175.4
Africa:										
1964.....	18.6	2.5	.6	2.9	-5	11.5	4.3	-3	-3.1	.7
1965.....	39.6	1.2	2.6	2.4	1.0	17.3	7.3	(*)	7.2	.5
1966.....	18.7	2.5	1.8	.6	-1.3	3.7	4.8	(*)	2.3	4.2
1967.....	28.2	-7	1.9	5.2	1.8	-2.7	4.2	.6	15.5	2.3
1968.....	9.3	1.7	-1.3	.4	7.3	-5.0	3.2	7.0	-2.7	-1.3
Asia:										
1964.....	60.6	4.6	1.7	24.8	(*)	3.3	11.4	5.8	.3	8.7
1965.....	57.8	-1.2	2.0	25.1	-1.8	.9	6.5	17.4	1.5	7.4
1966.....	58.0	6.6	1.3	17.7	2.3	3.7	8.3	15.9	.1	2.1
1967.....	106.0	12.2	2.0	55.2	.7	3.5	21.1	3.5	1.1	6.6
1968.....	48.7	6.8	2.0	27.8	-2	2.4	-7.6	6.5	1.8	9.1
Oceania:										
1964.....	59.2	6.3	-3	6.2	1.5	20.6	12.1	1.0	4.0	7.8
1965.....	27.0	6.4	.5	15.5	10.7	-20.7	4.2	2.4	9.5	-1.6
1966.....	51.0	20.2	.8	16.0	-6	14.1	-6	-2.7	-5	4.3
1967.....	198.4	5.8	1.7	12.9	7.4	131.0	6.3	.6	28.5	4.1
1968.....	73.7	8.1	(*)	25.5	5.0	12.9	2.4	2.6	18.1	-1.0

^r Revised. ^p Preliminary. * Less than \$50,000.
1. Includes "other Western Hemisphere."

Table 10.—Acquisitions and Sales by American Companies of Foreign Enterprises¹ by Area and Industry

(Millions of dollars)

Area and industry	1967			1968		
	Acquisitions	Sales	Net	Acquisitions	Sales	Net
All areas, total.....	508	318	190	765	196	569
Petroleum.....	22	-----	22	32	7	25
Manufacturing.....	365	135	230	625	138	487
Other industries.....	121	183	-62	108	50	58
Canada, total.....	114	38	76	118	3	115
Petroleum.....	2	-----	2	8	-----	8
Manufacturing.....	41	38	3	89	(*)	89
Other industries.....	71	-----	71	21	2	19
Europe, total.....	312	75	237	511	145	366
Petroleum.....	12	-----	12	4	1	3
Manufacturing.....	270	67	203	460	127	333
Other industries.....	30	8	22	47	16	31
Other areas, total.....	82	205	-123	137	48	89
Petroleum.....	8	-----	8	20	6	14
Manufacturing.....	54	30	24	76	11	65
Other industries.....	20	175	-155	40	32	8

* Less than \$500,000.

1. Includes acquisitions and sales of minority interests.

Table 11.—Net Capital Flows Between Primary and Secondary Foreign Affiliates

(Millions of dollars; net inflow (-))

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 ^p
Canada.....	-4	3	-8	16	1	-1
Latin America.....	-1	-2	-3	-24	1	(*)
Argentina.....	-14	-14	-5	4	-1	-3
Mexico.....	-5	3	-5	2	3	1
Panama.....	14	12	8	7	10	-2
Other Latin America.....	4	-3	-1	-37	-11	4
Europe.....	24	19	43	30	10	-5
France.....	-5	-2	22	-6	6	-3
Germany.....	-20	-5	-22	-16	-3	-2
Italy.....	-9	-5	-9	-7	13	8
Switzerland.....	105	60	77	28	30	-11
United Kingdom.....	-4	(*)	-2	47	-15	4
Other Europe.....	-43	-29	-22	-16	-21	-1
Other countries.....	-19	-20	-32	-22	-12	6

^p Preliminary.
* Less than \$500,000.

creased \$2.2 billion to \$18.2 billion, after the \$1.2 billion increase in 1967 (table 3). Purchases of newly issued foreign securities totaled \$1.7 billion in 1968 (table 13), up only slightly from the \$1.6 billion of purchases in 1967. Almost all the new securities purchased were exempt from the Interest Equalization Tax. Purchases of new Canadian issues (including the first Government of Canada issue since 1963) amounted to nearly \$1.0 billion, down slightly from 1967. New issues by international organizations, on the other hand, rose over \$0.1 billion above the 1967 level. In the first half of 1969, particularly in the second quarter, new issues were at a slightly lower rate than in 1968, with Canadian issues somewhat higher and issues of international organizations somewhat lower.

Redemption of outstanding issues

Table 12.—Direct Investment Receipts of Royalties and Fees,¹ by Areas and Major Industries

Area and industry	[Millions of dollars]			
	1967 ^r	1968 ^p		
		Total	Royalties, license fees, and rentals	Management fees and service charges
All areas, total	1,136	1,279	540	739
Petroleum.....	156	165	17	148
Manufacturing.....	728	823	449	374
Trade.....	110	112	43	69
Other industries.....	143	180	31	149
Canada, total	243	268	81	187
Petroleum.....	17	15	(*)	15
Manufacturing.....	186	202	73	130
Trade.....	13	16	6	10
Other industries.....	27	35	2	33
Latin America, total²	192	228	75	153
Petroleum.....	32	36	5	30
Manufacturing.....	105	119	56	63
Trade.....	24	27	9	18
Other industries.....	32	47	5	42
Europe:				
Common Market, total	235	281	178	103
Petroleum.....	18	23	(*)	23
Manufacturing.....	177	214	166	48
Trade.....	27	27	8	19
Other industries.....	14	16	3	13
Other Europe, total	238	255	128	126
Petroleum.....	21	20	2	18
Manufacturing.....	173	186	102	83
Trade.....	22	16	12	4
Other industries.....	23	33	12	21
Other areas, total	227	247	78	169
Petroleum.....	68	71	9	62
Manufacturing.....	88	102	51	50
Trade.....	24	25	8	18
Other industries.....	48	49	10	39

^p Preliminary. ^r Revised. * Less than \$500,000.

1. Excludes foreign film rentals.

2. Includes "Other Western Hemisphere."

totaled about \$0.5 billion in 1968 and net purchases of outstanding securities were small. Thus, the balance of payments outflow for purchasing foreign securities totaled \$1.3 billion. The remaining \$0.9 billion increase in the value of U.S. investment in foreign securities reflected a \$1.1 billion increase in the value of foreign stock holdings as foreign stock prices rose, and a \$0.2 billion decline in the value of U.S. holdings of foreign bonds as interest rates abroad rose.

In 1967, the decline in value of outstanding U.S. foreign bond holdings was \$1.1 billion. This decline, in combination with a smaller increase in the value of foreign stock holdings was the major reason the increase in U.S. portfolio investment was less than in 1968.

Foreign Direct Investment in the United States

The book value of foreign direct investments in the United States totaled \$10.8 billion at yearend 1968, up \$0.9 billion during the year (table 14). This was about the same increase as in 1967. The capital inflow in 1968 was \$0.3 billion, and reinvested earnings totaled \$0.5 billion, both higher than in 1967. Valuation adjustments—mostly on securities held by foreign-owned insurance companies—on the other hand, were somewhat less favorable in 1968.

The net capital inflow in 1968 resulted mainly from \$0.4 billion of new foreign direct investments, i.e., the acquisition or establishment of companies. (Changes in intercompany accounts during the year were nominal.) About half of the new investment represented the purchase by an international petroleum company of additional stock in its U.S. subsidiary. In addition, with the approval of Japanese financial authorities, parent organizations in that country made additional equity investments of almost \$0.1 billion in their U.S. trading subsidiaries, many times greater than in preceding years. These relatively large new investments in 1968 were partly offset by foreign liquidations of ownership in U.S. companies of over \$0.1 billion. More than half of this amount was the sale of a single foreign-owned company to U.S. interests. (See table 15 for a breakdown by area and by industry of foreign direct investment at yearend 1968.)

Earnings from foreign direct investments in the United States in 1968 totaled \$0.9 billion, 8 percent above the previous year. Companies in manufacturing and petroleum industries accounted for more than three-quarters of total earnings in 1968. More than 80 percent of earnings were concentrated in companies with owners in the United Kingdom, Canada, Netherlands, and Switzerland.

Table 13.—Newly Issued Foreign Securities Sold to U.S. Residents

Issuer	[Millions of dollars]									
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969 (Jan.-June)
Total¹	554	523	1,076	1,250	1,063	1,206	1,210	1,619	1,659	806
Canada	221	237	458	693	700	709	922	1,007	946	561
Central government.....			125	125					86	15
Provincial government-guaranteed.....	82	22	70	283	332	244	341	601	508	248
Municipal authorities.....	100	26	71	32	163	54	141	160	101	54
Corporate issues.....	39	189	192	253	205	411	440	246	251	244
Japan	15	61	101	164		52	4	14	3	9
International organizations	97	12	84		4	179	80	246	390	115
Less developed countries	171	113	180	104	323	170	189	352	320	121
Other developed countries	50	100	253	289	² 36	³ 96	15			
Memorandum items:										
U.S. direct investment enterprises total¹	14	75	76	41	67	188	302	45	354	40
In Canada.....	14	72	73	29	67	156	257	45	291	40
In less developed countries.....		3	3	11		19	32		63	
In other developed countries.....				1		13	13			

1. New issues of U.S. direct investment enterprises placed with other than parent are not included with new issues but are recorded in the direct investment account.

2. Includes a \$7 million placement exempt from IET.

3. Includes a \$73 million placement exempt from IET.

Income paid to foreign parents of U.S. companies was \$0.4 billion in 1968. This was only slightly more than in 1967. Since 1968 earnings of U.S. subsidiaries were substantially higher than 1967, reinvested earnings in 1968 were correspondingly higher.

Foreign Portfolio Investment in the United States

In 1968, the value of foreign portfolio assets in the United States rose an extraordinary \$6.1 billion and totaled \$23.8 billion at yearend, when they comprised 29 percent of the calculated value of total U.S. liabilities to foreigners (tables 2 and 3). In addition to an increase of \$1.7 billion in the value of outstanding securities, due primarily to appreciation in the value of U.S. equities, capital inflows amounted to an unprecedented \$4.4 billion. (Foreign portfolio assets consist of holdings of U.S. corporate bonds and stocks, municipal and state bonds, and U.S. Government-backed agency bonds, but exclude

Treasury issues.) In 1967, the capital inflow was only \$1.0 billion and the total rise in the value of foreign portfolio assets was only \$3.0 billion.

Stock purchases

Foreign investors increased their net purchases of U.S. corporate stocks from \$0.7 billion in 1967 to \$2.1 billion during 1968. A good part of the increase was associated with the significant expansion of overseas activities by U.S. security dealers and investment funds, complemented by an apparent shift in European investor attitudes in favor of equity investments. The strong performance of the U.S. stock market was also a factor, although prices in European stock markets were rising at least as buoyantly. Unsettling political disturbances, such as the Middle East crisis, the invasion of Czechoslovakia, and the May strikes in France, also encouraged the inflow. In some European countries with large net purchases, special circumstances prevailed. For example, Germany was experiencing a

high rate of savings and simultaneously promoting capital outflows.

During the first half of 1969, however, foreign net purchases declined and by midyear became net sales. This decline was partly associated with the weak performance of the U.S. stock market, as well as anticipations of a slowdown of the U.S. economy with a consequent reduction in profits. In addition, high rates in the Euro-dollar market offered an attractive alternative investment.

Bond purchases

Through 1968, foreigners continued to add to their portfolio holdings of U.S. bonds (excluding Treasury issues). There was a net capital inflow of \$2.3 billion, partially offset by a \$0.2 billion reduction in the value of outstanding holdings as U.S. bond prices declined. The net increase of \$2.1 billion raised foreign holdings of U.S. bonds to \$4.2 billion at the end of 1968. International organizations, which had borrowed heavily in the U.S. bond market during the year, reinvested \$0.1 billion of the

Table 14.—Foreign Direct Investments in the United States, Selected Data for 1966, 1967 and 1968, by Country and Industry

[Millions of dollars]

	Value at yearend			Capital flow						Earnings, ¹ income, ¹ and undistributed profits					
	1966	1967	1968 ^p	1967			1968 ^p			1967			1968 ^p		
				Total	New investments ²	Other	Total	New investments ²	Other	Earnings	Income	Undistributed profits	Earnings	Income	Undistributed profits
Total	9,054	9,923	10,815	251	133	118	319	426	-107	804	381	440	868	388	488
By area:															
Canada.....	2,439	2,575	2,659	9	19	-10	-26	49	-75	146	84	80	152	64	102
United Kingdom.....	2,864	3,156	3,409	65	21	44	114	109	5	257	124	123	271	149	108
Other Europe.....	3,409	3,848	4,341	185	75	110	183	194	-11	386	163	229	416	159	263
Belgium.....	193	228	273	18	-----	18	25	-----	25	23	9	17	22	5	19
France.....	215	265	288	26	2	24	10	(*)	10	26	12	16	23	11	13
Germany.....	247	318	387	65	37	28	34	52	-18	30	14	16	43	7	35
Italy.....	87	86	92	-8	2	-10	2	-----	2	8	2	6	5	1	4
Netherlands.....	1,402	1,508	1,750	12	(*)	12	141	138	3	177	80	93	192	87	102
Sweden.....	217	239	205	3	-----	3	-74	-----	-74	14	7	7	12	7	4
Switzerland.....	949	1,096	1,238	63	34	29	51	4	47	102	36	71	113	39	81
Other countries.....	100	109	108	6	-----	6	-6	-----	-6	6	3	3	6	2	5
Japan.....	103	108	181	-2	18	-20	60	74	-14	12	8	7	26	15	13
Latin America.....	177	176	164	-1	-----	-1	-12	-----	-12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other countries.....	61	59	61	-5	(*)	-5	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	1	1	3	1	2
By industry:															
Petroleum.....	1,740	1,885	2,261	8	(*)	8	231	212	19	237	90	137	263	109	143
Manufacturing.....	3,789	4,181	4,475	138	84	54	-23	81	-104	380	132	255	410	137	280
Trade.....	739	848	938	67	21	46	32	67	-35	70	28	42	81	25	57
Insurance.....	3 2,072	3 2,193	3 2,305	36	-----	36	5	-----	5	85	85	-----	73	73	-----
Other finance.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	-20	2	-22	47	60	-13	5 20	5 20	10	5 38	5 28	13
Other industries.....	714	816	836	22	26	-4	27	6	21	9	26	-4	3	16	-5

^p Preliminary. *Less than \$500,000.

1. "Earnings" represents the foreign share in corporate and branch profits; "income" is the amount distributed, after withholding taxes, as dividends, interest, and branch profits. See footnote 2 on table 5 for an explanation of the relation between income, earnings, and undistributed profits.

2. "New investments" consists of the first reported capital inflow to establish or acquire a

new company or operation in the United States and the cost of acquisition of additional shares of existing companies.

3. Includes market revaluations of securities held by insurance companies.

4. Included in "insurance."

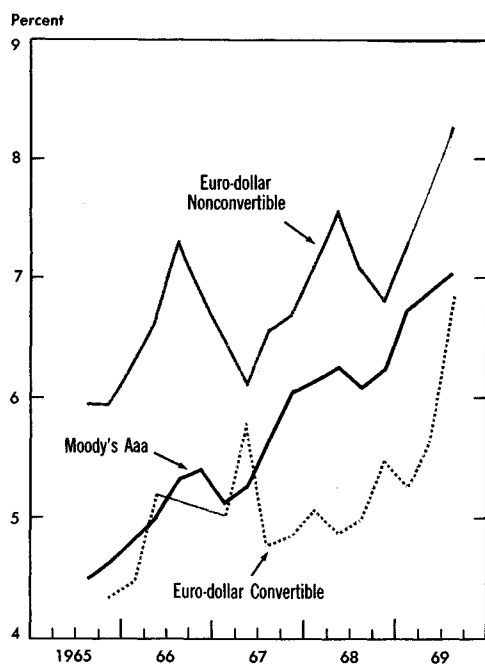
5. Interest paid by agency banks in the United States to foreign home offices have been excluded from direct investment totals.

proceeds of their borrowings in U.S. agency bonds. However, the major portion of the increase was due to U.S. corporate bond placements abroad (table 16).

After World War II, foreigners made few purchases of U.S. corporate bonds until 1965 when the need for foreign funds due to voluntary restraints on capital outflows for U.S. direct investments abroad induced U.S. corporations to enter the emerging international capital market in Europe—the Euro-bond market. From midyear 1965 through 1967, U.S. corporations were able to raise over \$1.2 billion by issuing various debt instruments in this relatively new market. In 1968, when the Direct Investment Program was tightened and made mandatory (as discussed in connection with direct investment abroad), U.S. corporations, in order to increase direct investments, sharply increased their foreign bond placements to an unprecedented \$2.1 billion. This was nearly one-half the \$4.7 billion of all new issues in the Euro-bond market in 1968.

CHART 16

Interest Cost on Bonds Placed Abroad by U.S. Incorporated Companies Compared With Average Yields on Corporate Bonds in the United States



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

69-10-16

To hold interest cost down and yet compete for available funds, over \$1.5 billion of U.S. issues were convertible into common stock. Interest costs on such issues were 1 to 2 percent below nonconvertible issues in this market (see chart 16). The success of the convertible feature can be chiefly attributed to the good performance of the U.S. stock market during the year. Toward the end of 1968, interest rates on convertible issues moved up, partly reflecting the uncertainties in the U.S. stock market, and new issues of convertible bonds fell off.

At the same time, however, U.S. corporations increased placements in the low cost domestic bond market in Germany as authorities encouraged capital outflows. In 1968, these borrowings amounted to \$0.3 billion of which about 90 percent occurred after August. Partly because of the strength of the German mark, interest costs there were as much as 1 to 1½ percent less than rates on nonconvertible dollar issues in the Euro-bond market. Placements by U.S. corporations were also somewhat higher in Switzerland (where interest rates were low) as the Swiss authorities somewhat relaxed their restrictions on foreign issues.

Because of certain tax considerations, U.S. corporations also established Netherland Antilles financial subsidiaries during the year to raise money in the Euro-bond market. Such securities usually have the guarantee of the parent and are often convertible into the stock of the U.S. company. These issues are considered net purchases of U.S. obligations only to the extent that the finance subsidiaries transfer the proceeds to the U.S. parent company.

In the first half of 1969, U.S. corporate Euro-bond issues declined, averaging \$280 million a quarter compared to \$550 million a quarter in 1968. Several factors explain the decline. Not the least is the high level of unutilized proceeds from earlier issues and the large leeway in quotas under the Direct Investment Program. In addition, the rates on Euro-bond issues rose sharply as European capital markets gradually tightened. Speculation that the mark would be revalued up-

ward also discouraged placements in Germany; mark issues dropped to \$63 million in the first quarter of 1969 and zero in the following quarter. Another important factor was the increasing weakness of the U.S. stock market which reduced foreign demand for convertible issues. This was particularly noticeable in the second quarter of 1969 when only \$90 million of such issues were placed.

Table 15.—Value of Foreign Direct Investments in the United States by Major Industry and Country—End of 1968

(Millions of dollars)

	Total	Manu- factur- ing	Finance and in- surance	Pet- ro- leum	Other
All areas...	10,815	4,475	2,305	2,261	1,774
Canada.....	2,659	1,413	376	100	770
United Kingdom.....	3,409	1,076	1,239	749	345
Other Europe.....	4,341	1,865	616	1,397	463
Netherlands.....	1,750	426	54	1,215	55
Switzerland.....	1,238	863	331	.....	44
Other Coun- tries.....	1,353	576	231	182	364
Other areas.....	406	121	74	15	196

Table 16.—Foreign Security Placements by U.S.-Incorporated Companies, by Type

(Millions of dollars)

	Straight debt: Payable in—			Convertible: Payable in—			Total ¹
	Dol- lars	Deut- sche marks	Swiss frances	Dol- lars	Deut- sche marks	British ster- ling	
1965.....	67	55	75	75	.....	.....	197
III.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
IV.....	47	55	.....	75	.....	.....	177
1966.....	161	56	10	182	190	.....	599
I.....	55	.....	10	120	.....	.....	185
II.....	51	.....	.....	62	180	.....	293
III.....	10	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
IV.....	45	31	.....	.....	10	.....	86
1967.....	225	15	33	177	.....	.....	450
I.....	60	.....	11	20	.....	.....	91
II.....	75	15	11	10	.....	.....	111
III.....	70	.....	11	50	.....	.....	131
IV.....	20	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	117
1968.....	278	277	94	1,540	.....	.....	2,189
I.....	90	12	.....	494	.....	.....	596
II.....	15	19	41	526	.....	.....	601
III.....	75	110	14	406	.....	.....	605
IV.....	98	148	27	114	.....	.....	387
1969*.....	85	63	41	323	.....	44	556
I.....	85	63	27	232	.....	.....	407
II.....	.....	.....	14	91	.....	44	149

* Six-month total.

1. These amounts differ from balance of payments figures which are net of placement costs.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

Table with columns for years: 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969 and sub-columns for quarters (I, II, III, IV) and annual totals.

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series—Continued

Main data table containing National Income and Product, Disposition of Personal Income, New Plant and Equipment Expenditures, and U.S. Balance of International Payments.

Footnote section containing explanatory text for the data, including revision dates and preliminary data markers.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

Table with columns for years 1967, 1968, 1968 (Aug-Dec), and 1969 (Jan-Sept).

COMMODITY PRICES—Continued

Main table of commodity prices including sections for Consumer Prices (Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted), Wholesale Prices, and various commodity categories like Farm products, Industrial commodities, and Machinery and equipment.

Revised, Preliminary, Computed by OBE, Includes data for items not shown separately, For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities, Goods to users, incl. raw foods and fuels.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

Table with columns for years 1967, 1968, and 1969, and sub-columns for months (Annual, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept.).

COMMODITY PRICES—Continued

Table of Wholesale Prices and Purchasing Power of the Dollar. Includes categories like Metals and metal products, Nonmetallic mineral products, etc.

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

Table of Construction Put in Place and Construction Contracts. Includes data for new construction (unadjusted and seasonally adjusted) and construction contracts in 48 states.

Revised, Preliminary, Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to months. See note "q" for this page. Computed from cumulative valuation total. See corresponding note on p. 8-8. Includes data for items not shown separately. Revisions for 1965-1967 for seasonally adjusted data appear on p. 51 of the July 1969 SURVEY; for revisions to the unadjusted data see Bu. of Census report C30-68-6.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

Table with columns for years: 1967, 1968, 1968 (sub-columns: Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec), 1969 (sub-columns: Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept)

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS—Continued

Main data table containing weekly and hourly earnings, average weekly gross earnings per worker, and private sector series. Includes sub-sections like 'WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS—Con.', 'Average hourly gross earnings per production worker on payrolls of nonagricultural estab.', and 'PRIVATE SECTOR SERIES††'. Rows list various economic sectors and products.

Revised. Preliminary. Includes adjustments not distributed by months. Effective Apr. 1968, data reflect income tax surcharge imposed by the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act. See corresponding note, bottom of p. S-13.

NOTE † FOR P. S-16—REVISED SERIES. HELP-WANTED INDEX, Jan. 1960: July 1968 (1957-59=100); 1960, 117; 117; 113; 111; 109; 107; 102; 101; 97; 94; 92; 89; 1961, 87; 86; 88; 88; 91; 95; 95; 99; 100; 107; 110; 109; 1962, 113; 113; 113; 112; 116; 113; 112; 111; 109; 108; 107; 129; 128; 130; 130; 134; 134; 1965, 137; 143; 146; 146; 152; 155; 153; 158; 165; 170; 180; 184; 1966, 186; 190; 200; 193; 196; 197; 199; 196; 194; 194; 193; 192; 1967, 191; 189; 184; 185; 184; 184; 181; 187; 187; 187; 188; 1968, 191; 191; 194; 197; 197; 198; 200.

Table header for the survey, including columns for years 1967, 1968, and 1969 (Annual and monthly breakdowns).

FINANCE-Continued

Main data table containing sections for CONSUMER CREDIT, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE, LIFE INSURANCE, and various financial metrics over time.

Footnote section providing revision status, data source information, and specific survey details.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

	1967	1968	1968					1969							
	Annual		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.

FINANCE—Continued

SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued																
Securities and Exchange Commission—Continued																
Estimated gross proceeds—Continued																
By type of issuer—Continued																
Noncorporate, total ² mil. \$	43,716	43,596	8,326	2,262	3,982	1,527	1,758	2,209	2,041	1,416	3,032	2,533	1,525	2,536		
U.S. Government..... do.	19,431	18,025	5,850	361	430	379	377	427	443	382	412	410	419	421		
State and municipal..... do.	14,288	16,374	1,666	1,423	2,260	1,037	1,138	1,244	974	520	1,627	1,088	710	1,052		
New corporate security issues:																
Estimated net proceeds, total..... do.	24,409		1,397	1,513												
Proposed uses of proceeds:																
New money, total..... do.	22,230		1,074	1,281												
Plant and equipment..... do.	16,154		744	912												
Working capital..... do.	6,076		330	370												
Retirement of securities..... do.	312		3	15												
Other purposes..... do.	1,867		320	216												
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer):																
Long-term..... do.	14,288	16,374	1,666	1,423	2,260	1,037	1,138	1,244	974	520	1,627	1,088	710	1,052	794	503
Short-term..... do.	8,025	8,659	835	459	856	975	576	640	837	783	1,292	905	1,072	627	1,140	1,082
SECURITY MARKETS																
Brokers' Balances																
(N.Y.S.E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)																
Cash on hand and in banks..... mil. \$	1,791	1,102	885	964	1,024	1,064	1,002	1,054	1,056	1,063	965	988	1,019	975	930	
Customers' debit balances (net)..... do.	17,948	19,790	8,489	8,723	8,859	9,029	9,790	9,042	9,148	8,318	8,044	8,474	8,214	7,515	7,029	
Customers' free credit balances (net)..... do.	12,763	13,717	2,984	3,126	3,407	3,419	3,717	3,597	3,647	3,294	3,077	3,084	3,084	2,783	2,577	
Bonds																
Prices:																
Standard & Poor's Corporation:																
Industrial, utility, and railroad (AAA issues):																
Composite..... dol. per \$100 bond	81.8	76.4	78.1	78.4	77.0	75.7	73.0	72.5	72.1	71.0	70.1	70.2	68.8	68.2	68.4	67.2
Domestic municipal (15 bonds)..... do.	100.5	93.4	95.9	93.9	92.7	91.2	88.5	88.0	86.4	83.7	84.2	82.3	78.6	78.5	76.1	73.6
U.S. Treasury bonds, taxable..... do.	76.55	72.33	74.48	73.95	72.44	71.27	68.47	67.61	66.55	64.90	67.73	66.68	64.84	64.75	65.18	62.64
Sales:																
Total, excl. U.S. Government bonds (SEC):																
All registered exchanges:																
Market value..... mil. \$	6,087.43	5,669.52	364.07	397.77	522.32	501.27	586.72	498.22	399.88	388.20	406.63	422.50	370.32	330.44	315.76	
Face value..... do.	5,393.60	5,458.55	343.50	397.81	533.78	474.36	555.81	517.50	409.00	426.23	446.13	438.10	410.29	393.16	375.63	
New York Stock Exchange:																
Market value..... do.	5,428.00	4,401.94	286.17	304.64	406.30	395.10	445.22	389.95	303.99	306.40	320.97	299.98	288.21	269.23	255.55	
Face value..... do.	4,862.48	4,447.68	277.57	323.61	430.97	383.79	456.37	409.21	319.45	345.57	360.88	333.90	331.35	324.81	304.60	
New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of some stopped sales, face value, total..... mil. \$	3,955.54	3,814.24	252.18	305.18	363.54	343.20	387.20	344.56	289.19	280.23	325.13	289.74	300.46	293.42	245.99	239.42
Yields:																
Domestic corporate (Moody's)..... percent																
By rating:																
Aaa..... do.	5.51	6.18	6.02	5.97	6.09	6.19	6.45	6.59	6.66	6.85	6.89	6.79	6.98	7.08	6.97	7.14
Aa..... do.	5.66	6.38	6.25	6.23	6.32	6.45	6.66	6.73	6.77	6.95	7.02	6.96	7.12	7.24	7.23	7.36
A..... do.	5.86	6.54	6.38	6.39	6.47	6.59	6.85	6.93	6.97	7.13	7.21	7.12	7.28	7.40	7.41	7.56
Baa..... do.	6.23	6.94	6.82	6.79	6.84	7.01	7.23	7.32	7.30	7.51	7.54	7.62	7.70	7.84	7.86	8.05
By group:																
Industrials..... do.	5.74	6.41	6.26	6.24	6.34	6.47	6.72	6.78	6.82	7.02	7.07	6.99	7.16	7.29	7.29	7.42
Public utilities..... do.	5.81	6.49	6.30	6.27	6.39	6.58	6.85	7.02	7.05	7.23	7.26	7.15	7.38	7.49	7.40	7.62
Railroads..... do.	5.89	6.77	6.72	6.70	6.72	6.78	6.97	6.98	6.98	7.16	7.25	7.27	7.37	7.50	7.57	7.68
Domestic municipal:																
Bond Buyer (20 bonds)..... do.	3.96	4.47	4.38	4.36	4.56	4.64	4.85	4.91	5.04	5.25	5.10	5.60	5.68	5.93	6.26	6.19
Standard & Poor's Corp. (15 bonds)..... do.	3.98	4.51	4.31	4.47	4.56	4.68	4.91	4.95	5.10	5.34	5.29	5.47	5.83	6.07	6.35	
U.S. Treasury bonds, taxable..... do.	4.85	5.25	5.04	5.09	5.24	5.36	5.65	5.74	5.86	6.05	5.84	5.85	6.06	6.07	6.02	6.32
Stocks																
Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, common stocks (Moody's):																
Dividends per share, annual rate, composite																
..... dollars	8.26	8.53	8.52	8.52	8.56	8.78	8.78	8.86	8.90	8.91	8.93	8.95	9.03	9.03	9.03	9.04
Industrials..... do.	9.03	9.24	9.23	9.23	9.25	9.55	9.57	9.67	9.72	9.73	9.77	9.78	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90
Public utilities..... do.	4.34	4.50	4.50	4.55	4.55	4.56	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.59	4.59	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.62	4.62
Railroads..... do.	4.62	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.63	4.66	4.66	4.67	4.67
N.Y. banks..... do.	5.35	5.82	5.78	5.89	5.89	6.09	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.23	6.23	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.41	6.61
Fire insurance companies..... do.	7.82	8.62	9.00	9.00	9.24	9.86	9.86	9.86	9.86	9.86	9.86	9.86	9.86	9.86	9.86	9.86
Price per share, end of mo., composite..... do.	246.54	264.62	266.57	275.62	277.91	289.86	276.28	273.42	262.20	271.57	277.63	277.23	264.58	249.38	259.67	252.76
Industrials..... do.	290.05	315.86	317.73	328.32	329.50	343.13	326.90	321.13	309.17	324.26	330.61	330.32	315.83	296.79	310.95	302.90
Public utilities..... do.	101.87	98.37	99.25	98.50	98.83	107.33	104.04	106.49	101.51	99.88	99.64	99.81	94.53	92.47	91.13	86.29
Railroads..... do.	95.91	101.00	101.90	109.77	109.53	115.18	111.24	114.80	106.17	104.88	102.33	100.84	92.40	85.98	87.16	87.15
Yields, composite..... percent	3.35	3.22	3.20	3.09	3.08	3.03	3.18	3.24	3.39	3.28	3.22	3.23	3.41	3.62	3.48	3.58
Industrials..... do.	3.11	2.93	2.90	2.81	2.81	2.78	2.93	3.01	3.14	3.00	2.96	2.96	3.13	3.34	3.18	3.27
Public utilities..... do.	4.26	4.57	4.53	4.62	4.60	4.25	4.40	4.30	4.51	4.60	4.61	4.62	4.88	4.99	5.07	5.35
Railroads..... do.	4.82	4.50	4.47	4.15	4.15	4.01	4.15	4.02	4.35	4.41	4.51	4.59	5.04	5.42	5.36	5.36
N.Y. banks..... do.	3.87	3.40	3.24	3.28	3.01	3.07	3.26	3.21	3.54	3.42	3.49	3.70	3.91	4.28	3.80	4.03
Fire insurance companies..... do.	3.47	3.10	3.00	2.66	2.69	2.83	2.76	2.85	3.02	3.25	3.27	3.18	3.62	3.99	3.87	3.61
Earnings per share (indust., qtrly. at ann. rate; pub. util. and RR., for 12 mo. ending each qtr.):																
..... dollars	15.76	17.62		15.78			20.17			17.68			18.34			
Industrials..... do.	6.67	6.67		6.73			6.67			6.74			6.81			
Public utilities..... do.	6.74	7.25		7.01			7.25			7.33			7.72			

^r Revised. ¹ End of year. ² Beginning Dec. 18, 1967, Aaa railroad bonds not included. ³ Includes data not shown separately. ⁴ Number of bonds represented fluctuates; the change in the number does not affect the

continuity of the series. ⁵ Prices are derived from average yields on basis of an assumed 3 percent 20-year bond. ⁶ For bonds due or callable in 10 years or more.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

	1967	1968	1968					1969							
	Annual		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued

TRANSPORTATION—Continued																
Motor Carriers (Intercity)—Continued																
Freight carried, volume indexes, class I and II (ATA):																
Common and contract carriers of property (qtrly.).....average same period, 1957-59=100.....																
Common carriers of general freight, seas. adj. 1957-59=100.....																
Carriers of passengers, class I (qtrly.):																
Number of reporting carriers.....																
Operating revenues, total.....mil. \$.....																
Expenses, total.....do.....																
Passengers carried (revenue).....mil.....																
Class I Railroads																
Financial operations (qtrly.):																
Operating revenues, total \$.....mil. \$.....																
Freight.....do.....																
Passenger.....do.....																
Operating expenses.....do.....																
Tax accruals and rents.....do.....																
Net railway operating income.....do.....																
Net income (after taxes).....do.....																
Operating results:																
Ton-miles of freight (net), revenue and nonrevenue (qtrly.).....bil.....																
Revenue ton-miles.....do.....																
Revenue per ton-mile (qtrly. avg.).....cents.....																
Passengers (revenue) carried 1 mile (qtrly.).....mil.....																
Travel																
Hotels:																
Average sale per occupied room.....dollars.....																
Rooms occupied.....% of total.....																
Restaurant sales index...same mo. 1951=100.....																
Foreign travel:																
U.S. citizens: Arrivals.....thous.....																
Departures.....do.....																
Aliens: Arrivals.....do.....																
Departures.....do.....																
Passports issued and renewed.....do.....																
National parks, visits.....do.....																
Pullman Co. (qtrly.):																
Passenger-miles (revenue).....mil.....																
Passenger revenues.....mil. \$.....																
COMMUNICATION (QTRLY.)																
Telephone carriers:																
Operating revenues \$.....mil. \$.....																
Station revenues.....do.....																
Tolls, message.....do.....																
Operating expenses (excluding taxes).....do.....																
Net operating income (after taxes).....do.....																
Phones in service, end of period.....mil.....																
Telegraph carriers:																
Domestic:																
Operating revenues.....mil. \$.....																
Operating expenses.....do.....																
Net operating revenues (before income taxes).....mil. \$.....																
International:																
Operating revenues.....do.....																
Operating expenses.....do.....																
Net operating revenues (before income taxes).....mil. \$.....																

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

CHEMICALS																
Inorganic chemicals, production:																
Acetylene.....mil. cu. ft.....	14,269	14,877	1,224	1,174	1,275	1,208	1,263	1,272	1,151	1,249	1,160	1,187	1,131	1,153	1,140	1,140
Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous...thous. sh. tons.....	12,200.2	12,093.0	932.1	949.0	951.2	942.0	986.3	887.0	991.2	1,050.2	1,083.3	1,136.8	1,140.9	1,092.8	1,140.9	1,092.8
Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid.....do.....	1,085.3	1,047.8	105.5	92.5	88.8	91.7	85.2	80.0	76.6	86.5	85.2	91.6	98.6	111.1	108.7	108.7
Chlorine, gas (100% Cl ₂).....do.....	7,679.9	8,428.4	702.8	701.1	735.4	722.5	766.1	731.8	711.3	768.7	776.5	807.4	783.0	802.2	802.2	802.2
Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl).....do.....	1,625.1	1,735.3	149.0	149.9	157.9	156.2	150.3	149.4	147.7	163.8	156.7	159.8	154.0	153.8	153.8	153.8
Nitric acid (100% HNO ₃).....do.....	6,264.6	6,134.9	463.3	488.6	496.1	487.0	550.2	500.9	503.5	572.8	541.8	549.5	495.9	464.6	464.6	464.6
Oxygen (high purity).....mil. cu. ft.....	243,401	245,250	18,960	18,297	19,345	20,291	21,316	21,667	20,827	23,030	22,808	23,582	21,263	21,952	22,732	22,732
Phosphoric acid (100% P ₂ O ₅).....thous. sh. tons.....	5,188.9	4,926.2	388.2	406.9	415.7	403.1	410.9	394.0	380.5	420.1	450.1	447.8	393.0	345.1	379.8	379.8
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na ₂ O).....thous. sh. tons.....	4,848.9	4,552.6	397.6	383.2	402.1	363.6	396.6	333.1	335.5	385.1	370.2	383.3	392.5	379.6	379.6	379.6
Sodium bichromate and chromate.....do.....	135.3	145.1	12.1	11.7	12.4	12.0	13.7	11.3	11.1	13.1	13.3	12.1	12.9	12.0	12.0	12.0
Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH).....do.....	7,923.7	8,799.4	725.0	736.4	777.2	766.7	792.6	760.2	721.9	770.8	815.5	811.5	797.8	803.4	803.4	803.4
Sodium silicate, anhydrous.....thous. sh. tons.....	612.6	632.2	47.4	47.8	62.2	63.8	61.2	46.5	46.3	56.6	62.7	62.8	52.5	41.0	41.0	41.0
Sodium sulfate, anhydrous.....thous. sh. tons.....	1,364.0	1,471.7	121.4	121.7	129.0	120.7	125.3	130.2	117.8	134.1	133.0	124.2	116.2	112.0	112.0	112.0
Sulfuric acid (100% H ₂ SO ₄).....do.....	28,815.2	28,382.5	2,282.2	2,294.6	2,365.0	2,357.0	2,524.4	2,317.0	2,238.9	2,405.8	2,509.7	2,559.1	2,337.5	2,178.3	2,263.4	2,263.4

* Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Number of carriers filing complete reports for the year.
 2 Preliminary estimate by Association of American Railroads. 3 Data cover 5 weeks;
 other months, 4 weeks. 4 Reflects adjustment for extraordinary items.
 5 Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly or quarterly data. * Effective Aug. 26, 1968, passports are issued for 5 years; no renewals are made.

7 Beginning with 1st quarter 1969 reporting period, motor carriers are designated class 1 if they have gross operating revenues of \$1 million or over, annually; prior to 1969, class 1 carriers were those having annual operating revenues of \$200,000 or over. 8 For 1st quarter 1968 comparable with data for 1st quarter 1969.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1967	1968	1968					1969							
	Annual		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued

CHEMICALS—Continued															
Organic chemicals, production:[♠]															
Acetic anhydride..... mil. lb.	1,556.4	1,651.6	142.3	142.5	137.1	139.0	152.9	141.7	140.4	145.2	147.9	147.9	143.5	140.9	
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)..... do.	30.5	31.2	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.2	
Creosote oil..... mil. gal.	1,088.8	111.4	8.0	9.3	10.5	8.8	10.6	10.7	8.8	8.9	10.3	9.6	9.9	10.2	
DDT..... mil. lb.	102.8	138.0	12.3	10.7				13.1	13.0	10.5	12.4	10.3	8.0	10.3	
Ethyl acetate (88%)..... do.	138.9	162.0	13.3	14.5	18.8	11.8	16.0	12.3	8.9	18.9	11.0	13.3	15.8	12.7	
Formaldehyde (37% HCHO)..... do.	3,686.2	14,099.6	340.6	332.4	364.6	330.8	350.5	321.1	323.2	356.1	349.9	371.3	355.7	320.4	
Glycerin, refined, all grades:															
Production..... do.	353.8	347.0	30.2	28.7	27.0	26.8	30.1	28.4	31.0	27.8	29.4	22.2	28.2	28.9	26.5
Stocks, end of period..... do.	32.6	29.5	28.7	28.4	28.1	26.8	29.5	30.4	31.8	34.4	31.9	29.0	26.9	28.8	32.4
Methanol, synthetic..... mil. gal.	1,520.2	580.2	46.1	47.5	50.5	49.4	55.6	51.4	46.5	50.3	51.3	51.2	51.3	51.2	
Phthalic anhydride..... mil. lb.	715.3	1,748.3	63.9	59.1	66.2	62.5	67.9	59.8	56.9	64.2	70.6	69.8	72.7	65.8	
ALCOHOL															
Ethyl alcohol and spirits:															
Production..... mil. tax gal.	685.1	708.1	56.5	60.0	70.8	60.3	66.2	67.5	64.4	65.3	56.4	59.3	58.1	61.9	
Stocks, end of period..... do.	218.4	189.2	207.5	201.4	199.5	187.8	189.2	195.5	195.8	192.4	188.5	183.8	181.6	177.0	
Used for denaturation..... do.	556.1	564.4	49.8	47.0	51.7	47.1	50.6	57.1	52.7	57.8	46.9	51.2	50.2	51.4	
Taxable withdrawals..... do.	79.0	80.7	6.6	7.7	9.1	7.6	5.4	6.7	6.0	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.8	7.7	
Denatured alcohol:															
Production..... mil. wine gal.	300.1	303.5	26.7	25.2	27.6	25.3	27.2	30.7	28.3	31.0	25.3	27.5	26.8	27.6	
Consumption (withdrawals)..... do.	298.6	305.6	26.2	25.7	27.0	26.0	27.2	30.3	27.7	30.2	26.0	27.8	28.2	27.3	
Stocks, end of period..... do.	4.9	2.7	3.3	2.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.5	3.9	3.5	2.1	2.4	
FERTILIZERS															
Exports, total[♀]															
Nitrogenous materials..... thous. sh. tons.	15,294	18,956	1,533	1,658	1,902	1,544	1,883	961	979	1,304	1,718	1,674	1,750	1,586	1,580
Phosphate materials..... do.	1,629	2,607	180	242	347	317	296	27	56	142	162	261	141	210	368
Potash materials..... do.	11,025	13,584	1,143	1,134	1,332	1,100	1,291	783	771	955	1,334	1,179	1,339	1,091	914
Imports..... do.	1,119	1,303	99	153	160	77	129	107	92	69	109	195	125	81	141
Imports:															
Ammonium nitrate..... do.	177	227	15	13	14	12	20	19	20	24	45	29	13	12	9
Ammonium sulfate..... do.	168	131	6	5	6	13	15	9	10	24	30	8	7	5	2
Potassium chloride..... do.	2,711	3,557	111	260	275	254	261	236	268	354	433	396	176	156	235
Sodium nitrate..... do.	218	205	25	(²)	(²)	2	32	0	11	13	19	22	11	38	15
Potash deliveries (K ₂ O)..... do.	4,034	4,170	213	329	372	273	280	336	353	560	579	540	195	108	
Superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers (100% P₂O₅):															
Production..... thous. sh. tons.	4,695	4,149	308	351	358	331	340	360	351	381	395	398	339	277	317
Stocks, end of period..... do.	726	535	578	524	525	516	535	572	590	502	369	358	411	446	471
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS															
Explosives (industrial), shipments, quarterly:															
Black blasting powder..... mil. lb.	.4	.4		.1			.1						.1		
High explosives..... do.	1,708.5	1,581.7		428.8			404.6				423.6		492.2		
Paints, varnish, and lacquer, factory shipments:															
Total shipments..... mil. \$.	2,348.2	2,587.1	238.6	229.5	234.7	196.9	175.7	189.8	207.1	229.9	245.2	256.8	278.0	254.3	
Trade products..... do.	1,329.5	1,427.5	141.9	127.6	119.5	92.7	83.0	86.2	106.1	118.8	131.9	143.6	163.0	145.2	
Industrial finishes..... do.	1,018.7	1,159.6	96.6	101.9	115.3	104.2	92.7	103.6	101.0	111.1	113.3	113.3	115.1	109.1	
Sulfur, native (Frasch) and recovered:															
Production..... thous. lg. tons.	1,828	1,817	771	744	756	759	767	743	676	744	710	723	715	681	
Stocks (producers'), end of period..... do.	1,954	2,790	2,466	2,619	2,690	2,775	2,790	2,940	3,006	3,129	3,150	3,134	3,213	3,221	
PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS															
production:															
Thermosetting resins:															
Alkyd resins..... mil. lb.	1,585.9	1,624.7	54.5	51.4	58.5	48.6	46.7	51.4	50.3	52.7	55.8	57.9	55.3	53.9	
Polyester resins..... do.	489.7	1,576.4	47.7	48.9	51.2	49.4	47.8	50.1	52.0	58.8	59.4	62.5	50.8	51.1	
Phenolic and other tar acid resins..... do.	1,953.7	1,038.4	85.2	91.4	101.5	90.6	82.6	87.8	88.9	96.5	96.2	97.8	95.9	81.3	
Urea and melamine resins..... do.	1,645.4	1,741.4	65.5	68.2	71.9	69.2	70.8	60.3	62.5	70.6	66.9	65.7	66.4	55.5	
Thermoplastic resins:															
Cellulose plastic materials..... do.	1,171.9	1,186.2	15.7	16.3	16.6	17.5	15.1	18.4	17.2	17.2	16.5	16.3	14.8	13.0	
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins..... do.	1,289.9	1,332.6	24.2	25.0	30.0	26.1	32.4	25.5	21.1	28.8	27.9	29.6	31.2	25.9	
Styrene-type materials (polystyrene)..... do.	12,365.4	12,719.3	228.1	235.7	247.2	243.9	249.7	239.3	247.8	273.0	272.2	285.9	281.9	260.8	
Vinyl resins (resin content basis)..... do.	12,599.4	12,944.8	245.3	254.8	261.5	261.0	251.3	254.0	246.6	281.5	270.4	287.4	284.1	262.3	
Polyethylene..... do.	3,761.9	4,539.1	381.4	383.7	399.7	414.3	422.7	392.8	412.2	433.4	437.1	441.9	435.8	450.1	

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

ELECTRIC POWER															
Production (utility and industrial), total[†]															
mil. kw.-hr.	1,317,301	1,433,001	131,905	115,832	119,354	118,073	128,063	131,591	117,665	126,035	117,115	123,232	129,765	143,951	142,630
Electric utilities, total															
By fuels..... do.	1,214,365	1,326,932	123,001	107,154	110,288	109,167	118,961	122,463	109,110	116,679	107,974	113,890	120,455	134,789	133,319
By waterpower..... do.	992,847	1,104,694	104,856	91,428	93,636	91,254	98,669	101,050	88,023	95,159	85,863	90,845	99,497	113,766	112,485
By waterpower..... do.	221,518	222,238	18,146	15,726	16,652	17,913	20,292	21,413	21,087	21,519	22,111	23,035	20,957	21,023	20,834
Privately and municipally owned util.															
Other producers (publicly owned)..... do.	986,227	1,062,382	101,215	87,884	91,092	89,477	96,672	99,163	87,944	94,008	87,372	91,836	97,935	109,560	
Other producers (publicly owned)..... do.	228,138	244,550	21,786	19,270	19,196	19,690	22,289	23,300	21,166	22,670	20,602	22,044	22,519	25,229	
Industrial establishments, total															
By fuels..... do.	102,935	106,069	8,904	8,677	9,066	8,906	9,102	9,128	8,554	9,356	9,141	9,352	9,310	9,162	9,311
By waterpower..... do.	99,505	102,690	8,657	8,457	8,818	8,644	8,836	8,860	8,290	9,063	8,842	9,044	9,020	8,896	9,050
By waterpower..... do.	3,430	3,380	246	220	248	262	267	265	265	293	300	308	289	266	261

[♠] Revised.
[♀] Revised annual total; revisions are not distributed to the monthly data.
[†] Less than 500 short tons.
[♠]Data are reported on the basis of 100 percent content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated. [♀]Includes data not shown separately.
[†]Revised monthly data for 1966 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1967	1968	1968					1969								
	Annual		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.

LUMBER AND PRODUCTS

LUMBER-ALL TYPES															
National Forest Products Association:															
Production, total.....mil. bd. ft.	35,275	37,094	3,221	3,193	3,381	2,981	2,818	2,937	2,993	3,314	3,415	3,257	3,075	3,055	3,113
Hardwoods.....do.....	7,401	6,960	621	592	622	625	514	581	586	622	612	671	674	673	710
Softwoods.....do.....	27,874	30,134	2,600	2,601	2,759	2,356	2,304	2,356	2,407	2,692	2,803	2,586	2,401	2,382	2,403
Shipments, total.....do.....	35,777	38,052	3,322	3,205	3,454	3,056	2,794	2,976	3,051	3,343	3,331	3,310	3,066	2,982	3,040
Hardwoods.....do.....	7,603	7,762	631	648	657	702	582	694	719	766	674	730	706	686	726
Softwoods.....do.....	28,174	30,290	2,691	2,557	2,797	2,354	2,212	2,282	2,332	2,577	2,657	2,580	2,360	2,296	2,314
Stocks (gross), mill, end of period, total.....do.....	5,744	5,086	5,194	5,196	5,094	5,030	5,066	5,113	5,118	5,162	5,246	5,194	5,218	5,354	5,430
Hardwoods.....do.....	1,377	914	1,034	995	975	934	914	879	824	748	703	654	636	641	636
Softwoods.....do.....	4,367	4,172	4,160	4,201	4,119	4,096	4,172	4,234	4,294	4,414	4,543	4,540	4,582	4,713	4,794
Exports, total sawmill products.....do.....	1,112	1,143	94	81	90	82	84	72	73	73	103	106	101	88	91
Imports, total sawmill products.....do.....	4,987	6,087	560	526	685	519	524	353	490	724	664	549	554	537	495
SOFTWOODS															
Douglas fir:															
Orders, new.....mil. bd. ft.	8,222	9,047	666	790	726	674	755	755	530	668	696	612	577	697	600
Orders, unfilled, end of period.....do.....	579	822	645	742	662	657	822	898	809	818	704	542	439	526	487
Production.....do.....	8,046	8,802	723	721	774	671	638	663	664	775	846	703	661	622	645
Shipments.....do.....	8,129	8,804	773	693	806	679	590	679	619	669	810	774	679	610	639
Stocks (gross), mill, end of period.....do.....	957	955	919	947	915	907	955	956	1,001	1,118	1,147	1,074	1,055	1,067	1,073
Exports, total sawmill products.....do.....	388	403	32	29	31	27	33	24	32	22	31	32	33	28	31
Sawed timber.....do.....	113	102	8	6	7	6	8	8	8	4	10	7	10	4	7
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.....do.....	275	301	24	23	24	21	27	16	24	18	21	26	22	24	23
Prices, wholesale:															
Dimension, construction, dried, 2" x 4", R. L. \$ per M bd. ft.	85.54	107.85	111.01	112.36	113.06	113.06	123.98	130.11	137.49	147.11	140.41	125.96	109.95	95.71	
Flooring, C and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L. \$ per M bd. ft.	169.99	166.36	163.31	165.94	169.33	169.33	175.42	179.83	195.55	208.29	213.84	215.44	213.07	213.84	
Southern pine:															
Orders, new.....mil. bd. ft.	6,381	7,145	596	621	647	629	589	648	724	722	579	559	528	573	625
Orders, unfilled, end of period.....do.....	307	422	367	390	369	391	422	408	487	505	415	355	320	303	330
Production.....do.....	6,415	6,870	579	559	645	596	579	681	634	670	701	666	651	642	607
Shipments.....do.....	6,348	7,030	604	598	668	607	558	662	645	704	669	619	563	590	598
Stocks (gross), mill and concentration yards, end of period.....mil. bd. ft.	1,297	1,137	1,189	1,150	1,127	1,116	1,137	1,156	1,145	1,111	1,143	1,190	1,278	1,330	1,339
Exports, total sawmill products.....M bd. ft.	87,436	90,477	7,538	7,790	5,536	5,222	10,772	621	1,524	9,367	7,699	9,216	6,882	5,764	5,947
Prices, wholesale, (indexes):															
Boards, No. 2 and better, 1" x 6", R. L. 1957-59=100	103.5	119.0	120.8	121.8	123.5	126.3	129.5	134.0	139.9	148.4	149.8	149.2	143.9	134.9	
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", S. L. 1957-59=100	106.0	113.0	114.5	114.7	114.8	115.5	116.6	121.0	125.6	128.9	130.2	130.2	128.7	125.4	
Western pine:															
Orders, new.....mil. bd. ft.	10,531	10,881	946	985	1,006	789	757	748	731	864	769	839	794	881	818
Orders, unfilled, end of period.....do.....	557	539	608	616	615	600	539	616	564	530	452	416	389	391	443
Production.....do.....	10,180	10,851	988	1,015	1,003	804	812	702	807	922	908	904	800	849	849
Shipments.....do.....	10,401	10,900	978	977	1,008	804	818	671	783	899	847	875	821	834	811
Stocks (gross), mill, end of period.....do.....	1,445	1,396	1,369	1,407	1,402	1,402	1,396	1,426	1,450	1,473	1,534	1,563	1,542	1,557	1,595
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3, 1" x 12", R. L. (6' and over).....\$ per M bd. ft.	71.95	87.72	89.03	89.99	94.11	98.64	106.49	115.76	129.86	145.12	163.54	145.05	110.28	82.19	
HARDWOOD FLOORING															
Oak:															
Orders, new.....mil. bd. ft.	547.0	496.5	45.1	47.0	45.3	36.2	32.1	38.6	34.1	31.2	27.4	29.2	30.1	38.7	33.6
Orders, unfilled, end of period.....do.....	20.1	23.9	20.7	25.6	26.1	25.7	28.9	25.8	24.6	21.8	17.5	14.1	12.7	16.8	14.9
Production.....do.....	551.2	459.3	38.3	34.6	41.4	34.4	31.4	38.6	32.6	33.9	35.4	33.0	31.2	29.7	31.8
Shipments.....do.....	552.2	485.1	43.0	40.5	44.8	36.1	33.0	36.7	33.3	34.0	32.9	32.4	31.6	34.1	35.0
Stocks (gross), mill, end of period.....do.....	57.9	23.5	38.5	30.5	27.1	25.3	23.5	25.4	25.4	25.3	27.8	27.7	26.3	22.0	20.1

METALS AND MANUFACTURES

IRON AND STEEL															
Exports:															
Steel mill products.....thous. sh. tons.	1,685	2,170	176	269	207	306	327	132	173	441	349	411	353	471	470
Scrap.....do.....	7,635	6,572	624	764	539	801	576	282	233	529	754	826	898	797	1,200
Pig iron.....do.....	7	11	1	1	1	2	1	1	(1)	1	2	1	1	2	(1)
Imports:															
Steel mill products.....do.....	11,455	17,960	2,138	1,698	1,485	1,550	1,425	510	568	876	1,505	1,727	1,432	1,412	1,249
Scrap.....do.....	286	327	16	17	24	19	38	24	25	31	40	37	63	42	24
Pig iron.....do.....	631	799	92	124	99	72	73	8	6	22	22	41	76	34	40
Iron and Steel Scrap															
Production.....thous. sh. tons.	52,312	53,284	3,830	3,506	3,905	3,823	3,998	4,471	4,334	4,857	4,798	4,790			
Receipts.....do.....	32,654	39,228	2,560	2,641	3,105	3,044	3,248	3,383	3,534	3,963	3,877	3,779			
Consumption.....do.....	85,361	86,766	5,934	5,787	6,610	6,723	6,892	7,706	7,439	8,311	8,054	8,177			
Stocks, consumers', end of period.....do.....	7,793	7,868	8,414	8,340	8,288	7,987	7,868	7,535	7,467	7,454	7,520	7,369			
Prices, steel scrap, No. 1 heavy melting:															
Composite (5 markets).....\$ per lg. ton.	27.51	25.06	22.40	23.01	22.74	24.00	23.79	25.83	27.35	26.38	25.33	28.32	29.10	29.20	
Pittsburgh district.....do.....	27.00	27.00	24.00	25.00	25.00	26.00	26.00	29.00	29.00	28.00	27.00	30.00	31.00	30.00	

* Revised. † Preliminary. ‡ Less than 500 tons. § Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly data. ¶ For Feb.-Dec. 1967.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1967	1968	1968					1969								
	Annual		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Continued																
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Con.																
Selected types of paper (API):																
Fine paper:																
Orders, new.....thous. sh. tons.....	2,645	2,880	226	232	243	237	210	274	260	269	271	279	267	230		
Orders, unfilled, end of period.....do.....	157	216	208	226	223	226	216	243	244	237	259	260	282	251		
Production.....do.....	2,669	2,864	233	229	260	239	235	264	248	256	258	262	267	228		
Shipments.....do.....	2,668	2,833	225	229	253	223	235	265	247	256	258	263	267	229		
Printing paper:																
Orders, new.....do.....	6,335	6,865	564	560	635	541	533	594	557	620	585	599	582	553		
Orders, unfilled, end of period.....do.....	449	502	506	528	541	495	502	498	557	520	555	531	559	522		
Production.....do.....	6,332	6,737	566	557	615	552	557	592	551	617	596	586	594	558		
Shipments.....do.....	6,332	6,737	566	557	615	552	557	592	551	617	596	586	594	558		
Coarse paper:																
Orders, new.....do.....	4,678	5,012	425	437	441	421	392	463	422	467	416	418	440	407		
Orders, unfilled, end of period.....do.....	214	264	251	299	275	282	264	272	282	292	261	253	287	250		
Production.....do.....	4,753	4,992	409	419	425	430	412	443	428	467	418	433	439	387		
Shipments.....do.....	4,685	4,931	414	421	424	422	413	444	423	460	414	422	439	394		
Newsprint:																
Canada:																
Production.....do.....	8,051	8,031	639	576	719	702	683	710	681	743	690	748	720	726	751	
Shipments from mills.....do.....	7,968	8,096	634	622	760	761	742	644	615	726	684	794	721	720	705	
Stocks at mills, end of period.....do.....	268	203	408	362	320	262	203	268	334	351	358	311	309	315	362	
United States:																
Production.....do.....	2,620	2,935	253	240	257	248	233	275	252	279	265	277	273	247	269	
Shipments from mills.....do.....	2,602	2,946	247	240	259	255	249	275	251	274	262	269	275	249	256	
Stocks at mills, end of period.....do.....	39	27	51	52	50	43	27	38	38	44	47	55	53	51	63	
Consumption by publishers [§]do.....	6,907	7,025	559	599	645	652	630	564	541	638	616	661	607	550	582	
Stocks at and in transit to publishers, end of period.....thous. sh. tons.....	630	633	704	659	660	628	633	644	655	673	662	678	647	681	683	
Imports.....do.....	6,599	6,462	505	451	568	514	636	489	510	532	567	532	601	604	539	
Price, rolls, contract, f.o.b. mill, freight allowed or delivered.....\$ per sh. ton.....	139.95	141.40	141.40	141.40	141.40	141.40	141.40	146.10	146.10	146.10	146.10	146.10	146.10	146.10	146.10	
Paperboard (American Paper Institute):																
Orders, new (weekly avg.).....thous. sh. tons.....	444	454	513	470	536	511	454	467	530	556	523	534	528	464	504	506
Orders, unfilled.....do.....	618	869	877	895	921	966	869	894	943	1,009	1,042	1,032	1,035	1,048	963	963
Production, total (weekly avg.).....do.....	439	480	497	469	512	502	518	509	512	528	509	534	529	463	514	489
Percent of activity (based on 6.5-day week).....do.....	87															
Paper products:																
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments.....mil. sq. ft. surf. area.....	162,596	173,834	15,390	15,348	17,156	15,123	13,861	14,884	14,141	15,474	15,796	16,056	14,765	14,754	15,519	16,737
Folding paper boxes, shipments, index of physical volume.....1947-49=100.....	134.5	138.0	144.9	141.8	161.2	136.1	142.2	137.4	134.1	139.1	141.4	143.4	139.6	138.4	147.5	

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

RUBBER																
Natural rubber:																
Consumption.....thous. lg. tons.....	488.85	581.86	46.83	49.70	54.57	48.97	46.79	50.41	46.40	50.01	49.29	50.54	49.54	44.29		
Stocks, end of period.....do.....	111.66	107.76	103.02	107.19	104.69	99.79	107.76	98.00	92.15	104.71	107.43	108.52	107.35	105.33		
Imports, incl. latex and guayule.....do.....	452.80	540.17	46.06	63.30	36.24	43.69	49.58	21.81	49.00	59.78	54.39	48.90	46.66	40.84	55.19	
Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (N.Y.)...\$ per lb.....	.199	.198	.210	.201	.215	.228	.228	.221	.231	.259	.270	.260	.268	.285	.314	.279
Synthetic rubber:																
Production.....thous. lg. tons.....	1,911.87	2,131.10	178.63	172.89	178.43	180.62	183.03	181.63	174.97	193.14	186.20	191.42	183.78	180.97		
Consumption.....do.....	1,628.26	1,894.38	154.23	158.66	178.96	161.76	154.71	169.39	163.32	173.90	163.17	165.77	168.26	148.16		
Stocks, end of period.....do.....	369.94	369.98	374.65	361.12	347.40	347.01	369.98	379.54	388.14	392.56	401.22	407.01	413.46	424.18		
Exports (Bu. of Census).....do.....	299.80	291.03	30.71	37.76	13.86	18.28	18.77	4.50	7.03	13.55	25.03	23.22	21.60	18.32	23.65	
Reclaimed rubber:																
Production.....do.....	243.65	257.22	19.75	20.33	22.66	20.19	19.88	21.71	20.22	22.12	21.69	19.74	20.16	18.10		
Consumption.....do.....	239.27	250.43	19.10	20.19	22.42	19.86	19.15	21.32	21.02	21.90	20.74	20.80	22.38	17.01		
Stocks, end of period.....do.....	28.40	29.58	30.26	29.87	29.78	29.64	29.58	29.76	30.42	30.43	31.78	30.59	30.78	31.49		
TIRES AND TUBES																
Pneumatic casings, automotive:																
Production.....thous.....	163,192	203,052	15,694	16,506	18,695	16,831	16,186	18,081	17,170	18,269	17,283	16,882	17,435	15,447		
Shipments, total.....do.....	172,939	199,337	15,235	18,226	19,623	15,460	13,832	15,223	14,160	17,095	20,046	18,006	20,115	16,681		
Original equipment.....do.....	47,733	58,365	2,542	5,305	5,679	5,899	4,898	5,062	4,551	5,212	4,966	4,744	5,009	2,515		
Replacement equipment.....do.....	123,085	137,779	12,399	12,514	13,681	9,372	8,743	10,074	9,497	11,645	14,860	13,077	14,847	13,972		
Exports.....do.....	2,121	3,193	294	407	264	178	190	87	112	238	219	185	259	194		
Stocks, end of period.....do.....	34,782	42,127	39,969	38,719	37,930	39,698	42,127	45,124	48,469	50,365	48,131	47,433	45,135	44,317		
Exports (Bu. of Census).....do.....	1,450	2,518	254	397	245	157	144	53	86	203	191	174	264	147	275	
Inner tubes, automotive:																
Production.....do.....	39,775	43,791	3,491	3,428	4,094	3,474	3,277	3,899	3,584	3,756	3,562	3,402	3,375	3,160		
Shipments.....do.....	41,691	43,957	3,595	3,658	4,230	3,200	3,031	4,720	3,466	3,602	3,600	3,458	4,041	3,929		
Stocks, end of period.....do.....	11,005	11,828	12,437	12,442	11,146	11,489	11,828	11,203	11,190	11,546	11,586	11,871	11,499	11,088		
Exports (Bu. of Census).....do.....	849	1,390	115	266	132	109	87	73	51	118	115	130	91	66	99	

[†] Revised. [‡] Preliminary.
[§] As reported by publishers accounting for about 75 percent of total newsprint consumption.

[§] Monthly data are averages for the 4-week period ending on Saturday nearest the end of the month; annual data are as of Dec. 31.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1966 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1967 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

Table with columns for years 1967, 1968, 1969 and months from Jan. to Sept.

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

Main data table for Textile Products, including sections for Cotton, Cotton Manufactures, Manmade Fibers and Manufactures, and Wool, with various product categories and metrics.

*Revised. 1 Season average. 2 For 5 weeks, other months, 4 weeks. 3 Beginning Jan. 1969, the average omits two cloths previously included (Dec. 1968 margins comparable with new data, 107.87 cents). 4 For 10 months. 5 Revised total; revisions not distributed by months. 6 Less than 500 bales. 7 Avg. for 5 months, Aug.-Dec. 8 Avg. for 6 months, July-Dec. 9 Season average to Apr. 1, 1969. 10 For the period Sept. 1967-Feb. 1968, 14 markets; beginning Mar. 1968, 12 markets.

*New series. Beginning Aug. 1966, mill margins refer to weighted averages of about 70 types of unfinished carded yarn cloths and to simple averages of 5 to 8 combed yarn cloths and of 3 polyester-cotton blends; no comparable data prior to Aug. 1966 are available. Exports and imports of cotton cloth (U.S. Dept. Agriculture) available beginning July 1959; spun yarn price (BLS), beginning Jan. 1965. 9 Includes data not shown separately.

INDEX TO CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages S1-S40

SECTIONS

General:

Business indicators.....	1-7
Commodity prices.....	7-9
Construction and real estate.....	9, 10
Domestic trade.....	10-12
Labor force, employment, and earnings.....	12-16
Finance.....	16-21
Foreign trade of the United States.....	21-23
Transportation and communications.....	23, 24

Industry:

Chemicals and allied products.....	24, 25
Electric power and gas.....	25, 26
Food and kindred products; tobacco.....	26-30
Leather and products.....	30
Lumber and products.....	31
Metals and manufactures.....	31-34
Petroleum, coal, and products.....	34, 36
Pulp, paper, and paper products.....	36, 37
Rubber and rubber products.....	37
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	38
Textile products.....	38-40
Transportation equipment.....	40

INDIVIDUAL SERIES

Advertising.....	10, 11, 16
Aerospace vehicles.....	40
Agricultural loans.....	16
Air carrier operations.....	23
Aircraft and parts.....	4, 6, 7, 40
Alcohol, denatured and ethyl.....	25
Alcoholic beverages.....	11, 26
Aluminum.....	33
Apparel.....	1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11-15, 40
Asphalt and tar products.....	35, 36
Automobiles, etc.....	1, 3-9, 11, 12, 19, 22, 23, 40
Balance of international payments.....	2, 3
Banking.....	16, 17
Barley.....	27
Battery shipments.....	34
Beef and veal.....	28
Beverages.....	4, 8, 11, 22, 23, 26
Blast furnaces, steel works, etc.....	5-7
Bonds, outstanding, issued, prices, sales, yields.....	18-20
Brass and bronze.....	33
Brick.....	38
Broker's balances.....	20
Building and construction materials.....	7-8, 10, 31, 36, 38
Building costs.....	10
Building permits.....	10
Business incorporations (new), failures.....	7
Business sales and inventories.....	5
Butter.....	26
Cattle and calves.....	28
Cement and concrete products.....	9, 10, 38
Cereal and bakery products.....	8
Chain-store sales, firms with 11 or more stores.....	12
Cheese.....	26
Chemicals.....	4-6, 8, 13-15, 19, 22-25
Cigarettes and cigars.....	30
Clay products.....	9, 38
Coal.....	4, 8, 22, 34, 35
Cocoa.....	23, 29
Coffee.....	23, 29
Coke.....	35
Communication.....	2, 19, 24
Confectionery, sales.....	29
Construction:	
Contracts.....	9
Costs.....	10
Employment, unemployment, hours, earnings.....	13-15
Fixed investment, structures.....	1
Highways and roads.....	9, 10
Housing starts.....	10
New construction put in place.....	9
Consumer credit.....	17, 18
Consumer expenditures.....	1
Consumer goods output, index.....	3, 4
Consumer price index.....	7, 8
Copper.....	33
Corn.....	27
Cost of living (see Consumer price index).....	7, 8
Cotton, raw and manufactures.....	7, 9, 22, 38, 39
Cottonseed cake and meal and oil.....	30
Credit, short- and intermediate-term.....	17, 18
Crops.....	3, 7, 27, 28, 30, 38
Crude oil and natural gas.....	4, 35
Currency in circulation.....	19
Dairy products.....	3, 7, 8, 26, 27
Debts, bank.....	16
Debt, U.S. Government.....	18
Department stores.....	11, 12
Deposits, bank.....	16, 17, 19
Disputes, industrial.....	16
Distilled spirits.....	26
Dividend payments, rates, and yields.....	2, 3, 18-21
Drug stores, sales.....	11, 12

Earnings, weekly and hourly.....	14, 15
Eating and drinking places.....	11, 12
Eggs and poultry.....	3, 7, 28, 29
Electric power.....	4, 8, 25, 26
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	4-8, 13-15, 19, 22, 23, 34
Employment estimates.....	12-15
Employment Service activities.....	16
Expenditures, U.S. Government.....	18
Explosives.....	25
Exports (see also individual commodities).....	1, 2, 21-23
Express operations.....	23
Failures, industrial and commercial.....	7
Farm income, marketings, and prices.....	2, 3, 7, 8
Farm wages.....	15
Fats and oils.....	8, 22, 23, 29, 30
Federal Government finance.....	18
Federal Reserve banks, condition of.....	16
Federal Reserve member banks.....	17
Fertilizers.....	8, 25
Fire losses.....	10
Fish oils and fish.....	29
Flooring, hardwood.....	31
Flour, wheat.....	28, 29
Food products.....	1, 4-8, 11-15, 19, 22, 23, 26-30
Foreclosures, real estate.....	10
Foreign trade (see also individual commod.).....	21-23
Foundry equipment.....	34
Freight cars (equipment).....	4, 40
Fruits and vegetables.....	7, 8
Fuel oil.....	35, 36
Fuels.....	4, 8, 22, 23, 34-36
Furnaces.....	34
Furniture.....	4, 8, 11-15
Gas, output, prices, sales, revenues.....	4, 8, 26
Gasoline.....	1, 35
Glass and products.....	38
Glycerin.....	25
Gold.....	19
Grains and products.....	7, 8, 22, 27, 28
Grocery stores.....	11, 12
Gross national product.....	1
Gross private domestic investment.....	1
Gypsum and products.....	9, 38
Hardware stores.....	11
Heating equipment.....	9, 34
Hides and skins.....	8, 30
Highways and roads.....	9, 10
Hogs.....	28
Home electronic equipment.....	8
Home Loan banks, outstanding advances.....	10
Home mortgages.....	10
Hosiery.....	40
Hotels.....	24
Hours of work per week.....	14
Housefurnishings.....	1, 4, 8, 11, 12
Household appliances, radios, and television sets.....	4, 8, 11, 34
Housing starts and permits.....	10
Imports (see also individual commodities).....	1, 22, 23
Income, personal.....	2, 3
Income and employment tax receipts.....	18
Industrial production indexes:	
By industry.....	3, 4
By market grouping.....	3, 4
Installment credit.....	12, 17, 18
Instruments and related products.....	4-6, 13-15
Insurance, life.....	18, 19
Interest and money rates.....	17
Inventories, manufacturers' and trade.....	5, 6, 11, 12
Inventory-sales ratios.....	5
Iron and steel.....	4, 5-7, 9, 10, 19, 22, 23, 31, 32
Labor advertising index, strikes, turnover.....	16
Labor force.....	12, 13
Lamb and mutton.....	28
Lard.....	33
Lead.....	33
Leather and products.....	4, 8, 13-15, 30
Life insurance.....	18, 19
Linseed oil.....	30
Livestock.....	3, 7, 8, 28
Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank, brokers (see also Consumer credit).....	10, 16, 17, 18, 20
Lubricants.....	35, 36
Lumber and products.....	4, 8, 10-15, 19, 31
Machine tools.....	34
Machinery.....	4, 5-8, 13-15, 19, 22, 23, 34
Mail order houses, sales.....	11
Man-hours, aggregate, and indexes.....	14
Manmade fibers and manufactures.....	9, 39
Manufacturers' sales (or shipments), inventories, orders.....	4-7
Manufacturing employment, unemployment, production workers, hours, man-hours, earnings.....	13-15
Manufacturing production indexes.....	3, 4
Margarine.....	29
Meat animals and meats.....	3, 7, 8, 22, 23, 28
Medical and personal care.....	7
Metals.....	4-7, 9, 19, 22, 23, 31-33
Milk.....	27
Mining and minerals.....	2-4, 9, 13-15, 19
Monetary statistics.....	19
Money supply.....	19
Mortgage applications, loans, rates.....	10, 16, 17, 18
Motor carriers.....	23, 24
Motor vehicles.....	1, 4-7, 9, 11, 19, 22, 23, 40
Motors and generators.....	34

National defense expenditures.....	1, 18
National income and product.....	1, 2
National parks, visits.....	24
Newsprint.....	23, 37
New York Stock Exchange, selected data.....	20, 21
Nonferrous metals.....	4, 9, 19, 22, 23, 33
Noninstallment credit.....	17
Oats.....	27
Oil burners.....	34
Oils and fats.....	8, 22, 23, 29, 30
Orders, new and unfilled, manufactures.....	6, 7
Ordnance.....	13-15
Paint and paint materials.....	8, 25
Paper and products and pulp.....	4-6, 9, 13-15, 19, 23, 36, 37
Parity ratio.....	7
Passports issued.....	24
Personal consumption expenditures.....	1
Personal income.....	2, 3
Personal outlays.....	2
Petroleum and products.....	4-6, 8, 11, 13-15, 19, 22, 23, 35, 36
Pig iron.....	32
Plant and equipment expenditures.....	2, 20
Plastics and resin materials.....	25
Population.....	12
Pork.....	28
Poultry and eggs.....	3, 7, 28, 29
Prices (see also individual commodities).....	7-9
Printing and publishing.....	4, 13-15
Profits, corporate.....	2, 19
Public utilities.....	2-4, 8, 9, 13, 19-21
Pullman Company.....	24
Pulp and pulpwood.....	36
Purchasing power of the dollar.....	9
Radiators and convectors.....	34
Radio and television.....	4, 10, 11, 34
Railroads.....	2, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 24, 40
Railways (local) and bus lines.....	23
Rayon and acetate.....	39
Real estate.....	10, 17, 18
Receipts, U.S. Government.....	18
Recreation.....	8
Refrigerators and home freezers.....	34
Rent (housing).....	7
Retail trade.....	5, 8, 11-15, 17, 18
Rice.....	27
Roofing and siding, asphalt.....	36
Rubber and products (incl. plastics).....	4-6, 9, 13-15, 23, 37
Saving, personal.....	2
Savings deposits.....	17
Securities issued.....	19, 20
Security markets.....	20, 21
Services.....	1, 7, 13
Sheep and lambs.....	28
Shoes and other footwear.....	8, 11, 12, 30
Silver.....	19
Soybean cake and meal and oil.....	30
Spindle activity, cotton.....	39
Steel (raw) and steel manufactures.....	31, 32
Steel scrap.....	31
Stock prices, earnings, sales, etc.....	20, 21
Stone, clay, glass products.....	4-6, 8, 13-15, 19, 38
Stoves and ranges.....	34
Sugar.....	23, 29
Sulfur.....	25
Sulfuric acid.....	24
Superphosphate.....	25
Tea imports.....	29
Telephone and telegraph carriers.....	24
Television and radio.....	4, 10, 11, 34
Textiles and products.....	4-6, 8, 13-15, 19, 22, 23, 38-40
Tin.....	33
Tires and inner tubes.....	9, 11, 12, 37
Tobacco and manufactures.....	4-6, 9, 11, 13-15, 30
Tractors.....	34
Trade (retail and wholesale).....	5, 11, 12
Transit lines, local.....	23
Transportation.....	1, 2, 8, 13, 23, 24
Transportation equipment.....	4-7, 13-15, 19, 40
Travel.....	23, 24
Truck trailers.....	40
Trucks (industrial and other).....	34, 40
Unemployment and insurance.....	12, 13, 16
U.S. Government bonds.....	16-17, 20
U.S. Government finance.....	18
Utilities.....	2-4, 9, 13, 19-21, 25, 26
Vacuum cleaners.....	34
Variety stores.....	11, 12
Vegetable oils.....	29, 30
Vegetables and fruits.....	7, 8
Veterans' benefits.....	16, 18
Wages and salaries.....	2, 3, 14, 15
Washers and driers.....	34
Water heaters.....	34
Wheat and wheat flour.....	28
Wholesale price indexes.....	8, 9
Wholesale trade.....	5, 7, 11, 13-15
Wood pulp.....	36
Wool and wool manufactures.....	9, 39
Zinc.....	33

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

First-Class Mail

The best single source
of information concern-
ing the activities of
the NATIONAL BUREAU
of STANDARDS is the

Technical News Bulletin

Measurement Standards and
Techniques
Properties of Matter and Ma-
terials
Engineering Standards
Information Processing
Standard Reference Materials
Radiation Research
Instrumentation
Building Research
Calibration Services
Metric Units and Their Uses

ORDER FROM:

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

or

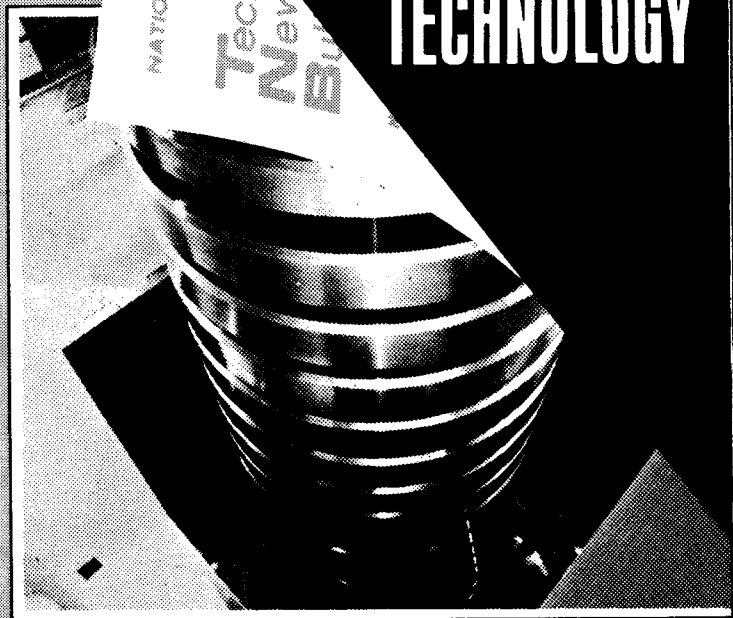
Any Department of Commerce
Field Office
Make check or money order
payable to Superintendent of
Documents

NATION

Te
Ne
BU

NATIONAL BUREAU

Take a Monthly Trip Into the NBS World of SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

I wish to subscribe to TECHNICAL NEWS BULLETIN for 1, 2,
or 3 years (circle one). Enclosed is \$ _____ (send only check,
money order, or Supt. Docs. coupon). Or charge Deposit
Account No. _____. **Catalog No. C 13.13**
Subscription price: Domestic, \$3; Foreign \$4.

FOR USE OF SUPT. DOCS.

Mail to:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____