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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

**U.S.
DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE**

Office of
Business
Economics



SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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the BUSINESS SITUATION

Basic trends in economic activity are being obscured by the auto strike, and this will continue to be the case during the post-strike period. It will therefore be some time before there is much clear evidence as to the strength of the moderate expansion that developed before the strike.

Additional information has become available to round out the picture of developments in the third quarter. The Nation's output expanded modestly but utilization of manpower and of physical capacity remained far below potential. Output per man-hour improved substantially; this held down the rise in unit labor costs and contributed to a modest increase in corporate profits.

AS this issue of the SURVEY went to press, a national agreement had been announced between General Motors Corporation and the striking auto workers, and ratification by the union rank-and-file was expected shortly. Although some plants will remain shut until local issues are resolved, tentative plans call for regaining a fairly substantial rate of production by early December. The impact of the strike, during the more than 2 months of full shutdown, was large enough to obscure basic trends in economic activity. It will continue to be difficult to assess the underlying state of the economy during the post-strike period, as efforts are made to recoup lost production and sales.

It will therefore be some time before there is much clear evidence as to the strength of the moderate expansion that developed before the strike. Residential construction is quite evidently expanding, and construction spending by State

and local governments also continues to recover. Beyond that, the picture is less clear—especially in regard to consumer demand, which is the key to the strength of the economic outlook in the near term. Consumers remained very cautious in the third quarter, once again saving a large share of income, and the auto strike has undoubtedly worked to sustain cautious attitudes. The strike had a direct effect on the incomes of a very substantial number of people—counting both strikers and those affected in industries supplying GM. More generally, the strike was of such a magnitude that it likely had an unsettling effect on the attitudes of many who were not directly affected at all.

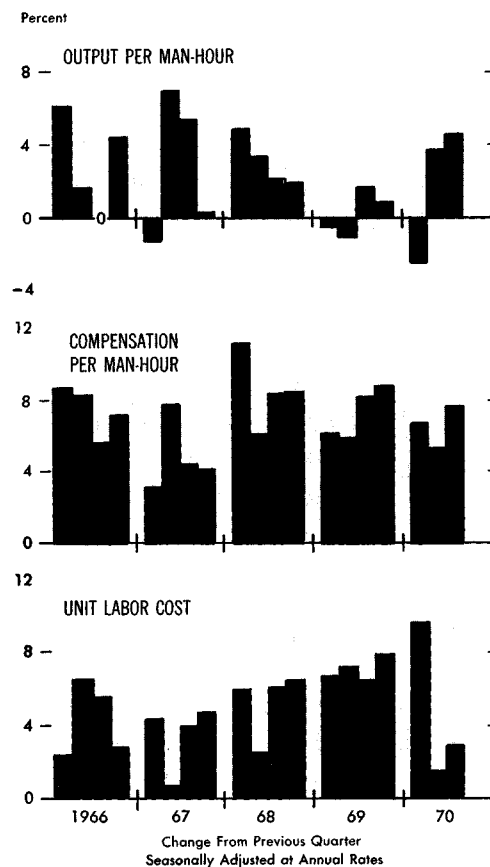
Additional information has become available to round out the picture of developments in the third quarter. The Nation's output expanded modestly but utilization of manpower and of physical capacity remained far below potential. With labor input cut further, output per man-hour improved substantially. As in the second quarter, the productivity gain held down the rise in unit labor costs, and this was an important factor contributing to a modest increase in corporate profits. As to the centrally important question of price behavior, there were some indications of a slowdown in the rate of increase. The evidence was mixed, however, and prices generally continued to rise at an unacceptable rate.

It is taking a painfully long time for price behavior to show any marked response to the substantial restraint that has been put on the economy. The Nation experienced several years of serious inflation, which worked its way into costs and prices, as well as atti-

tudes, throughout the economy. Excess demand has been eliminated. However, it is a very difficult task to reverse deep seated inflationary expectations, and the process by which wages and other costs come to reflect the changed conditions is proving to be very slow. Some progress has been made in affecting basic cost (and price) behavior. A good deal

CHART 1
**Productivity and Labor Costs
in the Private Economy**

Because of sharp gains in productivity the rate of increase in unit labor costs has dropped substantially



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

Data: BLS
70-11-1

more is needed, however, and achieving it will be more difficult in conditions of expanding economic activity.

Productivity and Labor Costs

Recent improvements in productivity have contributed very substantially to moderating the uptrend of labor costs (chart 1). Following five quarters of very small increases or actual declines, output per man-hour rose $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent at a seasonally adjusted annual rate in the second quarter and $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent in the third. With output essentially unchanged in the spring and only modestly higher in the summer, the improvement in productivity was largely the result of rather sizable reductions in man-hours.

Productivity in the Private Economy
[Percent change, seasonally adjusted annual rate]

	Output	Man-hours	Output per man-hour
1969:			
I.....	2.8	3.4	-0.5
II.....	2.1	3.3	-1.1
III.....	2.5	.9	1.6
IV.....	-1.0	-1.8	.8
1970:			
I.....	-3.0	-.5	-2.5
II.....	.7	-3.0	3.7
III.....	1.6	-2.9	4.6

Since early last year, output and man-hours have followed a course typical of that seen during cyclical fluctuations in business activity. In periods of slackening demand, pressures on profits force business to pay increasingly close attention to costs. As operations are trimmed, firms reduce the work-week, cut hiring, and in many cases proceed eventually to lay off workers. The adjustment of man-hours in the early phases of a contraction tends to be slow, however, and this is especially true if businessmen believe—as many apparently did last year—that the economic slowdown will be brief and mild. In any event, an adjustment in man-hours which trails the slowdown in output naturally has an adverse effect on productivity. Once the man-hours adjustment is well underway,

however, it is likely to persist even after the economy has resumed an expansionary course. Man-hours often continue to decline for a short while and then tend to increase more slowly than output, as firms find that they can do without “excess fat” that had accumulated in the earlier expansion. Consequently, output per man-hour typically registers strong increases in the early stages of economic recovery.

Developments in the closing months of this year are of course obscured by the work stoppage at GM. However, the fact that business has now been streamlining operations for more than a year suggests that cost consciousness is a dominant attitude. It thus seems likely that the growth of man-hours will not be commensurate with growth of output, at least in the near term, so that some further sizable gains in productivity appear to be in the offing.

The improvement in productivity that has already occurred has served to offset a major part of the continued large increases in hourly compensation, and the rise in unit labor costs has slowed noticeably. In the third quarter, compensation per man-hour in the private economy rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of nearly 7½ percent. That increase was roughly in line with recent experience; it was a little larger than the rise in the first half of 1970 and a little smaller than that in the second half of last year. In the past two quarters, however, the recovery in output per man-hour has held the average rise in unit labor costs to an annual rate of 2½ percent, far below the pace in the preceding 2 years. It seems clear at this juncture in the anti-inflationary struggle that sustaining this significant improvement in unit labor costs is the key to future cost-price developments. If unit costs begin to accelerate sharply, the prospects for achieving a reduction in inflationary pressures will be dim indeed.

Union wage rates

Although union members comprise only a relatively small share of the labor force, developments in union contract negotiations this year are an important

factor contributing to the sustained rapid increase in average hourly compensation. The contracts negotiated in 1970 have not only provided very large increases—larger even than those negotiated last year—but they have affected an unusually large number of workers. The number of workers involved reflects the prevalence of multiyear contracts, coupled with the fact that the terminations of such contracts are not evenly distributed through time. A substantial number of them run in the same 3-year cycle and are up for renegotiation this year.

The large size of this year's contract settlements suggests an insensitivity to the slack condition of economic activity. To some extent, these outcomes reflect forces peculiarly associated with the multiyear bargaining pattern. Because most major contracts expiring this year were last negotiated 3 years ago, and will not be renegotiated until 1973, settlements are bound to reflect the inflationary conditions of the last few years. In the last round of negotiations, inflation was not so dominant an issue and, in many cases, cost-of-living adjustment clauses were traded off for other types of benefits. Now there is great pressure on union leaders to “catchup” with the rise in prices and in the general wage level in the intervening period, and to allow for the possibility of continued inflation.

The prevailing pattern in 1970, as in other recent years, is for the first-year increases under new multiyear contracts to be larger than the deferred increases provided for subsequent years. The impact of this practice is especially significant this year because some 5 million workers—an unusually large number—are covered by contracts up for renegotiation. In short, 1970 negotiations cover a very large number of workers whose demands are swollen by the inflationary buildup during the life of their expiring contracts. This conjunction of events, occurring at a critical time, is complicating the task of slowing the rate of increase in prices and costs. It should be recognized, however, that the 3-year contract cycle can also work the other way, to have a moderating influence on the behavior of labor

compensation in "light" bargaining years when relatively few workers negotiate new contracts.

Major contracts

Data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that major contracts (covering 1,000 or more workers) negotiated in the first 9 months of 1970 provided a median first-year increase in straight time hourly earnings of 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent, compared with 8 percent in 1969. The acceleration occurred primarily in nonmanufacturing industries, where the median first-year increase negotiated through September was 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ percent, up from 10 percent last year. The construction and trucking industries accounted for most of this jump. In manufacturing, the first-year increase negotiated through September was 8 percent, compared with 7 percent last year. The manufacturing settlements included contracts primarily in the rubber, electrical equipment, and apparel industries.

Most workers not involved in new negotiations are receiving deferred increases provided by negotiations in earlier years, and some increases are being received under cost-of-living adjustment clauses. Taken together, the first-year increases negotiated this year and the deferred increases (including cost-of-living adjustments) have an overall impact on wage rates this year which can be expressed as the "effective wage increase" (EWI) for workers covered by major contracts. If the EWI calculated for the first 9 months of the year is a reasonable indicator of that for the full year, then the median EWI in 1970 for workers under major contracts will be about 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ percent, up sharply from about 5 percent in 1969.

Union vs. nonunion wage behavior

Workers covered by major contracts are only a small portion of all nonfarm workers. An interesting and an important question, therefore, is whether nonunion wages are responding more sensitively to the slowdown in economic activity. Data bearing on this question

are compiled only for manufacturing. These data suggest that overall wage behavior in nonunion firms is in fact more responsive to fluctuations in aggregate economic activity.

It is reasonable that this should be the case. In the nonunion sector, the granting of increases and the size of the increases given probably tend to be more subject to management discretion. Moreover, wage actions which occur annually, as is generally the case in the nonunion sector, should be more sensitive to current conditions than actions taken under contracts negotiated every 2 or 3 years.

BLS calculates on an annual basis the median "effective wage adjustment" (EWA) for union and for nonunion manufacturing workers. The EWA for a given year is the percentage change in straight time hourly earnings which occurs in that year. It reflects all changes occurring in the year and is based on data for all "situations" reported to BLS, including situations with decreases and no change as well as those with increases. The EWA thus differs from the "effective wage increase," which includes increases only. In general, the pattern of the union

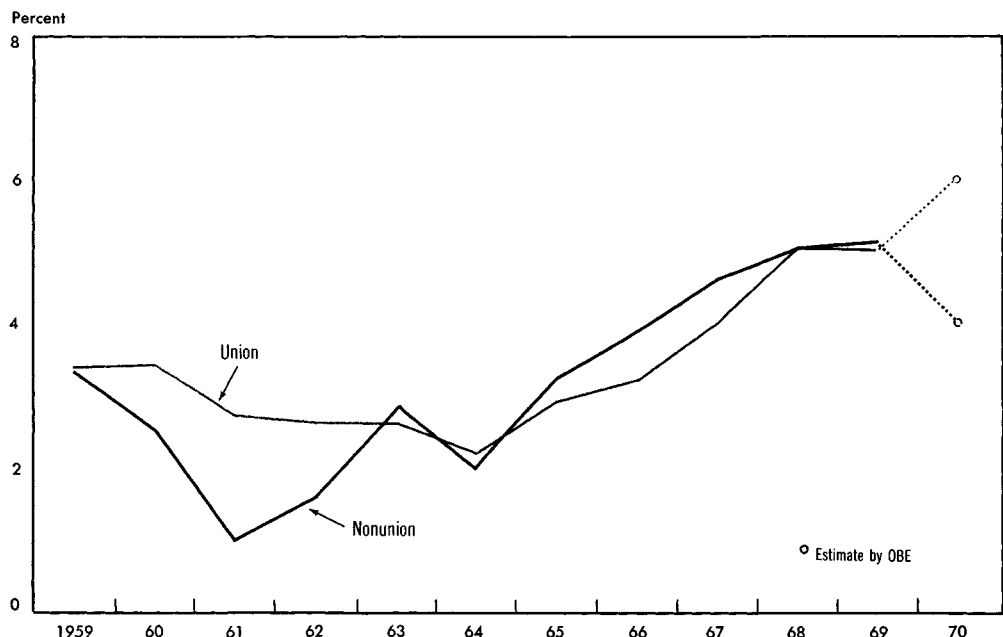
and nonunion EWA's over the past decade has indicated a greater sensitivity in nonunion establishments (chart 2).

Data compiled by BLS for the first 6 months of 1970 can be used to make rough estimates of the union and nonunion EWA's for 1970. The two major factors influencing the EWA for any year are the size of the increases received by workers (whether the result of current or past decisions) and the percentage of workers receiving increases. For union manufacturing workers, the effective increase (EWI) was higher in the first 6 months of 1970 than in the same period last year, and almost all union workers received some kind of increase. For nonunion workers, both the EWI and the percentage receiving increases were down in the first half of the year from the first half of last year.

On the basis of these data, the median effective wage adjustment for union workers in manufacturing this year can be estimated at perhaps 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent, up 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ percentage points from last year. The nonunion effective wage adjustment can be estimated at approximately 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4

CHART 2

Wage Adjustments in Manufacturing



Note.—Median annual "effective adjustment" in straight time hourly earnings. "Effective adjustment" reflects all situations reported to BLS, including those with decreases or no change, and includes wage changes resulting from decisions made (e.g., contracts negotiated) in past years.

percent, down 1 to 1½ points from last year, indicating a considerably greater responsiveness of nonunion wages—on average—to the state of economic activity.

Corporate Profits

During the third quarter, before-tax book profits of corporations registered their first increase in more than a year, rising \$3 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. Half of the increase reflected inventory profits; the balance resulted from both a small expansion in corporate output and a slight improvement in profit margins. At \$85 billion, pre-tax book profits were nevertheless \$8 billion below the record level reached in the first two quarters of 1969.

Widespread increases among non-manufacturing industries accounted for most of the third quarter profit advance. Profits in manufacturing showed little change in the aggregate, largely because earnings of the automobile industry were down very sharply. It has been in manufacturing, particularly in durable goods manufacturing, that most of the recent profits decline has occurred. Manufacturing profits in the third quarter were roughly \$7 billion below their level in the first half of 1969.

The third quarter expansion in profits resulted in increased tax liabilities of \$1½ billion, and after-tax profits rose \$1½ billion to \$45½ billion. (The behavior of after-tax profits was not affected by the complete elimination of the tax surcharge at midyear; in the estimates of profits in the national income accounts, allowance was made as of the first quarter for the full-year effect of the surcharge elimination.) Dividends were up only slightly in the third quarter and retained earnings rose more than \$1 billion. Capital consumption allowances (mainly depreciation charges) continued to advance and cash flow rose \$2¼ billion. This followed a decline of \$2¼ billion in the year ending in the second quarter, and was the largest increase in internally generated funds since the closing quarter of 1967.

The book value measure of profits includes gains or losses due to the difference between the replacement cost of goods taken out of inventory and the cost at which they are charged to production. These inventory profits or losses are excluded from the profits component of national income—an aggregate which measures the factor incomes arising from current production—by the “inventory valuation adjustment” (IVA). Inventory profits rose \$1½ billion in the third quarter. After adjusting for this, the national income measure of pre-tax profits rose \$1½ billion to \$79 billion.

The volume of corporate output increased only modestly and the improvement in profits was to a considerable extent due to expansion of profit margins—i.e., profit per unit of real output. The average price per unit of non-financial corporate output continued on its steady upward course, rising a little more than 1 percent, but unit costs slowed noticeably, primarily because of a marked moderation in unit labor costs (chart 3). The latter development presumably reflected a productivity gain which offset continued increases in hourly compensation.

The summer improvement in profits and cash flow will no doubt help relieve some of the severe liquidity strain in the corporate sector. It appears that liquidity improved somewhat during the summer as corporations added to liquid asset holdings and made strenuous efforts to restructure their debt maturities. Corporations have substantially reduced short-term debt liabilities—mainly bank loans and open market paper—in large part funding these liabilities through the issue of long-term securities.

With demand slack and the manufacturing utilization rate down sharply further (to 76¼ percent in the third quarter), it appears that any near-term increase in profits will be channeled to improving corporate liquidity positions and not used for investment in plant and equipment. The latest OBE-SEC survey, taken in August, showed businessmen expecting virtually no growth in capital spending in the third and fourth quarters of this year. The results of this year's final quarterly

survey are not yet compiled. Although businessmen's plans for capital spending in 1971 are of necessity still tentative, there are indications from private surveys that spending will grow very little next year, and that the real volume of investment will probably decline.

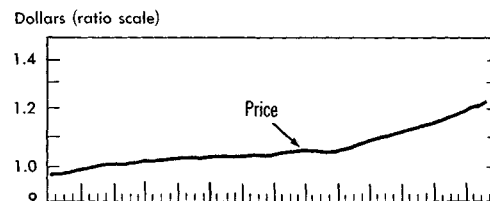
Federal Deficit

The Federal Government recorded another large budget deficit in the third quarter. As measured in the national income accounts, the deficit was at an annual rate of \$11¼ billion, down from \$14¼ billion in the second quarter. There has been a deficit in each quarter of 1970 and another large deficit is in prospect for the fourth quarter. By

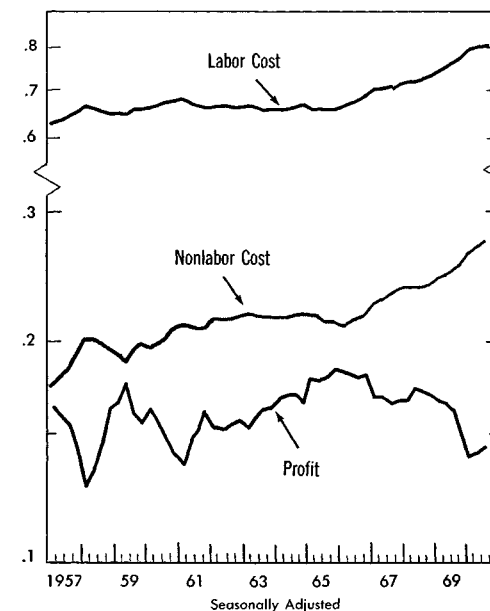
CHART 3

Corporate Sector: Prices, Costs and Profits

Price per unit of corporate output has continued to increase



The rise in labor cost per unit has slowed sharply, contributing to an upturn in profit per unit



Note.—Values plotted are calculated by dividing current dollar corporate product (total and its components) by real corporate product; nonfinancial corporations only.

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

70-11-3

contrast, every quarter in 1969 showed a substantial surplus. However, this swing in the Federal budget position is largely the result of the slowdown in economic activity. The "high employment budget," which is a measure of Federal fiscal impact that attempts to abstract from the effects on revenues of changes in economic activity, has not changed very much over the past year.

The modest expansion of economic activity in the third quarter resulted in a \$3½ billion increase in taxes on incomes and profits. This was more than offset, however, by the revenue losses resulting from the mid-year expiration of the surtax and increase in the personal tax exemption, and total receipts fell \$1¼ billion to \$195½ billion.

Expenditures were at an annual rate of \$206¼ billion, down \$4¼ billion from the second quarter. Apart from the effects of special factors, expenditures in fact changed very little—rising by only \$¼ billion, or about \$1 billion less than the increase in the second quarter calculated on a comparable basis. The very small increase in the third quarter was the net result of higher net interest and subsidy payments, offset by reductions in defense purchases, grants-in-aid, and transfer payments.

The major factor affecting the recent behavior of total expenditures was the large retroactive payment of higher social security benefits and Federal pay. This one-time payment (amounting to about \$5¼ billion) swelled the expenditure figure in the second quarter but was absent in the third. Partly offsetting this swing was the fact that the third quarter expenditure total was swelled by another retroactive pay-

ment—about three quarters of a billion dollars—resulting from a pay increase for postal workers.

Income and Employment in October

Wage and salary disbursements were down sharply in October and personal income fell \$2½ billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. Government payrolls declined about \$1¼ billion because the retroactive payment to postal workers, which swelled September income by almost \$2 billion, was not in the October figures. Private payrolls declined sharply, as a \$5¼ billion drop in manufacturing wage and salary disbursements far outweighed a moderate rise in nonmanufacturing pay. The manufacturing decline reflected the heavy impact of the strike in the auto industry and was most pronounced in the transportation equipment and primary metals industries. Smaller declines, which were probably also due in good part to the auto strike, were registered in the fabricated metals, machinery, electrical equipment, and rubber industries. It should be pointed out that the decline in private payrolls resulting from the auto strike was partially offset by union strike benefits, which are not included in the personal income figures.

Transfer payments were up nearly \$2 billion last month, mainly because of a nonrecurring retroactive payment of railroad retirement annuities. Other nonwage components of income recorded small changes.

The effects of the auto strike were clearly visible in the reduction of more

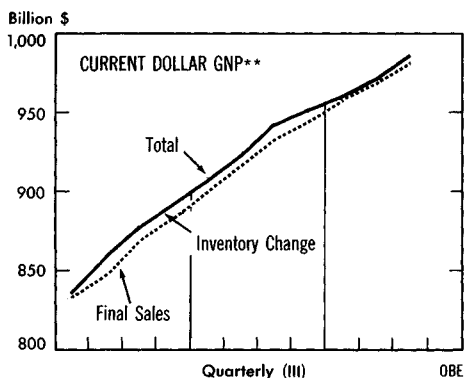
than 600,000 workers, seasonally adjusted, on the payrolls of manufacturers. Although employment was down in most major industries, the decline centered in durable goods manufacturing, particularly in transportation equipment. The decline in manufacturing was partly offset by increases elsewhere, mainly in trade, services, and State and local government. Total nonfarm payroll employment fell 480,000, seasonally adjusted.

The average workweek was unchanged last month following a sharp drop in September. The September reduction was probably overstated because the survey week included Labor Day, and persons who did not receive holiday pay were reported as having reduced hours that week. The fact that the average workweek did not recover in October probably reflected production cutbacks and shortened work schedules associated with the auto strike.

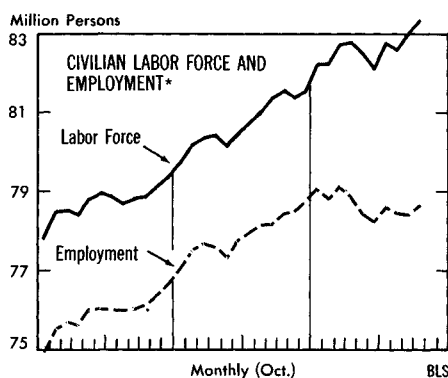
The effects of the auto strike are more difficult to identify in the data on the total civilian labor force, in large part because striking employees are counted as employed. In October, both the civilian labor force and employment rose more than seasonally, with adult women accounting for the bulk of gains. The number of workers unemployed was up only a bit and the overall unemployment rate—at 5.6 percent—was essentially unchanged from September. The jobless rates for most major groups in the labor force were also about unchanged in October. The rate for married men rose 0.2 percentage point to 3.1 percent, continuing the trend evident since late last year.

- In October: Unemployment rate edged up to 5.6 percent, rate for married men reached 3.1 percent
- Nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 480,000, largely because of the auto strike
- Wholesale price index unchanged; industrial prices accelerated while nonindustrials declined

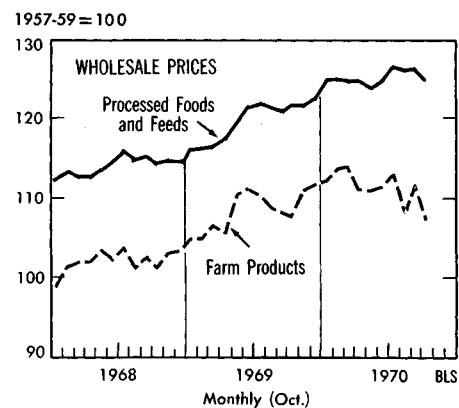
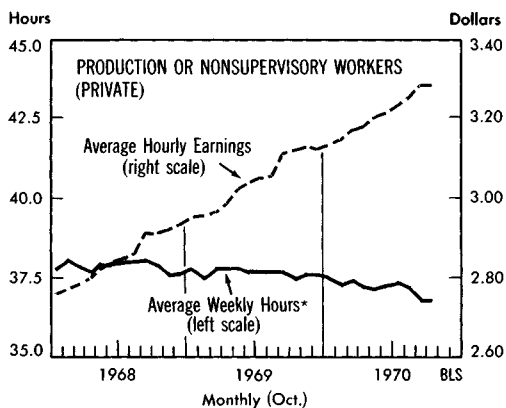
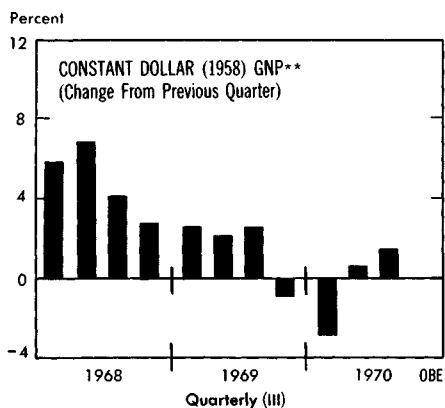
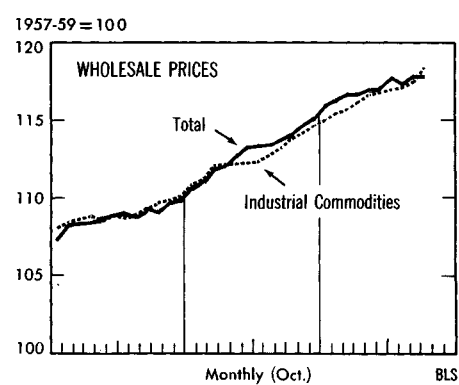
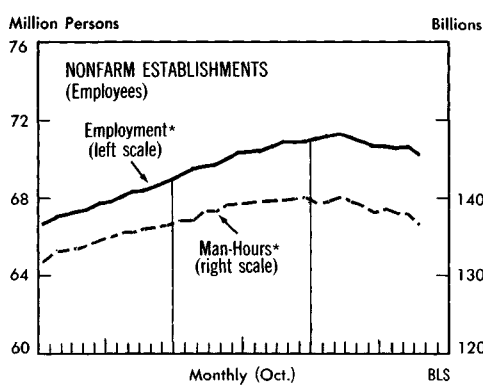
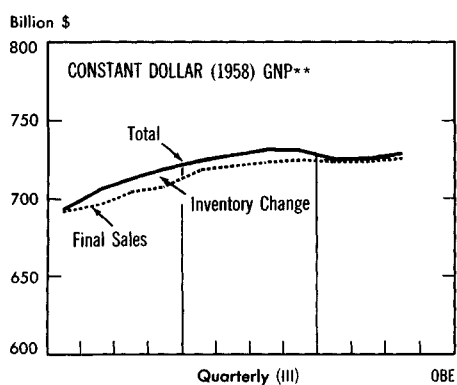
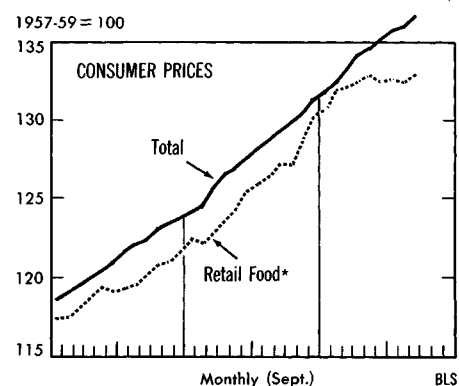
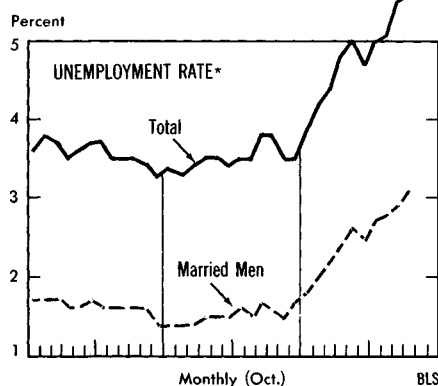
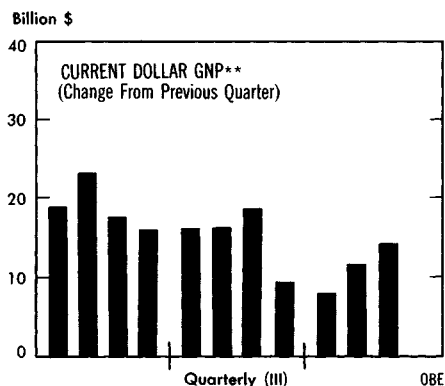
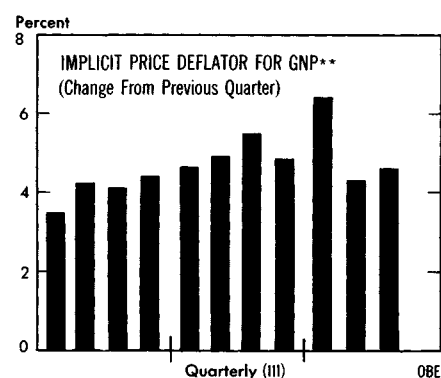
TOTAL PRODUCTION



THE LABOR MARKET



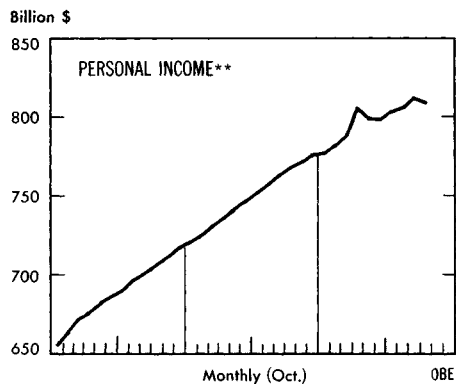
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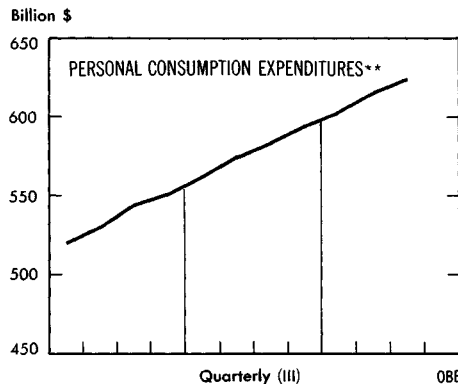
* Seasonally Adjusted ** Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

- Personal income down \$2¾ billion in October as a result of large decline in wages and salaries
- New car sales dropped in October to an annual rate of 6 million units
- Housing starts rose 6½ percent in September; permits also increased

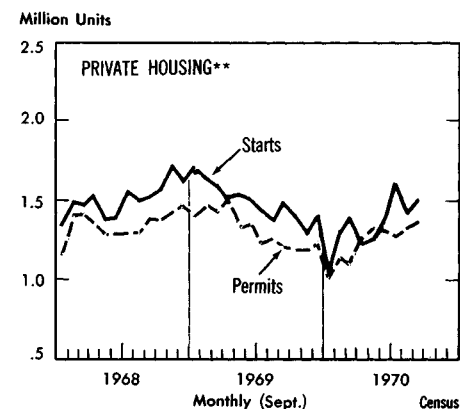
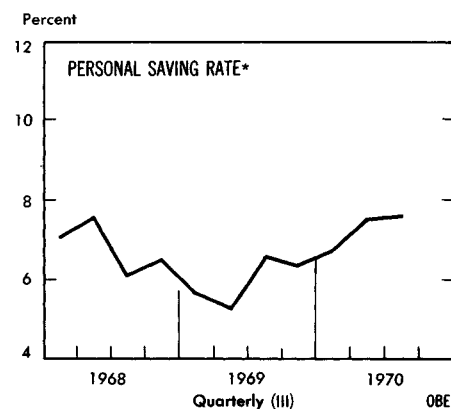
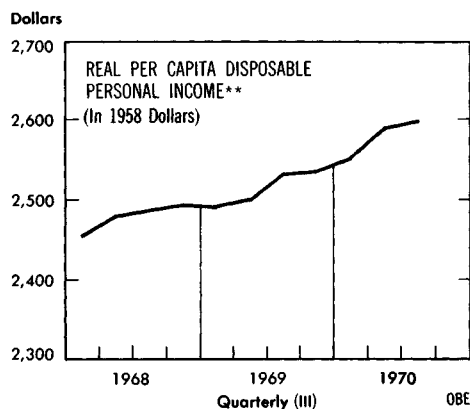
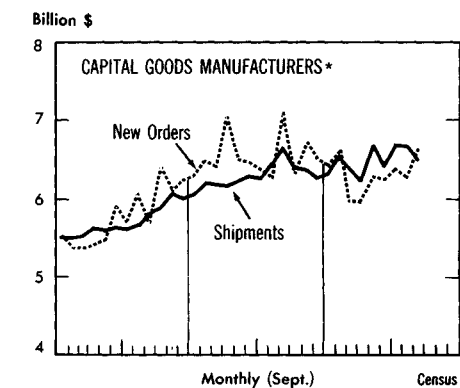
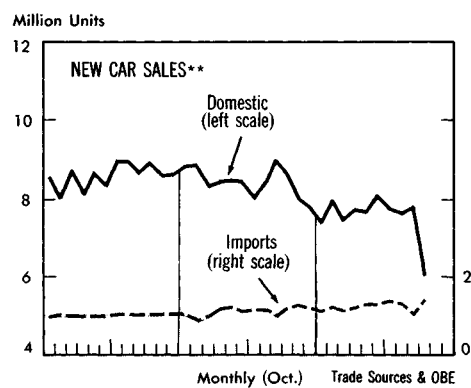
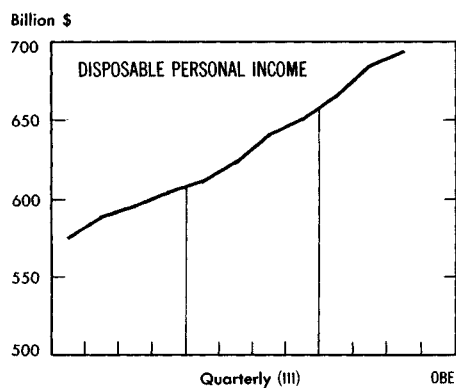
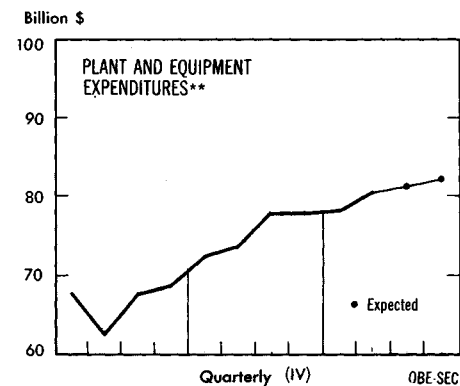
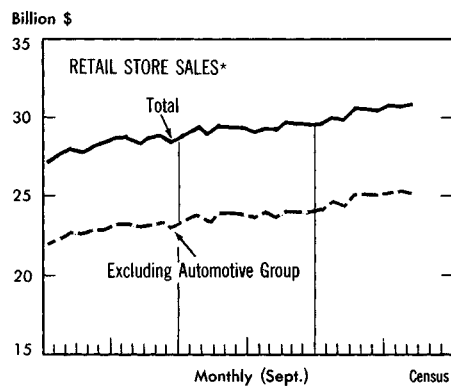
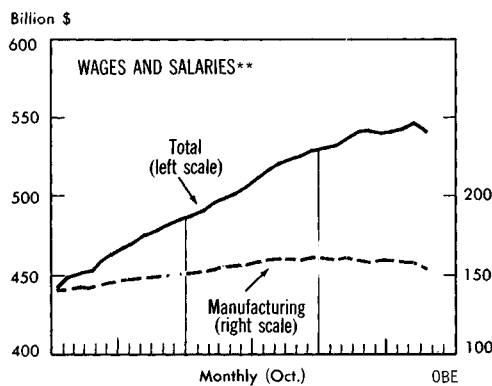
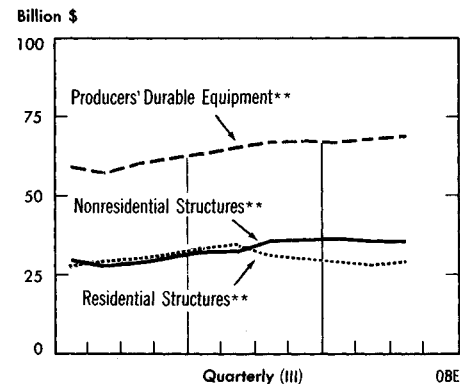
INCOME OF PERSONS



CONSUMPTION AND SAVING

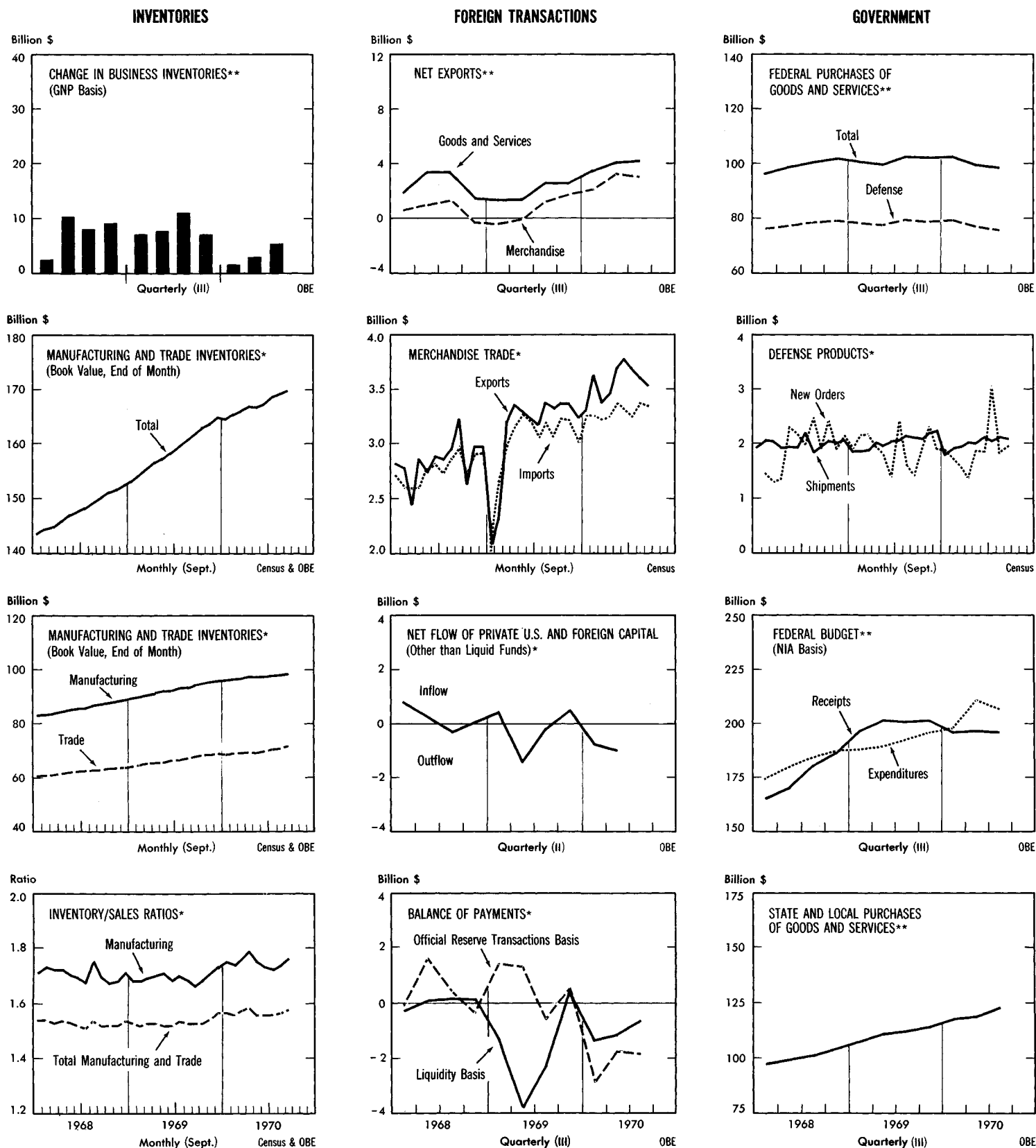


FIXED INVESTMENT



* Seasonally Adjusted ** Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

- U.S. trade surplus shrank to slightly less than \$200 million in September
- Federal Government receipts and expenditures both down in third quarter; NIA budget in deficit by \$11 billion
- Third quarter balance of payments: Deficit down sharply on liquidity basis, little changed on official basis

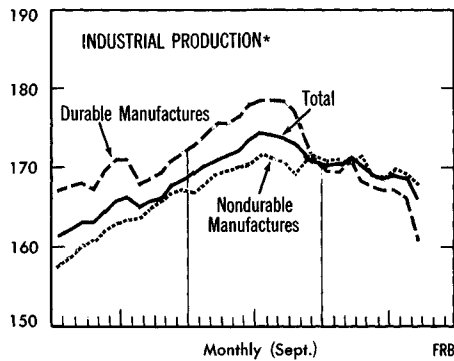


* Seasonally Adjusted ** Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

- In third quarter: Manufacturing capacity utilization dropped further
- Productivity increased due to cut in man-hours and slight rise in output
- Corporate profits (before tax and including IVA) improved slightly

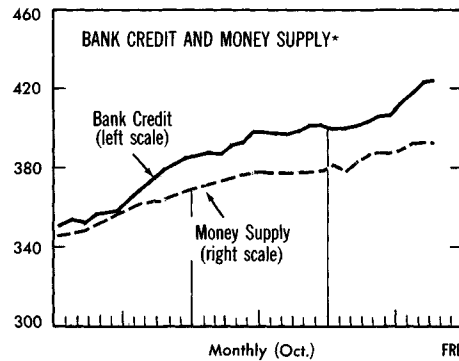
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1957-59 = 100



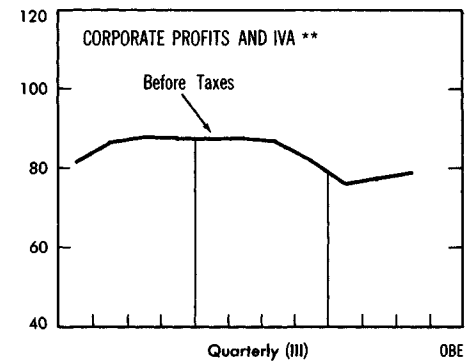
MONEY, CREDIT, AND SECURITIES MARKETS

Billion \$

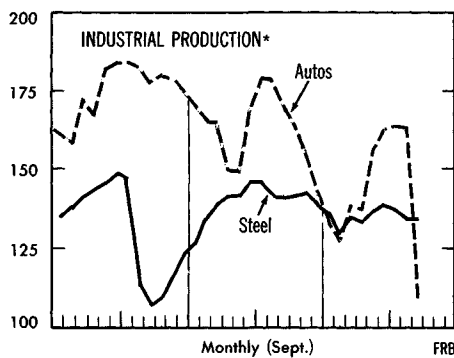


PROFITS AND COSTS

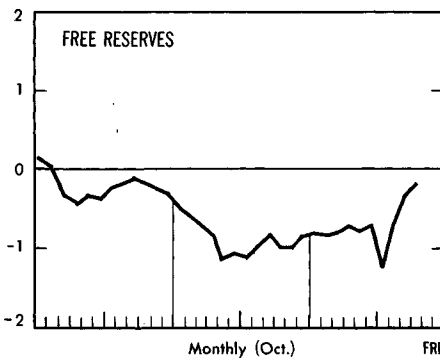
Billion \$



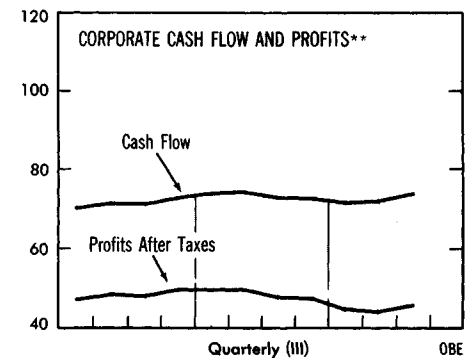
1957-59 = 100



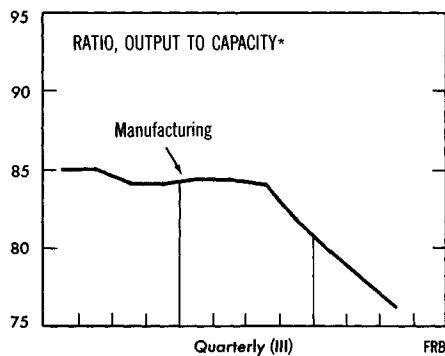
Billion \$



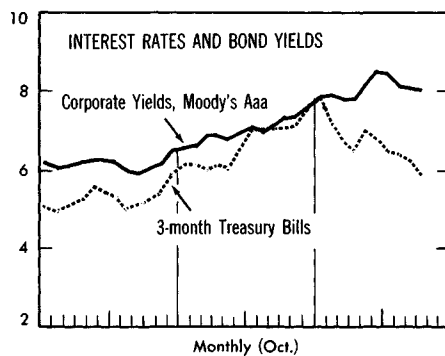
Billion \$



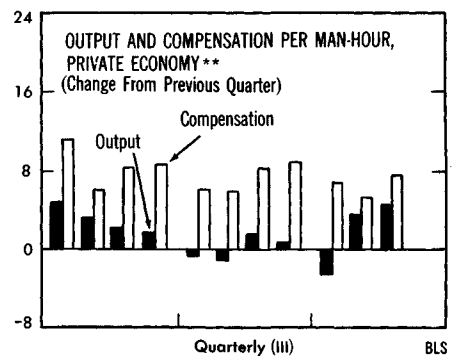
Percent



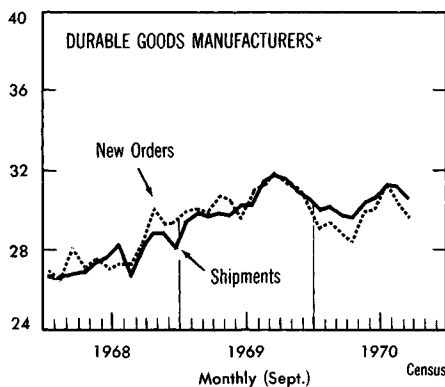
Percent



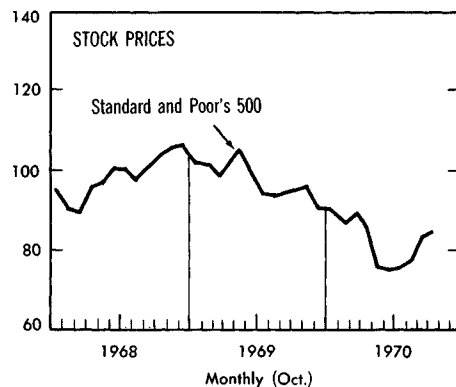
Percent



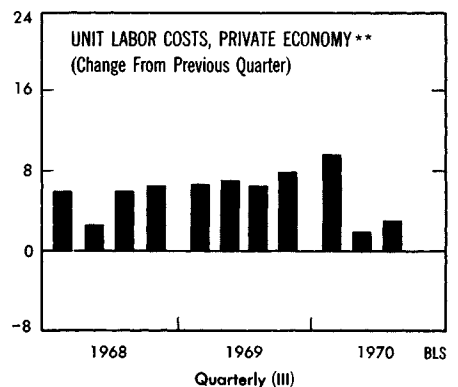
Billion \$



1941-43 = 10



Percent



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

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT TABLES

	1968	1969	1969			1970			1968	1969	1969			1970		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III			II	III	IV	I	II	III
			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.....	865.0	931.4	923.7	942.6	951.7	959.5	971.1	985.5	707.2	727.1	726.1	730.9	729.2	723.8	724.9	727.4
Personal consumption expenditures.....	535.8	577.5	573.3	582.1	592.6	603.1	614.4	622.1	452.3	467.7	467.1	468.7	471.7	474.0	478.1	479.6
Durable goods.....	84.0	90.0	90.6	89.5	90.8	89.1	91.9	91.2	81.4	84.9	85.7	84.1	84.9	82.7	84.9	83.6
Nondurable goods.....	230.2	245.8	244.0	248.1	252.0	258.8	262.6	265.8	196.5	201.2	200.9	201.9	202.4	205.6	206.6	208.2
Services.....	221.6	241.6	238.7	244.5	249.8	255.2	259.9	265.1	174.4	181.6	180.5	182.7	184.4	185.8	186.6	187.8
Gross private domestic investment.....	126.5	139.8	139.3	143.8	140.2	133.2	134.3	138.3	105.7	111.3	111.5	114.1	110.0	102.9	103.1	104.1
Fixed investment.....	118.9	131.4	131.4	132.4	133.0	131.6	131.2	132.7	98.8	104.1	104.8	104.2	103.9	101.5	100.1	99.6
Nonresidential.....	88.7	99.3	97.5	101.5	102.6	102.6	102.8	103.6	75.5	80.8	80.2	81.9	82.1	80.9	80.2	79.6
Structures.....	29.6	33.8	32.3	35.2	35.1	35.7	35.3	35.0	22.7	24.0	23.1	24.6	24.3	24.4	23.5	22.6
Producers' durable equipment.....	59.1	65.5	65.2	66.3	67.5	66.9	67.5	68.6	52.7	56.9	57.0	57.3	57.8	56.5	56.7	56.9
Residential structures.....	30.3	32.0	33.9	31.0	30.4	29.1	28.4	29.2	23.3	23.3	24.7	22.3	21.8	20.7	20.0	20.0
Nonfarm.....	29.7	31.5	33.3	30.4	29.8	28.4	27.8	28.6	22.9	22.8	24.2	21.8	21.4	20.2	19.5	19.6
Farm.....	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Change in business inventories.....	7.6	8.5	7.9	11.3	7.2	1.6	3.1	5.5	6.9	7.2	6.6	9.9	6.1	1.3	2.9	4.6
Nonfarm.....	7.5	8.0	7.6	10.8	6.5	.9	2.6	5.0	6.8	6.8	6.3	9.3	5.4	.8	2.5	4.1
Farm.....	.1	.4	.3	.5	.7	.7	.5	.5	.1	.4	.3	.6	.8	.6	.4	.4
Net exports of goods and services.....	2.5	1.9	1.3	2.6	2.6	3.5	4.1	4.2	.9	.2	-.3	.8	.9	1.9	2.4	3.1
Exports.....	50.6	55.5	57.2	58.3	58.8	61.1	62.8	62.8	45.7	48.5	50.7	50.8	50.0	52.0	52.9	52.0
Imports.....	48.1	53.6	55.9	55.6	56.2	57.6	58.7	58.6	44.8	48.2	51.1	50.0	49.1	50.1	50.5	48.9
Government purchases of goods and services.....	200.2	212.2	209.9	214.1	216.3	219.6	218.4	221.0	148.3	147.8	147.9	147.3	146.6	145.0	141.3	140.6
Federal.....	99.5	101.3	99.8	102.5	102.1	102.3	99.7	98.6	78.7	75.7	75.8	75.2	73.8	71.1	67.8	66.2
National defense.....	78.0	78.8	77.9	79.8	78.8	79.3	76.8	75.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other.....	21.5	22.6	21.9	22.7	23.3	23.0	22.9	22.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
State and local.....	100.7	110.8	110.1	111.6	114.2	117.4	118.7	122.4	69.6	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.9	73.8	73.5	74.4

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

Gross national product.....	865.0	931.4	923.7	942.6	951.7	959.5	971.1	985.5	707.2	727.1	726.1	730.9	729.2	723.8	724.9	727.4
Final sales.....	857.4	922.9	915.9	931.2	944.5	957.9	968.1	980.0	700.3	719.9	719.4	720.9	723.0	722.4	721.9	722.8
Change in business inventories.....	7.6	8.5	7.9	11.3	7.2	1.6	3.1	5.5	6.9	7.2	6.6	9.9	6.1	1.3	2.9	4.6
Goods output.....	430.6	460.0	456.7	466.2	468.9	467.1	474.9	479.8	380.7	392.2	391.1	395.7	393.5	387.3	391.1	392.1
Final sales.....	422.9	451.6	448.8	454.9	461.7	465.5	471.8	474.2	373.8	385.0	384.5	385.8	387.4	386.0	388.2	387.5
Change in business inventories.....	7.6	8.5	7.9	11.3	7.2	1.6	3.1	5.5	6.9	7.2	6.6	9.9	6.1	1.3	2.9	4.6
Durable goods.....	176.1	190.2	189.4	192.7	192.7	185.3	186.6	193.5	162.1	170.1	170.0	171.6	170.3	162.3	162.9	167.1
Final sales.....	170.4	183.9	182.7	184.8	187.4	185.5	188.5	188.3	157.1	164.7	164.5	164.9	165.9	162.6	164.4	162.7
Change in business inventories.....	5.7	6.4	6.7	7.9	5.3	-.3	-1.9	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	6.7	4.4	-.3	-1.5	4.3
Nondurable.....	254.5	269.8	267.3	273.5	276.2	281.8	288.3	286.3	218.6	222.1	221.1	224.1	223.3	225.1	228.3	225.0
Final sales.....	252.5	267.7	266.1	270.1	274.3	280.0	283.3	286.0	216.7	220.3	220.0	220.9	221.5	223.4	223.8	224.7
Change in business inventories.....	2.0	2.1	1.2	3.5	1.9	1.9	5.0	.3	1.8	1.8	1.1	3.2	1.8	1.6	4.5	.2
Services.....	347.1	377.6	372.3	383.0	390.3	400.1	405.8	413.2	260.0	268.2	267.2	269.8	271.3	273.1	272.8	274.8
Structures.....	87.4	93.8	94.8	93.3	92.5	92.3	90.4	92.6	66.6	66.6	67.8	65.4	64.4	63.4	60.9	60.5

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

Gross national product.....	865.0	931.4	923.7	942.6	951.7	959.5	971.1	985.5	707.2	727.1	726.1	730.9	729.2	723.8	724.9	727.4
Private.....	770.1	827.8	822.3	836.6	844.0	848.5	858.4	871.7	647.6	666.4	665.6	669.8	668.1	663.1	664.2	666.8
Business.....	740.1	795.4	790.3	804.2	810.8	814.3	824.5	837.1	627.2	646.0	645.3	649.7	647.6	642.1	644.0	646.4
Nonfarm.....	714.6	767.9	762.7	776.6	783.0	785.5	796.0	809.1	603.4	622.5	622.0	626.2	624.7	619.5	621.0	623.5
Farm.....	25.5	27.5	27.6	27.6	27.8	28.8	28.5	28.0	23.8	23.6	23.3	23.5	22.8	22.6	23.0	22.9
Households and institutions.....	25.3	28.1	27.8	28.3	29.0	29.6	30.0	30.5	15.9	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.7	16.5	16.5
Rest of the world.....	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.8
General government.....	94.9	103.6	101.4	106.0	107.7	111.0	112.8	113.9	59.7	60.7	60.5	61.0	61.1	60.7	60.7	60.6

HISTORICAL STATISTICS

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

	1968	1969	1969			1970		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III *
			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.....	865.0	931.4	923.7	942.6	951.7	959.5	971.1	985.5
Less: Capital consumption allowances.....	74.0	78.9	78.2	79.4	80.7	82.1	83.6	85.0
Equals: Net national product.....	791.1	852.5	845.5	863.1	871.0	877.4	887.5	900.5
Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	78.1	85.2	84.3	86.6	87.7	89.3	91.1	93.3
Business transfer payments.....	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Statistical discrepancy.....	-2.4	-4.7	-5.3	-5.5	-4.3	-5.4	-3.1	-1.8
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.8
Equals: National income.....	712.7	769.5	764.0	779.5	785.2	791.5	797.4	807.2
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	85.4	85.8	87.4	86.8	82.0	76.7	77.5	79.0
Contributions for social insurance (net) and by consumers.....	47.1	53.6	53.1	54.2	55.1	56.0	56.7	57.6
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.5	-2.1	-.4
Plus: Government transfer payments to persons.....	55.7	61.6	61.0	62.0	63.4	66.3	75.8	75.1
Interest paid by government (net) and by consumers.....	26.3	29.0	28.6	29.1	30.2	31.0	31.4	32.2
Dividends.....	23.3	24.7	24.4	25.0	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.4
Business transfer payments.....	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Equals: Personal income.....	688.7	748.9	741.1	758.1	770.5	782.3	801.3	807.2

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

	Billions of current dollars							
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Gross auto product ¹	36.1	36.6	34.8	37.6	35.8	31.1	35.4	34.7
Personal consumption expenditures.....	30.2	31.8	31.5	31.6	32.5	28.9	30.4	29.9
Producers' durable equipment.....	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.4	5.3
Change in dealers' auto inventories.....	1.1	.1	-1.2	1.4	-1.1	-1.7	.8	-.7
Net exports.....	-.8	-1.1	-1.4	-1.4	-1.6	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4
Exports.....	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.3
Imports.....	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	4.0	3.7
Addenda:								
New cars, domestic ²	32.5	32.2	30.8	33.5	30.7	26.4	30.7	30.8
New cars, foreign.....	4.4	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.5	6.2	6.7	5.3
	Billions of 1958 dollars							
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Gross auto product ¹	35.3	35.0	33.3	35.8	33.9	29.2	33.2	32.1
Personal consumption expenditures.....	29.5	30.3	30.2	30.1	30.8	27.1	28.5	27.6
Producers' durable equipment.....	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.0
Change in dealers' auto inventories.....	1.1	.1	-1.2	1.4	-1.1	-1.6	.8	-.7
Net exports.....	-.8	-1.1	-1.4	-1.3	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4
Exports.....	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.2
Imports.....	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.6
Addenda:								
New cars, domestic ²	32.2	31.4	30.1	32.7	29.8	25.3	29.5	29.3
New cars, foreign.....	4.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.1

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.

* Third quarter 1970 corporate profits (and related components and totals) are preliminary and subject to revision next month.

	1968	1969	1969			1970		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III *
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			Billions of dollars					

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

National income.....	712.7	769.5	764.0	779.5	785.2	791.5	797.4	807.2
Compensation of employees.....	514.1	564.2	557.5	572.2	582.1	592.2	596.4	603.8
Wages and salaries.....	464.8	509.0	502.9	516.4	525.3	534.4	537.4	543.4
Private.....	369.1	404.9	401.2	409.9	417.2	422.6	424.0	428.9
Military.....	17.9	19.0	18.4	19.9	19.6	20.1	19.5	19.1
Government civilian.....	77.8	85.1	83.4	86.6	88.5	91.7	93.9	95.4
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	49.3	55.1	54.6	55.8	56.8	57.9	59.0	60.4
Employer contributions for social insurance.....	24.3	27.5	27.3	27.9	28.3	28.6	29.0	29.6
Other labor income.....	24.9	27.6	27.3	27.9	28.5	29.3	30.0	30.8
Proprietors' income.....	64.1	66.8	66.7	67.5	67.2	67.6	67.8	67.8
Business and professional.....	49.1	50.5	50.5	50.9	50.6	50.6	51.2	51.7
Farm.....	15.0	16.4	16.2	16.6	16.6	17.0	16.5	16.1
Rental income of persons.....	21.3	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.7
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	85.4	85.8	87.4	86.8	82.0	76.7	77.5	79.0
Profits before tax.....	88.7	91.2	93.4	89.9	88.5	82.6	82.0	85.0
Profits tax liability.....	40.6	42.7	43.8	42.1	41.4	38.0	38.1	39.6
Profits after tax.....	48.2	48.5	49.7	47.9	47.1	44.6	43.9	45.4
Dividends.....	23.3	24.7	24.4	25.0	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.4
Undistributed profits.....	24.9	23.9	25.2	22.9	21.9	19.4	18.8	20.0
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	-3.3	-5.4	-6.0	-3.2	-6.5	-5.8	-4.5	-5.9
Net interest.....	27.8	30.7	30.4	31.0	31.7	32.4	33.1	33.8

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

All industries, total.....	712.7	769.5	764.0	779.5	785.2	791.5	797.4	807.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	22.4	24.3	24.1	24.5	24.8	25.2	24.8	-----
Mining and construction.....	42.7	47.4	47.1	48.0	48.9	49.1	49.1	-----
Manufacturing.....	213.0	226.2	226.0	228.8	227.3	223.6	222.9	-----
Nondurable goods.....	81.8	87.0	87.0	87.5	88.5	88.8	88.7	-----
Durable goods.....	131.2	139.3	139.0	141.3	138.9	134.8	134.2	-----
Transportation.....	27.1	29.2	29.0	29.5	30.1	29.9	29.4	-----
Communication.....	14.2	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.1	15.9	16.2	-----
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	13.4	14.2	14.0	14.6	14.2	14.2	14.3	-----
Wholesale and retail trade.....	106.4	115.2	114.7	116.8	117.2	118.9	121.5	-----
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	77.9	83.5	83.0	84.2	85.3	86.5	87.4	-----
Services.....	86.0	95.3	94.3	96.5	98.4	101.2	103.4	-----
Government and government enterprises.....	104.7	114.1	111.7	116.7	118.6	122.5	124.6	-----
Rest of the world.....	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.9	-----

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

All industries, total.....	85.4	85.8	87.4	86.8	82.0	76.7	77.5	79.0
Financial institutions.....	11.0	12.0	11.9	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.8
Nonfinancial corporations.....	74.4	73.8	75.4	74.6	69.8	64.7	65.2	66.3
Manufacturing.....	42.4	41.8	42.9	41.8	39.1	35.2	35.5	-----
Nondurable goods.....	19.1	19.3	19.9	19.1	19.0	18.3	18.2	-----
Durable goods.....	23.3	22.4	23.0	22.7	20.0	16.9	17.2	-----
Transportation, communication, and public utilities.....	11.0	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.3	9.1	8.6	-----
All other industries.....	21.0	21.4	21.8	22.2	20.4	20.4	21.1	-----

	1968	1969	1969			1970		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III *
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			Billions of dollars					

Table 9.—Gross Corporate Product¹ (1.14)

Gross corporate product.....	492.8	531.2	528.9	537.7	539.7	539.7	544.0	552.0
Capital consumption allowances.....	46.5	49.8	49.3	50.1	51.0	52.0	53.0	54.0
Indirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies.....	44.8	48.6	48.1	49.3	49.9	50.7	51.7	52.9
Income originating in corporate business.....	401.5	432.9	431.4	438.2	438.8	437.1	439.3	445.1
Compensation of employees.....	319.2	349.7	346.6	354.1	359.5	363.2	363.8	368.1
Wages and salaries.....	284.3	310.8	308.0	314.7	319.6	322.6	322.8	326.1
Supplements.....	34.9	38.9	38.5	39.4	39.9	40.6	41.0	42.0
Net interest.....	.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	81.5	81.3	83.1	82.2	77.3	71.6	73.0	74.4
Profits before tax.....	84.8	86.8	89.1	85.3	83.8	77.4	77.5	80.4
Profits tax liability.....	40.6	42.7	43.8	42.1	41.4	38.0	38.1	39.6
Profits after tax.....	44.2	44.1	45.4	43.3	42.4	39.4	39.5	40.8
Dividends.....	21.8	23.0	22.9	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.7
Undistributed profits.....	22.4	21.0	22.5	19.9	18.9	16.2	16.0	17.1
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	-3.3	-5.4	-6.0	-3.2	-6.5	-5.8	-4.5	-5.9
Cash flow, gross of dividends.....	90.7	93.8	94.7	93.4	93.4	91.4	92.5	94.8
Cash flow, net of dividends.....	68.9	70.8	71.8	70.1	69.9	68.2	69.0	71.1
Gross product originating in financial institutions.....	22.5	24.7	24.6	24.9	25.1	25.3	25.6	26.4
Gross product originating in nonfinancial corporations.....	470.2	506.5	504.3	512.8	514.6	514.4	518.4	525.6
Capital consumption allowances.....	45.1	48.3	47.9	48.6	49.5	50.4	51.4	52.3
Indirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies.....	42.9	46.5	46.0	47.2	47.7	48.4	49.4	50.6
Income originating in nonfinancial corporations.....	382.2	411.8	410.4	417.0	417.4	415.5	417.5	422.6
Compensation of employees.....	301.2	329.9	326.9	334.1	339.1	342.3	342.9	346.8
Wages and salaries.....	268.6	293.5	290.9	297.3	301.8	304.4	304.6	307.6
Supplements.....	32.6	36.3	36.0	36.8	37.3	37.9	38.3	39.2
Net interest.....	10.5	12.6	12.4	12.9	13.3	13.6	13.9	14.2
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	70.4	69.4	71.1	70.0	65.1	59.6	60.7	61.6
Profits before tax.....	73.7	74.8	77.2	73.2	71.6	65.4	65.2	67.6
Profits tax liability.....	34.7	36.1	37.2	35.3	34.6	31.1	31.0	32.1
Profits after tax.....	39.0	38.7	40.0	37.8	37.0	34.3	34.2	35.5
Dividends.....	20.6	21.6	21.5	21.9	22.0	21.8	22.0	22.2
Undistributed profits.....	18.4	17.1	18.4	15.9	15.1	12.5	12.3	13.3
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	-3.3	-5.4	-6.0	-3.2	-6.5	-5.8	-4.5	-5.9
Cash flow, gross of dividends.....	84.1	87.0	87.8	86.5	86.5	84.7	85.6	87.8
Cash flow, net of dividends.....	63.5	65.3	66.3	64.6	64.5	62.9	63.7	65.6

Billions of 1958 dollars

Gross product originating in nonfinancial corporations.....	415.1	432.5	432.9	435.6	433.0	428.4	427.7	428.9
Dollars								
Current dollar cost per unit of 1958 dollar gross product originating in nonfinancial corporations ²	1.133	1.171	1.165	1.177	1.188	1.201	1.212	1.226
Capital consumption allowances.....	.109	.112	.111	.112	.114	.118	.120	.122
Indirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies.....	.103	.107	.106	.108	.110	.113	.116	.118
Compensation of employees.....	.726	.763	.755	.767	.783	.799	.802	.809
Net interest.....	.025	.029	.029	.030	.031	.032	.033	.033
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	.170	.160	.164	.161	.150	.139	.142	.144
Profits tax liability.....	.084	.083	.086	.081	.080	.073	.072	.075
Profits after tax plus inventory valuation adjustment.....	.086	.077	.078	.080	.070	.067	.069	.069

1. Excludes gross product originating in the rest of the world.

2. This is equal to the deflator for gross product of nonfinancial corporations, with the decimal point shifted two places to the left.

3. Personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income.

* Third quarter 1970 corporate profits (and related components and totals) are preliminary and subject to revision next month.

	1968	1969	1969			1970		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			Billions of dollars					

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

Personal income.....	688.7	748.9	741.1	758.1	770.5	782.3	801.3	807.2
Wage and salary disbursements.....	464.8	509.0	502.9	516.4	525.3	531.9	539.5	543.8
Commodity-producing industries.....	181.6	197.5	196.0	199.9	202.5	202.7	201.5	201.9
Manufacturing.....	145.9	157.5	156.4	159.7	160.8	160.7	159.6	159.7
Distributive industries.....	109.2	119.8	118.5	121.3	123.8	125.9	127.0	129.7
Service industries.....	78.4	87.7	86.7	88.7	90.9	93.9	95.5	97.3
Government.....	95.7	104.1	101.7	106.5	108.1	109.3	115.5	114.9
Other labor income.....	24.9	27.6	27.3	27.9	28.5	29.3	30.0	30.8
Proprietor's income.....	64.1	66.8	66.7	67.5	67.2	67.6	67.6	67.8
Business and professional.....	49.1	50.5	50.5	50.9	50.6	50.6	51.2	51.7
Farm.....	15.0	16.4	16.2	16.6	16.6	17.0	16.5	16.1
Rental income of persons.....	21.3	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.7
Dividends.....	23.3	24.7	24.4	25.0	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.4
Personal interest income.....	54.0	59.7	59.0	60.1	61.9	63.4	64.5	66.0
Transfer payments.....	59.0	65.1	64.5	65.5	67.0	69.8	79.4	78.7
Old age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits.....	30.3	33.0	32.9	33.1	33.5	34.2	41.5	39.0
State unemployment insurance benefits.....	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.3
Veterans benefits.....	7.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.0	9.5	9.7
Other.....	19.5	21.6	21.4	21.8	22.4	23.8	24.9	25.8
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	22.8	26.0	25.8	26.4	26.8	27.4	27.7	28.0
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments.....	97.5	117.3	118.1	117.5	119.9	117.0	117.7	114.2
Equals: Disposable personal income.....	591.2	631.6	623.0	640.6	650.6	665.3	683.6	693.0
Less: Personal outlays.....	550.8	593.9	589.7	598.7	609.6	620.5	632.1	640.2
Personal consumption expenditures.....	535.8	577.5	573.3	582.1	592.6	603.1	614.4	622.1
Interest paid by consumers.....	14.3	15.7	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.4	16.8	17.2
Personal transfer payments to foreigners.....	.7	.8	.8	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.0
Equals: Personal saving.....	40.4	37.6	33.3	42.0	41.1	44.8	51.5	52.7
Addenda:								
Disposable personal income:								
Total, billions of 1958 dollars.....	499.0	511.5	507.5	515.9	517.8	522.9	532.0	534.2
Per capita, current dollars.....	2,939	3,108	3,070	3,148	3,188	3,252	3,333	3,369
Per capita, 1958 dollars.....	2,480	2,517	2,501	2,535	2,537	2,556	2,594	2,597
Personal saving rate, ³ percent.....	6.8	6.0	5.3	6.5	6.3	6.7	7.5	7.6

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

Personal consumption expenditures.....	535.8	577.5	573.3	582.1	592.6	603.1	614.4	622.1
Durable goods.....	84.0	90.0	90.6	89.5	90.8	89.1	91.9	91.2
Automobiles and parts.....	37.2	40.3	40.0	40.2	41.1	37.7	39.4	39.2
Furniture and household equipment.....	34.6	36.7	37.2	36.7	36.9	38.3	38.9	38.1
Other.....	12.3	13.1	13.4	12.6	12.7	13.1	13.6	13.9
Nondurable goods.....	230.2	245.8	244.0	248.1	252.0	258.8	262.6	265.8
Food and beverages.....	115.1	121.7	120.8	122.4	124.6	128.8	131.2	132.3
Clothing and shoes.....	46.1	49.9	50.0	50.7	50.9	51.3	51.8	52.3
Gasoline and oil.....	19.0	21.1	20.8	21.5	21.7	22.4	22.7	23.0
Other.....	50.0	53.2	52.4	53.5	54.9	56.3	56.9	58.3
Services.....	221.6	241.6	238.7	244.5	249.8	255.2	259.9	265.1
Housing.....	77.4	84.0	83.0	84.7	87.0	89.0	90.8	92.6
Household operation.....	31.2	33.9	33.3	34.5	34.8	35.2	35.9	36.9
Transportation.....	15.6	16.7	16.5	16.8	17.1	17.7	17.9	18.2
Other.....	97.5	107.1	105.9	108.5	110.9	113.3	115.4	117.4

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

Receipts from foreigners.....	50.6	55.5	57.2	58.3	58.8	62.0	63.7	63.7
Exports of goods and services.....	50.6	55.5	57.2	58.3	58.8	61.1	62.8	62.8
Capital grants received by the United States.....						.9	.9	.9
Payments to foreigners.....	50.6	55.5	57.2	58.3	58.8	62.0	63.7	63.7
Imports of goods and services.....	48.1	53.6	55.9	55.6	56.2	57.6	58.7	58.6
Transfers to foreigners.....	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9
Personal.....	.7	.8	.8	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.0
Government.....	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Net foreign investment.....	-3	-9	-2.0	-1	-3	1.6	2.0	2.1

	1968	1969	1969			1970		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III*
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			Billions of dollars					

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

Federal Government receipts.....	175.4	200.6	202.5	200.8	202.0	195.9	196.7	195.5
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	79.3	95.9	97.3	95.6	96.9	93.4	93.5	89.4
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	37.5	39.2	40.2	38.6	38.1	34.8	34.9	36.3
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	18.0	19.1	19.0	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.4	20.1
Contributions for social insurance.....	40.7	46.5	46.0	47.0	47.7	48.4	48.9	49.7
Federal Government expenditures.....	181.6	191.3	189.1	192.5	195.9	197.7	210.9	206.7
Purchases of goods and services.....	99.5	101.3	99.8	102.5	102.1	102.3	99.7	98.6
National defense.....	78.0	78.8	77.9	79.8	78.8	79.3	76.8	75.8
Other.....	21.5	22.6	21.9	22.7	23.3	23.0	22.9	22.9
Transfer payments.....	47.8	52.1	52.2	52.2	53.3	55.3	64.4	62.9
To persons.....	45.7	50.0	49.8	50.3	51.2	53.4	62.4	61.0
To foreigners (net).....	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments.....	18.4	20.2	19.6	20.0	21.8	23.0	25.1	24.4
Net interest paid.....	11.8	13.1	12.9	13.2	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.8
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.6
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.5	-2.1	-.4
Surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts.....	-6.2	9.3	13.4	8.3	6.1	-1.7	-14.2	-11.2

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

State and local government receipts.....	106.3	118.3	116.3	119.6	123.9	127.3	132.0	133.7
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	18.3	21.4	20.8	21.9	23.0	23.6	24.2	24.9
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	60.1	66.1	65.3	67.1	68.4	70.0	71.7	73.2
Contributions for social insurance.....	6.4	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9
Federal grants-in-aid.....	18.4	20.2	19.6	20.0	21.8	23.0	25.1	24.4
State and local government expenditures.....	107.4	118.9	117.9	119.8	122.9	126.8	128.7	133.0
Purchases of goods and services.....	100.7	110.8	110.1	111.6	114.2	117.4	118.7	122.4
Transfer payments to persons.....	10.0	11.5	11.2	11.7	12.2	12.9	13.5	14.1
Net interest paid.....	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.....	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
Surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts.....	-1.1	-6	-1.5	-.3	1.0	.5	3.4	.7

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

Gross private saving	135.9	135.0	130.7	141.1	137.1	140.5	149.4	151.8
Personal saving	40.4	37.6	33.3	42.0	41.1	44.8	51.5	52.7
Undistributed corporate profits	24.9	23.9	25.2	22.9	21.9	19.4	18.8	20.0
Corporate inventory valuation adjustment	-3.3	-5.4	-6.0	-3.2	-6.5	-5.8	-4.5	-5.9
Corporate capital consumption allowances	46.5	49.8	49.3	50.1	51.0	52.0	53.0	54.0
Noncorporate capital consumption allowances	27.5	29.1	28.9	29.3	29.7	30.2	30.6	31.1
Wage accruals less disbursements	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Government surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts	-7.3	8.7	11.8	8.0	7.1	-1.2	-10.9	-10.5
Federal	-6.2	9.3	13.4	8.3	6.1	-1.7	-14.2	-11.2
State and local	-1.1	-6	-1.5	-3	1.0	.5	3.4	.7
Capital grants received by the United States						.9	.9	.9
Gross investment	126.2	138.9	137.3	143.6	139.9	134.8	136.3	140.4
Gross private domestic investment	126.5	139.8	139.3	143.8	140.2	133.2	134.3	138.3
Net foreign investment	-3	-9	-2.0	-1	-3	1.6	2.0	2.1
Statistical discrepancy	-2.4	-4.7	-5.3	-5.5	-4.3	-5.4	-3.1	-1.8

* Third quarter 1970 corporate profits (and related components and totals) are preliminary and subject to revision next month.

	1968	1969	1969			1970		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
			Seasonally adjusted					
			Index numbers, 1958=100					

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

Gross national product.....	122.31	128.11	127.22	128.97	130.52	132.57	133.98	135.50
Personal consumption expenditures.....	118.5	123.5	122.8	124.2	125.6	127.2	128.5	129.7
Durable goods.....	103.3	106.0	105.7	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.2	109.2
Nondurable goods.....	117.1	122.2	121.5	122.9	124.5	125.9	127.1	127.7
Services.....	127.1	133.1	132.3	133.8	135.5	137.3	139.3	141.1
Gross private domestic investment.....								
Fixed investment.....	120.4	126.2	125.4	127.1	128.0	129.6	131.0	133.3
Nonresidential.....	117.5	122.8	121.6	123.9	125.1	126.8	128.2	130.2
Structures.....	130.3	141.1	139.5	143.3	144.7	146.4	150.0	154.8
Producers' durable equipment.....	111.9	115.1	114.4	115.6	116.8	118.4	119.2	120.4
Residential structures.....	129.7	137.7	137.4	138.9	139.3	140.6	142.4	145.7
Nonfarm.....	129.8	137.8	137.5	139.0	139.4	140.7	142.5	145.8
Farm.....	125.9	132.3	131.1	133.6	135.1	136.7	137.9	141.5
Change in business inventories.....								
Net exports of goods and services.....								
Exports.....	110.9	114.6	112.7	114.6	117.7	117.5	118.8	120.8
Imports.....	107.5	111.1	109.5	111.2	114.5	114.9	116.2	119.9
Government purchases of goods and services.....	135.0	143.5	141.9	145.4	147.5	151.5	154.6	157.2
Federal.....	126.4	133.9	131.7	136.3	138.4	143.8	147.0	149.1
State and local.....	144.7	153.7	152.6	154.9	156.7	158.9	161.5	164.5

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

Gross national product.....	122.31	128.11	127.22	128.97	130.52	132.57	133.98	135.50
Final sales.....	122.4	128.2	127.3	129.2	130.6	132.6	134.1	135.6
Goods output.....	113.1	117.3	116.8	117.8	119.2	120.6	121.4	122.4
Durable goods.....	108.6	111.9	111.4	112.3	113.2	114.2	114.6	115.8
Nondurable goods.....	116.4	121.4	120.9	122.1	123.7	125.2	126.3	127.3
Services.....	133.5	140.8	139.3	142.0	143.9	146.5	148.7	150.3
Structures.....	131.3	140.8	139.9	142.7	143.7	145.7	148.5	153.1
Addendum:								
Gross auto product.....	102.4	104.7	104.4	105.0	105.6	106.6	106.5	108.2

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

Gross national product.....	122.31	128.11	127.22	128.97	130.52	132.57	133.98	135.50
Private.....	118.92	124.22	123.55	124.90	126.32	127.96	129.24	130.73
Business.....	118.0	123.1	122.5	123.8	125.2	126.8	128.0	129.5
Nonfarm.....	118.4	123.4	122.6	124.0	125.3	126.8	128.2	129.8
Farm.....	107.3	116.9	118.4	117.6	121.6	127.5	124.0	121.9
Households and institutions.....	159.1	171.9						
General government.....	159.1	170.8	167.6	173.6	176.5	182.9	185.9	187.9

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

	Percent			Percent at annual rate				
Gross national product:								
Current dollars.....	9.0	7.7	7.3	8.4	3.9	3.3	4.9	6.1
Constant dollars.....	4.8	2.8	2.2	2.7	-.9	-2.9	.6	1.4
Implicit price deflator.....	4.0	4.7	5.0	5.6	4.9	6.4	4.3	4.6
Gross private product:								
Current dollars.....	8.6	7.5	7.2	7.1	3.6	2.1	4.7	6.4
Constant dollars.....	4.9	2.9	2.1	2.6	-1.0	-3.0	.7	1.6
Implicit price deflator.....	3.6	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.6	5.3	4.1	4.7

Sources and Uses of Funds of Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Firms, 1967-68

Foreign affiliates of U.S. firms had increased sources and uses of funds in 1968. However, their reliance on funds from the U.S. was reduced, probably reflecting the impact of the Foreign Direct Investment Program.

THIS article presents data on sources and uses of funds of foreign affiliates of U.S. firms for 1967 and 1968.¹ Sources and uses totaled \$10.7 billion in 1968 (excluding income paid out), a rise of \$1.6 billion over 1967. Most of the rise was used for building up inventories and current receivables, while investment in property, plant and equipment rose only slightly from 1967. Funds obtained from the United States fell, probably reflecting the impact of the Foreign Direct Investment Program which was made mandatory in 1968. Funds obtained abroad rose; while the Program may have contributed to this rise, other factors were probably more important. Retained earnings and depreciation and depletion also rose, but remained about the same portion of total sources.

The data presented here are related to the capital and income flows in the balance of payments accounts, but there are differences in concept and in coverage. Essentially, sources and uses accounts are oriented towards an overview of the financial developments of the foreign affiliates, rather than only flows between U.S. parents and affiliates. Sources of funds include all retained earnings, depreciation and depletion, all funds received from the United States (not only those the affiliates re-

ceived from their U.S. parents), and funds received from foreigners. Uses of funds include property, plant, and equipment expenditures of the affiliates, changes in inventories and in current receivables. The relation between balance of payments flows and these data are discussed in detail at the end of this article.

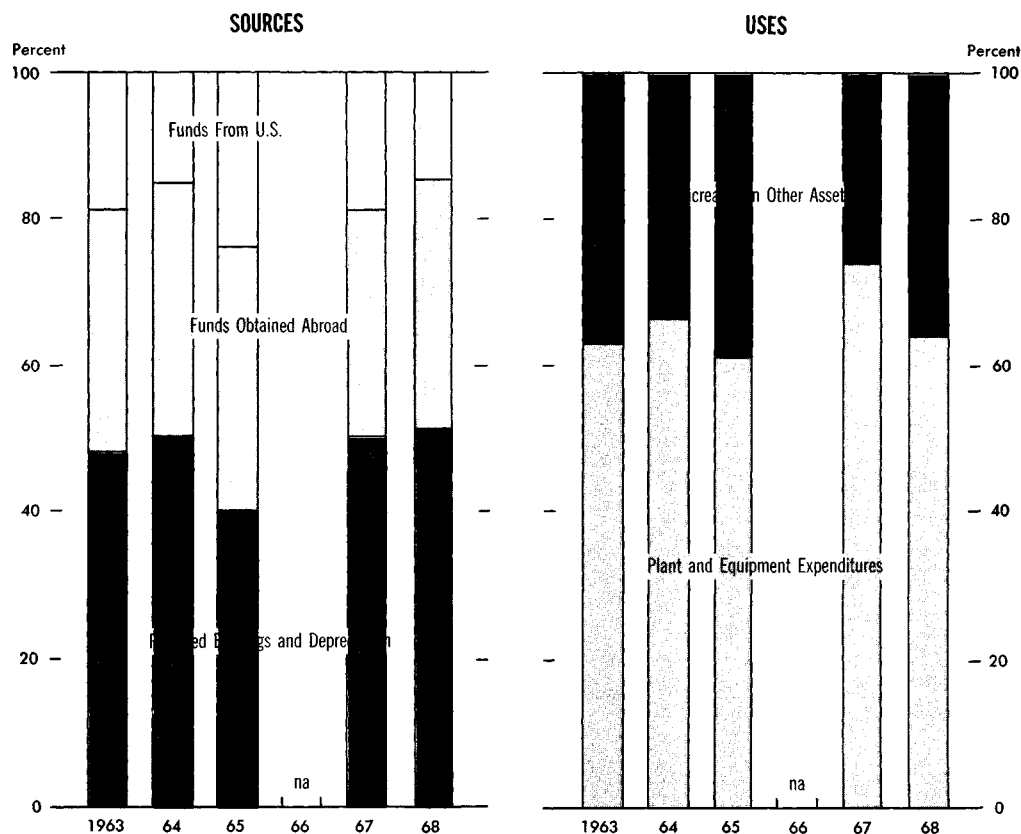
In respect to coverage, the data discussed here are based on annual reports

from about 450 U.S. parent companies covering approximately 4,000 foreign affiliates; in contrast, the balance of payments reports cover more than twice as many parent firms and foreign affiliates. Furthermore, this report is limited to three industries—mining and smelting, petroleum, and manufacturing—while all industries are included in the balance of payments data.

No attempt has been made to expand

CHART 8

Foreign Affiliates' Adjusted Sources and Uses of Funds: Percent Distribution*



* Adjusted sources or adjusted uses of funds equals total sources or uses less income paid out. The adjusted amounts represent the funds available for internal use by the affiliates.

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

1. The last report, covering 1965, appeared in the SURVEY in January 1967.

the 1967 and 1968 reported data on sources and uses to figures representing the universe of foreign affiliates, nor is the data for 1963-65, which is also included, expanded. While these data do not constitute a measure of total flows or absolute amounts, they do represent a reasonably consistent, but unmatched, sample of larger firms, giving a relatively accurate impression of the trend in the foreign affiliates' sources and uses of funds. When originally published, the 1963-65 data were blown up on the basis of the benchmark given by the 1957 census of direct investments. However, it was felt that 1957 was not a suitable benchmark for the 1967-68 data. Sources and uses data for a new base year have been collected—along with much other information—in the census of U.S. direct investment for 1966; these data cover about 3,500 U.S. parents and almost 25,000 foreign affiliates. When processing of the 1966 census is completed, the sources and uses figures for 1967 and 1968 will be revised to incorporate the new benchmark information.

Uses

Total uses of funds amounted to \$14.5 billion in 1968, of which \$3.7 billion was income paid out; if this is excluded,

adjusted uses were \$10.7 billion (tables 1 and 2). Of the adjusted total, 64 percent went for expenditures on property, plant, and equipment, 8 percent to finance increased inventories, 14 percent to finance increased current receivables, and 14 percent for other assets.

The rise in adjusted uses in 1968 was \$1.6 billion. However, expenditures for property, plant, and equipment increased only \$0.1 billion. There was consequently a fall in such expenditures as a percent of adjusted uses in 1968. Expenditures in the developed countries showed sizable declines in 1968, offset by increases in the less developed countries. The drop in Europe was particularly noticeable. This may have been partly related to the direct investment program, since controls are more stringent on outflows to developed countries. However, cyclical factors were probably more important. Economic growth in Europe was quite slow in 1967 (particularly in Germany), and the renewal of growth in 1968 evidently did not require an acceleration in plant and equipment expenditures, given the amount of unused capacity.

Financing increased inventories took only 2 percent of adjusted uses of funds in 1967, down sharply from the 1965 share, but jumped to 8 percent in 1968.

A substantial part of the increase in inventories in 1968 took place in Europe, and particularly in the United Kingdom, with a shift from liquidation of inventories in 1967 to a sizable build-up in 1968. Current receivables showed a similar pattern, with a particularly noticeable shift again in the United Kingdom.

While the shares of funds used for inventories and current receivables move rather erratically, the reduction of both in 1967 and their recovery in 1968 may have been associated with two particular developments. The first is that business conditions in Europe were relatively slow in 1967, which would reduce the need for increases in inventories and receivables. The second factor was probably anticipations of the devaluation of sterling (which occurred in late 1967) and the accompanying leads and lags in trade payments.

Funds obtained abroad by affiliates in the United Kingdom showed a sharp drop in 1967 as a percent of adjusted sources, and then recovered in 1968. The swing was concentrated in short-term liabilities to nonbanks, a good part of which is trade credits (table 3). To the extent that such credits were denominated in dollars, British affiliates would have had an incentive to reduce

Table 1.—Sources and Uses of Funds of U.S. Owned Foreign Affiliates, 1965, 1967-68

[Billion dollars or percent]

	SOURCES OF FUNDS													
	Total sources	Income paid out	Adjusted sources ¹	Percent	Retained earnings	Percent	Depreciation and depletion	Percent	Funds from U.S.	Percent	Funds obtained abroad	Percent	Other sources and adjustments ²	Percent
Total:														
1965.....	12.5	3.1	9.4	(100)	1.0	(10)	2.7	(29)	2.3	(24)	3.2	(34)	0.2	(3)
1967.....	12.5	3.4	9.1	(100)	1.2	(13)	3.4	(37)	1.8	(19)	2.4	(26)	.5	(5)
1968.....	14.5	3.7	10.7	(100)	1.6	(15)	3.9	(36)	1.6	(15)	3.3	(31)	.3	(3)
Europe:														
1965.....	4.1	.5	3.5	(100)	.2	(6)	1.0	(38)	.9	(25)	1.4	(40)	.1	(1)
1967.....	3.7	.5	3.3	(100)	.1	(4)	1.3	(40)	.8	(25)	.9	(28)	.1	(3)
1968.....	4.3	.5	3.8	(100)	.3	(8)	1.6	(41)	.5	(13)	1.4	(35)	.1	(3)
	USES OF FUNDS													
	Total uses	Income paid out	Adjusted uses ¹	Percent	Plant and equipment expenditures	Percent	Inventories	Percent	Current receivables	Percent	Other assets	Percent		
Total:														
1965.....	12.5	3.1	9.4	(100)	5.7	(61)	1.2	(13)	1.3	(14)	1.2	(12)		
1967.....	12.5	3.4	9.1	(100)	6.8	(74)	.2	(2)	.9	(10)	1.2	(14)		
1968.....	14.5	3.7	10.7	(100)	6.9	(64)	.8	(8)	1.5	(14)	1.6	(14)		
Europe:														
1965.....	4.1	.5	3.5	(100)	2.1	(59)	.4	(11)	.5	(15)	.5	(15)		
1967.....	3.7	.5	3.3	(100)	2.6	(81)	—	(—)	.3	(10)	.4	(13)		
1968.....	4.3	.5	3.8	(100)	2.4	(62)	.3	(8)	.7	(19)	.4	(11)		

1. Adjusted sources or adjusted uses of funds equals total sources or uses less income paid out. The adjusted amounts represent the funds available for internal use by the affiliates.

2. This item reflects funds obtained through the sale of fixed assets, changes in certain reserve accounts, valuation adjustments, and residual entries unidentified by reporters.

such liabilities in order to avoid later repayment that would be more expensive in terms of sterling; for the same reason, foreigners would not have wished to extend credits denominated in sterling. Such a reduction in borrowing by British affiliates may have required a reduction in their inventories and current receivables, unless other sources of funds were available. Domestic sources in the United Kingdom were particularly difficult to tap since lending

(in sterling) by British banks was restricted by a credit squeeze.

Although the amount of funds used for other assets increased in 1968, the percentage share of these items of adjusted uses remained unchanged at 14 percent. No details are collected on the items in this category, which also contains unidentified balancing items.

Sources

Adjusted sources rose \$1.6 billion in

1968, of which internally generated funds—retained earnings and depreciation and depletion allowances—contributed about \$1.0 billion. However, in both 1967 and 1968, foreign affiliates provided for about half of their financing needs (exclusive of income paid out) from these internally generated funds. This had been the case since 1963, except for 1965 when the proportion temporarily declined to 40 percent. Retained earnings rose as a proportion

Table 2.—Sources and Uses of Funds of U.S. Owned Foreign Affiliates by Area and

[Millions of

	SOURCES OF														
	Total sources					Net income					Depreciation and depletion				
	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968
All areas	8,380	9,747	12,510	12,542	14,490	3,361	3,805	4,112	4,569	5,383	2,044	2,498	2,749	3,387	3,864
Mining and smelting.....	677	905	1,168	1,426	1,925	374	514	581	841	874	183	215	229	270	296
Petroleum.....	4,312	3,913	4,747	5,800	6,273	1,816	1,735	1,828	2,171	2,526	895	1,064	1,096	1,271	1,477
Manufacturing.....	3,392	4,928	6,595	5,316	6,291	1,172	1,556	1,702	1,557	1,983	966	1,219	1,423	1,846	2,091
Canada	1,666	2,038	2,656	2,527	2,611	675	863	852	925	1,027	552	623	681	800	864
Mining and smelting.....	333	450	445	418	737	161	229	241	283	319	95	102	105	115	127
Petroleum.....	571	506	651	794	723	151	184	162	222	210	209	192	214	231	230
Manufacturing.....	762	1,083	1,560	1,316	1,151	364	451	449	420	498	248	330	361	454	507
Latin American Republics and Other Western Hemisphere	1,527	1,876	2,202	1,940	2,697	746	934	993	1,050	1,178	453	507	508	575	595
Mining and smelting.....	197	259	317	584	801	165	225	248	401	411	70	74	85	88	89
Petroleum.....	835	819	852	733	937	475	524	502	478	496	280	297	274	304	319
Manufacturing.....	495	797	1,033	622	959	106	185	243	172	271	103	135	148	183	187
Europe:															
European Economic Community	1,507	1,775	2,295	2,414	2,365	293	322	318	362	398	421	507	590	782	903
Mining and smelting.....	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Petroleum.....	636	517	488	753	566	47	30	30	31	51	99	134	142	175	229
Manufacturing.....	872	1,257	1,804	1,661	1,797	246	351	348	393	448	322	373	448	606	672
Other Europe including U.K.	1,153	1,455	1,781	1,321	1,969	338	393	437	243	412	269	347	388	516	663
Mining and smelting.....	5	8	15	8	17	4	3	6	3	6	1	4	4	4	4
Petroleum.....	329	377	444	568	580	40	32	19	92	78	83	98	99	126	196
Manufacturing.....	819	1,070	1,322	745	1,372	294	359	449	332	484	185	245	285	386	464
Other areas	2,527	2,603	3,577	4,339	4,848	1,309	1,293	1,513	1,990	2,368	349	514	583	714	839
Mining and smelting.....	142	187	388	416	369	44	57	86	155	137	17	35	35	63	75
Petroleum.....	1,941	1,694	2,313	2,952	3,467	1,103	1,025	1,213	1,594	1,949	224	343	367	435	503
Manufacturing.....	444	721	876	971	1,012	162	210	213	240	282	108	136	181	217	261
	USES OF														
	Total uses					Plant and equipment expenditures ¹					Inventories				
	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968
All areas	8,380	9,747	12,510	12,542	14,490	3,632	4,613	5,689	6,776	6,889	505	938	1,203	224	834
Mining and smelting.....	677	905	1,168	1,426	1,925	342	411	573	717	911	—1	6	84	68	49
Petroleum.....	4,312	3,913	4,747	5,800	6,273	1,682	1,886	2,040	2,622	2,848	82	64	63	126	223
Manufacturing.....	3,392	4,928	6,595	5,316	6,291	1,609	2,316	3,077	3,437	3,130	424	867	1,057	30	562
Canada	1,666	2,038	2,656	2,527	2,611	958	1,185	1,394	1,612	1,479	51	165	284	135	81
Mining and smelting.....	333	450	445	418	737	181	231	212	279	322	—10	—17	43	26	14
Petroleum.....	571	506	651	794	723	433	362	471	546	538	12	1	12	20	22
Manufacturing.....	762	1,083	1,560	1,316	1,151	344	593	712	788	619	49	181	230	89	46
Latin American Republics and other Western Hemisphere	1,527	1,876	2,202	1,940	2,697	556	687	735	829	1,128	86	144	325	1	168
Mining and smelting.....	197	259	317	584	801	88	99	130	211	376	4	6	26	18	19
Petroleum.....	835	819	852	733	937	250	290	268	262	356	1	—16	27	—33	20
Manufacturing.....	495	797	1,033	622	959	219	299	338	356	397	81	153	272	15	129
Europe:															
European Economic Community	1,507	1,775	2,295	2,414	2,365	850	967	1,175	1,640	1,324	153	177	150	38	114
Mining and smelting.....	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Petroleum.....	636	517	488	753	566	355	368	275	514	375	51	13	5	55	58
Manufacturing.....	872	1,257	1,804	1,661	1,797	495	599	900	1,126	948	102	163	145	—17	56
Other Europe including U.K.	1,153	1,455	1,781	1,321	1,969	598	685	907	1,007	1,043	124	275	237	—169	218
Mining and smelting.....	5	8	15	8	17	2	2	4	5	7	1	1	1	1	—1
Petroleum.....	329	377	444	568	580	224	218	253	339	411	4	41	—6	21	21
Manufacturing.....	819	1,070	1,322	745	1,372	372	465	651	663	625	120	233	242	—191	198
Other areas	2,527	2,603	3,577	4,339	4,848	670	1,088	1,477	1,688	1,914	91	178	207	220	253
Mining and smelting.....	142	187	388	416	369	71	79	227	223	206	5	16	14	23	17
Petroleum.....	1,941	1,694	2,313	2,952	3,467	420	648	773	961	1,167	14	25	25	63	102
Manufacturing.....	444	721	876	971	1,012	179	360	477	504	542	72	137	168	134	134

of adjusted sources in 1968 but depreciation and depletion fell slightly.

There was a sizable decline from 1965 to 1968 in the financing of foreign affiliates' operations from U.S. sources—parent companies, U.S. banks, other nonaffiliated U.S. residents, and sales in the United States of the affiliates' securities. U.S. sources in 1965, at \$2.3 billion, accounted for 24 percent of adjusted sources. The percentage declined to 19 percent in 1967 and 15 percent in

1968, when funds from the United States amounted to only \$1.6 billion, \$0.1 billion less than in 1967. The decline was concentrated mainly in Europe, particularly in manufacturing affiliates. Canadian affiliates also used a smaller amount of U.S. funds in 1968, but affiliates in Latin America and in the oil producing countries increased their financing from U.S. sources.

The shift away from U.S. funds was probably associated with the Foreign

Direct Investment Program which became mandatory in 1968. In fact, these figures probably understate the impact of the program since "funds from the United States" include funds borrowed abroad by U.S. parent companies which are then invested in the foreign affiliates. Under the program, such borrowing offsets the outflow from the United States and thus helps the balance of payments.

"Funds obtained abroad" rose almost \$1.0 billion in 1968 and accounted for 31 percent of adjusted sources. This was a higher proportion than in 1967 (26 percent), but still below the 1965 figure (34 percent). Some of the shift in 1968 may have been associated with the direct investment program becoming mandatory. However, there was little change in 1968 in the volume of such flows in the EEC countries where the program was most stringent. The shifts were largest in Latin America (where the program was least stringent) and in Europe other than the EEC. This includes the United Kingdom—where the shift was most likely associated with a reversal of the flows in 1967 that had been generated by anticipations of the devaluation of sterling. The increases in inventories and current receivables associated with the recovery in business conditions mentioned earlier may have also been a factor increasing the need for borrowing from abroad.

Selected Industry, 1963-65, 1967-68

Dollars]

FUNDS

Funds from the United States					Funds obtained abroad					Other sources and adjustments				
1963	1964	1965	1967	1968	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968
1,107	1,040	2,250	1,752	1,647	1,741	2,193	3,154	2,384	3,339	127	210	244	451	256
31	20	110	88	373	90	140	236	130	314	-2	15	12	98	68
787	520	903	1,002	1,036	690	470	802	1,125	1,187	124	125	117	230	47
288	499	1,238	662	238	961	1,583	2,117	1,129	1,838	6	71	115	122	141
168	156	551	242	127	241	307	497	423	539	29	88	75	138	53
9	51	16	-36	114	73	57	75	19	166	-5	10	8	38	11
91	48	219	98	53	90	65	22	206	212	30	17	32	36	17
68	57	316	181	-40	78	185	400	198	161	4	61	34	64	25
182	15	133	174	395	110	407	500	99	476	37	13	68	44	53
-38	-67	-33	39	190	-3	25	16	16	71	2	2	1	40	40
89	-27	-96	53	85	-50	3	124	-129	32	41	22	48	28	5
130	108	262	82	120	163	379	360	212	373	-6	-10	20	-25	8
240	426	561	375	165	517	494	795	834	849	36	26	30	61	49
187	217	177	188	128	272	174	195	382	247	30	22	4	38	12
54	208	353	186	37	244	320	600	453	603	6	5	26	22	37
101	202	319	437	333	446	469	614	65	501	-2	44	23	60	60
1	1	2	5	2	-2	4	5	-3	4					1
86	177	180	407	332	122	40	181	109	116	-3	31	3	18	15
14	24	138	26	-1	325	429	429	-42	381	1	13	20	43	44
416	241	686	523	627	427	516	748	964	974	27	39	47	149	41
59	34	125	80	67	22	58	139	99	74	1	3	3	20	16
334	105	423	256	438	254	188	280	557	580	26	33	30	110	-2
22	102	139	188	122	151	270	328	308	320	1	2	15	18	27

FUNDS

Current receivables					Other assets					Income paid out				
1963	1964	1965	1967	1968	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968
923	793	1,303	918	1,467	707	642	1,177	1,225	1,556	2,613	2,762	3,137	3,398	3,743
31	49	40	12	45	87	131	120	60	350	218	307	351	568	570
412	108	348	473	375	303	85	440	625	576	1,833	1,770	1,855	1,953	2,251
480	636	914	432	1,047	317	425	617	540	630	563	685	930	876	922
167	146	316	109	203	151	176	182	189	348	339	366	479	481	498
12	22	16	17	18	53	82	43	-63	214	97	132	132	159	170
32	44	41	46	70	17	15	36	75	-19	78	84	90	107	103
123	80	259	46	107	81	78	103	178	154	165	151	257	215	226
69	229	253	52	267	65	101	146	217	290	751	715	743	841	843
5	8	8	-22	3	13	17	19	71	91	87	129	134	306	312
11	37	34	-25	56	1	-5	12	105	94	573	512	511	425	411
53	184	210	99	208	51	89	115	42	105	91	73	98	111	120
203	131	238	234	391	135	268	414	233	244	167	233	317	269	291
96	77	133	47	83	92	103	32	60	50	43	27	10	17	17
107	130	159	103	345	52	175	310	199	175	117	100	290	250	274
180	186	279	98	335	108	89	132	182	170	143	222	225	203	202
1	1	-2	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	4	8	2	6
31	30	63	63	54	47	49	107	138	87	23	40	27	7	7
148	154	216	38	281	60	40	24	42	78	119	178	189	194	190
304	102	217	424	270	248	9	303	404	504	1,213	1,226	1,373	1,603	1,907
13	18	13	21	24	20	32	56	48	41	33	42	77	101	82
242	-3	134	256	139	155	-66	182	276	346	1,109	1,091	1,200	1,395	1,713
49	88	70	147	107	74	43	65	79	118	71	93	96	107	112

Concepts

Definitional differences between the balance of payments and the sources and uses statistics are discussed below. There are also differences due to a number of accounting and statistical problems, including foreign exchange losses, different effective exchange rates used to convert the accounts to U.S. dollars, and different accounting periods.

Data on net income, income paid out, and retained income in the sources and uses statement include not only the U.S. parents' share but also the share of foreign owners. Net income is reported after depreciation and depletion charges. The balance of payments statistics, on the other hand, take account only of the income paid out

(or retained earnings as used in calculating the investment position) that represents the U.S. share in the ownership of the foreign enterprise and are reported after depreciation but before depletion charges.

The data classified under "funds from United States" for sources include the financing of foreign affiliates by their U.S. parent companies and sales

of new securities to the public, funds for the establishment of a new enterprise by a parent, funds from other U.S. residents—such as lending by U.S. financial institutions (both private and government)—and the extension of credit by U.S. suppliers. The latter two items are not included in direct investment capital outflows (although they are included, along with transac-

tions with nonaffiliated foreigners, elsewhere in the balance of payments). On the other hand, a significant part of direct investment net capital flows, as reported for balance of payments purposes, is not included in the sources of funds of affiliates. In particular, expenditures by parent companies for the acquisition of foreign business firms or minority interests are excluded because

Table 3.—Financing of Affiliates from External Foreign Sources, Area and Type of Financing by Selected Industry, 1963–65, 1967 and 1968

[Millions of dollars]

	Total selected industries					Mining and smelting					Petroleum					Manufacturing				
	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968
All areas	1,741	2,193	3,154	2,384	3,339	90	140	236	129	314	688	470	802	1,125	1,186	962	1,583	2,117	1,129	1,838
Funds from foreign affiliates	90	103	248	431	182	12	-8	-6	32	40	-2	42	193	227	66	79	70	60	171	76
Borrowing from financial institutions	276	582	1,183	942	642	6	-7	53	-11	86	175	189	101	495	206	96	399	1,029	450	350
Long-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	635	549	380	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	44	-26	71	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	72	233	156	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	518	342	152
Short-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	548	393	262	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	10	15	14	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	28	262	49	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	510	117	198
Other foreign liabilities	1,062	1,222	1,491	786	2,259	55	137	149	71	136	370	189	515	348	862	636	896	828	368	1,261
Long-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	140	229	306	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	40	32	8	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	28	103	165	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	73	95	134
Short-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	1,350	558	1,953	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	109	40	129	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	487	246	697	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	754	271	1,127
Issue of equity securities	312	287	232	225	256	17	18	39	36	52	144	50	-6	56	51	152	219	199	132	152
Canada	241	307	497	423	539	73	57	75	19	166	90	65	22	206	212	78	185	400	198	161
Funds from foreign affiliates	-19	-2	17	-14	6	1	-6	2	2	-	-28	8	7	5	-	7	-4	9	-22	6
Borrowing from financial institutions	51	57	115	270	84	-	-4	7	2	62	50	15	-21	96	80	2	45	129	172	-58
Long-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	53	178	120	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	6	2	62	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	-21	94	26	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	68	82	32
Short-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	63	92	-36	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	1	-	62	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	-	2	54	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	61	90	-90
Other foreign liabilities	161	216	318	119	414	65	60	58	15	104	36	25	44	68	108	60	131	216	37	201
Long-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	40	65	101	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	15	15	40	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	13	19	75	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	12	31	-13
Short-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	278	55	312	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	43	-	65	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	31	50	33	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	204	6	215
Issue of equity securities	48	37	47	47	35	6	7	8	-	-	32	17	-7	36	24	10	13	46	11	11
Latin American Republics and other Western Hemisphere	110	407	500	99	476	-3	25	16	16	71	-50	3	124	-129	32	163	379	360	212	373
Funds from foreign affiliates	-56	6	31	-27	70	-1	-2	-7	6	41	-52	29	30	-60	15	-3	-21	8	26	14
Borrowing from financial institutions	15	89	150	52	182	1	-	4	-10	1	2	2	21	1	3	12	87	126	61	179
Long-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	59	-2	12	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	2	-11	-5	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	8	-2	-15	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	48	11	31
Short-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	91	54	171	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	2	1	5	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	12	3	18	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	78	50	148
Other foreign liabilities	98	261	283	38	178	-7	24	18	15	26	-4	-29	72	-72	13	109	266	193	95	139
Long-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	22	-7	24	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	4	4	5	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	3	-33	-1	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	16	22	20
Short-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	260	45	154	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	14	11	21	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	69	-39	14	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	177	72	119
Issue of equity securities	53	51	35	37	46	5	3	-	5	3	3	1	2	2	-	45	47	33	30	42
Europe:																				
European Economic Community	517	494	795	834	849	-	-	1	-1	-1	272	174	195	382	247	244	320	600	453	603
Funds from foreign affiliates	36	154	54	172	151	-	-	-	-	-	12	89	68	17	67	24	66	-14	154	84
Borrowing from financial institutions	94	73	373	414	23	-	-	-	-	-	50	22	32	267	-27	35	51	341	148	50
Long-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	278	129	5	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	58	37	28	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	219	92	-23
Short-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	96	285	18	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	-26	230	-55	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	122	55	73
Other foreign liabilities	288	200	308	227	621	-	-	1	-1	-1	158	58	95	89	192	130	142	212	140	429
Long-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	24	-2	91	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	12	-11	29	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	12	10	63
Short-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	283	230	530	-	-	1	-1	-1	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	83	100	164	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	199	130	366
Issue of equity securities	98	67	61	21	54	-	-	-	-	-	43	6	-	9	14	56	61	60	12	40
Other Europe including United Kingdom	446	469	614	65	501	-2	-	5	-3	4	122	40	181	109	116	325	429	429	-42	381
Funds from foreign affiliates	65	-18	118	142	-35	-	-	-	-	-	44	-26	97	125	-11	21	8	20	17	-24
Borrowing from financial institutions	31	182	319	-31	70	-1	-1	-	2	2	-2	32	19	40	29	35	150	300	-72	39
Long-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	130	91	39	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	-	-	-	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	35	54	13	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	95	37	26
Short-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	188	-122	31	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	-	2	2	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	-16	-15	15	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	204	-109	13
Other foreign liabilities	303	251	156	-88	436	-1	1	5	-5	2	59	29	64	-58	92	244	221	87	-25	342
Long-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	18	6	30	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	1	-	-1	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	1	-5	1	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	15	12	30
Short-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	138	-94	406	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	4	-5	3	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	62	-53	91	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	72	-37	312
Issue of equity securities	47	55	23	41	30	-	-	-	-	-	22	5	1	3	6	25	50	21	38	24
Other areas	427	516	748	964	974	22	58	139	99	74	254	188	280	557	580	151	270	328	308	320
Funds from foreign affiliates	64	-38	28	158	-10	12	-	-1	24	-1	22	-57	-9	139	-5	30	21	37	-4	-4
Borrowing from financial institutions	84	181	225	237	282	6	-2	42	-5	22	66	118	50	91	121	12	66	133	151	140
Long-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	116	153	204	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	36	-17	14	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	-8	50	104	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	88	120	86
Short-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	110	84	79	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	7	12	7	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	58	42	17	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	45	31	54
Other foreign liabilities	212	294	427	489	610	-2	52	67	47	5	121	106	240	321	456	93	136	120	121	150
Long-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	36	167	60	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	20	14	-36	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	-1	133	61	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	18	20	34
Short-term	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	391	322	551	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	47	34	41	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	242	188	395	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	102	100	115
Issue of equity securities	66	77	67	79	91	6	8	31	32	49	44	21	-2	6	7	16	48	38	41	35

N.s.s. Not shown separately.

they go not to the affiliates but rather to stockholders of the affiliates. Thus, they do not figure in the financial flows entering an analysis of sources and uses of funds of the affiliates themselves. Also, earnings left abroad by *branches* of U.S. companies are recorded in the balance of payments as income (paid out) and as direct investment capital outflows; in sources and uses data they are treated simply as retained earnings.

"Funds obtained abroad" include funds obtained by foreign affiliates from other foreign affiliates of the U.S. reporter. Also included, on a net basis, are funds obtained from foreign financial institutions, trade credits from foreigners, sales or purchases of capital stock of the foreign affiliate by foreigners, and other increases in liabilities to foreigners. The sources category "other sources and adjustments" includes sales of fixed assets, changes in certain reserve accounts, unidentifiable sources, and adjustments for unrealized gains or losses due to exchange rate variations which the reporter was unable to exclude from the other individual sources categories.

Plant and equipment expenditures represent gross outlays for fixed capital. Expenditures include acquisitions of existing fixed assets by affiliates, but exclude the sale of fixed assets (which is reported in sources as "other sources and adjustments").

The use of funds for "inventories" refers to the net increase or decrease in book value of warehouse and factory stocks and in materials in process other than those classified as fixed assets by the reporter. The increase in "current receivables" is the net change in receivables due from foreign customers. (To the extent possible, receivables from nonaffiliated customers in the United States are netted against the affiliates' payables in "funds from the United States" under sources.) The net change in "other assets" includes all other current assets, other non-fixed assets, and unspecified transactions.

Comparison with other data

In order to test whether these data on affiliates' sources and uses of funds maintain a reasonable relationship to other information on direct investment

generated by OBE, an attempt was made, as far as possible, to reconcile the two sets of data. The results are shown in table 4. While there are distinct definitional differences that cannot be adjusted for, the comparison should give an indication of the extent to which the sample sources and uses data maintains a consistent relationship to the total flows reported in the balance of payments statistics.

The initial comparison is between direct investment capital flows (line 33 of table 1 in the balance of payments accounts) and the funds reported as coming from the United States in the sources and uses of funds statistics. The direct investment figures are adjusted to exclude flows related to placement and amortization of foreign affiliates' securities held by U.S. residents other than the parent firms, and all liquidations of investments and acquisitions of existing foreign enterprises.

Funds from the United States reported as a source in the sources and uses are adjusted to exclude the portion of funds coming from the United States from other than parent companies.

Comparison of the two sets of data on capital flows reveals that the balance of payments data show consistently higher outflows, partly reflecting much

more complete coverage of the balance of payments reports (950 reporting parents compared with 450 parents). The balance of payments figures also include reinvested earnings in branches, while "funds from the United States" do not. The difference in dollar amounts for the three industries combined is in the range of \$600 million to \$750 million a year, with the exception of 1967 when the difference was larger. Available information gives no clear explanation of the 1967 figures. When 1966 and 1969 data are available, more detailed reconciliations will be possible.

The earnings of foreign affiliates as derived from the balance of payments reports (column 3) represent the U.S. share of earnings for all U.S. foreign direct investments in the selected industries. These are compared to total earnings, both U.S. and foreign, given by the sample of affiliates reporting sources and uses information (column 4). While the differences in coverage and definition make any comparison of magnitudes meaningless, the rather steady ratios between the different sets of data, even at the industry level, indicate that at the very least there is a reasonable degree of consistency between balance of payments data and the reports on sources and uses of funds.

Table 4.—Comparisons of Sources and Uses Data With Related Direct Investment Data

[Dollar values in millions]

	Capital flows				Earnings		
	Adjusted balance of payments	Reported on sources and uses	Difference	Ratio	Balance of payments	Reported on sources and uses	Ratio
	(1)	(2)	(1)-(2)	(1):(2)	(3)	(4)	(3):(4)
All selected industries:							
1963.....	1,644	1,065	579	1.54	3,753	3,362	1.12
1964.....	1,697	957	740	1.77	4,772	3,805	1.10
1965.....	2,551	1,861	690	1.37	4,423	4,111	1.08
1967.....	2,507	1,488	1,019	1.68	4,921	4,569	1.08
1968.....	2,089	1,378	711	1.52	5,763	5,383	1.07
Mining and smelting:							
1963.....	92	37	55	2.49	388	374	1.04
1964.....	150	42	108	3.57	512	514	1.00
1965.....	182	45	137	4.04	571	581	.98
1967.....	418	65	353	6.43	746	841	.89
1968.....	410	128	282	3.20	795	874	.91
Petroleum:							
1963.....	829	790	39	1.05	1,824	1,816	1.00
1964.....	797	522	275	1.53	1,808	1,735	1.04
1965.....	1,015	754	261	1.35	1,830	1,828	1.00
1967.....	1,071	934	137	1.15	2,120	2,171	.98
1968.....	1,237	1,049	188	1.18	2,449	2,526	.97
Manufacturing:							
1963.....	723	238	485	3.04	1,541	1,172	1.32
1964.....	750	393	357	1.91	1,852	1,556	1.19
1965.....	1,354	1,082	292	1.27	2,022	1,702	1.19
1967.....	1,018	459	529	2.08	2,055	1,557	1.32
1968.....	442	201	241	2.20	2,519	1,983	1.27

1. See text for definitions of these items.

Sources and Uses of Funds, Nonfarm Nonfinancial Corporations

Revised estimates of the sources and uses of funds of nonfarm nonfinancial corporations are shown in the following table. The source for these statistics is the flow of funds accounts prepared by Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Historical data back through 1946 (annually) and 1952 (quarterly) were published in the November 1969 SURVEY. The latest revisions affect the data only from 1967 onward, and bring the estimates of internal sources and of physical asset purchases into line with the revised national income and product data published in the July 1970 SURVEY.

Table A.—Sources and Uses of Funds, Nonfarm Nonfinancial Corporate Business, 1967-70

(Billions of dollars)

	1967	1968	1969	1967				1968				1969				1970	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates													
Sources, total.....	94.4	109.8	118.4	94.0	77.9	96.8	109.1	110.0	101.1	109.8	118.1	119.1	122.2	122.8	108.9	119.9	116.3
Internal sources ¹.....	61.5	62.5	62.5	60.5	60.4	61.8	63.1	59.0	63.4	64.3	63.1	62.4	62.7	64.1	60.6	60.1	61.6
Undistributed profits ¹	21.1	20.9	19.9	20.5	20.2	20.2	23.6	20.7	21.3	20.0	21.6	21.5	21.2	18.9	18.1	15.8	15.1
Corporate inventory valuation adjustment.....	-1.1	-3.3	-5.4	-1	-8	-4	-3.3	-5.4	-2.6	-9	-4.2	-5.9	-6.0	-3.2	-6.5	-5.8	-4.5
Capital consumption allowances ¹	41.5	44.9	48.0	40.2	41.0	41.9	42.8	43.7	44.7	45.2	45.7	46.8	47.6	48.3	49.1	50.1	51.1
External sources.....	33.0	47.3	56.0	33.5	17.4	35.0	46.0	51.0	37.8	45.5	55.0	56.6	59.4	58.7	48.2	59.8	54.7
Stocks.....	2.3	-8	4.3	.9	1.9	2.8	3.6	1.3	-6	-1.9	-2.2	.1	2.4	5.6	9.1	6.3	6.2
Bonds.....	14.7	12.9	12.1	13.6	13.7	17.4	14.0	11.5	13.4	12.1	14.6	14.6	12.5	10.5	10.7	13.9	22.7
Mortgages.....	4.5	5.8	4.3	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.9	7.6	4.9	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.6	4.3
Bank loans, n.e.c.....	6.4	9.6	10.9	7.6	5.8	3.6	8.8	3.6	6.7	9.8	18.2	12.8	14.0	9.3	7.3	4.5	3.3
Other loans.....	1.4	3.6	6.2	4.0	1.1	-6	1.2	4.4	2.2	5.1	2.6	5.2	9.0	8.8	2.0	4.8	3.8
Trade debt.....	2.6	5.7	10.9	4.3	-5	1.5	4.9	8.8	-1	8.3	5.6	8.5	14.5	13.2	7.0	8.7	6.8
Profits tax liability.....	-4.1	3.7	.8	-3	-16.7	-4	1.0	10.4	3.4	-1.9	2.9	5.6	-3.9	.8	.5	1.9	-1.2
Other liabilities.....	5.2	6.9	6.5	-1	7.9	5.7	7.2	6.2	7.8	8.0	5.7	5.0	6.5	6.7	7.4	15.1	8.8
Uses, total.....	85.5	103.5	111.2	81.2	70.4	90.3	99.9	103.5	93.7	105.5	111.3	113.0	114.8	112.1	104.0	114.2	111.1
Purchases of physical assets.....	72.0	76.9	87.0	73.2	68.6	71.8	74.3	71.3	77.0	76.7	82.4	83.7	85.2	89.9	89.3	84.2	83.7
Nonresidential fixed investment.....	62.5	67.5	76.9	62.1	61.8	62.4	63.6	66.7	65.2	67.3	70.7	73.9	75.5	79.1	79.1	79.7	80.2
Residential structures.....	2.3	2.4	2.9	1.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	1.8	2.3	2.0	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.3	3.4	3.0	2.3
Change in business inventories.....	7.3	7.0	7.2	9.7	4.5	6.8	8.0	2.8	9.5	7.4	8.3	6.6	7.1	8.5	6.7	1.5	1.2
Increases in financial assets.....	13.5	26.6	24.2	8.0	1.8	18.5	25.6	32.2	16.7	28.8	28.8	29.3	29.6	22.2	14.8	30.0	27.4
Liquid assets.....	.0	10.1	2.3	-1.6	-8.9	5.1	5.2	13.7	8.5	13.7	4.5	8.0	4.2	-3.0	-6	4.2	8.6
Demand deposits and currency.....	-2.2	1.3	.5	-4.2	-1.5	2.9	-5.9	7.1	3.6	-1.2	-4.3	3.8	.7	-1.7	-1.1	-4.2	-1.8
Time deposits.....	4.1	2.2	-7.8	7.8	.0	3.8	5.0	-1.8	-3.2	9.5	4.1	-7.2	-7.6	-10.8	-5.6	-7	11.4
U.S. Government securities.....	-3.1	1.8	-1.4	-5.6	-7.0	-1.0	1.3	7.6	-9	1.7	-1.3	6.1	-3.2	-3.8	-4.9	-3.0	-1.1
Open-market paper.....	1.5	4.5	8.7	3.9	-1.0	-1.2	4.1	.1	6.9	6.2	4.7	2.9	11.7	13.1	7.2	14.4	2.2
State and local obligations.....	-4	.4	2.3	-3.5	.6	.6	.7	.8	2.1	-2.6	1.3	2.4	2.7	.2	3.7	-2.2	-2.1
Consumer credit.....	.9	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	.4	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.6	.9	1.4	.7	1.5	1.4
Trade credit.....	8.8	14.8	17.3	5.3	6.5	9.2	14.1	15.2	9.0	16.5	18.6	18.3	18.2	18.5	14.1	17.7	12.8
Other financial assets.....	3.8	.1	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.0	6.0	1.4	-2.3	-3.5	4.6	1.4	6.2	5.3	.7	6.5	4.6
Discrepancy (uses less sources).....	-9.0	-6.3	-7.2	-12.8	-7.5	-6.4	-9.2	-6.5	-7.4	-4.2	-6.9	-6.0	-7.4	-10.7	-4.9	-5.7	-5.2

1. The figures shown here for "internal sources," "undistributed profits," and "capital consumption allowances" differ from those shown for "cash flow, net of dividends," "undistributed profits," and "capital consumption allowances" in the gross corporate product table (p. 12 of this issue of the SURVEY) for the following reasons: (1) these figures include, and the statistics in the gross corporate product table exclude, branch profits remitted from

foreigners, net of corresponding U.S. remittances to foreigners; and (2) these figures exclude and the gross corporate product figures include, the internal funds of corporations whose major activity is farming.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

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