

TOTAL INCOMES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946-1976: A SUMMARY REPORT

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Extended accounts of total income and product and associated capital stocks for the United States, in current and constant dollars, are offered for the years 1946 to 1976. They include intangible and tangible capital accumulation and non-market and market outputs in all sectors, services of government and household capital and of unpaid household labor, and opportunity costs of students. Defense and police services are classified as intermediate product; a portion of commercial media services is counted as final product. Expenses related to work are subtracted while the values of employee training and human capital formation and net revaluations of existing tangible capital are added.

Total incomes (TISA) net national product was 50 percent greater than official Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) NNP in 1976. BEA gross private domestic investment was only about 18 percent of TISA gross capital accumulation. Intangible investment and TISA net domestic capital accumulation grew more rapidly than BEA net private domestic investment. Household investment has been growing while there have been sharp declines in government investment, particularly in research and development. Contrary to some views of the import of the narrower BEA accounts, total capital accumulation appears to have risen considerably more rapidly than total consumption, 6.3 percent versus 2.2 percent per annum from 1946 to 1976, thus increasing sharply its share of TISA GNP.

This is an abbreviated report on a complete set of preliminary tables of total income and product and associated capital stocks, in current and constant dollars, for each of the years from 1946 to 1976. These extended accounts include intangible and tangible capital accumulation in all sectors and a variety of nonmarket and market outputs. We shall therefore include here an explanation of motivating concepts and some description of sources and methods, along with fairly complete accounts for 1956, 1966 and 1976 and summary tables for all years.¹

GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE ACCOUNTS

Our basic set of income and product accounts entail product (credits) and charges against product (debits) in five sectors: business, nonprofit institutions, government enterprises, government and households. These, with income and product from the rest of the world, are consolidated into a national income and product account in which gross national product is allocated to consumption, gross domestic capital accumulation and net exports. The sum of gross products of all of the domestic sectors and the rest of the world equals the sum of

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¹The much larger preliminary report with detailed accounts for all years and a complete description of sources and methods is available on request to the authors. Earlier published reports on parts of this work are to be found in Eisner (1978, 1980a and 1980b) and Eisner and Nebhut (1981). The present article is a revised version of the paper presented in August 1981 at the Seventeenth General Conference of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth in Gouvieux, France.

consumption, gross domestic capital accumulation, and net exports. These constitute gross national product, which in turn equals the income and nonincome charges against gross national product, including the statistical discrepancy of the official Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) accounts.

We have thus eliminated government expenditures for goods and services from the national income and product credits. We have allocated all of government output to consumption, to capital accumulation or to intermediate product transferred to other sectors. Government output includes the value of materials and services purchased from other sectors and an imputed value of the services of government capital, as well as compensation of government employees.

Similarly, all of the output of the household and nonprofit sectors, market and imputed nonmarket, including intermediate product transferred from government and the value added or gross product, is allocated between consumption and capital accumulation. In all three of these sectors the value of gross product is imputed from the sum of income and nonincome charges on the debit side of the accounts.

In the business and government enterprise sectors we are able to measure product essentially from the credit side, taking as a base the value of market sales. These are adjusted for the value of subsidies and product transferred from government. Subsidies are added to credits instead of subtracted from debits as in the BEA accounts. The intermediate product of government is netted against indirect taxes. Subsidies are thus considered as a source of factor payments. The intermediate product of government, already measured in the government sector and now presumably included in the value of business and government enterprise sales, is netted out to avoid double counting.

The basic allocation of business and government enterprise product to consumption and capital accumulation in the national accounts stems from BEA measures of personal consumption expenditures and gross private domestic investment. These are adjusted, however, in a number of ways. The purchases of nonprofit institutions are separated from personal expenditures. Government expenditures for capital goods are included in investment. Durable and semidurable goods are generally considered capital; hence, their purchases are included in investment or capital accumulation rather than consumption.

We also include in capital accumulation investment in the intangible capital of research and development, education and training, and health. All capital consumption allowances, including those on intangible capital, are subtracted from gross national product to arrive at net national product. Our “net national income”—national income net of intangible capital consumption—and net national product are thus directly comparable with conventional BEA national income and net national product.

In our sector breakdowns, we have moved owner-occupied housing from business to households and separated nonprofit institutions from the latter. We also have separate accounts for government enterprises and for government, except for the imputation to government of services of fixed capital used by government enterprises.

Our basic measures of output in the business sector, building upon the BEA gross domestic business product, and in government enterprises have stemmed

from the market value of sales, plus subsidies and negative surpluses of government enterprises. For nonprofit institutions, government and households (except for owner-occupied housing), our measure of output has been factor cost, with the addition of intermediate product from government to define final product going to consumption or capital accumulation.

While the tables and methods now presented build upon earlier work of Eisner (1978, 1980a and 1980b) and Eisner and Nebhut (1981), several significant changes should be pointed out. First, we now undertake to impute a total return to capital rather than nominal interest, in the nonprofit, government and household sectors. This lowers our imputed measures of product, particularly in later years.

A second substantive change to which we may call attention is our new handling of indirect taxes and intermediate product transferred from government. "Net indirect taxes," the excess of indirect taxes over intermediate product transferred from government, has been eliminated from the measure of product in the nonprofit and household sectors, as it is inconsistent with our imputation of output in those sectors on the basis of factor costs.

Third, we define constant dollar net exports as the deflated value of net exports in current dollars. This differs from the BEA constant dollar net exports, which is constant dollar exports less constant dollar imports, by what we dub the "terms of trade effect."

Fourth, following work of Cremeans (1980), we restrict our imputation for the consumption value of media services to the proportions of media expenses not devoted to advertising or promotion.

Fifth, our imputation for opportunity costs of self-employed is substantially increased. We now include the opportunity costs of unpaid family workers.

In the course of all of our revisions, conceptual changes and redefinitions we have been able to eliminate all current dollar "statistical discrepancy" other than that in the BEA accounts themselves.

CREDITS: CONSUMPTION, CAPITAL ACCUMULATION AND NET EXPORTS

We include in consumption all purchases of nondurable goods and services consumption expenditures less expenditures on durables and semidurables, whether by enterprises, government or households, whether or not effected in market transactions. Services of household durables and government capital going to consumption are imputed as a sum of net returns and capital consumption. Unpaid household labor services, as indicated below, are valued at the wages of paid domestic employees.

Nondurable goods and services included in consumption are BEA personal consumption expenditures less expenditures on durables and emidurables, change in nondurable inventories, and nondurable expenditures included in investment in education and health. To obtain the value of capital services produced in the household we apply the rates of return described below to BEA stocks of durables and the stock of semidurables and inventories. We use straight-line depreciation and assume a three-year life for semidurables and a two-week life for inventories. Semidurables includes shoes, clothing and some

home furnishings. We also include in consumption all household labor services not designated as accumulation of human capital in education and health.

Capital accumulation includes, along with acquisition of plant, equipment and inventories, investment in intangible capital in the form of research and development (R & D) and the human capital of education and training and health. Research and development capital, wherever produced, is viewed as used in the business sector with its returns reflected in business income. Human capital is considered to belong to the household sector and its return is reflected in labor income.

Tangible investment expenditures by sector were obtained from published and unpublished BEA tables. Some of them treat export sales of used equipment and business capital account transactions with government differently from the official BEA accounts. Reconciliation lines are therefore introduced in the national income and product accounts to make the sum of the sectors consistent with our measure of total domestic capital accumulation.

We include in tangible capital accumulation the value of net revaluations, defined as capital gains net of increases in the general price level, but we do not include net revaluations in intangible capital. These latter are rarely realized directly and, in the case of human capital, market realization is generally illegal in nonslave economies.

Our methods for obtaining investment in human capital are largely similar to those of Kendrick (1976). We exclude investment in mobility and childrearing, however, and include the value of time spent in education and in medical care in the home, which Kendrick did not estimate. Under education and training we include direct expenditures for formal and informal education, opportunity costs of students aged 14 and over, and employee training costs.

Like Kendrick we have counted one-half of total output of medical and health services as investment. We assume the other half to be maintenance, or current consumption, which does not enhance future productivity. Output of health services is taken to include business sector expenditures for health and safety care, a portion of the services of volunteers and the value of time spent on medical care in the home, as well as direct expenditures on health care by households.

Significant portions of conventional GNP are classified as intermediate. These include much of government output, especially for police protection and national defense, and expenses related to work, which consist of transportation costs of commuting to and from jobs. In principle, we should measure other extra costs in connection with being at work, such as lunch and clothing, but we have not at this point done so.

Net exports in current dollars are taken from the BEA accounts but we define constant dollar net exports, as indicated, as current dollar net exports deflated by the GNP implicit price deflator.

DEBITS

On the debit side, we have included in labor income imputations for employee training, expense account items of consumption, labor income of

self-employed, opportunity costs of students and unpaid household work. The first of these is from Kendrick (1976) and Kendrick's unpublished worksheets. Expense account items of consumption are based on the input-output tables of the U.S. economy for 1958, 1963 and 1967, with interpolations and extrapolations tied to yearly compensation of employees. Labor income of self-employed is the residual of proprietors' income after subtracting proprietors' capital income. It is generally less than the opportunity costs of the self-employed, as shown under proprietors' income in the business sector. These opportunity costs were estimated as the product of numbers of self-employed and unpaid family workers, the hours they worked, and average hourly wages in agricultural or nonagricultural employment.

Time spent in unpaid household work is derived from the 1965 and 1975 University of Michigan studies of time use. Average time spent in household chores per person, per week for the categories of male employed, female employed, male unemployed, and female unemployed were interpolated and extrapolated for nonsurvey years. These were then blown up by corresponding census estimates of population age 18 and over. Total hours spent in unpaid household work by the adult population, thus obtained, were valued at the average hourly wage earned by domestic employees.

The only expenses related to work which we have estimated and included are those for travel. These are obtained by multiplying total travel expenses by the ratio of total time spent commuting to work. Since these expenses are considered intermediate in character, they are netted out of compensation of employees and of final product. The travel times were derived from the Michigan time use studies and travel expenses from BEA personal consumption data.

Capital income and surplus is a measure of the return to capital. It consists of interest, both actual and imputed, corporate profits, proprietors' capital income, government enterprises' surplus and rent. Corporate profits and business interest paid are BEA data. Since we treat R & D as an investment rather than a current expense, BEA profits are adjusted by adding back R & D expenses net of depreciation. Proprietors' capital income is estimated by multiplying tangible proprietors' capital by after-tax rates of return to corporate capital.

We take the BEA's rental income plus interest paid as an estimate of the return to owner-occupied housing. We divide this by the stock of owner-occupied housing, consisting of both structures and the associated land value, to obtain an estimate of the rate of return to household capital. This rate is then applied to the stock of household durables, semidurables and inventories to provide an imputation of interest return to household capital other than housing.

The services of nonprofit, government and government enterprise capital are estimated by imputing an after-tax rate of return. This is obtained by dividing an estimate of total return—the sum of after-tax corporate profits, proprietors' capital income, interest paid in business and owner-occupied housing, rental income and imputed interest on household capital, less personal taxes on business capital—by the total stock of business and household tangible capital.

Net revaluations, as presented in detail in Eisner (1980a), express the change in value of tangible assets, net of net investment, less the change necessary, as indicated by the GNP implicit price deflator, to keep their real value intact.

To BEA business transfer payments we have added the consumption value of media support. We also include in business transfer payments the value of business health and safety programs. This is based on Kendrick (1976); like Kendrick we consider half to be consumption and half investment in human capital.

Uncompensated factor services include the services of volunteers in non-profit institutions and the difference between what might have been paid for military draftees in a free market and their actual remuneration by government. A similar imputation for the underpayment to jurors is included. Our estimates of uncompensated services of draftees are based on Lundberg and Nebhut (1979). For uncompensated juror services we follow the procedure employed by Martin (1972).

The time per capita spent in volunteer activities by those aged 15 and over is valued at replacement cost rather than opportunity costs. Thus, to the average time spent, obtained from Szalai (1972), we apply the average hourly earnings rate of nonsupervisory workers in service industries.

Government output not viewed as contributing directly to consumption or capital accumulation is classified as intermediate. In the business and government enterprises sectors, where output is taken essentially as the value of sales net of purchases of intermediate product, this government intermediate product is netted out of the indirect business taxes which have already been counted in the value of output. In the household and nonprofit sectors, where output is measured on the basis of factor costs, the amounts of output credited to consumption and investment are blown up proportionally by the intermediate product transferred from government.

The statistical discrepancy is merely that in the original BEA accounts.

Capital consumption allowances for tangible capital in the business sector are from the BEA accounts. For nonprofit institutions and government and for household durables they are taken from unpublished BEA tables. For household semidurables we use BEA investment data and apply straightline depreciation with a three-year life.

In calculating intangible consumption allowances, we assume average lengths of life of various categories of investment and apply straightline depreciation. The length of life for human capital varies from three years, for specific employee training in the business sector, to fifty years for the most general forms of education and health. Applied research and development investment is assumed to have a twenty-year life. Following Kendrick, we assume that basic research and development has an infinite life.

THE SECTORS

In the business sector the credit side shows the additions and subtractions we have made to the BEA gross domestic product for business. The subtractions account for our separation of government enterprises, nonprofit institutions and households from the business sector. The additions are our imputations and BEA subsidies, which we add to the credits rather than subtract from the debits

since we are interested in total factor incomes and production rather than merely the market value of market output.

The BEA classifies all operating expenses of nonprofit institutions as personal consumption expenditures. Our general procedure is to reclassify nonprofit operating expenses as consumption, as investment in health, education, or research and development, and as intermediate product purchased. In addition to BEA operating expenses, volunteer services, net imputed interest and intermediate product of government are allocated between consumption and investment. Unpublished BEA tables (with a finer division of personal consumption expenditures than is contained in BEA Table 2.6) were used to allocate operating expenses. Net imputed interest and intermediate product transferred from government were divided between consumption and investment on the basis of the functional use of structures. Following Weisbrod and Long, we allocate 69.8 percent of volunteer services to consumption and the remainder to investment.

Allocation of credits of government income and product proved complex. Compensation of employees was available by government function. Capital charges against product were allocated on the basis of a functional classification of structures. The output so assigned, plus the associated value of intermediate product received by government from other sectors, was then distributed among the other sectors and among consumption, capital accumulation and intermediate product. The distribution was based on each sector's compensation of employees and the functional characteristics of output.

The output of consumption services, viewed as transferred to households, includes half of the final product of the space function related to manned space flights, half of health and sanitation services functions, a portion of transportation, all of the product of local parks and recreation services and all of the output of "welfare." Capital accumulation consists of the final product of education, half of the final product of health, all research and development funded by government, the final product of the natural resources function plus all government net revaluations. The intermediate product component of government final product includes half of the final product of sanitation, a portion of transportation, all of general administration and all of national defense not allocated to research and development.

Household product is allocated to consumption and capital accumulation, except for services of durables used in expenses related to work. Household capital accumulation consists of the services of durables and the value of time, including that of students, used in education. It also includes half of the value of health care and all of employee training, the portion of intermediate product of government allocated to investment, and net revaluations of tangible household capital.

The market portion of consumption in the household sector is the market value of the services of domestic employees. The nonmarket portion includes BEA net space rent of owner-occupied nonfarm dwellings plus subsidies, the services of durables, semidurables and inventories, the value of unpaid household work other than that allocated to investment, and a portion of intermediate product of government.

SUBSTANTIVE HIGHLIGHTS

Our "Total Incomes System of Accounts" net national product of \$2,282 billion was 50 percent greater than BEA NNP of \$1,522 billion in 1976. Constant (1972) dollars BEA GNP has varied around only about 60 percent of TISA GNP. Approximately half of the difference is accounted for by our imputation of household labor services. The remainder is made up mostly of opportunity costs of students and capital services in households, government, and nonprofit institutions. The latter, defined as depreciation plus a return to capital, were 12 percent of TISA GNP in 1976. Opportunity costs of students came to 7 percent.

Looking at labor income, we find that BEA compensation of employees, \$1,037 billion in 1976, was almost matched by our imputations of \$914 billion. Of these, unpaid household work came to \$560 billion and opportunity costs of students to \$203 billion.

The TISA additions of expense account items of consumption, uncompensated factor services and business media support and subtractions of expenses related to work were all of considerably smaller magnitude. Uncompensated factor services had included \$10 billion for draftees in 1966, but with elimination of conscription this figure was zero in 1976. Our estimate of the value of employee training to be included in labor income came to \$57 billion in 1976, however, a 5.5 percent addition to employee compensation. Government intermediate product, largely defense and police services, came to a \$78 billion subtraction, or 4.6 percent of BEA GNP.

BEA's gross private domestic investment—tangible investment by business and nonprofit institutions along with housing—accounts for only 18.8 percent of TISA's gross domestic capital accumulation in current dollars or 18.1 percent in 1972 dollars, \$173.5 billion as against \$959.5 billion in 1976. Omitting revaluations, net domestic capital formation in current dollars was 20.4 percent of net national product in 1976, very much in excess of the ratio of 4.3 percent for BEA net private domestic investment to BEA net national product. Intangible investment accounted for 41.7 percent of 1972 dollar gross capital accumulation in 1976, household durables and semi-durables 20.6 percent, government and government enterprise tangible investment 5.6 percent and net revaluations 13.6 percent. These last contributed substantially to the growth of total capital formation, as they had been negative in 1946 and 1966, and only 7.2 percent of total capital accumulation in 1956. For 1976 in current dollars, we may contrast BEA gross private domestic investment of \$243 billion, investment in household durables of \$157 billion, government and government enterprise tangible capital formation at original cost of \$75 billion and total intangible capital formation of \$545 billion.

The decline in the rate of growth of BEA constant dollar gross private domestic investment from 4.6 percent in the years 1956 to 1966 to 0.7 percent in the 1966 to 1976 period is not matched in TISA's gross domestic capital accumulation. This shows, rather, an increase in the rate of growth, from 3.6 percent in 1955–66 to 4.6 percent in 1966–76. With net revaluations excluded, gross domestic capital accumulation at original cost showed a modest decline in growth, from 4.5 percent in 1956–66 to 2.9 percent in 1966–76, approximately equal to the long term growth rate of GNP.

The aggregate investment growth rate hides considerable variation among components. Intangible investment remained strong throughout the entire post-war period, increasing at an average rate of 4.5 percent, and at a rate of 4.1 percent in 1966–76. Investment in health and in education showed similar patterns, both increasing at a brisk 4.6 percent rate from 1966 to 1976. In the latter year, the totals of \$50 billion and \$322 billion, respectively, in 1972 dollars, were 5.2 percent and 33.6 percent of total capital formation. The growth in education investment stems from swelling opportunity costs of students. These grew at average annual rates of 7.1 percent in 1956–66 and 1966–76.

Research and development investment was different. It rose greatly following World War II, growing at a 12.6 percent rate in the 1946–56 period and at a 7.4 percent rate in 1956–66, but it declined at a 0.9 percent rate in 1966–76, to \$28 billion 1972 dollars, or 2.9 percent of total capital formation. This decline stemmed chiefly from a large drop in the government sector, from \$20.4 billion to \$14.9 billion in 1972 dollars.

Tangible investment increased less rapidly than intangible investment, but still grew faster than the BEA's GPDI. Total tangible investment reached a sum of \$562 billion (in current dollars) by 1976. It increased at nearly a 2 percent rate in real terms between 1966 and 1976, somewhat faster without inventory investment, compared to the GPDI growth of 0.7 percent already cited. The main factor in the difference is the TISA inclusion of all household investment, which increased steadily over the entire post-war period. This was particularly so for investment in consumer durables, which showed a 4.8 percent growth rate in 1966–76. In contrast, government investment, particularly in structures, has slowed sharply, decreasing at a 1.6 percent rate in 1966–76.

The BEA measure of constant dollar *net* private domestic investment fell dramatically, at a 5.2 percent rate, in 1966–76, after growing at a 5.9 percent rate in 1956–66. This sharp decline reflected, in addition to the end-of-period recession, increases in capital consumption allowances. These in turn stemmed in part from shorter-lived capital and, in the BEA constant dollar series, a shift from structures to equipment. TISA net domestic capital accumulation at original cost, however, grew at a 2 percent rate in 1966–76.

Among the components of capital accumulation, net intangible investment, omitted from BEA investment, grew rapidly. Further, the 0.9 percent rate of decline of TISA net tangible investment in constant dollars in 1966–76 was far less than the 5.2 percent decline in BEA NPDI. Investment in owner-occupied housing grew at a 3 percent rate during the last decade, it may be noted, while the considerably lesser investment in tenant-occupied residential housing declined at a 3 percent annual rate.

Thus, as compared to BEA private domestic investment, TISA indicates a considerably lesser decline in the rate of growth of capital formation. It points up shifts in total investment from tangible to intangible and from business to households, and sharp declines in the last decade in government investment and investment in research and development.

TISA consumption of \$1,664 billion in 1976 may be compared to BEA personal consumption expenditures of \$1,084 billion. Consumption accounted for 56 percent of TISA GNP in 1976 but has consistently risen less rapidly than

investment. It posted an overall real growth rate of 2.2 percent compared with the 6.3 percent rate for gross domestic capital accumulation. As compared to total consumption, household expenditures on services and nondurables have increased somewhat faster and household labor services, mainly imputed, less rapidly. The increases in the wage rate used to value household work have been more than offset by the growing number of women in the labor force and the decreasing amount of time spent working in the home by both employed and nonemployed females.

For a thirty-year period, housing services increased at a dramatic 6.7 percent annual rate, while the services of other types of household capital increased at a 4.4 percent rate. Business media support imputed as consumption services increased rapidly, but government consumption service to households increased only marginally, at a 0.45 percent annual rate.

The business sector in 1976 produced only 48 percent of TISA GNP; households produced 38 percent. The remainder comprised government production, 10 percent, and nonprofit and government enterprise output, 3 percent.

The business sector, though, has been growing the most rapidly, at a 5.3 percent rate. The household, nonprofit and government enterprise sectors grew at a rate close to 3 percent, or somewhat less than GNP. Continued strength in household capital accumulation contributed to households' 3.9 percent growth rate in 1966-76. Government was the slowest growing sector, increasing at only a 0.4 percent rate. Although government labor income matched increases in other sectors, the slow growth in government capital accumulation resulted in a slow growth of government capital services.

A particular caution must be offered, however, with regard to all of our estimates of real growth rates. As with the BEA figures, their accuracy depends critically on the accuracy of underlying price deflators. And as with the BEA, many of our price deflators are essentially input-based, and may well omit or understate significant effects of changes in productivity. We may note, in particular, that our implicit deflators for consumption and intangible capital accumulation moved in quite parallel fashion, rising 260 percent and 285 percent, respectively, from 1946 to 1976, while the implicit deflator for tangible capital accumulation rose only 181 percent. If the increase in relative price of intangible capital is in fact overstated by our deflators, the rates of growth in real intangible and total capital formation relative to BEA GPDI are also correspondingly understated.

A FEW CONCLUSIONS

Even our cursory review of some of the series of our total incomes system of accounts is sufficient to point up some potentially significant matters. First, there is a great deal of nonmarket or otherwise unmeasured output which is not included in conventional gross national product. Second, there is some tendency, at least on a secular basis in our data, for market and measured output in conventional gross national product to substitute for some components of our expanded TISA GNP. In particular, the output of the business sector has been growing more rapidly and the output of government has been growing hardly

at all, although some of this difference may stem from an overestimate of price inflation in government output. In households, a declining share of output attributable to labor services has been matched by increasing capital services associated with substantial growth in household capital accumulation.

Perhaps the most striking preliminary findings relate to what has been happening to capital formation. Watchers of conventional gross national product point to lagging net private domestic investment. (There has also been an exaggerated perception of the decline in the rate of BEA gross private domestic investment. Aside from cyclical factors this is not readily apparent, particularly in the new, revised BEA data.²) The traditional BEA investment is a minor fraction of total tangible investment and a quite small ratio of total capital accumulation.

Our figures conflict with a widespread view that we have had in the United States a too rapid growth of consumption, at the expense of investment. Total capital accumulation appears to have risen considerably more rapidly than total consumption, thus increasing its share of TISA GNP. The various components of capital accumulation have, however, moved differently. Household investment, including the value of time spent in education, has been growing while there have been sharp declines in government investment, particularly in research and development.

At the least, all of this should suggest that those of us concerned with productivity and growth and their relation to investment would do well to look at the kind of larger picture that we have been endeavoring to paint.

²The BEA data used in our accounts generally precede the 1980 benchmark revisions. We hope to incorporate these revisions in later work.

TABLE 1
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT ACCOUNT, BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1946-76

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates*			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Debits							
1. Labor Income	467.7	807.4	1,918.8	6.3	5.6	9.0	7.0
1. Compensation of Employees	243.5	439.3	1,036.8	7.5	6.1	9.0	7.5
1. Domestic	243.6	439.2	1,036.8	7.5	6.1	9.0	7.5
2. Rest of World	-0.1	0.0	-0.0	***	***	***	***
2. Additional Imputations	235.5	383.9	914.3	5.3	5.0	9.1	6.4
1. Employee Training	17.6	25.1	57.2	7.5	3.6	8.6	6.5
2. Expense Account Items of Consumption	3.9	6.1	13.6	9.3	4.8	8.3	7.4
3. Labor Income of Self-Employed	39.4	47.7	80.9	1.6	1.9	5.4	3.0
4. Opportunity Costs of Students	25.4	60.9	203.0	8.1	9.1	12.8	10.0
5. Unpaid Household Work	149.3	244.1	559.5	5.8	5.0	8.6	6.5
3. Less: Expenses Related to Work	11.4	15.8	32.2	11.0	3.3	7.4	7.2
2. Capital Income and Surplus	89.9	189.7	328.3	8.9	7.8	5.6	7.4
1. Interest	27.1	68.8	158.5	8.7	9.8	8.7	9.1
1. Interest Paid	15.5	42.4	130.8	9.2	10.6	11.9	10.6
1. Business	0.5	8.1	38.6	1.0	32.6	16.9	16.1
2. Nonprofit	0.1	0.4	1.3	4.9	14.1	13.7	10.8
3. Government	5.2	8.5	21.4	2.3	5.1	9.7	5.7
4. Household	9.3	24.0	63.4	18.6	9.9	10.2	12.8
1. Owner-Occ. Housing	4.2	12.0	38.2	15.8	11.0	12.3	13.0
2. Consumer	5.1	12.0	25.1	21.5	8.9	7.7	12.5
5. Rest of World	0.4	1.4	6.2	11.2	12.3	16.1	13.2
2. Net Imputed Interest	11.6	26.5	27.7	8.2	8.6	0.4	5.7
1. Gross Imputed Interest	22.0	47.3	75.5	8.0	8.0	4.8	6.9
1. Land	1.9	6.6	8.9	16.4	13.0	3.1	10.7
2. Structures and Equipment	10.0	23.1	34.9	5.8	8.7	4.2	6.2
3. Cons. Durables and Semidurables	7.3	13.7	26.5	12.1	6.5	6.8	8.4
4. Inventories	2.8	3.9	5.2	4.7	3.5	2.8	3.7
2. Less: Government, Non-profit and Consumer Interest Paid	10.3	20.8	47.8	7.8	7.3	8.7	7.9
2. Corporate Profits	42.9	82.5	127.0	9.9	6.8	4.4	7.0
1. Domestic	41.1	79.8	118.8	9.8	6.9	4.1	6.9
2. Rest of World	1.8	2.8	8.2	15.6	4.3	11.6	10.4
3. Proprietors' Capital Income	4.2	12.7	7.6	3.6	11.7	-4.9	3.2
4. Net Business Investment in R & D	2.0	3.6	4.4	17.8	6.3	2.0	8.5
5. Government Enterprise Surpluses	2.0	3.8	8.1	5.2	6.6	7.9	6.5
6. Rental Income of Persons	11.6	18.2	22.5	7.8	4.6	2.2	4.8
1. Owner-Occ. Nonfarm Rental Income	6.1	10.6	11.0	13.3	5.6	0.3	6.3
2. Other Rental Income	5.5	7.6	11.6	4.0	3.2	4.3	3.9
3. Net Revaluations	21.3	-5.4	182.0	***	***	***	***
4. Net Surplus (2+3)	111.2	184.2	510.3	39.5	5.2	10.7	17.6
5. National Income (1+4)	578.9	991.6	2,429.1	8.4	5.5	9.4	7.8

TABLE 1 (cont.)

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates*			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Debits (continued)							
6. Less: Intangible Capital Consumption	43.7	85.2	235.4	6.2	6.9	10.7	7.9
1. On All Nonbusiness R & D	1.8	6.6	18.1	19.5	13.6	10.7	14.5
2. On Human Capital	41.9	78.6	217.3	5.9	6.5	10.7	7.7
7. Net National Income (5-6)	535.1	906.5	2,193.7	8.6	5.4	9.2	7.7
8. Business Transfer Payments	3.9	8.1	19.8	10.9	7.7	9.4	9.3
1. Media Support	1.9	4.0	8.6	11.4	8.0	8.0	9.1
2. Health and Safety	0.6	1.1	2.9	9.5	5.2	10.7	8.5
3. Other	1.4	3.0	8.3	11.1	8.3	10.5	10.0
9. Uncompensated Factor Services	9.6	16.1	14.2	12.2	5.3	-1.2	5.3
1. Volunteers	3.4	5.8	13.6	7.3	5.3	9.0	7.2
2. Draftees	6.0	10.1	0.0	16.7	5.3	***	***
3. Jurors	0.1	0.2	0.6	9.4	7.9	10.0	9.1
10. Net Indirect Taxes	2.2	6.4	49.7	***	11.1	22.7	***
1. Indirect Taxes	31.6	56.3	128.1	7.0	6.0	8.6	7.2
2. Less: Intermed Prod. from Govt.	29.3	49.9	78.4	-2.5	5.5	4.6	2.4
11. Statistical Discrepancy	-0.8	3.2	4.2	***	***	2.8	6.4
12. Charges Against Net Natl. Prod. (7+8+9+10+11)	550.0	940.2	2,281.7	9.7	5.5	9.3	8.1
13. Capital Consumption Allowances	158.8	260.1	682.6	5.1	5.1	10.1	6.7
1. Tangible	113.8	171.4	435.7	4.6	4.2	9.8	6.2
1. Original Cost	96.5	156.7	321.2	4.7	5.0	7.4	5.7
2. Revaluations	17.3	14.7	114.5	3.9	-1.6	22.8	7.9
2. Intangible	45.0	88.7	246.9	6.4	7.0	10.8	8.0
1. Original Cost	30.2	62.4	143.6	4.9	7.5	8.7	7.0
1. On Research and Development	2.2	8.6	19.1	15.7	14.4	8.3	12.8
2. On Human Capital	28.0	53.9	124.5	4.4	6.8	8.7	6.6
2. Revaluations	14.8	26.3	103.3	10.3	5.9	14.7	10.2
1. On Research and Development	0.9	1.6	10.6	19.3	5.8	21.1	15.2
2. On Human Capital	13.9	24.7	92.8	9.9	5.9	14.1	9.9
14. Charges Against Gross Natl. Product (12+13)	708.8	1,200.4	2,964.3	8.5	5.4	9.5	7.8
Credits							
15. Consumption	426.8	727.1	1,664.0	5.8	5.5	8.6	6.6
1. Household Expenditures for Services and Nondurables	152.0	257.2	587.2	5.9	5.4	8.6	6.6
1. Gross Expend. Included from BEA PCE	156.9	264.8	601.8	5.9	5.4	8.6	6.6
2. Less: PCE Expenses Related to Work	4.9	7.6	14.6	6.6	4.4	6.8	5.9
2. Expense Account Items of Consumption	3.9	6.1	13.6	9.3	4.8	8.3	7.4

TABLE 1 (cont.)

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates*			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Credits (continued)							
3. BEA Imput. Less Owner-Occ. NF Dwellings	7.7	13.0	35.6	2.9	5.4	10.6	6.3
4. Subsidies Allocated to Consumption	0.5	2.4	3.4	-6.6	16.7	3.2	4.0
1. Subsidies Included in Business Income	0.8	4.0	5.6	-5.4	17.0	3.3	4.6
2. Less: Amount Allocated to Investment	0.3	1.6	2.2	-3.0	17.6	3.5	5.7
5. Transfers	39.3	75.9	161.6	3.6	6.8	7.9	6.1
1. From Business	1.7	3.6	8.2	11.9	8.0	8.6	9.5
1. Media Support	1.3	3.0	6.7	12.5	8.6	8.2	9.8
1. Total Media Support	1.9	4.0	8.6	11.4	8.0	8.0	9.1
2. Less: Media Support to Invest.	0.5	0.9	1.9	8.8	6.2	7.0	7.3
2. Health and Safety	0.3	0.5	1.5	9.5	5.2	10.7	8.5
2. From Nonprofit Institutions	9.2	17.9	47.0	7.0	6.8	10.1	8.0
3. From Government Enterprises	1.3	1.6	1.9	11.1	1.5	2.2	4.9
4. From Government	27.1	52.8	104.5	2.2	6.9	7.1	5.3
6. Nonmarket Services Produced in Households	223.4	372.4	862.7	6.4	5.2	8.8	6.8
1. Net Space Rent Owner-Occ. Nonfarm Dwell.	19.0	40.3	96.6	13.0	7.8	9.1	10.0
2. Capital Services Other than Dwellings	56.8	90.7	214.1	6.6	4.8	9.0	6.8
1. Durables	29.7	50.5	127.6	11.2	5.5	9.7	8.8
1. Gross	37.2	60.6	149.8	11.9	5.0	9.5	8.7
2. Less: Investment	1.1	1.9	4.6	9.8	6.0	9.1	8.3
3. Less: Expen. Related to Work	6.5	8.2	17.6	16.4	2.4	7.9	8.8
2. Semidurables	26.9	40.0	86.0	3.2	4.0	8.0	5.0
3. Inventories	0.1	0.3	0.5	8.0	6.8	5.6	6.8
3. Labor Services	147.7	241.4	552.0	5.8	5.0	8.6	6.5
16. Gross Domestic Capital Accumulation	277.7	468.2	1,292.9	15.6	5.4	10.7	10.5
1. Original Cost	255.3	471.1	1,107.3	9.9	6.3	8.9	8.4
1. Tangible	167.0	275.5	561.9	10.6	5.1	7.4	7.7
1. Structures and Equipment and Household Durables and Semidurables	159.6	263.0	545.9	9.3	5.1	7.6	7.3
1. Business	44.2	82.3	167.2	8.7	6.4	7.3	7.5
1. Nonresidential	40.5	74.6	156.6	8.6	6.3	7.7	7.5
1. Structures	15.7	25.4	52.1	9.1	4.9	7.4	7.1
2. Equipment	24.8	49.2	104.5	8.4	7.1	7.8	7.8
2. Resid. Less Owner-Occ. Nonfarm	3.7	7.7	10.6	9.8	7.5	3.2	6.8
2. Nonprofit Institutions	2.1	4.3	5.9	18.0	7.2	3.2	9.3
1. Structures	1.9	3.8	5.1	18.1	7.1	3.2	9.3
2. Equipment	0.2	0.5	0.7	17.0	8.4	3.4	9.5

TABLE 1 (cont.)

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates*			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Credits (continued)							
3. Government enterprises	3.2	5.0	13.1	20.1	4.5	10.2	11.4
1. Structures	3.0	4.6	11.8	20.3	4.4	9.9	11.3
2. Equipment	0.2	0.4	1.3	18.4	6.1	13.7	12.6
4. Government	23.4	38.6	61.5	14.8	5.1	4.8	8.1
1. Structures	9.8	19.6	26.5	17.7	7.2	3.1	9.1
2. Equipment	10.6	13.1	23.0	16.1	2.1	5.8	7.9
3. Natural Resources	3.0	5.9	12.0	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.0
5. Households	82.7	128.4	293.6	7.2	4.5	8.6	6.7
1. Owner-Occ. Nonfarm Dwellings	18.1	20.1	52.2	12.2	1.0	10.0	7.6
2. Durables	37.9	67.7	156.6	9.2	6.0	8.8	8.0
3. Semidurables	26.7	40.6	84.8	3.0	4.3	7.6	5.0
6. Fixed GPD I Reconciliation	1.8	3.5	7.6	***	6.8	8.1	***
1. NIPA Fixed GPD I	66.3	110.2	232.8	10.6	5.2	7.8	7.8
2. Less: Corresp. Sector Totals	64.5	106.7	225.2	9.8	5.2	7.8	7.6
7. Govt. Cap. Accum. Reconciliation	2.1	1.0	-2.9	***	-7.1	***	***
1. NIPA Government Investment	25.7	38.6	59.7	20.5	4.2	4.4	9.4
2. Less: Govt. Plus Govt. Enterprises	23.6	37.6	62.6	17.2	4.8	5.2	8.9
2. Change in Inventories	7.5	12.6	16.0	***	5.3	2.4	***
1. Bus., Nonprof., and Govt. Ent.	4.7	14.3	10.2	-3.0	11.8	-3.3	1.6
2. Government	2.6	-2.0	5.1	***	***	***	***
3. Households	0.1	0.3	0.6	-0.1	6.8	9.3	5.3
2. Intangible	88.3	195.5	545.4	8.8	8.3	10.8	9.3
1. Research and Development	8.4	21.8	37.4	18.0	10.1	5.5	11.1
1. Business	3.3	7.3	16.2	16.1	8.2	8.3	10.8
2. Nonprofit Institutions	0.1	0.4	0.8	10.5	13.0	7.8	10.4
3. Government	4.9	14.1	20.3	19.7	11.2	3.7	11.3
2. Education and Training	69.7	150.9	436.3	8.2	8.0	11.2	9.1
3. Health	10.2	22.8	71.7	8.7	8.3	12.1	9.7
2. Subsidies and Gov. Ent. Transfers to Investment	1.1	2.6	3.5	6.1	8.8	3.1	6.0
3. Net Revaluations	21.3	-5.4	182.0	***	***	***	***
1. Land	21.4	23.4	127.7	***	0.9	18.5	***
1. Business	11.6	17.1	80.2	***	4.0	16.7	***
2. Nonprofit	0.8	0.4	-0.5	***	-6.8	***	***
3. Government and Govt. Enterprises	4.1	5.9	18.3	***	3.8	12.1	***
4. Households	5.0	0.1	29.7	***	-35.1	84.0	***
2. Structures and Equipment	2.1	-16.1	67.3	***	***	***	***
1. Business	5.0	-3.3	46.4	***	***	***	***
2. Nonprofit Institutions	0.3	0.3	-1.8	5.1	1.2	***	***
3. Government	1.9	-1.8	-22.0	***	***	***	***
4. Households (Owner-Occ. Dwellings)	-5.1	-11.2	44.7	***	***	***	***

TABLE 1 (cont.)

	Percent P.A. Growth Rates*						
	1956	1966	1976	1946- 56	1956- 66	1966- 76	1946- 76
Credits (continued)							
3. Household Durables and Semidurables	-1.7	-6.9	-9.6	***	***	***	***
1. Durables	-0.8	-6.8	-8.1	***	***	***	***
2. Semidurables	-0.9	-0.0	-1.5	***	***	***	***
4. Inventories	-0.5	-5.9	-3.4	***	***	***	***
1. Business (Including Nonprofit)	0.5	-4.2	-1.9	-20.1	***	***	***
2. Government Enterprises	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-4.9	***	***	***
3. Government	-1.3	-1.3	-0.9	***	***	***	***
4. Households	0.1	0.0	-0.2	***	-16.3	***	***
17. Net Exports	4.3	5.1	7.4	-5.6	1.7	3.9	-0.1
1. Exports	23.9	42.8	163.2	4.9	6.0	14.3	8.3
2. Imports	19.6	37.7	155.7	10.5	6.8	15.2	10.8
18. Gross National Product	708.8	1,200.4	2,964.3	8.5	5.4	9.5	7.8
Addenda:							
19. BEA GNP/TISA GNP	0.594	0.627	0.574	-1.1	0.6	-0.9	-0.5
20. GNP Minus Net Revaluations	687.5	1,205.8	2,782.3	7.0	5.8	8.7	7.2
21. Net National Product	550.0	940.2	2,281.7	9.7	5.5	9.3	8.1
22. Net National Income	535.1	906.5	2,193.7	8.6	5.4	9.2	7.7
23. Net National Product Minus Net Revaluations	528.7	945.6	2,099.7	7.7	6.0	8.3	7.3
24. Net National Income Minus Net Revaluations	513.8	911.9	2,011.7	6.7	5.9	8.2	6.9
25. Net Domestic Capital Accumulation	118.9	208.1	610.3	***	5.8	11.4	***
26. Net Domestic Capital Accum. at Original Cost	96.5	210.9	424.7	47.1	8.1	7.3	19.5
27. Net Domestic Tangible Capital Accumulation	53.3	104.1	126.2	***	6.9	1.9	***
28. Net Domestic Intangible Capital Accumulation	43.2	106.8	298.5	12.3	9.5	10.8	10.9
29. BEA GNP	420.7	753.0	1,700.1	7.2	6.0	8.5	7.2
30. BEA NNP	381.8	691.3	1,522.3	6.9	6.1	8.2	7.1
31. BEA GPDI	71.0	124.5	243.0	8.8	5.8	6.9	7.1
32. BEA NPDI	32.2	62.7	65.2	6.7	6.9	0.4	4.6

TABLE 1 (cont.)

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates*			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Credits (continued)							
33. BEA NPDI/Line 26	0.333	0.298	0.154	-27.5	-1.1	-6.4	-12.4
34. BEA NPDI/Line 27	0.604	0.603	0.516	***	-0.0	-1.5	***
35. BEA GPDI/BEA GNP	0.169	0.165	0.143	1.4	-0.2	-1.4	-0.1
36. TISA GDCA at OC/TISA GNP Minus NR	0.371	0.391	0.398	2.7	0.5	0.2	1.1
37. BEA NPDI/BEA NNP	0.084	0.091	0.043	-0.2	0.8	-7.2	-2.3
38. TISA NDCA at OC/TISA NNP Minus NR	0.183	0.223	0.202	36.6	2.0	-1.0	11.3
39. BEA NNP/TISA NNP	0.694	0.735	0.667	-2.5	0.6	-1.0	-1.0
40. Gross Business Product	347.4	583.5	1,408.2	10.1	5.3	9.2	8.2
41. Gross Nonprofit Product	12.6	27.6	69.2	10.4	8.2	9.6	9.4
42. Gross Government Enterprises Product	5.9	11.1	29.8	8.8	6.4	10.4	8.5
43. Gross Government Product	86.0	153.2	304.2	5.3	5.9	7.1	6.1
44. Gross Household Product	254.7	420.8	1,138.5	7.5	5.1	10.5	7.7
45. Gross Domestic Product	706.6	1,196.2	2,949.9	8.4	5.4	9.4	7.7
46. Gross Product, Rest of World	2.2	4.2	14.4	15.0	6.8	13.1	11.6
47. Gross National Product	708.8	1,200.4	2,964.3	8.5	5.4	9.5	7.8

*Asterisks denote indeterminate growth rate because of nonpositive value of variable.

TABLE 2
BUSINESS INCOME AND PRODUCT, BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1946-76

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Debits							
1. Labor Income	237.0	388.6	866.4	6.5	5.1	8.3	6.6
1. Compensation of Employees	193.1	333.1	764.6	7.8	5.6	8.7	7.4
2. Additional Imputations	52.2	66.5	124.5	3.2	2.5	6.5	4.0
1. Employee Training	8.9	12.8	29.9	11.9	3.6	8.9	8.1
2. Expense Account Items of Consumption	3.9	6.1	13.6	9.3	4.8	8.3	7.4
3. Labor Income of Self-Employed	39.4	47.7	80.9	1.6	1.9	5.4	3.0
3. Less: Expenses Related to Work	8.3	11.0	22.7	10.8	2.9	7.5	7.0
2. Capital Income and Surplus	53.3	111.8	181.1	8.4	7.7	4.9	7.0
1. Interest Paid	0.5	8.1	38.6	1.0	32.6	16.9	16.1
2. Corporate Profits	41.1	79.8	118.8	9.8	6.9	4.1	6.9
3. Proprietors' Capital Income	4.2	12.7	7.6	3.6	11.7	-4.9	3.2
1. Proprietors' Income	43.6	60.3	88.6	1.8	3.3	3.9	3.0
2. Less: Opportunity Costs Self-Employed	56.9	72.3	124.4	5.3	2.4	5.6	4.4
3. Plus: Oppor. Costs Less Imp. Labor Inc.	17.5	24.7	43.5	44.6	3.5	5.8	16.6
4. Net Rental Income of Persons	5.5	7.6	11.6	4.0	3.2	4.3	3.9
1. Total Rental Income	11.6	18.2	22.5	7.8	4.6	2.2	4.8
2. Less: Owner-Occupied Nonfarm Rental Income	6.1	10.6	11.0	13.3	5.6	0.3	6.3
5. Net Business Investment in Research and Development	2.0	3.6	4.4	17.8	6.3	2.0	8.5
3. Net Revaluations	17.1	9.5	124.7	***	-5.7	29.3	***
4. Net Surplus (2+3)	70.4	121.3	305.7	18.3	5.6	9.7	11.1
5. Income Originating (1+4)	307.4	509.9	1,172.1	8.2	5.2	8.7	7.4
6. Less: Capital Consumption on all Nonbusiness R & D	1.8	6.6	18.1	19.5	13.6	10.7	14.5
7. Net Income Originating (5-6)	305.5	503.3	1,154.0	8.2	5.1	8.7	7.3
8. Business Transfers	3.9	8.1	19.8	10.9	7.7	9.4	9.3
1. Media Support	1.9	4.0	8.6	11.4	8.0	8.0	9.1
2. Health and Safety	0.6	1.1	2.9	9.5	5.2	10.7	8.5
3. Other	1.4	3.0	8.3	11.1	8.3	10.5	10.0
9. Net Indirect Taxes	2.8	7.5	51.7	***	10.3	21.3	***
1. Indirect Taxes	31.5	56.2	128.1	7.0	6.0	8.6	7.2
2. Less: Intermediate Product Transferred from Government	28.7	48.7	76.3	-2.5	5.4	4.6	2.4
10. Statistical Discrepancy	-0.8	3.2	4.2	***	***	2.8	6.3
11. Charges Against Net Business Product (7+8+9+10)	311.4	522.1	1,229.7	10.0	5.3	8.9	8.1

TABLE 2 (cont.)

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Debits (continued)							
12. Capital Consumption Allowances	36.0	61.4	178.5	11.3	5.5	11.3	9.3
1. Tangible	32.9	51.3	148.8	10.9	4.6	11.2	8.8
1. Original Cost	24.4	45.0	97.0	11.5	6.3	8.0	8.6
2. Revaluations	8.4	6.3	51.9	9.2	-2.9	23.5	9.4
2. Intangible	3.1	10.1	29.7	16.6	12.5	11.3	13.5
1. Original Cost	2.2	8.6	19.1	15.7	14.4	8.3	12.8
2. Revaluations	0.9	1.6	10.6	19.3	5.8	21.1	15.2
13. Charges Against Gross Business Product (11+12)	347.4	583.5	1,408.2	10.1	5.3	9.2	8.2
Credits							
14. BEA Gross Domestic Product, Business	372.1	651.1	1,436.7	7.3	5.8	8.2	7.1
15. Less: Net Space Rent of Owner-Occ. Nonfarm Dwellings	19.0	40.3	96.4	13.0	7.8	9.1	9.9
16. Less: BEA Govt. Enterprise Product	4.2	10.1	28.4	5.3	9.2	10.9	8.4
17. Less: Rental Value of Buildings Owned and Occupied by Non-profit Organizations	1.0	2.0	5.9	9.2	7.6	11.3	9.4
18. Less: Nonprofit Indirect Taxes	0.0	0.1	0.2	15.0	13.2	1.8	9.9
19. BEA-Type Gross Domestic Product of TISA Business Sector	348.0	598.6	1,305.9	7.1	5.6	8.1	6.9
20. Subsidies Included in Business Income	0.8	4.0	5.6	-5.4	17.0	3.3	4.6
21. Expense Account Items of Consumption	3.9	6.1	13.6	9.3	4.8	8.3	7.4
22. Less: Expenses Related to Work	8.3	11.0	22.7	10.8	2.9	7.5	7.0
23. Business Investment in Research and Development	3.3	7.2	16.0	15.9	8.2	8.3	10.7
24. Training Produced in Business Sector	8.9	12.8	29.9	11.9	3.6	8.9	8.1
25. Media Support Plus Health and Safety	2.5	5.1	11.5	10.8	7.3	8.6	8.9
26. Net Revaluations	17.1	9.5	124.7	***	-5.7	29.3	***
27. Less: Intermediate Product from Government	28.7	48.7	76.3	-2.5	5.4	4.6	2.4
28. Gross Business Product	347.4	583.5	1,408.2	10.1	5.3	9.2	8.2

TABLE 3
NONPROFIT INCOME AND PRODUCT, BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1946-76

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Debits							
1. Labor Income	6.3	16.7	48.9	10.5	10.2	11.4	10.7
1. Compensation of Employees	6.5	17.1	50.0	10.7	10.1	11.3	10.7
2. Employee Training	0.2	0.4	1.0	11.4	7.2	10.0	9.5
3. Less: Expenses Related to Work	0.4	0.9	2.1	15.1	6.9	9.1	10.3
2. Capital Income	0.9	2.8	4.3	10.0	11.6	4.3	8.6
1. Interest Paid	0.1	0.4	1.3	4.9	14.1	13.7	10.8
2. Net Imputed Interest	0.8	2.4	3.0	10.8	11.3	2.1	8.0
1. Gross Imputed Interest	0.9	2.8	4.3	10.0	11.6	4.3	8.6
1. Land	0.2	0.7	0.8	9.4	13.4	0.3	7.5
2. Structures and Equipment	0.6	1.8	3.2	12.1	12.3	5.8	10.0
3. Residential	0.2	0.2	0.3	5.3	4.7	3.5	4.5
2. Less: Interest Paid	0.1	0.4	1.3	4.9	14.1	13.7	10.8
3. Net Revaluations	1.1	0.7	-2.3	***	-4.2	***	***
1. Land	0.8	0.4	-0.5	***	-6.8	***	***
2. Structures and Equipment	0.4	0.5	-2.3	5.4	2.2	***	***
3. Residential Structures	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	***	***	***	***
4. Income Originating (1+2+3)	8.3	20.2	50.9	12.1	9.3	9.7	10.3
5. Imputed Value of Volunteer Services	3.4	5.8	13.6	7.3	5.3	9.0	7.2
6. Charges Against Net Nonprofit Product (4+5)	11.7	25.9	64.6	10.4	8.3	9.6	9.4
7. Capital Consumption Allowances	0.9	1.7	4.6	9.8	6.7	10.7	9.0
1. Original Cost	0.5	1.3	2.5	10.6	9.1	6.8	8.8
2. Revaluations	0.3	0.4	2.1	8.6	1.3	18.8	9.3
8. Charges Against Gross Nonprofit Product (6+7)	12.6	27.6	69.2	10.4	8.2	9.6	9.4
Credits							
9. Consumption	9.2	17.9	47.0	7.0	6.8	10.1	8.0
1. Consumption in BEA PCE	5.9	11.4	34.1	7.4	6.8	11.6	8.6
2. Additional Imputed Consumption	3.3	6.5	12.9	6.3	6.9	7.1	6.8
10. Capital Accumulation	7.2	14.9	38.2	10.7	7.5	9.8	9.3
1. Research and Development	0.1	0.4	0.8	10.5	13.0	7.8	10.4
2. Education and Training	4.2	9.0	20.6	8.3	8.0	8.6	8.3
1. Investment in BEA PCE	2.8	6.2	15.2	8.9	8.4	9.3	8.9
2. Additional Imputed Investment	1.2	2.4	4.4	6.6	7.2	6.3	6.7
3. Employee Training	0.2	0.4	1.0	11.4	7.2	10.0	9.5

TABLE 3 (cont.)

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Credits (continued)							
3. Health	1.9	4.9	19.1	10.0	9.9	14.6	11.5
1. Investment in BEA PCE	1.4	3.7	16.6	11.3	10.3	16.0	12.5
2. Additional Imputed Investment	0.5	1.1	2.5	6.9	8.7	8.3	8.0
4. Net Revaluations	1.1	0.7	-2.3	***	-4.2	***	***
11. Less: Intermediate Product Transferred from Government	0.8	1.9	3.3	0.9	9.5	5.6	5.3
12. Less: Intermediate Product Purchased	2.6	2.5	10.6	3.8	-0.7	15.7	6.1
13. Less: Expenses Related to Work	0.4	0.9	2.1	15.1	6.9	9.1	10.3
14. Gross Nonprofit Product	12.6	27.6	69.2	10.4	8.2	9.6	9.4

TABLE 4
GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE INCOME AND PRODUCT, BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1946-76

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Debits							
1. Labor Income	4.1	8.4	23.9	8.0	7.5	11.0	8.8
1. Compensation of Employees	4.1	8.5	23.2	7.9	7.7	10.6	8.7
2. Employee Training	0.2	0.2	1.2	14.5	0.9	19.0	11.2
3. Less: Expenses Related to Work	0.2	0.3	0.6	11.2	4.6	7.2	7.6
2. Capital Income	0.2	0.3	0.2	16.3	2.5	-5.5	4.1
3. Surpluses	2.0	3.8	8.1	5.2	6.6	7.9	6.5
1. BEA Surplus	0.1	1.5	5.1	-16.3	31.0	12.7	7.3
2. Sum of Absolute Values of Negative Surpluses	1.9	2.3	3.1	12.2	1.8	3.0	5.5
4. Net Revaluations	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-4.9	***	***	***
5. Net Surplus (3+4)	2.2	3.5	7.8	3.7	4.6	8.4	5.5
6. Income Originating (1+2+5)	6.5	12.2	31.8	6.5	6.5	10.1	7.7
7. Net Indirect Taxes	-0.6	-1.1	-2.0	***	***	***	***
1. Indirect Taxes	0.0	0.1	0.1	***	7.3	-0.4	***
2. Less: Intermediate Product Transferred from Government	0.6	1.2	2.1	-4.1	6.7	5.9	2.7
8. Charges Against Government Enterprise Product	5.9	11.1	29.8	8.8	6.4	10.4	8.5
Credits							
9. Sales Minus Receipts of Intermediate Goods and Expenses Related to Work	3.4	8.7	25.7	8.4	9.8	11.5	9.9
10. Transfers	2.3	2.8	4.5	12.7	1.8	4.8	6.3
1. Interest Plus Negative Surpluses	2.1	2.6	3.2	12.5	1.8	2.3	5.4
1. Consumption	1.3	1.6	1.9	11.1	1.5	2.2	4.8
2. Investment	0.8	1.0	1.3	15.4	2.4	2.5	6.6
2. Employee Training	0.2	0.2	1.2	14.5	0.9	19.0	11.2
11. Net Revaluations	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-4.9	***	***	***
12. Gross Government Enterprise Product	5.9	11.1	29.8	8.8	6.4	10.4	8.5

TABLE 5
GOVERNMENT INCOME AND PRODUCT, BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1946-76

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Debits							
1. Labor Income	42.8	85.1	211.2	5.3	7.1	9.5	7.3
1. Compensation of Employees	36.6	76.5	192.5	5.8	7.7	9.7	7.7
2. Employee Training	8.2	11.7	24.9	4.1	3.6	7.9	5.2
3. Less: Expenses Related to Work	2.0	3.1	6.2	11.1	4.5	7.3	7.6
2. Capital Income	13.4	30.2	44.0	6.1	8.5	3.8	6.1
1. Interest Paid	5.2	8.5	21.4	2.3	5.1	9.7	5.7
2. Net Imputed Interest	8.2	21.7	22.7	9.6	10.2	0.4	6.6
1. Gross Imputed Interest	13.4	30.2	44.0	6.1	8.5	3.8	6.1
1. Land	1.7	5.9	8.2	17.7	13.0	3.4	11.2
2. Structures and Equipment	9.3	21.0	31.3	5.5	8.6	4.1	6.0
3. Inventories	2.4	3.4	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.5
2. Less: Interest Paid	5.2	8.5	21.4	2.3	5.1	9.7	5.7
3. Net Revaluations	4.7	2.7	-4.6	***	-5.3	***	***
4. Income Originating (1 + 2 + 3)	60.9	118.1	250.7	11.6	6.8	7.8	8.7
5. Uncompensated Factor Services	6.1	10.3	0.6	16.5	5.3	-24.2	-2.4
1. Draftees	6.0	10.1	0.0	16.7	5.3	***	***
2. Jurors	0.1	0.2	0.6	9.4	7.9	10.0	9.1
6. Charges Against Net Government Product	67.0	128.4	251.3	12.0	6.7	6.9	8.5
7. Capital Consumption Allowances	19.0	24.8	52.9	-4.4	2.7	7.9	1.9
1. Original Cost	14.3	19.6	29.4	-6.5	3.2	4.1	0.2
2. Revaluations	4.7	5.1	23.5	10.3	1.0	16.5	9.1
8. Charges Against Gross Government Product	86.0	153.2	304.2	5.3	5.9	7.1	6.1
Credits							
9. Consumption (to Households)	10.2	27.6	77.4	6.6	10.5	10.9	9.3
10. Capital	33.5	77.2	190.1	8.8	8.7	9.4	9.0
1. To Business (R & D)	3.9	10.9	14.5	22.3	10.9	2.9	11.7
2. To Households	25.6	57.2	157.8	7.9	8.4	10.7	9.0
1. Education and Training	23.1	51.7	140.8	7.7	8.4	10.5	8.9
1. Public Schools	14.9	40.0	115.9	10.5	10.4	11.2	10.7
2. Employee Training	8.2	11.7	24.9	4.1	3.6	7.9	5.2
1. Military	6.4	9.7	14.8	2.6	4.3	4.3	3.7
2. Nonmilitary	1.8	1.9	10.1	12.4	0.8	18.0	10.2
2. Health	2.5	5.5	17.0	9.5	8.1	12.0	9.9
3. To Government	4.0	9.1	17.8	8.0	8.5	7.0	7.8
1. Research and Development	1.0	3.2	5.8	13.5	12.0	6.1	10.5
2. Natural Resources	3.0	5.9	12.0	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.0
11. Intermediate Product	54.1	94.3	149.6	-0.8	5.7	4.7	3.2

TABLE 5 (cont.)

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates*			
				1946- 56	1956- 66	1966- 76	1946- 76
Credits (continued)							
12. Gross Credits Exclusive of Change in Inventories and Net Revaluations	97.8	199.0	417.1	2.2	7.4	7.7	5.7
13. Change in Inventories	2.6	-2.0	5.1	***	***	***	***
14. Less: Intermediate Purchases from other Sectors	17.1	43.5	107.3	20.0	9.8	9.4	13.0
15. Less: Expenses Related to Work	2.0	3.1	6.2	11.1	4.5	7.3	7.6
16. Gross Government Product Exclusive of Net Revaluations	81.3	150.4	308.8	2.4	6.3	7.5	5.4
17. Net Revaluations	4.7	2.7	-4.6	***	-5.3	***	***
18. Gross Government Product	86.0	153.2	304.2	5.3	5.9	7.1	6.1

TABLE 6
HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND PRODUCT, BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1946-76

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Debits							
1. Labor Income	177.6	308.5	768.4	6.0	5.7	9.6	7.1
1. Compensation of Employees	3.3	4.0	6.5	4.4	2.1	4.9	3.8
2. Imputations	174.7	305.1	762.6	6.1	5.7	9.6	7.1
1. Employee Training	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0	-0.6	3.7	2.7
2. Opportunity Costs of Students	25.4	60.9	203.0	8.1	9.1	12.8	10.0
3. Unpaid Household Work	149.3	244.1	559.5	5.8	5.0	8.6	6.5
3. Less: Expenses Related to Work	0.5	0.6	0.7	12.5	1.9	2.5	5.5
2. Capital Income	17.8	36.6	76.2	13.3	7.5	7.6	9.4
1. Owner-Occupied Housing	10.3	22.6	49.2	14.3	8.1	8.1	10.1
1. Interest Paid	4.2	12.0	38.2	15.8	11.0	12.3	13.0
2. Rental Income	6.1	10.6	11.0	13.3	5.6	0.3	6.3
2. Consumer Goods	7.4	14.0	27.0	12.0	6.5	6.8	8.4
1. Consumer Interest	5.1	12.0	25.1	21.5	8.9	7.7	12.5
2. Net Imputed Interest	2.4	2.0	1.8	3.5	-1.7	-0.7	0.4
1. Gross Imputed Interest	7.4	14.0	27.0	12.0	6.5	6.8	8.4
1. Durables	5.9	11.1	22.2	14.5	6.6	7.2	9.4
2. Semidurables	1.4	2.6	4.3	5.8	6.2	5.2	5.7
3. Inventories	0.1	0.3	0.5	8.0	6.8	5.6	6.8
2. Less: Consumer Interest	5.1	12.0	25.1	21.5	8.9	7.7	12.5
3. Net Revaluations	-1.7	-18.0	64.6	***	***	***	***
4. Income Originating (1+2+3)	193.6	327.1	909.1	7.6	5.4	10.8	7.9
5. Less: Intang. (Human) Capital Consumption	41.9	78.6	217.3	5.9	6.5	10.7	7.7
6. Net Income Originating and Charges Against Net Household Product (4-5)	151.7	248.5	691.9	8.2	5.1	10.8	8.0
7. Capital Consumption Allowances	103.0	172.3	446.6	6.6	5.3	10.0	7.3
1. Tangible (Nonhuman)	61.1	93.7	229.3	7.0	4.4	9.4	6.9
2. Intangible (Human)	41.9	78.6	217.3	5.9	6.5	10.7	7.7
8. Charges Against Gross Household Product (6+7)	254.7	420.8	1,138.5	7.5	5.1	10.5	7.7
Credits							
9. Consumption	243.6	401.7	896.2	5.8	5.1	8.4	6.4
1. Market (Labor Serv. in Households)	3.3	4.0	6.5	4.4	2.1	4.9	3.8
2. Nonmarket	223.4	372.4	862.7	6.4	5.2	8.8	6.8
1. Net Space Rent, Owner-Occ. Dwellings	19.0	40.3	96.6	13.0	7.8	9.1	10.0
1. BEA Net Space Rent	19.0	40.3	96.4	13.0	7.8	9.1	9.9
2. Subsidies	0.0	0.0	0.2	***	***	***	***
2. Capital Services Less Dwellings	56.8	90.7	214.1	6.6	4.8	9.0	6.8

TABLE 6 (cont.)

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates*			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Credits (continued)							
1. Durables	29.7	50.5	127.6	11.2	5.5	9.7	8.8
1. Gross	37.2	60.6	149.8	11.9	5.0	9.5	8.7
2. Less: Investment	1.1	1.9	4.6	9.8	6.0	9.1	8.3
3. Less: Exp. Rel. to Work	6.5	8.2	17.6	16.4	2.4	7.9	8.8
2. Semidurables	26.9	40.0	86.0	3.2	4.0	8.0	5.0
3. Inventories	0.1	0.3	0.5	8.0	6.8	5.6	6.8
3. Labor Services	147.7	241.4	552.0	5.8	5.0	8.6	6.5
1. Total Imputed Labor Services	174.7	305.1	762.6	6.1	5.7	9.6	7.1
2. Less: Investment	27.1	63.7	210.6	7.9	8.9	12.7	9.8
3. Intermed. Prod. of Govt. to Consumption	16.9	25.2	27.0	0.2	4.1	0.7	1.7
10. Capital Accumulation	29.1	53.9	293.2	23.4	6.3	18.5	15.8
1. Intangible at Original Cost	30.8	71.9	228.7	7.5	8.8	12.3	9.5
1. Education	30.2	70.9	226.7	7.5	8.9	12.3	9.6
1. Teaching Children in Home	1.5	2.5	6.7	5.9	5.2	10.5	7.1
2. Opportunity Cost of Students	25.4	60.9	203.0	8.1	9.1	12.8	10.0
3. Durable Services to Ed.	0.8	1.3	3.6	11.4	5.8	10.5	9.2
4. Intermed. Prod. of Govt. to Education	2.6	6.2	13.4	3.3	9.1	8.0	6.8
2. Health	0.5	0.9	1.9	6.1	6.1	7.9	6.7
3. Employee Training	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.5	-0.6	3.4	2.4
2. Net Revaluations	-1.7	-18.0	64.6	***	***	***	***
11. Services to Exp. Rel. to Work	6.5	8.2	17.6	16.4	2.4	7.9	8.8
12. Less: Intermed Prod. from Govt.	24.0	42.4	67.9	1.9	5.9	4.8	4.2
13. Less: Expenses Related to Work	0.5	0.6	0.7	12.5	1.9	2.5	5.5
14. Gross Household Product	254.7	420.8	1,138.5	7.5	5.1	10.5	7.7

TABLE 7
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT ACCOUNT, BILLIONS OF 1972 DOLLARS, 1946-76

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Credits							
15. Consumption	745.9	975.5	1,220.0	1.6	2.7	2.3	2.2
1. Household Expenditures for Services and Nondurables	241.0	328.1	423.4	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.7
1. Gross Expend. Included from BEA PCE	247.6	337.1	434.4	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.7
2. Less: PCE Expenses Related to Work	6.7	9.0	11.0	0.8	3.0	2.1	2.0
2. Expense Account Items of Consumption	5.5	7.6	10.5	5.2	3.4	3.2	3.9
3. BEA Imput. Less Owner-Occ. NF Dwell	13.6	17.9	27.2	-0.2	2.7	4.3	2.3
4. Subsidies Allocated to Consumption	-1.1	2.8	2.5	***	***	-1.0	1.7
1. Subsidies Included in Business Income	-1.7	4.6	4.2	***	***	-0.7	2.3
2. Less: Amt. Allocated to Investment	-0.6	1.8	1.7	***	***	-0.4	3.7
5. Transfers	69.7	104.1	118.8	-2.2	4.1	1.3	1.1
1. From Business	2.4	4.6	6.1	8.6	6.7	3.0	6.1
1. Media Support	1.7	3.8	5.1	10.0	8.1	3.1	7.0
1. Total Media Support	2.8	5.0	6.4	7.7	6.1	2.5	5.4
2. Less: Media Support to Invest.	1.0	1.2	1.3	4.7	1.9	0.5	2.4
2. Health and Safety	0.6	0.8	1.0	5.6	1.8	2.8	3.4
2. From Nonprofit Institutions	16.7	24.9	32.0	0.8	4.1	2.5	2.4
3. From Government Enterprises	2.1	2.0	1.4	7.8	-0.7	-3.1	1.2
4. From Government	48.5	72.6	79.3	-3.5	4.1	0.9	0.5
6. Nonmarket Services Produced in Households	417.3	515.0	637.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
1. Net Space Rent Owner-Occ. Nonfarm Dwell.	26.3	48.9	79.5	8.8	6.4	5.0	6.7
2. Capital Services Other than Dwellings	76.9	109.9	175.7	4.7	3.6	4.8	4.4
1. Durables	38.7	58.7	103.1	9.5	4.2	5.8	6.5
1. Gross	49.0	70.7	120.4	9.5	3.7	5.5	6.2
2. Less: Investment	1.5	2.3	4.0	6.1	4.5	5.8	5.5
3. Less: Expen. Related to Work	8.8	9.8	13.3	10.0	1.0	3.1	4.7
2. Semidurables	37.9	50.8	72.2	1.5	3.0	3.6	2.7
3. Inventories	0.2	0.3	0.3	5.0	4.8	-0.3	3.1
3. Labor Services	314.1	356.2	382.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0

TABLE 7 (cont.)

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Credits (continued)							
16. Gross Domestic Capital Accumulation	430.6	614.4	959.5	10.8	3.6	4.6	6.3
1. Original Cost							
1. Tangible	398.9	618.4	826.4	5.3	4.5	2.9	4.2
1. Structures and Equipment and Household Durables and Semidurables	241.4	351.3	426.6	6.4	3.8	2.0	4.0
1. Business	232.0	336.7	416.3	5.6	3.8	2.1	3.9
1. Nonresidential	66.5	107.8	118.4	3.1	5.0	0.9	3.0
1. Structures	61.4	97.6	110.9	2.9	4.7	1.3	3.0
2. Equipment	25.6	37.2	34.5	2.7	3.8	-0.7	1.9
2. Resid. Less Owner-Occ. Nonfarm	35.8	60.4	76.4	3.0	5.4	2.4	3.6
2. Nonprofit Institutions	5.1	10.2	7.5	5.5	7.2	-3.0	3.1
1. Structures	3.5	6.2	4.3	12.8	6.0	-3.5	4.9
2. Equipment	3.2	5.6	3.7	12.4	5.8	-4.0	4.5
3. Government Enterprises	0.3	0.6	0.6	18.6	7.5	-0.1	8.4
1. Structures	5.4	7.3	8.9	13.0	3.0	2.1	5.9
2. Equipment	5.1	6.8	8.0	13.2	3.0	1.6	5.8
4. Government	0.3	0.4	0.9	10.7	4.2	7.9	7.6
1. Structures	39.2	53.2	45.2	8.1	3.1	-1.6	3.1
2. Equipment	16.3	28.5	18.8	13.3	5.7	-4.0	4.8
3. Natural Resources	15.7	16.2	17.7	9.5	0.3	0.9	3.5
5. Households	7.2	8.5	8.6	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.7
1. Owner-Occ. Nonfarm Dwellings	113.6	157.7	234.3	4.6	3.3	4.0	4.0
2. Durables	26.2	27.1	36.5	6.9	0.3	3.0	3.4
3. Semidurables	49.8	79.0	126.6	6.8	4.7	4.8	5.4
6. Fixed GPDI Reconciliation	37.6	51.6	71.2	1.3	3.2	3.3	2.6
1. NIPA Fixed GPDI	0.9	3.5	7.5	***	14.3	8.1	***
2. Less: Corresp. Sector Totals	97.1	144.6	166.8	5.1	4.1	1.4	3.5
7. Govt. Cap. Accum. Reconcil.	96.2	141.1	159.3	4.2	3.9	1.2	3.1
1. NIPA Government Investment	2.9	1.1	-2.5	***	-9.4	***	***
2. Less: Govt. Plus Govt. Ent.	40.3	53.0	43.1	15.8	2.8	-2.1	5.2
2. Change in Inventories	37.4	51.9	45.5	11.5	3.3	-1.3	4.4
1. Bus., Nonprof. and Govt. Ent.	9.4	14.6	10.3	***	4.5	-3.5	***
2. Government	5.8	16.7	6.7	-7.1	11.2	-8.7	-2.0
3. Households	3.4	-2.4	3.1	***	***	***	***
2. Intangible	0.2	0.3	0.4	-2.9	4.7	3.2	1.6
1. Research and Development	157.5	267.1	399.9	4.0	5.4	4.1	4.5
1. Business	14.9	30.4	27.7	12.6	7.4	-0.9	6.2
2. Nonprofit Institutions	5.3	9.5	12.1	12.0	6.0	2.4	6.8
3. Government	0.2	0.5	0.6	6.6	10.7	2.0	6.4
	9.4	20.4	14.9	13.1	8.1	-3.1	5.8

TABLE 7 (cont.)

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Credits (continued)							
2. Education and Training	123.3	204.8	322.4	3.2	5.2	4.6	4.4
3. Health	19.3	31.9	49.8	4.4	5.1	4.6	4.7
2. Subs. and Gov. Ent. Transfers to Investment	0.5	3.1	2.6	-7.1	20.3	-1.5	3.3
3. Net Revaluations	31.2	-7.1	130.4	***	***	***	***
1. Land	31.4	30.7	91.5	***	-0.2	11.5	***
1. Business	16.9	22.4	57.4	***	2.8	9.9	***
2. Nonprofit	1.2	0.5	-0.3	***	-7.8	***	***
3. Government and Govt. Enterprises	5.9	7.7	13.1	***	2.6	5.5	***
4. Households	7.4	0.1	21.3	***	-35.8	73.2	***
2. Structures and Equipment	3.1	-21.1	48.2	***	***	***	***
1. Business	7.3	-4.4	33.2	***	***	***	***
2. Nonprofit Institutions	0.4	0.4	-1.3	-0.1	0.1	0.1	***
3. Government	2.9	-2.4	-15.7	***	***	***	***
4. Households (Owner-Occ. Dwellings)	-7.5	-14.7	32.0	***	***	***	***
3. Household Durables and Semidurables	-2.5	-9.0	-6.9	***	***	***	***
1. Durables	-1.2	-9.0	-5.8	***	***	***	***
2. Semidurables	-1.3	-0.0	-1.1	***	***	***	***
4. Inventories	-0.8	-7.7	-2.4	***	***	***	***
1. Business (Including Non-profit)	0.7	-5.6	-1.4	-24.0	***	***	***
2. Government Enterprises	0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-9.5	***	***	***
3. Government	-1.9	-1.7	-0.7	***	***	***	***
4. Households	0.1	0.0	-0.2	***	-17.2	***	***
17. Net Exports	6.8	6.6	5.6	-8.9	-0.3	-1.7	-3.7
1. Net BEA Exports	7.3	4.3	15.4	-4.5	-5.0	13.5	1.0
1. Exports	32.3	51.6	95.9	2.1	4.8	6.4	4.4
2. Imports	25.0	47.3	80.5	5.6	6.6	5.5	5.9
2. Terms of Trade Effect	-0.5	2.3	-9.8	***	***	***	***
18. Gross National Product	1,183.3	1,596.4	2,185.0	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.4
Addenda:							
19. BEA GNP/TISA GNP	0.565	0.615	0.582	-0.4	0.8	-0.5	-0.0
20. GNP Minus Net Revaluations	1,152.1	1,603.6	2,054.6	2.6	3.4	2.5	2.8
21. Net National Product	900.9	1,219.7	1,740.1	6.8	3.1	3.6	4.5
22. Net National Income	875.5	1,174.4	1,669.5	5.6	3.0	3.6	4.0
23. Net National Product Minus Net Revaluations	869.6	1,226.8	1,609.7	4.7	3.5	2.8	3.7
24. Net National Income Minus Net Revaluations	844.2	1,181.5	1,539.1	3.6	3.4	2.7	3.2
25. Net Domestic Capital Accumulation	148.2	237.6	514.6	***	4.8	8.0	***

TABLE 7 (cont.)

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Credits (continued)							
26. Net Domestic Capital Accum. at Orig. Cost	165.4	281.9	343.0	69.6	5.5	2.0	22.2
27. Net Domestic Tangible Capital Accumulation	74.1	129.5	118.0	***	5.7	-0.9	***
28. Net Domestic Intangible Capital Accumulation	91.2	152.3	225.0	6.7	5.3	4.0	5.3
29. BEA GNP	668.8	981.0	1,271.0	3.4	3.9	2.6	3.3
30. BEA NNP	611.7	901.1	1,145.1	3.3	3.9	2.4	3.2
31. BEA GPDI	102.9	161.3	173.5	3.8	4.6	0.7	3.0
32. BEA NPDI	45.8	81.4	47.6	2.1	5.9	-5.2	0.8
33. BEA NPDI/Line 26	0.277	0.289	0.139	-39.8	0.4	-7.1	-17.5
34. BEA NPDI/Line 27	0.617	0.629	0.403	***	0.2	-4.3	***
35. BEA GPDI/BEA GNP	0.154	0.164	0.137	0.3	0.7	-1.8	-0.3
36. TISA GDCA at OC/TISA GNP Minus NR	0.346	0.386	0.402	2.7	1.1	0.4	1.4
37. BEA NPDI/BEA NNP	0.075	0.090	0.042	-1.2	1.9	-7.5	-2.3
38. TISA NDCA at OC/TISA NNP Minus NR	0.190	0.230	0.213	62.0	1.9	-0.8	17.9
39. BEA NNP/TISA NNP	0.679	0.739	0.658	-3.3	0.8	-1.2	-1.2
40. Gross Business Product	506.3	730.7	1,045.3	8.5	3.7	3.6	5.3
41. Gross Nonprofit Product	27.7	42.6	49.1	3.2	4.4	1.4	3.0
42. Gross Government Enterprises Product	13.8	17.5	21.5	3.8	2.4	2.1	2.7
43. Gross Government Product	167.3	223.2	227.0	-1.9	2.9	0.2	0.4
44. Gross Household Product	465.9	574.7	845.0	2.9	2.1	3.9	3.0
45. Gross Domestic Product	1,181.0	1,588.7	2,188.0	3.9	3.0	3.3	3.4
46. Gross Product, Rest of World	2.2	7.6	-3.1	-10.5	13.0	***	***
47. Residual (GNP Minus Sum of Sectors)	0.1	0.1	0.1	***	3.8	1.7	***

*Asterisks denote indeterminate growth rate because of nonpositive value of variable.

TABLE 8
GROSS BUSINESS PRODUCT, BILLIONS OF 1972 DOLLARS, 1946-76

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Credits							
14. BEA Gross Domestic Product, Business	557.2	822.4	1,077.9	3.8	4.0	2.7	3.5
15. Less: Net Space Rent of Owner-Occ. Nonfarm Dwellings	26.3	48.9	79.4	8.8	6.4	5.0	6.7
16. Less: BEA Govt. Enterprise Product	11.3	16.3	20.5	0.9	3.8	2.3	2.3
17. Less: Rental Value of Buildings Owned and Occupied by Non-profit Organizations	1.6	2.7	4.6	3.9	5.5	5.6	5.0
18. Less: Nonprofit Indirect Taxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	7.6	10.2	-5.4	3.9
19. BEA-Type Gross Domestic Product of TISA Business Sector	517.9	754.2	973.3	3.6	3.8	2.6	3.3
20. Subsidies Included in Business Income	-1.7	4.6	4.2	***	***	-0.7	2.3
21. Expense Account Items of Consumption	5.5	7.6	10.5	5.2	3.4	3.2	3.9
22. Less: Expenses Related to Work	11.3	13.1	17.1	4.7	1.5	2.7	2.9
23. Business Investment in Research and Development	5.2	9.4	12.0	11.8	6.1	2.4	6.7
24. Training Produced in Business Sector	13.9	16.6	22.1	7.4	1.8	2.9	4.0
25. Media Support Plus Health and Safety	4.1	6.6	8.5	7.0	5.0	2.6	4.8
26. Net Revaluations	25.0	12.5	89.3	***	-6.7	21.7	***
27. Less: Intermediate Product from Government	52.2	67.8	57.5	-8.1	2.6	-1.6	-2.5
28. Gross Business Product	506.3	730.7	1,045.3	8.5	3.7	3.6	5.3

TABLE 9
GROSS NONPROFIT PRODUCT, BILLIONS OF 1972 DOLLARS, 1946-76

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
	Credits						
9. Consumption	16.7	24.9	32.0	0.8	4.1	2.5	2.4
1. Consumption in BEA PCE	10.0	15.3	23.5	2.8	4.4	4.4	3.8
2. Additional Imputed Consumption	6.7	9.6	8.5	-1.6	3.6	-1.3	0.2
10. Capital Accumulation	13.6	21.3	25.9	3.8	4.6	2.0	3.4
1. Research and Development	0.2	0.5	0.6	6.6	10.7	2.0	6.4
2. Education and Training	7.8	12.7	14.4	2.5	5.0	1.3	2.9
1. Investment in BEA PCE	4.9	8.5	10.7	4.7	5.6	2.3	4.2
2. Additional Imputed Investment	2.6	3.7	2.9	-1.0	3.5	-2.2	0.1
3. Employee Training	0.3	0.5	0.8	7.0	5.3	3.9	5.4
3. Health	4.0	7.2	12.5	2.2	5.9	5.7	4.6
1. Investment in BEA PCE	2.8	5.4	11.0	5.1	6.7	7.4	6.4
2. Additional Imputed Investment	1.2	1.8	1.5	-2.4	4.1	-1.9	-0.1
4. Net Revaluations	1.6	0.9	-1.6	***	-5.2	***	***
11. Less: Intermediate Product Transferred from Government	1.4	2.7	2.5	-4.9	6.6	-0.7	0.2
12. Less: Intermediate Product Purchased	4.7	3.4	7.3	-0.6	-3.2	8.0	1.3
13. Less: Expenses Related to Work	0.6	1.0	1.6	8.8	5.5	4.3	6.2
14. Nonprofit Residual	4.0	3.4	2.6	10.7	10.1	11.3	10.7
15. Gross Nonprofit Product	27.7	42.6	49.1	3.2	4.4	1.4	3.0

TABLE 10 (cont.)
GROSS GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE PRODUCT, BILLIONS OF 1972 DOLLARS, 1946-76

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
	Credits						
9. Sales Minus Receipts of Intermediate Goods and Expenses Related to Work	10.0	14.4	18.5	3.4	3.8	2.5	3.2
10. Transfers	3.6	3.6	3.3	8.4	-0.0	-0.9	2.4
1. Interest Plus Negative Surpluses	3.2	3.3	2.4	8.4	0.2	-3.2	1.7
1. Consumption	2.1	2.0	1.4	7.8	-0.7	-3.1	1.2
2. Investment	1.1	1.3	0.9	9.7	1.8	-3.3	2.6
2. Employee Training	0.4	0.3	0.9	8.2	-2.0	11.2	5.7
11. Net Revaluations	0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-9.5	***	***	***
12. Gross Government Enterprise Product	13.8	17.5	21.5	3.8	2.4	2.1	2.7

TABLE 11
GROSS GOVERNMENT PRODUCT, BILLIONS OF 1972 DOLLARS, 1946-76

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Credits							
9. Consumption (to Households)	17.1	36.7	56.2	1.7	7.9	4.4	4.6
10. Capital	69.7	113.3	137.6	3.1	5.0	2.0	3.3
1. To Business (R & D)	7.4	15.8	10.6	15.5	7.8	-3.9	6.2
2. To Households	53.1	84.5	114.1	2.4	4.7	3.1	3.4
1. Education and Training	48.1	76.6	102.5	2.1	4.8	3.0	3.3
1. Public Schools	29.5	58.5	83.9	4.5	7.1	3.7	5.1
2. Employee Training	18.6	18.1	18.6	-0.7	-0.3	0.3	-0.2
1. Military	15.2	15.3	11.2	-1.7	0.1	-3.1	-1.6
2. Nonmilitary	3.4	2.8	7.4	6.1	-2.0	10.2	4.6
2. Health	5.0	7.8	11.6	5.6	4.6	4.0	4.7
3. To Government	9.2	13.1	12.9	1.5	3.6	-0.1	1.6
1. Research and Development	1.9	4.6	4.3	7.1	9.0	-0.6	5.1
2. Natural Resources	7.2	8.5	8.6	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.7
11. Intermediate Product	98.6	131.7	112.4	-6.5	2.9	-1.6	-1.8
12. Gross Credits Exclusive of Change in Inventories and Net Revaluations	185.4	281.7	306.2	-3.3	4.3	0.8	0.6
13. Change in Inventories	3.4	-2.4	3.1	***	***	***	***
14. Less: Intermediate Purchases from Other Sectors	25.7	56.0	74.3	12.3	8.1	2.9	7.7
15. Less: Expenses Related to Work	2.7	3.6	4.7	5.0	3.1	2.6	3.5
16. Gross Government Product Exclusive of Net Revaluations	160.4	219.6	230.3	-3.6	3.2	0.5	-0.0
17. Net Revaluations	6.9	3.6	-3.3	***	-6.3	***	***
18. Gross Government Product	167.3	223.2	227.0	-1.9	2.9	0.2	0.4

TABLE 12
GROSS HOUSEHOLD PRODUCT, BILLIONS OF 1972 DOLLARS, 1946-76

	1956	1966	1976	Percent P.A. Growth Rates			
				1946-56	1956-66	1966-76	1946-76
Credits							
9. Consumption	455.5	556.9	665.0	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.7
1. Market (Labor Serv. in Households)	6.9	5.9	4.3	1.7	-1.5	-3.1	-1.0
2. Nonmarket	417.3	515.0	637.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
1. Net Space Rent, Owner-Occ. Dwellings	26.3	48.9	79.5	8.8	6.4	5.0	6.7
1. BEA Net Space Rent	26.3	48.9	79.4	8.8	6.4	5.0	6.7
2. Subsidies	0.0	0.0	0.1	***	***	***	***
2. Capital Services Less Dwellings	76.9	109.9	175.7	4.7	3.6	4.8	4.4
1. Durables	38.7	58.7	103.1	9.5	4.2	5.8	6.5
1. Gross	49.0	70.7	120.4	9.5	3.7	5.5	6.2
2. Less: Investment	1.5	2.3	4.0	6.1	4.5	5.8	5.5
3. Less: Exp. Rel. to Work	8.8	9.8	13.3	10.0	1.0	3.1	4.7
2. Semidurables	37.9	50.8	72.2	1.5	3.0	3.6	2.7
3. Inventories	0.2	0.3	0.3	5.0	4.8	-0.3	3.1
3. Labor Services	314.1	356.2	382.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0
1. Total Imputed Labor Services	356.4	437.1	540.1	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.9
2. Less: Investment	42.3	80.9	157.8	4.4	6.7	6.9	6.0
3. Intermed. Prod. of Govt. to Consumption	31.3	35.9	23.1	-5.4	1.4	-4.3	-2.8
10. Capital Accumulation	46.1	68.3	218.1	20.7	4.0	12.3	12.1
1. Intangible at Original Cost	48.6	92.0	171.9	3.4	6.6	6.5	5.5
1. Education	47.7	90.7	170.1	3.5	6.6	6.5	5.5
1. Teaching Children in Home	3.2	3.7	4.7	1.2	1.4	2.4	1.7
2. Opportunity Cost of Students	38.7	76.8	152.5	4.7	7.1	7.1	6.3
3. Durable Services to Ed.	1.0	1.5	2.9	9.0	4.5	6.5	6.6
4. Intermed. Prod. of Govt. to Education	4.8	8.7	10.0	-2.5	6.3	1.4	1.7
2. Health	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.0	3.6	4.3	3.0
3. Employee Training	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-2.5	-2.4	-1.6
2. Net Revaluations	-2.5	-23.7	46.3	***	***	***	***
11. Services to Exp. Rel. to Work	8.8	9.8	13.3	10.0	1.0	3.1	4.7
12. Less: Intermed. Prod. from Govt.	43.8	59.6	50.9	-3.8	3.1	-1.6	-0.8
13. Less: Expenses Related to Work	0.6	0.7	0.5	6.3	0.5	-2.0	1.5
14. Gross Household Product	465.9	574.7	845.0	2.9	2.1	3.9	3.0

TABLE 13
TOTAL CAPITAL, BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, YEAR-END TOTALS

	1946	1956	1966	1976	Percent Per Annum Rates of Growth			
					1946- 56	1956- 66	1966- 76	1946- 76
Total Capital	1,337.8	2,770.7	4,934.6	13,738.2	7.0	5.6	9.7	7.5
1. Business	395.5	793.7	1,334.3	3,381.2	6.7	5.1	8.9	6.9
1. Tangible	385.9	749.7	1,196.7	3,051.7	6.4	4.6	8.9	6.7
1. Land	124.6	217.3	374.4	862.1	5.4	5.3	8.0	6.2
2. Structures and Equipment	111.8	299.9	484.3	1,373.7	9.4	4.7	9.9	8.0
3. Residential	75.7	110.8	148.9	355.4	3.7	2.9	8.3	5.0
4. Inventories	73.7	121.8	189.1	460.5	4.9	4.3	8.5	5.9
2. Intangible (R & D)	9.7	44.0	137.6	329.5	14.1	10.8	8.4	11.1
2. Nonprofit	12.7	29.3	61.0	149.5	8.1	7.1	8.6	7.9
1. Land	3.0	6.8	16.0	26.7	7.9	8.2	5.0	7.1
2. Structures and Equipment	6.5	17.9	39.9	110.4	9.6	7.7	9.7	9.0
3. Residential	3.2	4.6	5.2	12.4	3.7	1.1	8.4	4.4
3. Government	228.0	362.0	563.6	1,292.8	4.5	4.3	8.0	5.6
1. Land	23.8	54.0	127.4	294.7	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.0
2. Structures and Equipment	154.6	239.5	367.5	833.8	4.3	4.2	7.9	5.5
3. Residential	2.4	1.9	3.8	9.0	2.5	7.0	8.2	4.4
4. Inventories	47.3	66.6	64.8	155.4	3.4	0.3	8.4	3.9
4. Government Enter- prise	18.7	52.4	85.9	256.4	9.8	4.8	10.4	8.4
1. Structures and Equipment	15.8	40.7	71.3	223.7	9.0	5.4	10.8	8.4
2. Residential	1.3	5.1	9.9	26.8	12.5	6.4	9.5	9.5
3. Inventories	1.5	6.5	4.7	5.9	13.5	3.3	2.2	4.4
5. Household	682.8	1,533.3	2,889.8	8,658.3	7.8	6.1	10.4	8.1
1. Tangible	183.2	494.4	832.4	2,185.3	9.5	5.1	9.2	7.9
1. Land	12.6	44.2	110.4	312.8	11.8	8.8	9.9	10.2
2. Residential	82.0	238.9	395.9	1,079.8	10.1	4.9	9.5	8.2
3. Durables	56.2	167.8	259.5	654.6	10.4	4.3	8.8	7.9
4. Semidurables	30.0	39.7	60.3	124.4	2.8	4.1	7.0	4.6
5. Inventories	2.4	3.9	6.3	13.8	4.7	4.6	7.5	5.6
2. Intangible (Human Capital)	499.6	1,038.9	2,057.4	6,473.0	7.1	6.6	10.8	8.2

TABLE 14
TOTAL CAPITAL, BILLIONS OF 1972 DOLLARS, YEAR-END TOTALS

	1946	1956	1966	1976	Percent Per Annum Rates of Growth			
					1946- 56	1956- 66	1966- 76	1946- 76
Total Capital	3,054.9	4,274.7	6,438.0	9,628.1	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.8
1. Business	836.9	1,143.9	1,713.1	2,292.1	3.1	4.0	2.9	3.3
1. Tangible	816.2	1,075.1	1,536.4	2,052.8	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.0
1. Land	276.3	312.2	483.4	594.1	1.2	4.3	2.0	2.5
2. Structures and Equipment	263.3	443.0	631.9	923.4	5.1	3.5	3.7	4.1
3. Residential	157.8	158.9	195.4	236.6	0.1	2.0	1.9	1.3
4. Inventories	118.9	161.1	225.7	298.7	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.0
2. Intangible (R & D)	20.6	68.8	176.7	239.3	11.3	9.0	3.0	7.8
2. Nonprofit	29.6	45.7	84.7	104.0	4.2	6.0	2.0	4.1
1. Land	6.6	9.8	20.6	18.4	3.9	7.2	1.1	3.4
2. Structures and Equipment	16.4	29.3	57.3	77.4	5.6	6.5	3.0	5.0
3. Residential	6.7	6.7	6.8	8.2	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.7
3. Government	507.8	530.7	743.3	870.6	0.4	3.3	1.6	1.8
1. Land	52.8	77.6	164.5	203.1	3.8	7.2	2.1	4.4
2. Structures and Equipment	382.6	368.2	497.5	571.5	0.4	3.0	1.4	1.3
3. Residential	4.9	2.7	5.0	5.9	6.3	6.1	1.5	0.6
4. Inventories	67.4	82.3	76.3	90.1	2.0	0.8	1.6	1.0
4. Government Enterprise	47.4	85.6	119.8	169.8	5.7	3.3	3.4	4.2
1. Structures and Equipment	42.6	67.3	100.9	148.1	4.5	4.0	3.8	4.1
2. Residential	2.8	7.3	13.0	17.6	9.2	5.6	3.0	5.9
3. Inventories	2.0	10.9	5.9	4.0	15.8	6.4	3.9	2.4
5. Household	1,633.2	2,468.8	3,777.0	6,191.7	4.0	4.2	4.8	4.3
1. Tangible	337.8	668.6	1,041.6	1,565.2	6.6	4.3	4.0	5.0
1. Land	27.9	63.4	142.5	215.6	7.9	7.8	4.1	6.6
2. Residential	171.6	345.0	521.2	709.9	6.7	4.0	3.0	4.6
3. Durables	85.9	198.8	294.9	525.6	8.0	3.9	5.6	5.9
4. Semidurables	47.6	55.5	75.1	104.5	1.5	3.0	3.2	2.6
5. Inventories	4.8	5.9	7.8	9.6	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.3
2. Intangible (Human Capital)	1,295.4	1,800.2	2,735.5	4,626.5	3.2	4.1	5.1	4.2

TABLE 15
YEAR-END IMPLICIT DEFLATORS FOR CAPITAL, MID-1972 = 100

	1946	1956	1966	1976
Total Capital	43.79	64.82	76.65	142.69
1. Business	47.26	69.39	77.89	147.52
1. Tangible	47.27	69.73	77.89	148.66
1. Land	45.10	69.60	77.45	145.10
2. Structures and Equipment	42.47	67.71	76.64	148.77
3. Residential	47.98	69.69	76.19	150.22
4. Inventories	62.03	75.61	83.78	154.19
2. Intangible (R & D)	46.79	63.96	77.89	137.69
2. Nonprofit	42.71	64.14	72.02	143.74
1. Land	45.10	69.60	77.45	145.10
2. Structures and Equipment	39.59	61.04	69.59	142.61
3. Residential	48.03	69.76	76.05	151.34
3. Government	44.90	68.20	75.82	148.51
1. Land	45.10	69.60	77.45	145.10
2. Structures and Equipment	40.40	65.05	73.88	145.89
3. Residential	47.79	69.17	75.84	153.38
4. Inventories	70.09	80.99	84.96	172.46
4. Government Enterprise	39.51	61.18	71.72	150.99
1. Structures and Equipment	37.17	60.52	70.69	150.98
2. Residential	47.78	69.17	75.84	152.00
3. Inventories	78.49	59.84	80.36	147.09
5. Household	41.81	62.11	76.51	139.84
1. Tangible	54.24	73.95	79.92	139.62
1. Land	45.10	69.60	77.45	145.10
2. Residential	47.80	69.25	75.96	152.10
3. Durables	65.47	84.41	87.98	124.55
4. Semidurables	62.92	71.50	80.35	119.02
5. Inventories	50.15	66.40	80.54	143.18
2. Intangible (Human Capital)	38.57	57.71	75.21	139.91

TABLE 16
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT ACCOUNT, BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1946-76
SUMMARY STATISTICS

Year	GNP	Consumption	Gross Domestic Capital Accumulation			Net Exports	Net National Income	Net Domestic Capital Accumulation
			Original Cost					
			Total	Tangible	Intangible			
Current Dollars								
1946	314.8	242.1	65.2	61.1	37.9	7.6	234.8	-31.7
1951	550.2	315.2	231.2	147.9	54.9	3.8	418.0	118.0
1956	708.8	426.8	277.7	167.0	88.3	4.3	535.1	118.9
1961	867.5	553.3	308.5	177.5	123.9	5.8	639.2	104.9
1966	1,200.4	727.1	468.2	275.5	195.5	5.1	906.5	208.1
1971	1,706.9	1,045.7	659.6	368.1	329.7	1.6	1,242.4	255.5
1976	2,964.3	1,664.0	1,292.9	561.9	545.4	7.4	2,193.7	610.3
1972 Dollars								
1946	810.7	638.5	155.0	130.4	106.9	17.2	508.8	-190.6
1947	936.3	630.7	282.2	131.6	101.5	23.4	655.4	-19.3
1948	937.5	644.7	280.5	151.7	101.8	12.3	686.1	3.7
1949	934.4	633.7	288.9	152.8	101.1	11.8	676.7	32.0
1950	947.8	643.6	300.7	187.5	106.0	3.5	684.8	54.4
1951	1,036.6	644.8	385.1	225.0	113.2	6.7	760.1	143.8
1952	1,015.8	666.5	345.2	229.1	121.4	4.1	738.4	98.1
1953	1,058.7	694.8	362.9	224.0	133.3	1.0	778.1	103.1
1954	1,065.6	710.6	351.7	214.6	140.7	3.3	769.9	80.8
1955	1,171.2	728.6	439.0	242.6	151.1	3.6	867.0	161.1
1956	1,183.3	745.9	430.6	241.4	157.5	6.8	875.5	148.2
1957	1,201.9	765.9	426.6	233.5	164.1	9.3	889.2	138.4
1958	1,222.8	781.2	438.0	226.0	168.1	3.7	898.4	141.4
1959	1,242.7	804.5	437.3	248.8	180.1	0.8	910.3	133.9
1960	1,279.4	824.4	448.6	244.7	186.5	6.4	935.8	136.5
1961	1,301.1	845.0	447.7	244.6	194.1	8.4	940.8	124.6
1962	1,355.0	866.6	480.7	271.2	206.8	7.6	981.9	148.0
1963	1,408.2	886.5	512.9	285.8	219.4	8.8	1,022.6	170.5
1964	1,480.5	916.7	551.5	299.8	237.4	12.3	1,080.6	198.3
1965	1,539.3	946.0	583.2	328.0	253.0	10.2	1,130.3	218.4
1966	1,596.4	975.5	614.4	351.3	267.1	6.6	1,174.4	237.6
1967	1,673.9	1,000.3	667.4	349.6	291.4	6.2	1,239.7	277.6
1968	1,755.5	1,024.9	727.8	372.3	305.2	2.8	1,308.4	328.4
1969	1,758.7	1,045.5	711.2	378.7	317.0	2.0	1,304.0	305.0
1970	1,737.2	1,067.5	665.4	356.2	330.8	4.3	1,267.9	249.9
1971	1,773.0	1,085.8	685.6	379.8	345.6	1.6	1,288.8	261.6
1972	2,009.6	1,123.0	889.9	417.4	365.5	-3.3	1,512.8	455.9
1973	2,155.6	1,146.2	1,002.7	449.2	381.5	6.8	1,640.1	559.0
1974	2,062.6	1,155.7	901.7	419.8	380.3	5.2	1,544.7	455.4
1975	2,002.4	1,185.4	801.0	381.8	392.4	16.0	1,493.4	360.6
1976	2,185.0	1,220.0	959.5	426.6	399.9	5.6	1,669.5	514.6

TABLE 17
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT ACCOUNT: BEA AS PERCENT OF TISA

Year	GNP	Consumption	GPDI/GDCA	Natl. Inc./ Net Natl. Inc.	NPDI/NDCA
Billions of Current Dollars					
1946	66.57	59.40	47.02	75.95	-52.96
1951	60.01	65.69	25.60	65.15	26.79
1956	59.35	62.33	25.57	64.83	27.03
1961	60.32	60.55	24.10	66.37	24.09
1966	62.73	63.93	26.58	68.64	30.15
1971	62.30	63.90	24.25	69.07	23.95
1976	57.35	65.52	18.79	61.96	10.68
Means					
1946-55	60.76	62.70	26.92	66.22	36.37
1956-65	60.42	61.95	24.67	66.16	25.52
1966-76	59.60	64.62	21.41	64.95	17.42
1946-76	59.98	63.63	22.90	65.44	21.19

TABLE 18
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT ACCOUNT: BEA AS PERCENT OF TISA

Year	GNP	Consumption	GPDI/GDCA	Natl. Inc./ Net Natl. Inc.	NPDI/NDCA
Billions of 1972 Dollars					
1946	58.83	47.20	45.79	78.29	-19.56
1951	55.62	53.09	24.45	62.46	33.44
1956	56.52	54.47	23.89	63.08	30.89
1961	58.05	54.70	23.13	65.30	30.09
1966	61.45	60.08	26.26	68.86	34.27
1971	62.47	63.73	24.34	69.82	24.94
1976	58.17	67.16	18.08	60.76	9.25
Means					
1946-55	55.70	51.26	26.10	63.84	82.83
1956-65	58.06	55.68	23.72	65.03	30.27
1966-76	59.87	63.96	21.54	65.25	18.27
1946-76	58.38	58.28	23.05	64.87	26.37

TABLE 19
CURRENT DOLLAR SECTOR PRODUCTS, 1946-76

	Sector Products in Billions of Dollars							Percent of Total Product					
	Total (GNP)	Business	Non-Profit	Gov. Ent.	Govt.	Household	Rest of World	Business	Non-Profit	Gov. Ent.	Govt.	Household	Rest of World
1946	314.8	132.2	4.7	2.5	51.3	123.6	0.5	42.0	1.5	0.8	16.3	39.2	0.2
1951	550.2	282.4	8.7	4.2	60.2	193.1	1.5	51.3	1.6	0.8	10.9	35.1	0.3
1956	708.8	347.4	12.6	5.9	86.0	254.7	2.2	49.0	1.8	0.8	12.1	35.9	0.3
1961	867.5	394.8	17.7	7.9	116.4	327.6	3.1	45.5	2.0	0.9	13.4	37.8	0.4
1966	1,200.4	583.5	27.6	11.1	153.2	420.8	4.2	48.6	2.3	0.9	12.8	35.1	0.3
1971	1,706.9	781.8	42.9	17.8	227.1	630.6	6.6	45.8	2.5	1.0	13.3	36.9	0.4
1976	2,964.3	1,408.2	69.2	29.8	304.2	1,138.5	14.4	47.5	2.3	1.0	10.3	38.4	0.5

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TABLE 20
CONSTANT DOLLAR SECTOR PRODUCTS, 1946-76

	Sector Products in Billions of 1972 Dollars							Percent of Total Product					
	Total (GNP)	Business	Non-Profit	Gov. Ent.	Govt.	Household	Rest of world	Business	Non-Profit	Gov. Ent.	Govt.	Household	Rest of World
1946	810.7	223.7	20.2	9.5	201.8	348.7	6.8	27.6	2.5	1.2	24.9	43.0	0.8
1951	1,036.6	447.2	22.5	12.2	128.2	425.2	1.1	43.1	2.2	1.2	12.4	41.0	0.1
1956	1,183.3	506.3	27.7	13.8	167.3	465.9	2.2	42.8	2.3	1.2	14.1	39.4	0.2
1961	1,301.1	532.3	32.9	15.1	198.5	516.6	5.7	40.9	2.5	1.2	15.3	39.7	0.4
1966	1,596.4	730.7	42.6	17.5	223.2	574.7	7.6	45.8	2.7	1.1	14.0	36.0	0.5
1971	1,773.0	806.0	45.4	19.4	242.4	650.4	9.5	45.5	2.6	1.1	13.7	36.7	0.5
1976	2,185.0	1,045.3	49.1	21.5	227.0	845.0	-3.1	47.8	2.2	1.0	10.4	38.7	-0.1

TABLE 21
 IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS AND INFLATION RATES, GNP AND COMPONENTS, 1946-76

Implicit Deflators (1972 = 100)											
Gross Dom. Cap. Accum.											
	GNP	Cons.	Total	Original Cost		Net Exports	Net National Income	NDCA	Annual Inflation Rates		
				Tangible	Intangible				GNP	Cons.	GDCA
1946	38.8	37.9	42.1	46.9	35.4	43.9	46.1	16.7			
1947	44.1	42.1	48.0	53.3	40.9	49.7	48.4	-152.8	13.5	11.0	14.1
1948	46.8	43.9	53.1	59.2	44.3	53.1	49.4	1,022.6	6.1	4.2	10.7
1949	47.2	44.2	53.4	58.9	44.8	52.6	49.5	153.3	0.9	0.8	0.5
1950	48.4	45.3	55.1	60.5	45.5	53.6	50.7	114.1	2.6	2.3	3.2
1951	53.1	48.9	60.0	65.7	48.5	57.3	55.0	82.0	9.7	8.0	9.0
1952	54.0	51.2	59.5	64.8	49.8	58.0	55.9	87.4	1.8	4.7	-0.8
1953	55.3	53.0	59.5	64.4	51.2	58.9	57.0	83.8	2.2	3.6	-0.1
1954	56.2	54.5	59.5	64.3	52.3	59.7	58.2	89.4	1.7	2.8	0.0
1955	58.0	55.7	61.8	66.2	53.8	61.0	59.8	78.2	3.2	2.1	3.9
1956	59.9	57.2	64.5	69.2	56.0	62.9	61.1	80.3	3.3	2.8	4.3
1957	61.7	59.1	66.3	71.2	58.4	65.0	62.5	80.8	3.1	3.3	2.8
1958	62.9	60.7	66.9	71.0	60.1	66.1	63.8	80.1	2.0	2.7	0.9
1959	64.3	62.3	68.0	72.6	61.5	67.5	65.1	81.4	2.2	2.6	1.7
1960	66.0	64.5	68.7	72.9	62.8	68.7	67.0	82.3	2.6	3.5	1.0
1961	66.7	65.5	68.9	72.6	63.8	69.3	67.9	84.2	1.1	1.6	0.3
1962	68.1	66.8	70.4	74.0	65.5	70.6	69.5	85.7	2.1	2.0	2.2
1963	69.2	67.9	71.3	74.4	67.0	71.6	70.6	85.6	1.6	1.7	1.2
1964	70.6	69.5	72.4	75.3	68.5	72.7	72.3	85.3	2.1	2.4	1.6
1965	72.5	71.6	73.8	76.5	70.3	74.3	74.3	86.2	2.6	3.0	2.0
1966	75.2	74.5	76.2	78.4	73.2	76.8	77.2	87.6	3.7	4.1	3.2
1967	78.1	77.7	78.8	80.7	76.5	79.0	80.0	87.8	3.9	4.2	3.4
1968	82.4	82.3	82.6	84.3	80.5	82.6	84.0	89.1	5.5	6.0	4.8
1969	86.8	86.8	86.9	88.6	85.0	86.7	87.7	91.5	5.4	5.4	5.3
1970	91.7	91.9	91.4	92.5	90.3	91.4	92.3	94.8	5.6	5.9	5.2
1971	96.3	96.3	96.2	96.9	95.4	96.0	96.4	97.7	5.0	4.8	5.2
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.9	3.8	3.9
1973	105.7	106.0	105.3	104.5	106.0	105.8	105.4	103.6	5.7	6.0	5.3
1974	116.8	117.5	115.9	114.6	117.0	116.0	115.1	108.9	10.5	10.8	10.0
1975	127.8	128.3	127.2	125.8	128.3	127.2	123.9	109.2	9.5	9.2	9.8
1976	135.7	136.4	134.7	131.7	136.4	133.8	131.4	118.6	6.1	6.3	5.9

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