

JANUARY 1952

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

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THE *Business* SITUATION



By the Office of Business Economics

IN the closing weeks of 1951 business activity registered only minor changes, with the total volume of output continuing at peak rates—about 4 percent higher than at the end of 1950. Consumer buying was seasonally higher in December, but spending remained low relative to income, a basic fact which characterized retail trade during most of 1951. The high rate of personal saving of the preceding six months was extended into the fourth quarter. This increased saving has been mainly in the form of liquid assets.

Prices remain stable

Wholesale prices in December remained at the level of the past four months and were moderately below the opening months of the year. Consumer prices have moved slightly higher, but price trends continue to mirror the over-all balance of demand and supply factors in the economy which was the case in the entire second half of the year.

Output up one-tenth since early 1950

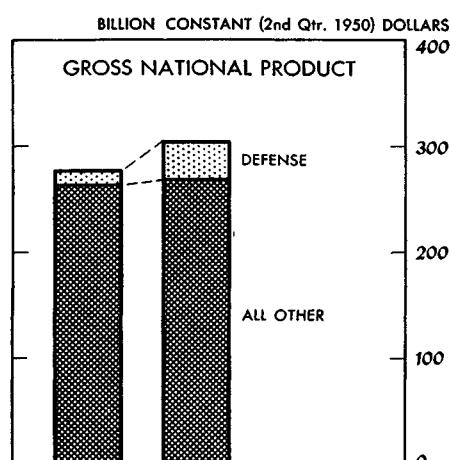
By comparison with these recent small changes in the economy, a considerable shift in output and resources has occurred in the year and a half since the invasion of South Korea. Total output, as measured by gross national product in constant dollars, was about 10 percent higher in the fourth quarter of 1951 than in the second quarter of 1950, after allowing for seasonal variations. Most of this increase was absorbed by the defense program of the Federal Government.

The change from the spring of 1950 to the most recent quarter is shown in the accompanying chart.

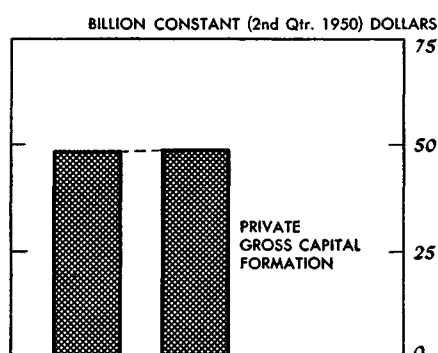
Total real private capital investment, including plant and equipment, residential construction, and change in inventories, in the fourth quarter of 1951 was about equal to that of the second quarter of 1950. Business investment in new plant and equipment, however, expanded very substantially while residential construction was curtailed to free needed resources for the military and related programs. After its rapid advance to mid-1951, the rate of inventory accumulation in the fourth quarter of the year dropped back to about the pre-Korean rate.

The large rise in personal income between the two periods was only partially absorbed by higher personal taxes. There was a considerable rise in income even after adjustment for

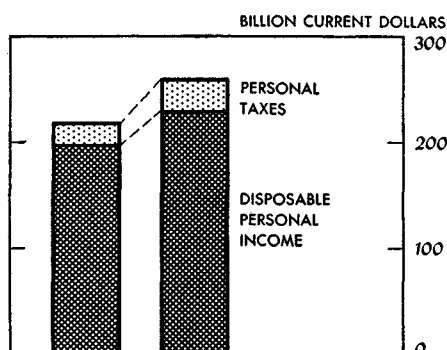
REAL output is 10 percent higher than before Korea with most of the rise in defense . . .



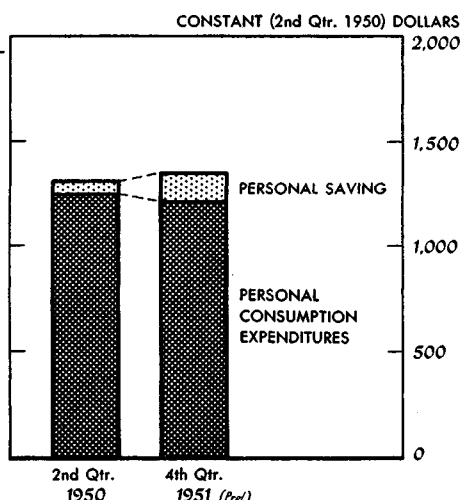
and little change in REAL capital investment.



Disposable income in CURRENT dollars is up substantially despite the larger tax bite . . .



and REAL disposable income per capita is also moderately higher, but consumption per capita is down somewhat.



QUARTERLY TOTALS, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AT ANNUAL RATES

increased taxes and higher prices, an advance more than matching the population growth so that the per capita real disposable income was slightly higher. Consumers purchased somewhat fewer goods and services per capita in the fourth quarter of 1951, however, than in the second quarter of 1950, and they saved more.

Output of defense and related industries higher

Industrial production continued at a high rate throughout the fourth quarter. In December 1951 further small gains occurred in the output of defense goods and producers' equipment. Steel-mill operations averaged close to 2.1 million tons of ingots and castings weekly, representing an annual rate greater than the rated capacity of 107 million tons as of the first of this year, the capacity being substantially increased. In the second week of January 1952, however, operations were reduced slightly because of a shortage of scrap metal but the output remained above 2 million tons per week.

Table 1.—Personal Income by Distributive Shares

[Billions of dollars]

Item	Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates				
	Second quarter, 1950 average	Percent of total	Third quarter, 1951	Fourth quarter, 1951 ¹	Percent of total
Personal income total	217.0	100.0	253.2	257.1	100.0
Total labor income.....	141.7	65.3	171.4	173.9	67.6
Wage and salary receipts, total.....	138.3	63.7	167.6	170.0	66.1
Employer disbursements.....	141.2	² 64.2	171.0	173.5	² 66.6
Private.....	120.1	² 54.6	141.2	141.6	² 54.3
Government civilian and military.....	21.1	² 9.6	29.8	32.0	² 12.3
Less employee contribution for social insurance.....	2.9	-----	3.4	3.6	-----
Other labor income.....	3.4	1.6	3.8	3.9	1.5
Proprietors' and rental income.....	41.8	19.3	49.1	49.8	19.4
Business and professional.....	21.9	10.1	23.4	23.6	9.2
Farm.....	12.2	5.6	17.3	17.6	6.8
Rental.....	7.8	3.6	8.4	8.5	3.3
Interest and dividend income.....	18.4	8.5	20.2	20.8	8.1
Net interest.....	10.0	4.6	10.6	10.7	4.2
Dividends.....	8.4	3.9	9.6	10.1	3.9
Transfer payments.....	15.0	6.9	12.6	12.7	4.9

¹ Based on average of first two months of the quarter.

² Percent based on total including employee contributions.

NOTE.—Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

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

Output of consumer durable goods declined in December following a moderate rise from October to November. A large part of the decline was due to the usual year-end tapering off in production of automobiles and radios and television receivers. Assemblies of passenger cars in December numbered 283,000 bringing the total for the quarter nearly up to the NPA authorized quota of 1.1 million units. Textile mill activity which had been declining for more than a year, apparently leveled off in recent months at a rate about one-fifth below the high fourth-quarter volume of 1950.

Backlogs high in durables

New orders received by manufacturers in November were about equal to shipments, and unfilled orders remained near

the peak reached in August. In the last few months durable goods orders have leveled off. Orders received by the non-durable goods industries which had declined during the first half of the year have turned upward since June. At the end of November total backlogs represented about 2½ months production at current rates, and in the durable industries they were more than five times as large as current monthly shipments.

November was the first month since March that new orders in the nondurable goods industries had equaled shipments. The improved situation was due largely to a pickup in new commitments in the textile group.

Income trend upward

The trend of personal income continued upward throughout the year but the rate of increase declined as total output levelled off in the second half of the year. In November, on a seasonally adjusted basis, personal income reached an annual rate of \$257 billion, slightly below October but \$4 billion above the third quarter rate.

As indicated in the chart on page 1, the rise in total personal income in the past 18 months has now reached \$40 billion at an annual rate. All major sources of income except transfer payments contributed to the increase. The principal groups—wages and salaries, proprietors' returns and interest and dividend income—rose roughly proportional to the gain in total personal income. Within these broad groups the rent and interest components showed the same tendency to lag that has characterized these contractual payments in the past. (See table 1.)

Wages and salaries rise slightly

Wages and salary payments, advancing in line with other groups, accounted for more than half of the gain in personal income between the third and the fourth quarter of 1951. Government workers, including Federal, state, and local, received a larger portion of the increase than the private sector. This was due in part to the rise in Federal pay and in part to the larger number in the armed services.

Income received by privately employed workers advanced less than 1 percent. The leveling-off in employment, a slight decline in average weekly hours and only a minor increase in average hourly earnings tended to stabilize payments to this group.

Proprietors' income up

Proprietor and rental incomes rose approximately \$1 billion or 2 percent from the third to the fourth quarter. The bulk of this increase went to proprietors, particularly farm operators. Rental income showed little change from the third quarter.

Personal interest and dividend payments rose 3 percent from the third to the fourth quarter, with stockholders gaining the more. Over the past two years there has been a tendency for income shares in the form of dividend and interest to move in an offsetting manner.

In the fourth quarter agricultural income, representing less than 10 percent of the total personal income, was up about \$1 billion. Currently the proportion of personal income originating on farms is slightly higher than in the second quarter of 1950.

Defense Program Progress Report

THE Federal budget for fiscal years 1951 and 1952 has been largely dominated by the defense program which has accounted for about three-fourths of the funds available for the operation of the Federal Government in these years. Congress appropriated over \$55 billion for the military functions of the Defense Department and foreign economic aid during fiscal year 1951, and thus far this fiscal year has appropriated \$65 billion for these activities.

During the 18 months which have elapsed since June 1950 Congress has made available over \$120 billion for the military functions of the Defense Department and the Mutual Defense Assistance Program. Of this total \$78 billion has been obligated for all defense purposes through December 1951. Defense Department orders for hard goods (planes, tanks, ships, weapons, ammunition, etc.) have amounted to \$44 billion. Accepted deliveries of procurement items in the 18-month period totaled \$19 billion, including \$12 billion of hard goods (see chart.)

The rate of obligations by the Defense Department increased sharply soon after the outbreak of the Korean war. Although order placement for procurement items amounted to over \$5 billion during the third quarter of 1950, the most immediate increase involved the obligation of funds for increasing civilian and military personnel and for civilian-type procurement items.

By the first quarter of 1951, order-placement for procurement items had more than doubled the rate of the third quarter, largely as a result of increased contracts for hard goods. Total Defense Department obligations during the first three months of 1951 amounted to \$16 billion, the largest quarterly total to date. Since that time order placements and obligations have been at a somewhat lower rate, although some rise occurred in the fourth quarter of 1951.

Overall economic impact

Although the economy is engaged in only a partial mobilization program, many complex problems are associated with such an effort. These problems relate primarily to (1) the apportionment of the available resources between the defense and civilian segments, giving whatever priorities are necessary for this purpose, and (2) the maintenance of a stable civilian economy while, at the same time, rapidly building the Nation's military strength.

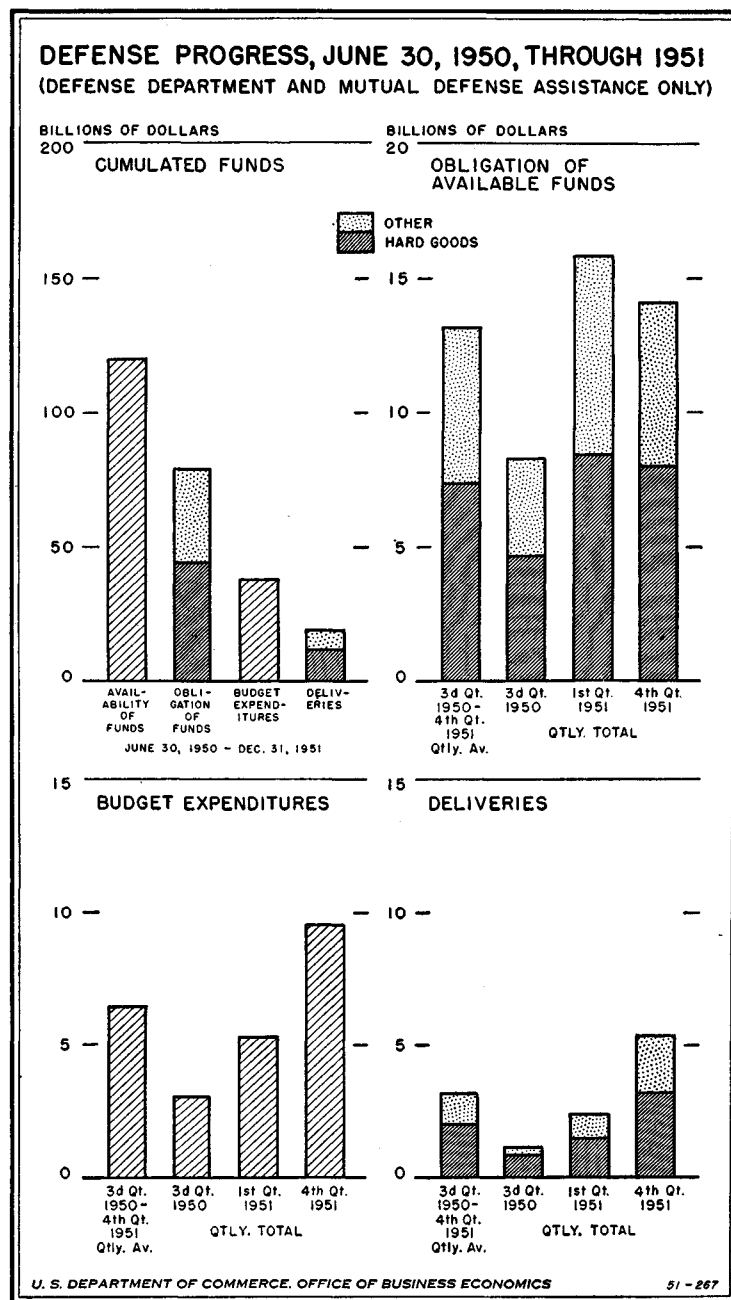
The relative share of the Nation's output of goods and services allocated to the defense program has more than doubled during the past 18 months. Defense expenditures, including the military functions of the Defense Department, Mutual Defense Assistance, atomic energy, and stockpiling, amounting to \$13.6 billion at annual rates (or about 5 percent of gross national product) in the third quarter of 1950, have increased to over \$40 billion at annual rates or to about 12 percent of the national output in the fourth quarter of 1951.

Foreign economic aid amounted to about \$4 billion at annual rates in the fourth quarter of 1951. More than half of the increase in gross national product during this period may be directly attributed to increased purchasing of goods and services for defense purposes. The economic impact of the program is even more significant than this figure would indicate due to basic capital expansion in defense and

defense-related industries, including plant, equipment, and inventories.

Defense contracts widely dispersed

The bulk of the prime contracts placed by the defense agencies went to the companies having the necessary facilities and resources to get into munitions production quickly.



Other and smaller companies, however, received a significant share of the total prime contracts and these were supplemented by the placement of subcontracts by the large firms.

The Defense Department placed about \$35 billion in orders for procurement items including military construction during fiscal year 1951, almost 85 percent or about \$30 billion of which represent prime contracts with private industry. The 100 largest contractors received \$18.2 billion of prime contracts, or over 60 percent of total military contracts of \$10,000 or more awarded in the Continental United States in fiscal year 1951. This in general follows the pattern of World War II, with somewhat less concentration. However, as the program advanced, more and more facilities—including all-sized firms—were drawn into production and the same trend is occurring now.

More than one-fifth of the prime contracts let by the Defense Department from July 1950 through September 1951 has been awarded to firms employing fewer than 500 persons. This relatively large participation by the small firms represents a rather wide dispersion in view of the fact

that a very large proportion of available funds is being used to buy aircraft, combat vehicles, etc. which cannot be assembled in small plants. The high proportion of prime contracts awarded to small firms is in part the result of special measures undertaken by the Defense Department to bring the largest possible number of suppliers into military production as prime contractors and, whenever possible, to tailor defense orders to fit the capabilities of small firms. Other special measures designed primarily to aid small business have also been taken, such as direct and guaranteed loans and the establishment of the Small Defense Plants Administration in order to secure maximum participation of small firms in the defense effort.

In addition, two-fifths of the Certificates of Necessity issued from November 1950 to August 1951, permitting accelerated tax amortization, were issued to firms employing

(Continued on page 16)

Capital Goods Programs Still Expanding

THE increasing demand for new plant and equipment evident throughout 1951 will continue into the first quarter of 1952, according to the latest survey of business spending intentions by the Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Reports submitted during late October and November indicate that businessmen have scheduled additions to productive facilities at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of over \$26 billion in the first three months of 1952, almost one-fifth higher than in the corresponding months of 1951.

This record rate of fixed investment compares with programmed outlays (on a seasonally adjusted basis) of almost \$25 billion in the fourth quarter of last year and a \$16.5 billion rate in the second quarter of 1950. Allowing for price changes, the realization of these plans would result in a physical volume of installations some two-fifths above the rate in the immediate pre-Korean period.

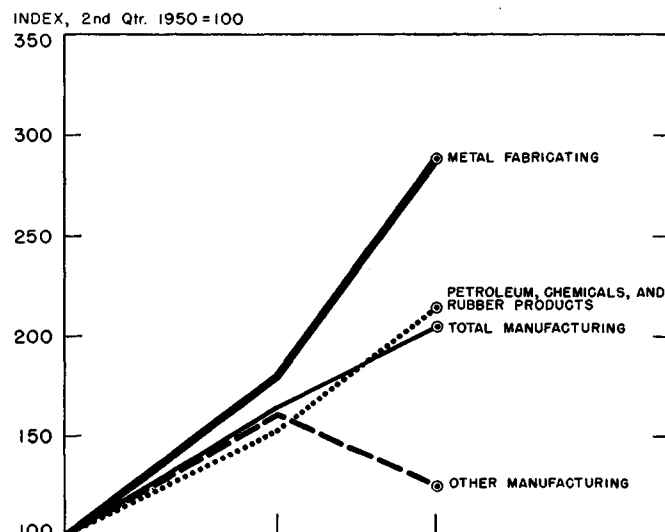
The current survey indicates that third quarter 1951 capital outlays were somewhat lower than anticipated in the survey 3 months earlier while seasonally adjusted fourth quarter plant and equipment expenditures showed little change from previously scheduled rates for this period. The downward adjustment in the third quarter may very well result from the materials supply situation—while the adherence to fourth quarter plans may reflect the offsetting influences of a spill-over from the third quarter requirements of projects under construction and a slackened pace on other projects under the impact of the Controlled Materials Plan.

Divergent patterns by size and industry

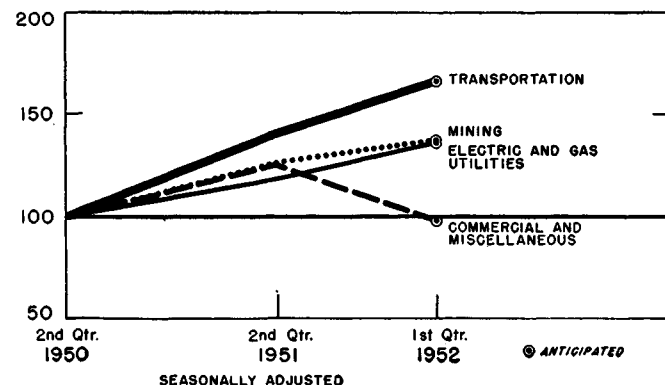
Examination of the survey results reveals that the recent growth in capital goods outlays is concentrated in defense-supporting industries and among the larger firms. Thus, while manufacturers' facilities programs account for the bulk of the aggregate rise in fixed investment during 1951 and early 1952, most nondefense manufacturing industries have been cutting back their outlays since mid-1951. In addition, expenditures by manufacturers with assets of under \$5 million also began declining after the second quarter of last year—in part reflecting differentials between defense and nondefense industries in the size distribution of firms.

The upper panel of the chart presents recent trends in fixed investment by manufacturing industries classified by degree of participation in defense output. It can be seen that the metal-fabricating group of manufacturing industries—those most affected by growing defense expenditures—

Capital outlays by defense-supporting manufacturing industries are expected to continue upward in the first quarter of 1952.



Nonmanufacturing industries, except the commercial and miscellaneous group, also expect increased outlays.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

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Table 2.—Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment by U. S. Business, 1945-52¹

[Millions of dollars]

Industry	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 ²	1951				1952
								Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec. ³	Jan.-Mar. ³
Manufacturing ²	3,983	6,790	8,708	9,134	7,149	7,491	11,141	2,154	2,802	2,841	3,345	3,010
Durable goods industries.....	1,590	3,112	3,407	3,483	2,594	3,135	5,213	923	1,231	1,363	1,697	1,523
Primary iron and steel.....	198	500	638	772	596	599	1,310	190	283	352	485	427
Primary nonferrous metals.....	54	93	178	193	151	134	312	45	62	70	135	125
Fabricated metal products.....	216	356	370	343	271	350	430	97	104	100	128	88
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	123	282	304	289	216	245	355	62	87	90	115	104
Machinery except electrical.....	316	511	519	527	383	411	638	121	149	181	187	152
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	262	591	504	474	349	510	797	136	193	207	263	(7)
Transportation equipment excluding motor vehicles.....	56	109	95	106	87	82	227	25	42	54	107	121
Stone, clay and glass products.....	100	241	326	269	181	280	380	75	98	100	107	(7)
Other durable goods ⁴	265	429	473	510	360	524	764	172	213	209	170	139
Nondurable goods industries.....	2,393	3,678	5,296	5,651	4,555	4,356	5,928	1,230	1,571	1,476	1,648	1,485
Food and kindred products.....	337	513	669	721	626	523	631	157	184	153	137	106
Beverages.....	97	157	277	332	249	237	299	78	82	79	60	45
Textile mill products.....	209	342	510	618	471	450	676	158	216	167	135	118
Paper and allied products.....	116	232	371	383	298	327	494	106	122	126	140	131
Chemicals and allied products.....	376	800	1,060	941	670	771	1,266	254	339	319	355	350
Petroleum and coal products.....	879	1,087	1,736	2,100	1,789	1,587	2,040	356	490	511	682	608
Rubber products.....	118	139	143	102	81	102	187	40	42	42	61	68
Other nondurable goods ⁴	261	408	530	454	371	359	334	81	95	79	78	59
Mining.....	443	557	693	802	738	684	806	183	203	199	221	208
Railroad.....	552	573	906	1,319	1,350	1,136	1,564	303	412	377	472	399
Other transportation.....	321	659	798	700	525	437	517	125	136	120	136	138
Electric and gas utilities.....	630	1,045	1,897	2,683	3,140	3,167	3,654	753	893	933	1,075	884
Commercial and miscellaneous ⁶	1,477	3,298	4,429	5,394	5,119	4,917	5,443	1,345	1,467	1,374	1,257	1,090
Total	7,406	12,922	17,426	20,032	18,021	17,832	23,126	4,863	5,913	5,844	6,506	5,729

¹ Excludes agriculture. These figures do not agree precisely with the totals included in the gross national product estimates of the Department of Commerce. The main difference lies in the inclusion in Commerce figures of certain outlays charged to current account.

² Revised.

³ Estimates for the fourth quarter of 1951 and the first quarter of 1952 are based on anticipated capital expenditures of business as reported in late October and during November.

⁴ Includes lumber products, furniture and fixtures, instruments, ordnance and miscellaneous manufactures.

⁵ Includes apparel and related products, tobacco, leather and leather products and printing and publishing.

⁶ Includes trade, service, finance, communication, etc.

⁷ Data not available separately but are included in totals.

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

shows the greatest increase (80 percent) from the immediate pre-Korean period to the second quarter of 1951, while the additional three-fifths rise in capital outlays planned by these companies through the first quarter of this year is again larger than that scheduled by any other group of industries.

The increase in the rate of outlays from mid-1950 to the end of the second quarter of 1951 by petroleum, chemicals and rubber companies was not so rapid as most other manufacturing groups, but thereafter expenditures shot upward as continued high market demands plus defense requirements put more pressure on productive facilities. In the all other manufacturing group—composed of industries such as food, beverages, tobacco, leather, paper products, printing and publishing, textiles, etc.—expenditures on plant and equipment expended rapidly following the incidence of Korean hostilities, reaching a peak during the second quarter of last year. At this time, both the allocation of critical materials and a dampening in consumer demand (as compared to the high first quarter rate) resulted in a downturn in the rate of fixed investment which according to the survey is expected to continue through the first quarter of 1952.

The effect on investment of the more favorable sales and materials allocation position of defense-related industries is also noticeable among the nonmanufacturing industries. As can be seen in the lower panel of the chart on page 4, the utilities, railroads, and mining companies are planning peak rates of expansion in early 1952. Capital outlays by commercial and miscellaneous companies, on the other hand, have been falling sharply since mid-1951.

Investment by nonmanufacturing industries

While new equipment expenditures of the commercial group are currently down appreciably from the first quarter

of 1951, new commercial construction has been even more adversely affected by special limitation orders. Expenditures for stores, warehouses, garages and other commercial and office buildings fell about one-half between the first and fourth quarters of last year. Through September 30, 1951, the National Production Authority denied applications for controlled materials in the fourth quarter for 1,593, and permitted the construction of only 993, of these types of projects.

In contrast to this investment trend, the electric and gas utilities have programed additions to productive facilities in the first three months of this year at almost one-fifth higher than in the corresponding period of 1951. The strength in this area is shown by the electric power capacity expansion program. The Defense Electric Power Administration reports that utilities are planning the installation of generating capacity at an annual average rate of about 10 million kilowatts in the three years 1952-54. This compares with respective capacity increases of about 5½ million and 7 million kilowatts in 1950 and 1951.

Capital expenditures by the railroads also show no tendency to level out, and first quarter plans are one-third higher than actual expenditures in the first quarter of last year. However, material allocations in the first quarter have been reduced from the fourth quarter of 1951 and the realization of first quarter plans of the railroads to a large extent depends on the ability of freight car producers to maintain deliveries by both stretching materials and cutting inventories.

Freight car installations in 1951 at about double the 1950 rate resulted in a greater increase in equipment outlays than the one-fourth rise in road expenditures. Diesel-electric locomotive installations rose only moderately while passenger cars put in service during 1951 were only one-fourth the corresponding number in 1950.

National Income and Corporate Profits in the Third Quarter, 1951

CORPORATE profits before taxes were reduced to the seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$40 billion in the third quarter of last year, according to preliminary estimates of the Office of Business Economics. This represented a decline of \$5½ billion from the second quarter and almost \$6 billion from the third quarter of 1950. Profits in the third quarter thus dropped substantially below the peak annual rate of over \$50 billion obtaining at the turn of the year. Nonetheless, the total remained well above any previous quarter through the first half of 1950.

After-tax profits lowest since 1946

Third-quarter profits after taxes were the lowest since the third quarter of 1946. The third-quarter 1951 rate of \$16 billion may be compared with \$18½ billion in the second and \$20½ billion in the first. These figures reflect combined Federal and State corporate profits tax liability at a rate of almost 60 percent, as compared with a rate of 45 percent in 1950.

Sales by the corporate business system were only moderately lower in the third quarter than in the second. The main factor in the fall of profits was a reduction in margin—that is, the ratio of profits to sales.

On an over-all basis, a very substantial part of the margin decline stemmed from the inventory accounting methods in general business use. The predominant practice is to charge inventory goods to cost of sales in terms of prior-period prices, rather than current replacement prices. This has the effect of including in the reported "book" profit figures an inventory profit or loss—the difference between the current replacement and book cost of inventories used up in production. In the third quarter, inventory losses amounted to almost \$3 billion, as opposed to inventory profits of over \$2 billion in the second quarter. This swing of over \$5 billion was reflected in substantially lowered book profits and profit margins in the third quarter.

The inventory valuation adjustment employed in national income accounting is designed to eliminate inventory profit or loss, and thus provide a measure of profits earned in current production. Profits before taxes adjusted for inventory valuation remained virtually unchanged from the fourth quarter of 1950 through the first three quarters of last year, at a level substantially above earnings in all previous quarters.

Slower rise in national income

The expansion in national income was retarded after the first quarter of 1951. As shown in table 3, third quarter national income was at the annual rate of \$278 billion, \$3½ billion above the preceding quarter, as compared to a \$5 billion rise in the second quarter and much larger increments during the earlier quarters of the mobilization period.

The various income shares participated disproportionately in the third quarter rise in national income. Of the total advance of \$3½ billion, over four-fifths was due to a rise in employee compensation, reflecting primarily the

further advance in military and defense related payrolls of the Government. Farm proprietors' income also expanded sizeably (\$1 billion, or 6 percent). The remaining shares—income of nonfarm business proprietors, rental income of persons, corporate profits adjusted for inventory valuation, and net interest—did not change significantly from the second quarter to the third.

These developments were generally in line with changes during the preceding half year. However, the contribution of private-industry payrolls to the increase in total payrolls was larger in the earlier period.

Industrial pattern of third quarter profits

In terms of book profits before taxes, unadjusted for seasonal variations (table 4), the second-to-third quarter decline was concentrated in manufacturing. Except for mining and a seasonal increase in construction, however, moderate profit declines in the third quarter were general among the major industries.

Within manufacturing, profits were lower in the third quarter in all major industries except food, tobacco, apparel, and petroleum. Advances in these industries, however, were small.

Table 3.—National Income, First Three Quarters, 1951¹

Item	Unadjusted			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
National income.....	6.60	68.5	70.1	269.4	274.3	277.9
Compensation of employees.....	42.4	44.2	45.3	172.1	177.4	180.4
Proprietors' and rental income.....	12.2	12.0	12.3	48.8	48.1	49.1
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	10.0	10.8	11.1	42.9	43.0	42.6
Corporate profits before tax.....	12.2	11.4	10.4	51.8	45.4	39.8
Corporate profits tax liability.....	7.3	6.8	6.2	31.1	27.0	23.7
Corporate profits after tax.....	4.9	4.6	4.2	20.7	18.4	16.1
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	-2.2	-.6	.7	-8.9	-2.3	2.8
Net interest.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.6	5.7	5.8

¹ Components will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Several of the important industries connected with the defense effort—transportation equipment (except automobiles), nonferrous metals, iron and steel, machinery, and electrical machinery—showed declines in sales and profits markedly exceeding the all-manufacturing average. This differential pattern reflected in part the fact that sales outside these industries were, in general, bolstered by seasonal influences. After adjustment for these, the relative sales decline in defense-connected industries was smaller than for manufacturing as a whole.

Subsequent discussion is based on data for the first three quarters of 1950 and 1951. Such comparisons largely abstract from the effects of seasonal variation and provide a broader basis for analysis.

(Continued on page 17)

State Estimates of the Business Population: 1944-51

DURING the past 3 years the business population of the United States has remained remarkably stable; the total number of firms in operation has varied less than 1 percent. This is in contrast to the period from 1944 to 1948 during which the business population regained the losses experienced during World War II, and the total number of firms in operation increased by nearly one million firms or more than 30 percent.

The present article highlights the regional changes which have occurred in the business population since 1948 under conditions of a relatively stable overall number of operating firms. An earlier article in the December 1949 issue of the *SURVEY*, which introduced comprehensive annual State estimates of the business population for the first time, covered the period 1944-49.¹

The State data presented here are estimated within the framework of the regular Office of Business Economics series on the business population. The total business population and selected major industry divisions are shown by States and regions as of March 31 for the period 1944-51; additional industrial detail is provided for March 31, 1949.² The State and regional distributions of the annual number of new and discontinued businesses are presented only for all industries combined, but are available by major industry division upon request.

In using the State information shown here it should be borne in mind that the data represent estimated totals rather than precise counts of firms. It should be noted that the margin of error increases with the amount of detail shown and that estimating errors are relatively greater in the case of levels for any single year than in the case of year-to-year movements.

Summary of Regional Changes Since 1948

The business population in the Far West has declined each year since March 31, 1948, with a more than 4 percent decline over the entire 3-year period exceeding that of any other region. This differs from the immediately preceding period, 1944-48, during which the Far West led the sharp advance in number of operating businesses which was participated in by all regions in the years following World War II. The rate of new firm formation in the Far West continued to exceed that in any other region, but this was more than offset by the high discontinuance rate.

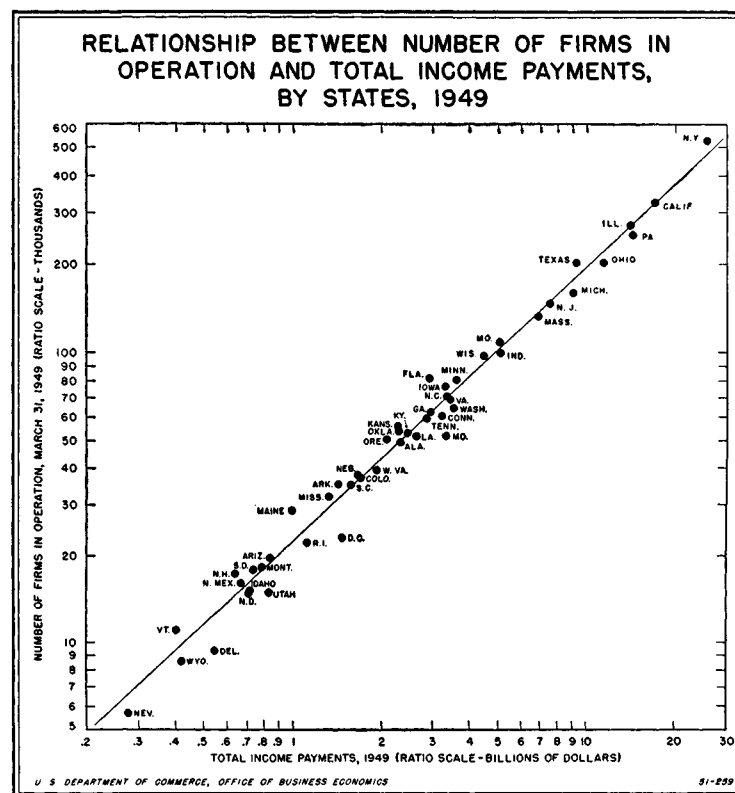
NOTE.—MISS CHURCHILL IS A MEMBER OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

¹ In the December 1949 article, State data were presented on the number of firms in operation by selected major industry divisions, March 31, 1944-49, with some additional industrial detail for the year 1948; the total number of new and discontinued businesses were shown, 1944-48. In the present article, the information on number of firms in operation is revised for the years 1948 and 1949 and extended to 1950 and 1951; the State distributions of new and discontinued businesses are revised for the years 1947 and 1948 and extended to 1950. The earlier article contains a discussion of comparisons of State estimates of the business population with State data available from the Bureau of the Census which is not repeated here.

² See tables 1, 6, and 7. The industrial detail shown in table 7 is not available by States for years later than 1949. Tables 2 and 3 and the first chart are based on 1949 data since this is the most recent year for which State estimates of the business population are available on a final basis.

New England showed the second largest relative decline from 1948 to 1951 and, together with the Far West, was the only region in which the business population failed to increase between March 31, 1950, and March 31, 1951. However, in New England, both the relative changes and business turn-over rates have been much more moderate. Unlike the Far West, the rate of growth in New England was somewhat below average from 1944 to 1948.

Only in two regions—the Southeast and Middle East—has the business population increased each year since early 1948. The Southeast gained more than any other region,



the number of firms in operation rising nearly 5 percent over the entire 3 years. In the remaining regions—the Southwest, Central, and Northwest—the business population followed the national year-to-year changes of a moderate increase between March 31, 1948, and the end of the first quarter of 1950 followed by a moderate decline; however, although the business population for the United States as a whole was slightly higher March 31, 1951, than 3 years before, both the Central States and the Northwest showed small net losses.

As compared to the immediate prewar period, the Southeast appears to have experienced by far the greatest expansion in number of business firms with the Far West in second

place. Business population estimates are not available by State or region for years earlier than 1944; however 1939, as well as 1947 or 1948, counts of establishments are available from the Bureau of the Census for four major industry divisions which, in 1948, accounted for nearly four-fifths of the total business population.

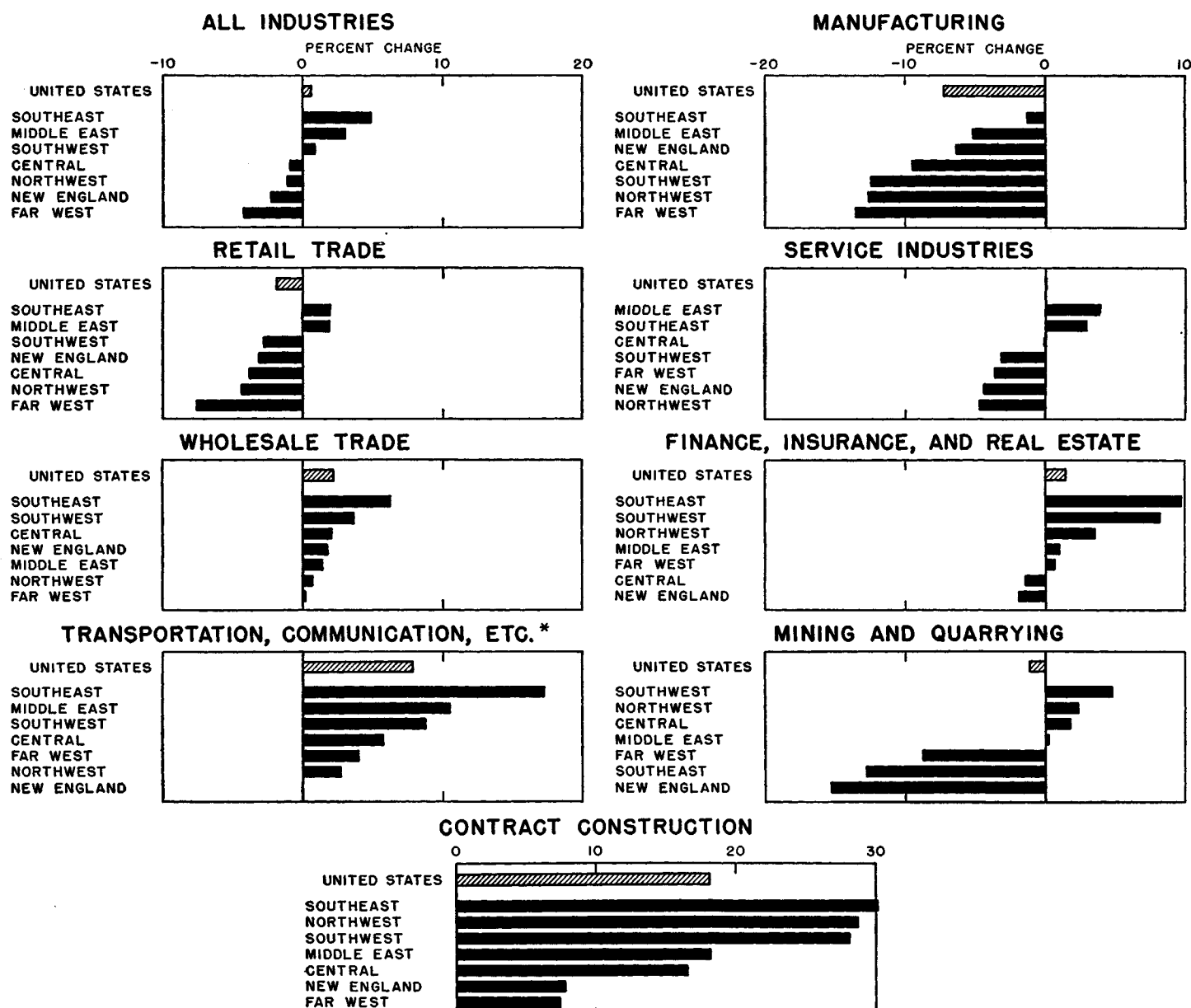
The Business Population in 1951

Regional and State information on the business population is best appraised against the background of the situation in the business population for the country as a whole. Previous articles on the business population have shown the close correlation which existed before World War II between

the total number of firms in operation and business activity as measured by deflated gross national product originating in private nonfarm business, after adjusting for a small systematic trend influence.³ During the war the number of firms in operation decreased despite increased business activity, and by the end of 1943 a "deficit" of 770,000 firms or 20 percent had developed between the actual business population and the number of firms expected on the basis of the above past relationship with deflated gross national product.

³ The linear least square regression equation for the years 1929-40 and 1948-49 is $Y = 2,302 + 11.79X + 6.89t$, where Y = number of firms (thousands); X = gross national product excluding government and agriculture (billions of 1939 dollars); and t = time in 6-month intervals centered at December 31, 1934. See *SURVEY* articles, "The Postwar Business Population," January 1947, "Industrial Patterns of the Business Population," May 1948, and "Revised Estimates of the Business Population," June 1949.

PERCENT CHANGE IN NUMBER OF FIRMS IN OPERATION, MARCH 31, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1951, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND BY REGIONS



Geographical Distribution of the Business Population

As has been shown in previous articles on the business population, the long term growth in the number of operating businesses is closely associated both with the growth of the human population and even more closely with income. The geographical distribution of the business population is likewise highly correlated with the geographical distribution of the human population and of income.

Table 2.—Percent Distribution of Number of Firms in Operation Within Each Region by Major Industry Divisions, 1949 ¹

Region	All industries	Mining and quarrying	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service industries
United States	100.00	0.88	8.37	7.99	4.76	5.10	42.71	8.69	21.49
New England	100.00	.09	10.30	10.19	5.17	4.46	42.52	7.04	20.23
Middle East	100.00	.99	7.92	9.51	4.83	5.98	39.04	11.60	20.14
Southeast	100.00	.84	7.00	8.63	4.34	4.71	45.42	6.21	22.85
Southwest	100.00	2.61	8.55	4.62	4.11	4.89	43.59	6.20	25.44
Central	100.00	.53	8.28	7.09	4.96	4.85	44.68	9.33	20.27
Northwest	100.00	1.57	7.91	4.56	5.60	5.23	46.00	7.00	22.12
Far West	100.00	.54	10.39	8.35	4.45	4.68	40.81	7.03	23.75

¹ Based on data in tables 1, 6, and 7. All computations were made from unrounded figures.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

The regional and State variations in the number of firms in operation per 1,000 inhabitants can be largely explained by similar variations in income payments per inhabitant. On a per capita basis, both the number of firms in operation and income are markedly high in Nevada, New York, and other Far Western, Northwestern, Middle Eastern, and New England States. With the exception of Florida, the Southeast is low in both per capita firms in operation and per capita income; the Southwestern and Central States are close to the average, or, particularly Illinois, somewhat above average. It is of interest to note that the Southeast, the region with the lowest per capita firms in operation, is the region which has shown the greatest recent relative increases in the business population.

The chart on page 7 depicts the 1949 relationship between the number of firms in operation and total income of individuals (which takes into account the joint effect of the human population and per capita income) by State. The relationship shown in this chart was presented for the year 1948 in the earlier article on the State distribution of the business population two years ago; practically identical results are obtained for each of the two years. The year 1949 is used for the chart because this is the latest year for which final State estimates of the business population are available; however, the relative positions of the States are again virtually the same when preliminary 1950 data are plotted.

The largest positive deviation is found for Florida, where the business population is higher than would be expected on the basis of the relationship with income alone. This is largely a result of the extent to which this State caters to vacationists, particularly in the first quarter of the year to which the business population estimate pertains.

The District of Columbia is farthest below the line of average relationship between income and the number of firms in operation by States—a reflection of the fact that this is a small urban area. Another factor is the extent to which income originates in Government rather than in private firms contained in the business population. When

Table 3.—Percent Distribution of Number of Firms in Operation Within Each Major Industry, by States and Regions, 1949 ¹

State and Region	All industries	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service industries	Human population	Total income payments ²
Continental United States	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
New England	6.86	8.43	8.74	7.44	5.99	6.84	5.56	6.46	6.30	6.71
Connecticut	1.52	2.32	1.47	1.22	1.06	1.57	1.24	1.48	1.35	1.63
Maine	.73	.70	1.51	1.09	.46	.71	.42	.61	.61	.50
Massachusetts	3.33	3.87	3.81	3.66	3.58	3.26	3.05	3.21	3.21	3.49
New Hampshire	.44	.55	.67	.58	.23	.44	.29	.41	.35	.32
Rhode Island	.56	.69	.85	.45	.50	.58	.40	.49	.53	.57
Vermont	.28	.30	.43	.44	.16	.28	.16	.26	.25	.20
Middle East	26.42	25.04	31.43	26.79	30.95	24.14	35.27	24.76	23.80	27.88
Delaware	.23	.32	.18	.23	.16	.24	.33	.20	.21	.27
District of Columbia	.58	.49	.19	.34	.48	.48	.21	.82	.56	.75
Maryland	1.30	1.61	1.07	1.63	1.26	1.32	1.12	1.27	1.57	1.67
New Jersey	3.70	4.73	4.01	3.84	2.84	3.73	4.01	3.31	3.22	3.80
New York	13.29	10.07	18.58	12.33	19.21	11.11	23.02	12.19	9.93	13.09
Pennsylvania	6.32	7.10	6.41	6.97	6.30	6.26	4.88	6.08	7.01	7.32
West Virginia	1.00	.72	.99	1.45	.70	1.00	.70	.89	1.30	.98
Southeast	15.08	12.61	16.28	13.73	13.92	16.05	10.77	16.03	20.84	13.82
Alabama	1.24	.75	1.54	1.18	1.14	1.33	.88	1.31	2.02	1.17
Arkansas	.89	.57	1.04	.73	.78	1.01	.54	.93	1.24	.73
Florida	2.05	2.38	1.61	1.48	1.88	2.00	1.93	2.47	1.80	1.49
Georgia	1.57	1.11	2.07	1.20	1.60	1.65	1.11	1.70	2.26	1.48
Kentucky	1.33	1.17	1.00	1.52	1.17	1.42	.92	1.34	1.93	1.25
Louisiana	1.31	1.10	1.22	1.33	1.35	1.45	.88	1.28	1.77	1.34
Mississippi	.81	.52	1.08	.62	.75	.94	.39	.78	1.40	.67
North Carolina	1.76	1.40	2.40	1.68	1.70	1.80	1.03	1.99	2.65	1.70
South Carolina	.88	.65	.98	.72	.74	1.03	.55	.89	1.35	.80
Tennessee	1.49	1.12	1.51	1.22	1.43	1.65	1.10	1.57	2.20	1.45
Virginia	1.75	1.84	1.83	2.05	1.38	1.77	1.44	1.77	2.22	1.74
Southwest	7.32	7.48	4.25	6.31	7.02	7.47	5.22	8.67	7.51	6.61
Arizona	.49	.70	.25	.34	.42	.49	.31	.63	.49	.42
New Mexico	.40	.42	.20	.39	.29	.42	.24	.51	.43	.34
Oklahoma	1.34	1.11	.72	1.18	1.32	1.38	1.01	1.54	1.43	1.16
Texas	5.09	5.25	3.08	4.40	4.99	5.18	3.66	5.99	5.16	4.69
Central	27.58	27.30	24.47	28.72	26.20	28.85	29.63	26.03	26.58	28.41
Illinois	6.84	5.98	6.22	6.74	6.94	6.42	12.28	6.15	5.81	7.14
Indiana	2.51	2.55	2.00	2.57	2.06	2.84	2.01	2.35	2.62	2.58
Iowa	1.92	1.85	1.08	3.06	1.89	2.19	1.50	1.71	1.72	1.67
Michigan	4.02	4.31	3.98	3.36	3.54	4.39	2.90	4.01	4.22	4.56
Minnesota	2.03	2.13	1.92	2.53	2.13	2.16	1.68	1.82	1.96	1.82
Missouri	2.75	2.32	2.22	2.86	2.97	2.85	3.15	2.74	2.63	2.55
Ohio	5.05	5.42	4.49	4.79	4.62	5.36	4.12	5.02	5.38	5.79
Wisconsin	2.46	2.74	2.56	2.81	2.05	2.64	1.99	2.23	2.24	2.28
Northwest	5.57	5.26	3.18	6.54	5.71	5.99	4.48	5.72	5.18	4.97
Colorado	.94	1.02	.65	.90	.98	.89	.92	1.07	.84	.86
Idaho	.38	.38	.28	.51	.34	.41	.24	.40	.39	.36
Kansas	1.41	1.18	.72	1.82	1.37	1.55	1.06	1.42	1.25	1.16
Montana	.46	.40	.31	.47	.38	.50	.36	.47	.38	.40
Nebraska	.96	.90	.49	1.22	1.06	1.08	.83	.91	.86	.84
North Dakota	.38	.26	.14	.42	.55	.45	.27	.36	.39	.36
South Dakota	.45	.42	.21	.62	.50	.51	.32	.44	.42	.37
Utah	.37	.46	.27	.28	.38	.38	.33	.40	.46	.42
Wyoming	.22	.24	.11	.30	.15	.22	.15	.25	.19	.21
Far West	11.17	13.89	11.63	10.45	10.25	10.69	9.05	12.37	9.78	11.60
California	8.14	10.59	7.43	6.66	7.62	7.77	6.76	9.33	7.07	8.61
Nevada	.14	.19	.05	.13	.10	.14	.08	.20	.11	.14
Oregon	1.26	1.37	2.24	1.80	1.03	1.16	.88	1.20	1.00	1.06
Washington	1.63	1.74	1.96	1.86	1.50	1.62	1.33	1.64	1.60	1.79
Coefficients of correlation:										
Firms related to income payments	.995	.970	.950	.983	.957	.993	.912	.987	-----	-----
Firms related to human population	.975	.955	.911	.963	.919	.987	.851	.976	-----	-----

¹ Based on data in tables 1, 6, and 7. The percent distribution for the mining and quarrying division is not shown for lack of space; however, the number of firms in this division March 31, 1949, are shown by State in table 7.

² In the case of the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Virginia, the income payments figures were adjusted to a resident basis, as noted in footnote 2 to table 9 of "State Income Payments in 1950", SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, August 1951, p. 20.

Source: All data except human population, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; human population, Bureau of the Census.

retail food (and liquor) firms are plotted against total income payments by States, the deviations for both Florida and the District of Columbia are materially reduced.

Table 3 presents the 1949 percentage distributions of the business population by State within major industry divisions,

Table 4.—Percent Change in Number of Firms in Operation, March 31, 1948, to March 31, 1951, by Major Industry Division and by States and Regions ¹

State and region	All industries	Mining and quarrying	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, communication and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance insurance and real estate	Service industries
Continental United States	0.60	-1.24	18.14	-7.35	7.86	2.16	-1.93	1.43	0.08
New England	-2.34	-15.33	7.73	-6.51	-.03	1.67	-3.25	-1.97	-4.48
Connecticut.....	-3.30	-39.29	6.52	-10.79	-1.41	3.14	-4.58	-5.11	-3.93
Maine.....	3.09	9.52	14.34	6.32	12.20	2.28	.41	-.94	-.83
Massachusetts.....	-3.33	-14.29	7.45	-12.57	-1.67	.63	-3.84	-2.34	-4.57
New Hampshire.....	-3.76	-21.74	3.89	-1.58	-11.78	-4.36	-3.21	-2.34	-7.86
Rhode Island.....	1.11	-36.84	15.51	2.28	8.13	5.79	-1.00	5.78	-5.40
Vermont.....	-4.05	18.18	-3.93	-9.89	-4.21	8.84	-2.82	10.49	-8.03
Middle East	3.01	.18	18.15	-5.24	10.48	1.28	1.82	.98	3.85
Delaware.....	6.31	-146.67	30.02	-1.52	13.04	12.90	4.18	3.19	1.52
District of Columbia.....	2.89	0	9.69	-1.47	47.57	7.34	-2.69	2.57	3.99
Maryland.....	5.04	13.79	21.49	-5.06	12.02	3.47	3.34	11.45	.28
New Jersey.....	1.99	-8.15	19.69	-2.64	8.09	5.29	-1.01	1.18	-.13
New York.....	3.90	-11.50	17.78	-5.92	7.09	.42	4.75	.31	7.62
Pennsylvania.....	1.36	.91	16.83	-6.36	15.58	.77	-1.14	.81	-.03
West Virginia.....	2.09	3.00	19.68	3.03	11.05	3.41	-1.46	3.22	.40
Southeast	4.86	-12.79	30.11	-1.37	17.22	6.15	1.83	9.75	2.86
Alabama.....	.61	-13.66	33.53	-5.46	8.95	2.73	-2.06	11.10	-2.29
Arkansas.....	-5.57	-3.44	18.04	-5.29	5.66	3.06	-9.41	.85	-7.71
Florida.....	14.90	1.04	36.37	8.82	24.61	12.02	11.31	19.67	12.06
Georgia.....	-1.07	8.33	23.17	-5.45	15.07	-.79	-3.76	3.33	-3.44
Kentucky.....	4.65	-30.96	40.22	-4.24	18.52	8.54	2.89	5.95	3.43
Louisiana.....	1.49	-1.06	12.01	-12.17	16.95	4.54	-.13	3.74	1.73
Mississippi.....	2.06	9.68	34.37	-12.89	19.01	4.82	.39	6.89	2.59
North Carolina.....	6.27	18.87	30.35	2.26	17.14	5.59	3.95	8.65	3.65
South Carolina.....	7.80	-5.26	45.41	14.94	20.55	14.88	2.26	11.57	3.65
Tennessee.....	2.34	-15.31	33.04	-4.28	21.38	5.15	-1.86	8.13	.53
Virginia.....	10.80	28.28	25.00	5.73	17.23	8.31	9.23	12.76	7.63
Southwest	.78	4.69	28.10	-12.52	8.69	3.56	-2.85	8.18	-3.21
Arizona.....	-5.60	-9.09	-8.86	-13.98	-.91	7.16	-4.63	-.97	-7.71
New Mexico.....	.63	2.61	30.05	-19.68	11.39	4.15	-3.10	20.70	-4.67
Oklahoma.....	-1.74	6.30	33.12	-5.66	4.14	1.40	-5.66	8.56	-5.13
Texas.....	1.82	4.67	32.24	-13.42	10.42	3.80	-1.90	8.14	-2.10
Central	-.94	1.68	16.51	-9.56	5.62	1.99	-3.92	-1.57	-.03
Illinois.....	-3.73	4.81	10.85	-13.16	4.16	-.25	-5.61	-5.62	-2.89
Indiana.....	-3.07	7.50	15.12	-10.68	1.45	.89	-5.68	2.07	-5.25
Iowa.....	-3.53	-9.22	17.24	-14.48	.27	-.05	-7.07	1.44	-4.01
Michigan.....	3.28	0	18.88	-7.19	12.03	5.43	-.35	1.36	7.50
Minnesota.....	-2.57	10.34	22.12	-9.28	1.37	1.01	-5.70	-1.58	-5.28
Missouri.....	-2.33	-5.19	16.79	-9.61	2.07	1.60	-5.08	.45	-3.57
Ohio.....	3.48	3.05	21.09	-4.70	19.34	4.51	-.55	1.95	4.83
Wisconsin.....	-1.72	-10.41	12.44	-9.99	-3.95	2.75	-5.13	3.24	1.58
Northwest	-1.16	2.26	28.71	-12.73	2.56	.61	-4.46	3.46	-4.76
Colorado.....	-.27	9.15	29.64	-16.34	3.38	.87	-3.85	1.57	-3.19
Idaho.....	-5.97	-25.41	8.87	-22.82	2.93	2.83	-8.13	2.93	-7.08
Kansas.....	2.97	7.22	44.08	-4.85	9.35	3.43	-.31	7.03	-4.08
Montana.....	-1.89	-8.32	23.58	-15.25	-.56	-1.02	-6.03	3.20	1.62
Nebraska.....	-3.68	9.24	18.93	-12.00	-1.31	-2.10	-6.54	-1.29	-5.86
North Dakota.....	-5.24	-13.33	34.68	-18.36	-8.60	-4.65	-7.15	-.11	-9.08
South Dakota.....	-2.21	-20.41	34.73	-7.84	-5.06	.31	-5.62	8.19	-7.33
Utah.....	-1.36	-3.33	19.19	-6.88	8.36	6.87	-5.43	7.52	-6.81
Wyoming.....	-1.02	12.06	35.52	-21.53	7.07	-2.64	-6.19	6.61	-4.89
Far West	-4.31	-8.81	7.38	-13.62	3.89	.19	-7.65	.58	-3.66
California.....	-4.30	-5.17	6.13	-16.01	2.90	-.07	-7.40	-.81	-2.84
Nevada.....	-10.86	-16.27	-9.25	-25.82	-4.73	2.54	-13.00	-4.05	-10.09
Oregon.....	-.21	-29.09	16.13	-2.44	12.90	4.96	-4.58	3.52	-3.52
Washington.....	-6.80	-16.86	9.79	-17.10	-.34	-1.76	-10.63	6.13	-7.57

¹ Based on data in tables 1 and 6. All computations were made from unrounded figures. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

and, for comparative purposes, the distributions of the human population and of total income of individuals. Even a casual inspection of this table brings out the close correlation between the distributions of income and of the human population and the distribution of firms in operation not only for the business population as a whole but also for most of the major industry divisions.

The coefficients of correlation for the relationships between the distributions of firms and of income payments and the human population are shown at the bottom of table 3. For all firms and for each industry division shown, the correlation between firms and income is slightly closer than the correlations between number of firms and the human population.

The best relationship between firms and income payments is found in the case of the business population as a whole, suggesting a compensating effect on the distribution of firms by industries within areas where concentrations of particular types of industries occur. When firms and the human population are correlated, the relationships for both retail trade and the service industries are slightly better than for

the business population as a whole—a not surprising result in view of the necessity for direct and frequent contact between consumers and the firms operating in these fields. However, even in these two industry divisions, a closer correlation exists with income.

Industrial differences within regions

Mining and quarrying is the only major industry division for which firms and income fail to correlate closely—a result which is hardly surprising. Although at least some quarrying firms are found in every State, the distributions of firms producing crude petroleum or mining coal or metal ores are obviously primarily related to the geographical distribution of the natural resources involved.

All other major industry divisions, however, are too broad to reveal clearly geographical areas of industrial specialization. For example, the financial centers in New York City and Chicago do raise the percentage of firms found in the finance, insurance and real estate group in the States of New York and Illinois, but the inclusion of firms soliciting insurance and selling real estate in this industry division preserves

a fairly close relationship with income as well as with the human population.

The industrial detail provided by table 7, though still fairly broad, is somewhat more satisfactory in this respect. Thus, the concentrations of apparel manufacturers in New York and of metal working firms in the Central States are apparent. Concentrations of lumber and lumber products firms occur in New England, the Southeast and the Far West, particularly in Washington and Oregon. The State distributions of firms in the other broad manufacturing categories as well as of firms in the various lines of retail trade, on the other hand, tend to follow the over-all patterns.

Table 5.—Entrance and Discontinuance Rates: Number of New and Discontinued Firms per 1,000 Firms in Operation March 31, by States and Regions, 1945-50¹

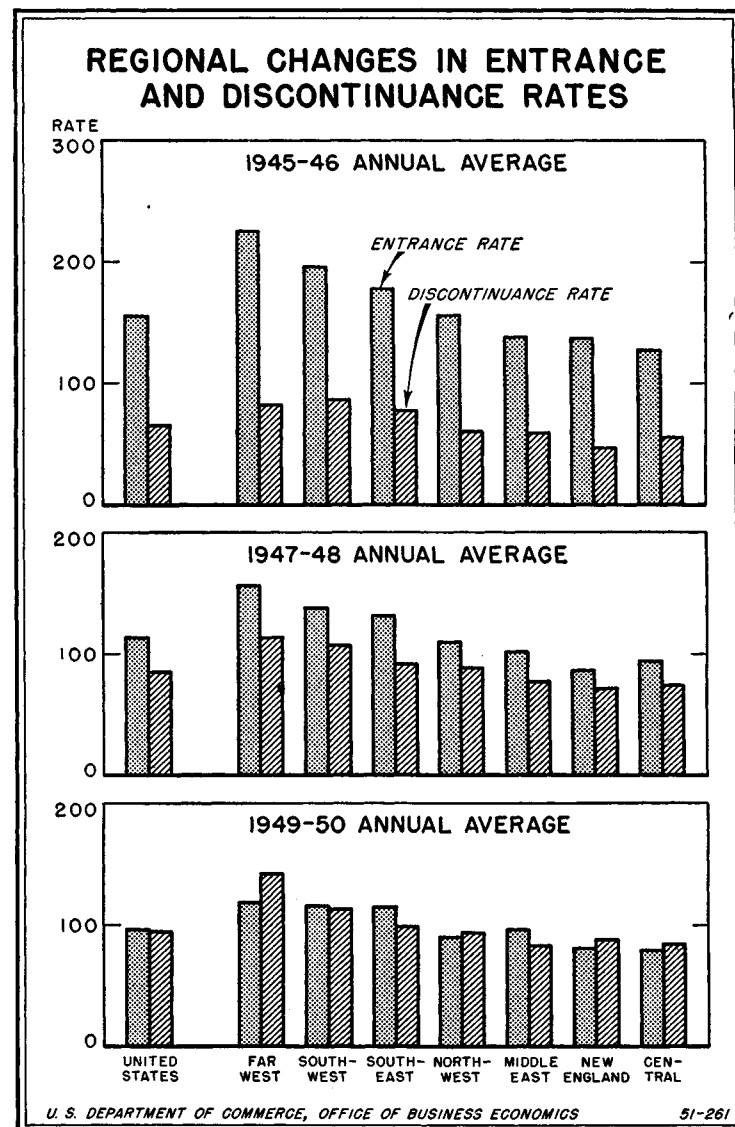
State and region	Entrance rates						Discontinuance rates					
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 ^p	1950 ^p	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 ^p	1950 ^p
Continental United States	134	176	124	102	90	100	63	64	76	93	97	92
New England.....	108	166	95	77	73	87	50	43	62	80	91	83
Connecticut.....	131	153	104	78	83	92	28	43	53	65	119	92
Maine.....	103	177	104	76	76	106	63	53	79	90	78	77
Massachusetts.....	93	174	87	75	68	81	63	35	63	83	82	77
New Hampshire.....	123	180	104	92	78	95	41	52	68	96	112	98
Rhode Island.....	124	138	95	80	72	85	19	59	52	72	67	86
Vermont.....	128	153	104	77	62	81	47	52	65	85	97	79
Middle East.....	120	156	110	95	88	94	59	59	71	81	83	80
Delaware.....	101	159	131	94	94	98	78	82	67	81	68	65
District of Columbia.....	81	121	89	90	83	80	66	52	74	89	73	68
Maryland.....	103	168	121	107	95	102	60	47	81	94	81	80
New Jersey.....	126	154	101	83	83	90	57	45	59	81	72	79
New York.....	130	161	109	95	94	102	66	69	85	84	86	85
Pennsylvania.....	100	143	112	92	77	79	40	45	43	71	81	71
West Virginia.....	147	190	154	135	98	105	72	65	72	93	112	95
Southeast.....	140	215	151	122	107	121	77	77	79	104	98	97
Alabama.....	129	219	121	126	107	106	69	64	99	115	127	105
Arkansas.....	155	222	161	108	94	99	97	83	70	139	114	113
Florida.....	216	279	197	182	159	163	91	86	109	156	79	104
Georgia.....	133	233	125	78	95	131	75	75	79	57	145	119
Kentucky.....	136	182	150	121	99	111	71	63	70	97	113	67
Louisiana.....	150	242	175	134	103	115	87	89	57	98	124	115
Mississippi.....	150	219	150	103	93	107	91	92	81	104	85	87
North Carolina.....	95	195	149	111	106	109	62	63	66	104	79	70
South Carolina.....	122	187	147	104	92	116	69	74	71	87	83	79
Tennessee.....	141	186	130	107	94	114	77	89	84	97	86	118
Virginia.....	118	187	145	131	101	118	73	74	72	80	66	90
Southwest.....	179	213	156	120	107	123	82	90	101	113	119	107
Arizona.....	204	309	257	167	125	138	87	122	84	148	166	151
New Mexico.....	196	302	177	151	123	137	116	122	108	129	130	157
Oklahoma.....	159	177	131	92	89	112	65	73	97	90	104	104
Texas.....	181	209	152	121	109	124	84	90	103	114	117	99
Central.....	111	143	100	87	74	83	53	57	65	83	84	83
Illinois.....	106	116	88	82	69	79	50	63	61	88	86	89
Indiana.....	116	154	113	89	72	82	51	63	71	89	91	95
Iowa.....	96	139	89	75	60	65	48	40	51	74	75	84
Michigan.....	125	188	113	112	91	104	65	66	74	100	84	85
Minnesota.....	108	141	104	74	63	74	52	45	49	86	79	76
Missouri.....	101	145	106	79	72	86	74	73	75	84	96	90
Ohio.....	118	150	104	95	83	90	47	49	68	68	81	73
Wisconsin.....	109	128	83	76	63	64	32	36	59	69	71	72
Northwest.....	133	180	129	91	87	94	59	60	82	95	95	91
Colorado.....	142	218	154	125	111	118	65	65	113	115	116	116
Idaho.....	187	255	165	112	92	128	83	71	115	130	112	149
Kansas.....	135	165	115	77	85	87	54	56	80	81	80	59
Montana.....	129	172	133	91	91	93	66	68	74	98	94	100
Nebraska.....	118	163	106	78	66	73	51	57	71	88	78	87
North Dakota.....	100	130	102	75	78	71	56	44	58	75	116	74
South Dakota.....	97	133	126	82	78	77	55	60	53	80	78	94
Utah.....	146	237	158	84	88	109	71	61	83	107	102	98
Wyoming.....	192	180	140	113	104	113	52	67	82	109	128	108
Far West.....	210	243	178	134	113	124	81	83	102	127	153	132
California.....	205	244	183	134	115	121	84	81	103	124	160	130
Nevada.....	251	309	208	163	132	132	125	121	141	176	200	182
Oregon.....	222	254	184	160	110	163	90	84	102	126	138	140
Washington.....	222	228	152	111	102	113	57	87	95	134	122	131

^p—Preliminary.

¹ Based on data in table 1. All computations were made from unrounded figures.

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

Differences in the industrial composition of firms within the regions are also brought out by table 2 which presents for each region the percent distribution of the business population by major industry divisions. The greatest relative variation is found in the mining and quarrying division with the proportion of such firms in the Southwest and the North-



west exceeding the national proportion by substantial amounts. The proportions of construction firms are high in New England and the Far West, while the Southwest and Northwest contain small proportions of manufacturers. The Middle East and Central States are the only regions which show higher than average proportions of finance, insurance and real estate firms. The proportions of all firms engaged in trade and in the service industries show little variation among the regions.

Recent Regional Changes in the Business Population

In the previous article on the State distribution of the business population two years ago, the percent changes in number of firms in operation from March 31, 1944, to March 31, 1949, were charted and analyzed by major industry division and by region. That period encompassed the rapid growth of the business population following the low point which had been reached during World War II. The business population as a whole increased by more than 30 percent, and with a few exceptions in the mining and quarrying division, each region showed significant increases in the number of firms in operation within each industry group; the Far West, Southwest and Southeast showed by far the greatest relative gains, with the Central States, Middle East and New England increasing less than average.

Table 7.—Number of Firms in Operation March 31, by Selected Major and Minor Industries, and by States and Regions, 1949

[Thousands]

State and Region	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing							Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Retail Trade								Finance, insurance, and real estate
		Total	Food	Textiles, apparel, and leather	Lumber and wood products	Printing and publishing	Metals and metal products	Other manufacturing		Total	General merchandise	Food and liquor	Apparel and accessories	Automotive	Eating and drinking places	Filling stations	Other retail trade	
Continental United States	35.0	317.6	32.5	48.8	80.7	46.3	57.8	51.4	189.2	1,696.9	79.7	479.7	97.7	79.8	321.8	226.8	411.5	345.1
New England	.3	27.7	1.8	4.9	7.8	3.0	5.4	4.7	14.1	115.7	5.5	35.8	8.2	4.8	18.2	14.3	28.9	19.2
Connecticut.....	.1	4.7	.3	.7	.5	.6	1.8	.9	2.3	26.6	.9	7.9	2.0	1.3	4.8	3.4	6.3	4.3
Maine.....	(1)	4.8	.2	.2	3.7	.2	.3	.2	2.1	12.0	.9	4.0	.7	.6	1.3	1.6	2.9	1.5
Massachusetts.....	.1	12.1	1.0	3.2	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.2	6.9	55.3	2.2	17.5	4.2	2.0	8.7	6.5	14.1	10.5
New Hampshire.....	(1)	2.1	.1	.3	1.3	.2	.2	.2	1.1	7.4	.5	2.2	.5	.3	.9	1.0	1.9	1.0
Rhode Island.....	(1)	2.7	.2	.6	.1	.2	.6	1.0	.9	9.8	.4	2.9	.6	.4	2.0	1.2	2.3	1.4
Vermont.....	(1)	1.4	.1	.1	.8	.1	.1	.2	.8	4.7	.5	1.3	.3	.2	.5	.6	1.3	.5
Middle East	10.4	99.8	6.7	31.6	12.5	13.5	16.4	19.1	50.7	409.7	14.4	130.4	32.9	14.6	80.8	40.3	96.5	121.7
Delaware.....	(1)	.6	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.4	4.0	.2	1.1	.3	.2	.7	.6	1.1	1.1
District of Columbia.....	(1)	.6	.1	(1)	(1)	.3	.1	.1	.6	8.1	.2	3.0	.7	.2	1.4	.7	1.9	4.2
Maryland.....	.2	3.4	.5	.5	.7	.6	.6	.6	3.1	22.4	1.1	7.1	1.3	.9	4.6	2.7	4.9	3.9
New Jersey.....	.1	12.7	.8	3.8	.9	1.4	3.1	2.7	7.3	63.4	1.9	19.1	4.6	2.2	13.6	7.7	14.2	13.9
New York.....	.9	59.0	2.8	23.1	4.8	8.1	8.4	11.8	23.3	188.6	5.7	64.2	17.4	5.4	36.4	14.3	45.1	79.4
Pennsylvania.....	6.1	20.3	2.2	4.0	4.0	2.7	3.9	3.5	13.2	106.3	3.9	31.1	7.6	4.7	21.0	12.0	25.9	16.9
West Virginia.....	2.9	3.1	.3	(1)	2.0	.3	.2	.3	2.7	17.0	1.5	4.8	.9	1.0	3.1	2.3	3.4	2.4
Southeast	5.1	51.7	5.8	3.5	28.9	5.1	3.4	4.9	26.0	272.1	22.5	77.0	12.6	15.2	40.4	40.0	64.3	37.2
Alabama.....	.6	4.9	.4	.2	3.2	.4	.3	.3	2.2	22.6	2.5	6.6	1.0	1.3	2.6	3.2	5.4	3.0
Arkansas.....	.3	3.3	.4	(1)	2.3	.3	.1	.2	1.4	17.1	1.9	4.7	.6	1.1	2.4	2.4	3.9	1.9
Florida.....	.1	5.1	.6	.2	2.1	.7	.6	.9	2.8	34.0	1.4	8.4	2.0	1.7	7.1	5.0	8.4	6.7
Georgia.....	.1	6.6	.7	.6	3.7	.6	.4	.6	2.3	28.0	2.3	8.3	1.3	1.7	3.2	4.4	6.9	3.8
Kentucky.....	2.0	3.2	.7	.1	1.4	.5	.3	.4	2.9	24.0	1.9	7.0	1.1	1.2	4.3	3.0	5.5	3.2
Louisiana.....	.6	3.9	.7	.1	1.4	.4	.4	.4	2.5	24.5	1.9	7.2	1.0	1.2	4.8	3.1	5.4	3.0
Mississippi.....	.1	3.4	.3	.1	2.4	.3	.1	.2	1.2	16.0	2.1	4.1	.6	1.0	1.9	2.5	3.7	1.4
North Carolina.....	.1	7.6	.7	1.2	4.1	.6	.4	.6	3.2	30.5	2.3	8.4	1.6	1.9	3.5	5.2	7.7	3.6
South Carolina.....	(1)	3.1	.3	.3	1.9	.2	.1	.3	1.4	17.4	1.5	5.4	.8	1.1	1.7	2.8	4.1	1.9
Tennessee.....	.4	4.8	.6	.4	2.3	.6	.4	.6	2.3	28.0	2.2	8.3	1.2	1.6	4.2	3.8	6.7	3.8
Virginia.....	.7	5.8	.6	.2	3.6	.6	.3	.5	3.9	30.0	2.5	8.5	1.5	1.5	4.3	5.0	6.7	5.0
Southwest	7.6	13.4	2.5	.7	3.4	2.9	2.0	2.0	12.0	126.9	7.1	32.2	4.8	8.4	22.8	21.2	30.4	18.0
Arizona.....	.2	.8	.2	(1)	.2	.2	.1	.2	.6	8.3	.5	1.9	.3	.5	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.1
New Mexico.....	.3	.6	.1	(1)	.2	.1	(1)	.1	.7	7.1	.6	1.6	.3	.4	1.5	1.2	1.6	.8
Oklahoma.....	2.2	2.3	.5	.1	.4	.6	.4	.3	2.2	23.5	1.4	5.5	1.0	1.8	4.0	3.7	6.2	3.5
Texas.....	4.9	9.8	1.7	.6	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.5	8.3	87.9	4.7	23.2	3.2	5.8	15.2	15.0	20.8	12.6
Central	5.8	77.7	10.0	4.9	13.4	14.0	21.7	13.8	54.4	489.4	19.2	133.9	24.7	22.9	101.9	67.5	119.3	102.2
Illinois.....	1.4	19.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	3.9	6.0	3.9	12.8	109.0	3.4	31.0	6.8	4.4	25.6	12.8	25.0	42.4
Indiana.....	.6	6.3	.9	.2	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.2	4.9	48.1	1.8	13.4	2.1	2.4	8.7	7.5	12.2	6.9
Iowa.....	.4	3.4	.8	.1	.4	1.0	.6	.5	5.8	37.2	1.8	8.3	1.6	1.9	6.8	5.9	10.9	5.2
Michigan.....	.4	12.7	1.1	.4	3.0	1.7	4.6	1.9	6.4	74.5	2.5	20.0	3.7	3.6	15.3	12.3	17.1	10.0
Minnesota.....	.2	6.1	1.1	.3	1.6	1.2	1.0	.9	4.8	36.7	2.1	9.8	1.7	1.6	6.8	5.2	9.5	5.8
Missouri.....	.6	7.0	.9	.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	5.4	48.3	2.7	12.6	2.3	2.5	9.6	6.7	11.9	10.9
Ohio.....	2.1	14.3	1.5	.8	1.9	2.4	4.7	3.0	9.1	90.9	2.9	27.7	4.2	4.4	18.3	11.6	21.8	14.2
Wisconsin.....	.2	8.1	1.7	.4	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.2	5.3	44.8	1.9	11.3	2.2	1.9	11.0	5.6	10.8	6.9
Northwest	3.5	10.1	2.2	.3	2.1	2.8	1.3	1.3	12.4	101.7	5.1	23.1	4.2	6.1	18.9	16.0	28.3	15.5
Colorado.....	.7	2.1	.3	.1	.4	.5	.4	.4	1.7	15.2	.6	3.7	.7	.9	2.6	2.3	4.3	3.2
Idaho.....	.2	.9	.2	(1)	.4	.2	.1	.1	1.0	7.0	.4	1.6	.2	.4	1.3	1.0	2.0	.8
Kansas.....	.4	2.3	.5	.1	.2	.8	.4	.3	3.4	26.3	1.1	5.9	1.1	1.8	4.4	4.4	7.5	3.7
Montana.....	.5	1.0	.2	(1)	.5	.2	.1	.1	.9	8.5	.4	1.8	.4	.4	2.3	1.2	2.0	1.2
Nebraska.....	.1	1.5	.4	(1)	.1	.6	.2	.2	2.3	18.3	.8	4.3	.7	1.1	3.4	2.8	5.2	2.9
North Dakota.....	.1	.4	.1	(1)	(1)	.2	(1)	(1)	.8	7.6	.6	1.7	.3	.4	1.4	1.0	2.2	.9
South Dakota.....	(1)	.7	.2	(1)	.1	.3	(1)	.1	1.2	8.7	.6	1.8	.3	.5	1.5	1.4	2.6	1.1
Utah.....	.3	.8	.2	(1)	.1	.2	.1	.1	.5	6.4	.3	1.5	.3	.3	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.1
Wyoming.....	.2	.4	.1	(1)	.1	.1	(1)	.1	.6	3.7	.2	.8	.2	.2	.8	.6	.9	.5
Far West	2.4	37.1	3.4	2.9	12.7	5.0	7.6	5.6	19.8	181.3	5.9	47.2	10.4	7.9	39.2	27.0	43.7	31.3
California.....	1.9	23.6	2.3	2.6	4.2	3.7	6.2	4.6	12.6	131.9	4.0	34.8	8.1	5.6	28.2	19.9	31.3	23.3
Nevada.....	.2	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	.2	2.3	.1	.4	.1	.1	.7	.3	.5	.3
Oregon.....	.1	7.1	.4	.1	5.1	.5	.6	.4	3.4	19.6	.8	4.8	.8	1.0	4.2	2.9	5.0	3.0
Washington.....	.3	6.2	.6	.2	3.4	.7	.8	.6	3.5	27.6	1.0	7.2	1.3	1.2	6.1	3.9	6.9	4.6

1 Less than 50. NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

outlets enumerated by the Bureau of the Census in 1939 as well as in 1947 or 1948. The broad outlines of the regional changes which have occurred in the business population over this period may be indicated by the changes which have occurred in the number of census establishments despite differences in industry definitions and scope between the two sets of data as well as between censuses taken in different years, so that census and OBE data show somewhat different relative changes for the country as a whole.

On a regional basis, Census information shows that the fastest growing regions from 1939 to 1947 (for manufacturing) and to 1948 (for trade and services) have been the Southeast where the number of establishments increased 17 percent and the Far West with an increase of 11 percent. Two regions increased moderately, the Southwest by 7 percent and the Middle East by 3 percent; New England remained practically unchanged, while the number of establishments in the remaining two regions declined, by 2 per-

cent in the Central States and 5 percent in the Northwest. The order of the regions from high to low relative changes in number of Census establishments followed the over-all pattern closely in each of the industry divisions for which information is available except in the case of wholesale trade where the largest gains were made in the Middle East and New England.

Business Turnover by State

The annual number of new and discontinued businesses, 1944-50 are shown by State and region at the right in table 1. The purchase and sale of an existing firm is regarded as a business transfer, and is excluded from both the new and the discontinued businesses series. Discontinued businesses contain all other closures regardless of reason, while new businesses include newly established firms. For the years shown in the table, the over-all number of new businesses

was highest in 1946; the number of new businesses decreased in each of the next three years but increased in 1950 to very nearly the 1948 level. Each of the regions and most of the States reflected this pattern of movements in the number of new businesses.

In 1944 business discontinuances were a little more than half the number started; during the next two years, discontinued businesses increased gradually while new businesses increased sharply so that in 1946 about one-third as many businesses were discontinued as were established. By 1947 the number of discontinued businesses was three-fifths the number of new businesses; the number of business discontinuances increased in 1948 and again in 1949 so that over the latter year business deaths exceeded business births and the business population declined. In 1950 the number of discontinued businesses decreased from the previous year, but exceeded the 1944 number by more than four-fifths. In most of the regions and a high proportion of the States the number of discontinued businesses moved in the same way as the national total; however, in the Southeast and Northwest, business discontinuances were more numerous in 1948 than in any of the other years shown.

Entrance and discontinuance rates

For many purposes of comparison, business turnover rates are more useful than the total number of new and discontinued businesses. Table 5 shows the annual number of new and discontinued businesses per 1,000 firms in operation March 31, for each of the years 1945-50. It is of interest to note that States and regions which have higher than average entrance rates in one year tend to have higher rates in each of the years shown, and that higher than average

entrance rates tend to be associated with higher than average discontinuance rates. This latter relationship follows from the fact that discontinuance rates are highest for new firms and decrease as the age of firms increase.

The tendency for discontinuance rates to follow the same regional pattern as entrance rates and for this pattern to persist over time is brought out strikingly by the chart on page 12 which shows two-year averages of business turnover rates by regions for the period 1945-50. During the earliest two-year period shown, 1945-46, the business population was increasing rapidly; entrance rates were higher and discontinuance rates lower than in either of the following two-year periods, during which the business population leveled off and became relatively stable.

The arrangement of the regions in the chart is according to entrance rates in the 1945-46 period. If the arrangement were based upon entrance rates in one of the other periods, or upon discontinuance rates during any one of the three periods, the order of the regions would not have been much different.

Although the business population in the Far West has declined in recent years, the entrance rate for this region has continued well above the national average. The continuing gains of the business population in the Southeast, on the other hand, are as much a reflection of lowered discontinuance rates as of a continuing high entrance rate. The average 1949-50 discontinuance rate for the Southeast was lower than that for any other region; although the entrance rate in this region was still slightly exceeded in both the Far West and Southwest, the differences among the entrance rates of these three regions during this time were quite small.

Defense Program Progress Report

(Continued from page 4)

fewer than 500 persons. The proposed investment of these firms, however, accounted for only one-tenth of the total \$8.2 billion investment under tax amortization certificates.

Aircraft largest defense industry

The distribution of all prime defense contracts by industries is not available at this time. The distribution of the Munitions Board's list of the 100 largest contractors by industry classification, however, provides a useful indicator of the economic impact of the defense program on a few important industries, since as previously indicated the value of these contracts constitutes more than three-fifths of the total prime contracts let in fiscal year 1951. A further limitation of this classification is the fact that the subcontracts flowing from the prime contractors are not covered. These, of course, flow widely throughout industry.

On the basis of the industry classification of the 100 largest contractors, it is clear that the impact of the defense program has been particularly pronounced in the case of the aircraft industry. This industry received about \$7 billion in prime contracts during fiscal year 1951, or more than one-third of the total prime contracts received by the 100 largest contractors. Employment in the aircraft industry has doubled while the average hours worked per week were increased by 7 percent.

Large contracts to auto and machinery industries

The motor vehicle industry received over \$4 billion of prime contracts during fiscal year 1951. The impact of this

volume of orders is not so clear-cut in this industry as in the case of the aircraft producers. Material shortages have resulted in curtailment of automobile production which has not as yet been offset by increases in military production. The period from June 1950 to October 1951 was marked by about a 14 percent decline in the number of production workers in the automobile industry with average hours worked per week declining by more than 7 percent during this period.

The electrical machinery industry is the third major industry receiving a significant proportion of Defense Department prime contracts. With work in progress on over \$2 billion in prime contracts awarded during the last fiscal year, employment in this industry has increased by almost one-fifth. Producers of machinery other than electrical were awarded prime contracts totaling more than one billion. The railroad equipment industry's share amounted to almost one billion in the first year of the Korean war. Employment in both these industries advanced about 20 percent during the first 16 months of the mobilization program.

Total manufacturing employment in the United States increased about 8 percent on an unadjusted basis from June 1950 to November 1951 with the larger relative increase concentrated in the durable goods industries. Employment has increased from 10 to 20 percent in the industries receiving a significant proportion of the total military prime contracts, the major exceptions to this range of increase being with the automobile and aircraft industries.

Military deliveries at over \$20 billion annual rate

Total deliveries of finished defense goods are estimated to exceed \$5 billion during the fourth quarter of 1951, representing an increase of about \$4 billion from the total for the third quarter of 1950. Although the procurement of civilian-type goods has increased according to schedule during this period, deliveries of important hard goods increased much less rapidly. Machine tool bottlenecks which are only gradually being overcome, and other production problems have largely been responsible for the delays in aircraft and tank deliveries. The year 1951 was one of tooling up and

expanding industrial capacity, making possible volume deliveries of the long lead-time items in 1952.

American industry is now working on outstanding defense orders amounting to \$40 billion. At the close of 1951, the Defense Department had not yet obligated about \$40 billion of the funds made available for the military functions of the Defense Department and the Mutual Defense Assistance Program during fiscal years 1951 and 1952. Additional orders covering these unobligated funds plus a significant proportion of the funds made available by Congress for fiscal year 1953, will be forthcoming during the present year. Thus, the defense program is certain to expand steadily during 1952, and to be the major driving force in the economy

National Income and Corporate Profits in the Third Quarter, 1951

(Continued from page 8)

Three quarters' comparisons—1950 and 1951

Total profits before taxes (unadjusted for seasonal variations) in the first three quarters of 1951 exceeded earnings in the same months of 1950 by almost one-fifth. This increase may be traced primarily to substantially higher sales. The over-all profit margin for the corporate business system moved up only slightly between the two periods. Lower inventory profits in the 1951 months were significant in limiting the rise in margins.

Of the five broad industry groups for which estimates are shown in table 4, the major expansion from the 1950 to the 1951 period occurred in manufacturing, where profits before taxes advanced 27 percent as a result of a large expansion in sales and a moderate improvement in margins.

Profits in the mining industries were almost one-fifth larger in the 1951 period, owing to increased sales coupled with higher margins. Profits in the transportation industry as a whole remained at about the same level, despite substantially larger sales. Margins in the nonrailroad segment improved, but railroad profit margins fell sharply. For railroads, profits were down about 6 percent.

nine-months' periods. Available evidence indicates that, because of substantially larger sales, trade corporations (the major component) maintained earnings at or near the 1950 level, despite lower margins.

Changes within manufacturing

Analysis of sales, margins, and profits before taxes within the manufacturing sector shows a distinct tendency toward better-than-average performance by industries in which defense production is concentrated. However, chiefly because civilian production still looms large in most of manufacturing, any defense-nondefense classification, particularly in terms of the available data for major industries, is somewhat artificial and cannot be clear-cut.

Nearly all industries which might be included in a "defense-connected" classification—such as machinery, transportation equipment (except automobiles), and iron and steel—reported sales advances exceeding by a wide margin the one-fifth rise in manufacturing as a whole. Several other industries, however—notably apparel and paper—also showed large increases. In the automotive industry where sales were already at a high level in 1950, the rise was limited to 9 percent.

The pattern of better-than-average improvement by industries most affected by defense demand held also for profit margin but was somewhat less pronounced than for sales. The margin changes showed a wider dispersion around the all-manufacturing average. Experience ranged from a decline of 21 percent in the automotive industry to an advance of 36 percent in the paper industry. Inventory profits or losses—for which, as indicated, data are not available by industry subgroups—probably were an important factor in this interindustry dispersion.

With respect to profits before taxes, most of the defense-connected industries registered gains substantially above the all-manufacturing average and none fell appreciably below it. The most impressive gain, however, occurred in the paper industry—more than four-fifths. Other large advances were registered in iron and steel, nonferrous metals, machinery (except electrical), petroleum, rubber, and furniture.

Profit gains in the following industries approximated the 27 percent rise for all manufacturing: stone, clay and glass; electrical machinery; transportation equipment (except automobiles); printing and publishing; and chemicals. Appreciable advances, although below-average, were reported by the lumber, tobacco, textile, apparel, and leather industries. Two industries—food and automobiles—sustained profit declines of 5 and 14 percent, respectively.

Table 4.—Corporate Profits Before Tax, by Major Industries, Quarterly

(Million of dollars)

Item	1950				1951		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
All industries, total.....	7,466	9,448	11,801	12,652	12,210	11,403	10,389
Mining.....	228	316	442	452	360	374	431
Manufacturing.....	4,018	5,251	6,761	7,801	7,437	7,017	5,965
Durable-goods industries.....	2,165	3,066	3,706	4,409	4,065	3,947	3,170
Nondurable-goods industries.....	1,853	2,185	3,055	3,392	3,372	3,070	2,795
Transportation.....	225	450	704	733	360	493	512
Communications and public utilities.....	566	550	529	602	709	591	557
All other industries.....	2,429	2,881	3,365	3,064	3,344	2,928	2,924

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

In the communications and public utility sector, the two dominant industries—telephone and electric power utilities—showed increases in profits before taxes of 20 and 10 percent, respectively. Both experienced expanding sales and wider profit margins.

Profits of corporations classified under "all other industries" are estimated to have increased moderately over the

Payments on Foreign Indebtedness to the United States Government

PAYMENTS by foreign countries on their indebtedness to the United States Government are scheduled to amount to more than one-half billion dollars in 1952. Payments actually made in 1951 approximated this same amount.

Britain and France paid in 1951

The year 1951 marked the beginning of scheduled payments on the \$3,750 million British loan and on the war-account settlement with the United Kingdom, both concluded under the Anglo-American Financial Agreement of December 6, 1945. The first payment of approximately \$138½ million, consisting of \$51½ million in principal and \$87 million in interest, was made on the due date, December 31, 1951.

The first payment of principal on the war-account settlement of May 28, 1946, with France was made on the scheduled date, July 1, 1951. This settlement, and the settlement with the United Kingdom, covered lend-lease, surplus property, and other war accounts. France has been paying

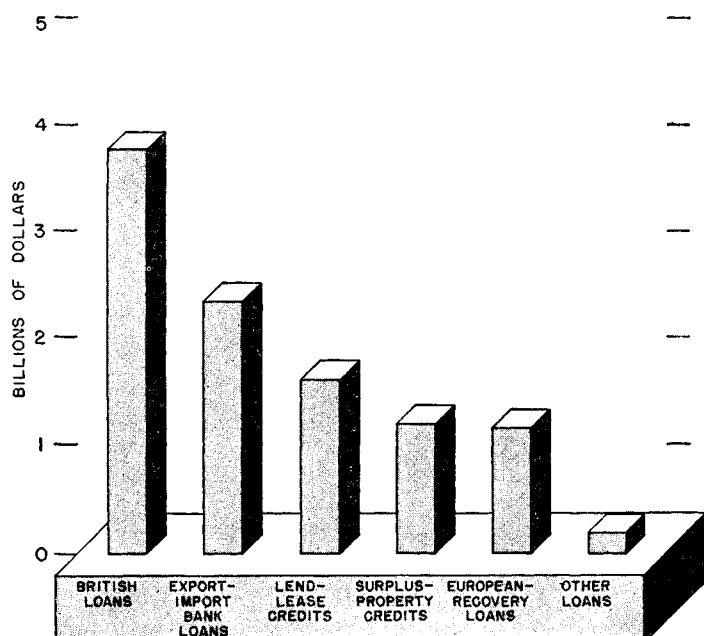
interest on this account since 1947, whereas the United Kingdom arrangement provided for the initial payment after a period of 6 years.

Beginning with 1951, the payments under the Anglo-American Financial Agreement and under the French war-account settlement have similar types of repayment schedules. The total payment under each agreement remains constant—\$138½ million for the British through the year 2000 and \$30½ million for the French through the year 1980—with an increasing portion each year applicable to amortization of principal and a decreasing portion to interest. In this respect the terms differ from those on all other credits extended by the United States Government, either to these countries or to any other country. On all other credits for which debt-service projections have been made, the payments of principal, though in many cases not constant, are a fixed amount each year and interest payments are to be made on the basis of a stated rate on the unpaid balance. In a few instances interest is not stipulated or implied.

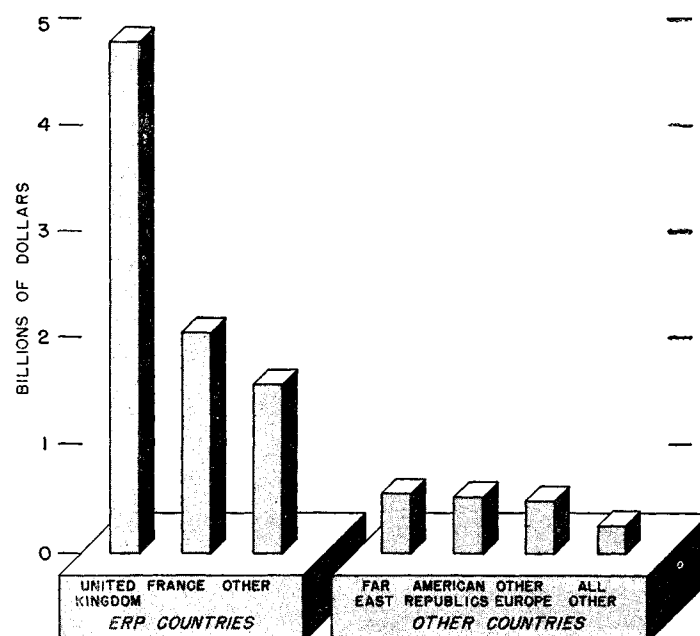
NOTE.—MR. PLYBON IS A MEMBER OF THE CLEARING OFFICE FOR FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

OUTSTANDING LOANS AND CREDITS

at the close of fiscal year 1951
were the result of various foreign
aid programs



and were concentrated in the
European Recovery Program
countries.



In September 1951 the United Kingdom paid in full, more than 4 years ahead of maturity, the balance on the \$390-million collateral loan. This loan had been made in 1941 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to enable the United Kingdom to retain its investments in the United States. This repayment released to the United Kingdom the dollar earnings on approximately \$1 billion of collateral, a large part of which consisted of securities of leading United States business concerns.

Postwar payments have been large

Foreign countries have paid more than \$2.3 billion in the postwar period on credits extended by the United States Government since 1934. Amortization has amounted to over \$1.7 billion and interest payments to \$0.6 billion. Close to \$0.3 billion of this total represents payments on the relatively short-term credits extended by the Agriculture Department, the Army Department, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance shipments of raw cotton from the United States to the occupied areas of Germany and Japan. Large payments to the Agriculture Department of more than \$110 million on this program in 1948, plus the unscheduled repayment in full by Canada of the \$140-million loan drawn down 6 months earlier, raised actual payments in 1948 to \$559 million.

Indebtedness remains at \$10 billion

In spite of the fairly sizable repayments in the past 6½ years, outstanding principal indebtedness of foreign countries rose from \$0.8 billion at June 30, 1945, to \$10.1 billion at June 30, 1951. This indebtedness represents only the obligations which had been formalized either by signed agreements or by promissory notes. Unsettled obligations—principally of the U. S. S. R., China, Germany, and Japan—are sizable additional amounts. The outstanding indebtedness at December 31, 1951, was approximately the same as at June 30, 1951. Loan disbursements and repayments of principal in the last 6 months of 1951 are estimated to have about offset each other—approximately \$0.2 billion each.

The larger part of the increase in principal indebtedness of foreign countries to the United States Government during the postwar period occurred during the first 3½ years through 1948. In 1949 new utilizations of credits exceeded principal repayments by only \$450 million, whereas in 1948 the excess had been \$1 billion. By 1950 the net credit utilization had dropped to \$130 million. It is estimated that the increase in outstanding loans in 1951 will not be much more than the approximate \$100-million increase which occurred between January and June.

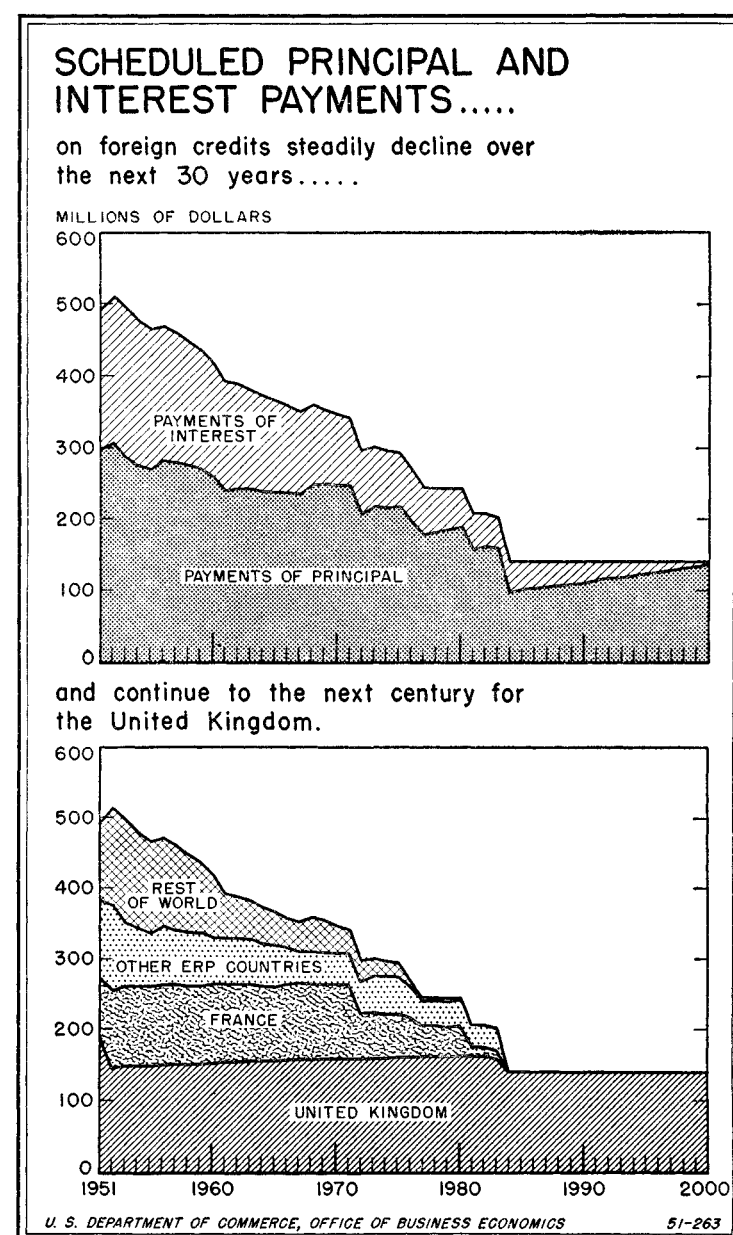
Beginning in 1952, unless new credit programs are initiated, scheduled repayments of principal are estimated to about offset new credit utilization. Thus, the formalized indebtedness of foreign countries to the United States Government will probably not increase much from this point on, unless the obligations of Germany, Japan, the U. S. S. R., and China are settled. Except for the continuing loan activity of the Export-Import Bank, which was given \$1 billion additional lending authority on October 3, 1951, the only sizable potential new credits are the more than \$100 million in economic-assistance credits provided for in the Mutual Security Appropriation Act of 1952.

As shown in the chart on page 18, the European-recovery program participating countries accounted for almost 83 percent of the total principal indebtedness at June 30, 1951. The United Kingdom was indebted for almost one-half of the total outstanding foreign credits of the United States Government, and France for one-fifth.

More than one-half billion dollars of the total indebtedness shown in the table cannot be included in the debt-service projections, even though the amount of the obligation has been determined: either due dates have not been set or repayment terms are not definite enough to make a projection practical. Some of these agreements provide only for payment when requested by the United States Government, either in foreign currency or real property. Others provide for payments from proceeds of certain receipts. Lend-lease silver is to be returned when determined by the President in accordance with specifications in the respective agreements.

Debt-service payments decline

The following chart shows a fairly constant decline after 1952 in total debt service on present formalized obligations. From total payments of \$509 million in 1952, scheduled payments are halved by 1980. From 1984 through the year 2000, the sole remaining payments are those of \$138½ million annually by the United Kingdom.



Payments scheduled amount to almost \$9.6 billion in amortization and more than \$4.3 billion in interest, bringing to \$13.9 billion the total scheduled payment by foreign coun-

tries on their indebtedness to the United States Government in the next 49 years. European-recovery participating countries are scheduled to make 87 percent of the total payments, 54 percent by the United Kingdom, 20 percent by France,

and approximately 14 percent by the other ERP countries. Of the remainder, the other European countries are scheduled for 5 percent, the American Republics for 4 percent, and countries in the Far East for 2 percent.

Table 1.—Summary of Indebtedness of Foreign Countries to the United States Government at June 30, 1951, and Projections of Contractual Debt Service (Principal and Interest) for Calendar Years 1951-56¹

[Millions of dollars]

Program and country	Indebtedness June 30, 1951	Unpro- jected	Projection of contractual debt service											
			1951 (last 6 months)		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
			Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Total	10, 117	541	210	165	305	204	286	210	273	203	268	195	279	188
British loan	3, 750	—	44	75	45	74	46	73	47	72	48	71	49	70
European-recovery loans	1, 132	25	—	—	(2)	14	(2)	28	(2)	28	(2)	28	13	28
Export-Import Bank loans (including agent banks)	2, 322	—	82	38	163	68	133	62	143	58	143	53	138	49
Lend-lease credits	1, 576	316	33	34	25	25	26	25	35	24	31	24	31	23
Surplus-property credits	1, 167	201	26	18	41	22	41	21	43	20	41	19	42	18
Other loans	172	—	24	1	30	2	40	1	5	1	6	1	6	1
European countries	8, 749	213	157	144	212	177	181	184	194	180	192	175	203	170
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	171	1	5	1	11	4	8	4	6	4	6	4	6	3
Denmark.....	52	—	1	(2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Finland.....	117	5	1	2	2	3	5	3	5	3	4	3	4	3
France.....	2, 059	15	28	30	63	47	64	48	65	46	66	44	70	43
Germany.....	69	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece.....	98	1	1	2	5	3	5	3	5	2	5	2	5	2
Ireland.....	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy.....	343	1	9	2	24	8	23	8	22	8	18	7	18	6
Netherlands.....	413	41	35	3	39	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	10	7
Norway.....	96	6	1	1	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	6	2
Poland.....	79	—	(2)	1	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2
U. S. S. R.....	223	—	—	12	—	5	—	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
United Kingdom.....	4, 784	71	74	88	53	90	54	93	55	92	56	91	58	90
Yugoslavia.....	48	(2)	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	1	7	1	7	1
Other European countries ²	89	3	2	1	5	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
Far Eastern countries	536	272	12	9	36	5	46	5	11	4	11	4	11	4
China.....	161	66	7	7	5	2	5	2	4	2	4	2	4	2
India.....	174	172	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia.....	63	—	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Philippines.....	97	2	(2)	1	29	2	39	1	4	1	4	1	4	(2)
Other Far Eastern countries ²	41	32	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)
American Republics	499	—	29	10	41	16	39	15	51	13	47	12	45	10
Argentina.....	86	—	(2)	2	(2)	4	(2)	3	13	3	13	2	13	2
Brazil.....	108	—	5	2	10	3	8	3	8	3	7	3	7	2
Chile.....	85	—	3	2	7	3	6	3	7	3	7	2	7	2
Mexico.....	75	—	6	2	8	3	9	2	9	2	10	2	9	1
Other American Republics ²	109	—	7	2	9	4	10	3	9	3	10	3	9	2
Undistributed.....	36	—	8	(2)	7	(2)	7	—	6	—	1	—	1	—
Other countries	282	56	10	3	15	6	18	6	16	6	17	5	18	4
Israel.....	68	—	—	1	3	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	1
Turkey.....	96	(2)	3	(2)	6	2	5	2	3	2	3	2	4	2
All other countries ²	118	56	7	2	6	2	5	2	5	2	6	1	6	1
United Nations	52	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—

NOTE.—Detail does not always add to total because of rounding.

¹ European-recovery loans include loans repayable in deficiency materials. Export-Import Bank loans include advances through agent banks. Lend-lease credits include the obligations of foreign governments to return lend-lease silver and include also, in some instances, credits established in war-account settlements for civilian supplies, net claims, and other war accounts. Credits established in war-account settlements for surplus property, however, are included in surplus-property credits. Surplus-property credits are composed of all outstanding foreign credits established for sales of surplus by the former Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner and by the former War Assets Administration, and mortgage secured credits of the Maritime Administration for foreign sales of merchant ships. Included also is the credit established by the Army Department for the sale of surplus to China. Other loans consist of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans, the State Department loan to the

United Nations, the Philippine funding by the Treasury Department, and a small balance on a loan of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. World War I indebtedness is not included.

² Less than \$500,000.

³ Other European countries are Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iceland, Portugal, and Sweden. Other Far Eastern countries are Burma, Japan, Korea, and Thailand. Other American Republics are Bolivia, Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. All other countries are Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Lebanon, Liberia, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, and Union of South Africa. In no case did the indebtedness of any one of these countries on June 30, 1951, exceed \$30 million.

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

Additional Data Available

A special report on debt-service projections, including a detailed table for all countries and all years, has been separately printed and is available on request.

Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS



THE STATISTICS here are a continuation of the data published in BUSINESS STATISTICS, the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. That volume (price \$1.50) contains monthly data for the years 1947 to 1950, and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1935 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1947. Series added or revised since publication of the 1951 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. The terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers and dollar values refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

Data subsequent to November 1951 for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the SURVEY.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1950		1951									
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:													
National income, total..... bil. of dol.	260.1				269.4			274.3			277.9		
Compensation of employees, total..... do.	165.2				172.1			177.4			180.4		
Wages and salaries, total..... do.	157.2				163.6			168.8			171.6		
Private..... do.	132.7				137.1			140.5			141.1		
Military..... do.	6.6				7.8								
Government civilian..... do.	17.9				18.8								
Supplements to wages and salaries..... do.	7.9				8.5			8.7			8.8		
Proprietors' and rental income, total..... do.	47.2				48.8			48.1			49.1		
Business and professional..... do.	23.0				24.1			23.6			23.4		
Farm..... do.	15.8				16.4			16.3			17.3		
Rental income of persons..... do.	8.4				8.3			8.2			8.4		
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment, total..... bil. of dol.	42.2				42.9			43.0			42.6		
Corporate profits before tax, total..... do.	50.3				51.8			45.4			39.8		
Corporate profits tax liability..... do.	22.5				31.1			27.0			23.7		
Corporate profits after tax..... do.	27.8				20.7			18.4			16.1		
Inventory valuation adjustment..... do.	-8.2				-8.9			-2.3			2.8		
Net interest..... do.	5.6				5.6			5.7			5.8		
Gross national product, total..... do.	303.7				319.0			327.8			327.6		
Personal consumption expenditures, total..... do.	198.4				208.2			201.7			202.5		
Durable goods..... do.	29.4				31.5			25.9			25.3		
Nondurable goods..... do.	104.9				111.5			109.5			110.0		
Services..... do.	64.0				65.2			66.2			67.2		
Gross private domestic investment..... do.	60.2				60.1			65.6			55.7		
New construction..... do.	23.3				23.9			22.5			21.5		
Producers' durable equipment..... do.	25.0				25.9			27.2			28.1		
Change in business inventories..... do.	11.8				10.3			15.9			6.1		
Net foreign investment..... do.	-2.7				-2.7			.0			1.2		
Government purchases of goods and services, total..... bil. of dol.	47.8				53.4			60.4			68.2		
Federal (less Government sales)..... do.	27.3				32.3			38.9			46.6		
State and local..... do.	20.4				21.1			21.4			21.6		
Personal income, total..... do.	238.3				244.1			249.9			253.2		
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments..... do.	23.1				27.4			28.0			28.4		
Equals: Disposable personal income..... do.	215.2				216.8			221.8			224.7		
Personal savings..... do.	16.8				8.5			20.1			22.2		
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE													
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:													
Total personal income..... bil. of dol.	236.4	244.4	243.6	243.3	245.5	249.0	249.8	251.0	252.4	253.7	253.6	257.5	256.7
Wage and salary receipts, total..... do.	154.2	155.9	158.0	160.0	162.2	164.8	165.1	166.4	167.1	167.4	168.3	169.5	170.4
Employer disbursements, total..... do.	157.3	158.9	161.6	163.4	165.9	168.2	168.8	169.9	170.6	170.8	171.7	173.1	174.0
Commodity-producing industries..... do.	69.9	70.8	71.7	72.4	73.7	75.0	74.6	75.2	74.8	74.5	75.0	75.1	75.0
Distributive industries..... do.	43.2	43.6	44.3	44.5	44.9	45.3	45.6	46.0	46.2	46.2	46.4	46.1	46.0
Service industries..... do.	19.5	19.6	19.9	19.8	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.5
Government..... do.	24.7	24.9	25.7	26.7	27.3	27.8	28.4	28.8	29.5	29.8	30.0	31.5	32.5
Less employee contributions for social insurance..... bil. of dol.	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6
Other labor income..... do.	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Proprietors' and rental income..... do.	47.2	48.1	50.5	48.2	47.7	48.1	48.0	48.0	49.2	49.7	48.3	50.5	49.1
Personal interest income and dividends..... do.	19.5	25.0	18.8	19.2	19.7	20.2	20.2	20.0	19.7	20.1	20.7	20.8	20.7
Total transfer payments..... do.	11.8	11.7	12.6	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.9	12.6
Total nonagricultural income..... do.	215.5	223.4	221.4	222.9	225.2	227.8	229.0	230.1	230.1	231.3	232.1	234.5	235.1
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES													
All industries, quarterly total†..... mil. of dol.													
Manufacturing..... do.	2,474				2,154			2,802			2,841		3,345
Mining..... do.	198				183			203			199		221
Railroad..... do.	320				303			412			377		472
Other transportation..... do.	145				125			136			120		136
Electric and gas utilities..... do.	935				753			893			933		1,075
Commercial and miscellaneous..... do.	1,445				1,345			1,467			1,374		1,257

* Revised. † Estimates for October-December 1951, based on anticipated capital expenditures of business.

‡ Includes inventory valuation adjustment.

§ Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

† Data have been revised beginning 1945; revisions prior to the last quarter of 1950 are shown on pp. 16 and 20 of the December 1951 SURVEY.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1950		1951										
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued													
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS†													
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total..... mil. of dol.	3,407	2,785	2,539	1,899	2,071	2,137	2,153	2,169	2,652	2,992	* 3,395	* 4,355	3,585
Farm marketings and CCC loans, total..... do.	3,391	2,765	2,510	1,873	2,019	2,088	2,120	2,143	2,641	2,985	* 3,387	* 4,345	3,568
Crops..... do.	1,784	1,268	965	557	523	465	436	606	1,085	1,315	* 1,642	* 2,294	1,749
Livestock and products, total..... do.	1,607	1,497	1,545	1,316	1,496	1,623	1,684	1,537	1,556	1,670	* 1,745	* 2,051	1,818
Dairy products..... do.	286	300	324	317	366	368	438	437	408	393	* 348	* 341	316
Meat animals..... do.	993	853	905	769	834	930	871	753	833	960	* 1,058	* 1,350	1,098
Poultry and eggs..... do.	320	337	215	220	275	288	309	296	285	295	* 325	* 345	397
Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted:													
All commodities..... 1935-39=100..... do.	511	417	378	281	303	313	319	323	398	450	511	* 655	538
Crops..... do.	630	448	338	195	183	163	153	214	384	465	580	* 811	618
Livestock and products..... do.	423	394	408	346	393	427	444	405	410	440	459	* 540	478
Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted:													
All commodities..... 1935-39=100..... do.	177	153	139	104	111	113	117	123	151	168	184	219	178
Crops..... do.	252	154	126	79	71	61	57	84	153	186	218	273	187
Livestock and products..... do.	165	153	149	123	141	152	163	152	148	154	158	178	172
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION													
<i>Federal Reserve Index</i>													
Unadjusted, combined index..... 1935-39=100..... do.	215	216	216	217	219	222	223	223	214	220	223	222	* 219
Manufactures..... do.	226	227	226	228	231	232	233	232	223	229	233	* 230	* 228
Durable manufactures..... do.	260	266	264	268	275	278	277	276	267	269	274	* 275	* 275
Iron and steel..... do.	246	253	255	252	263	264	263	261	253	254	258	261	261
Lumber and products..... do.	168	158	153	154	160	169	168	164	151	158	158	158	* 153
Furniture..... do.	197	195	190	193	195	185	173	164	160	165	167	* 170	* 169
Lumber..... do.	153	140	134	134	141	161	165	163	146	154	153	151	146
Machinery..... do.	311	321	322	328	335	337	336	338	327	328	336	* 341	* 343
Nonferrous metals and products..... do.	226	227	224	217	209	211	206	205	199	197	* 197	* 201	* 209
Fabricating..... do.	228	230	226	215	202	204	197	197	188	* 191	* 190	* 190	* 198
Smelting and refining..... do.	221	219	220	222	225	227	227	225	213	214	214	* 230	* 235
Stone, clay, and glass products..... do.	233	227	223	221	232	243	242	241	239	* 238	237	* 231	* 219
Cement..... do.	231	211	193	186	207	231	242	251	248	251	254	252	237
Clay products..... do.	182	178	178	176	180	183	184	179	* 182	180	* 183	* 180	* 180
Glass containers..... do.	250	246	251	253	269	292	275	266	273	259	251	228	206
Transportation equipment..... do.	278	292	285	304	314	311	310	307	* 293	* 305	* 312	* 308	* 309
Automobiles (incl. parts)..... do.	249	260	246	262	265	255	248	238	216	* 223	228	* 219	* 215
Nondurable manufactures..... do.	197	196	196	196	194	195	197	197	* 188	197	199	* 193	* 189
Alcoholic beverages..... do.	195	189	211	198	185	175	180	191	190	179	193	197	197
Chemical products..... do.	284	288	288	291	296	298	298	300	301	303	306	* 304	* 302
Industrial chemicals..... do.	497	504	506	510	524	532	538	548	554	* 557	* 558	* 552	* 552
Leather and products..... do.	111	107	116	125	118	106	97	98	83	98	100	91	91
Leather tanning..... do.	111	106	108	120	104	97	88	86	71	80	83	80	80
Shoes..... do.	110	109	121	128	127	112	103	106	92	110	111	98	98
Manufactured food products..... do.	163	161	155	149	149	152	159	165	176	* 189	* 191	* 176	* 160
Dairy products..... do.	94	90	90	101	120	153	196	221	221	215	169	128	98
Meat packing..... do.	184	203	193	142	147	150	149	144	141	139	149	156	188
Processed fruits and vegetables..... do.	137	111	105	100	97	103	108	123	* 191	* 263	* 285	* 202	* 121
Paper and products..... do.	201	197	203	208	208	215	212	209	189	196	196	196	187
Paper and pulp..... do.	191	188	192	198	198	205	201	199	182	188	191	191	185
Petroleum and coal products..... do.	253	263	272	269	269	255	263	263	262	265	* 266	* 268	* 277
Coke..... do.	178	182	187	183	184	185	186	187	183	187	185	185	185
Gasoline..... do.	195	197	202	198	199	193	207	212	211	213	214	* 212	* 214
Printing and publishing..... do.	182	179	164	176	179	188	179	170	155	166	180	181	183
Rubber products..... do.	250	251	244	235	239	238	247	251	243	* 243	* 245	* 238	238
Textiles and products..... do.	193	194	194	188	185	190	185	160	170	* 163	155	* 156	* 156
Cotton consumption..... do.	158	158	163	174	175	153	164	157	123	145	142	140	144
Rayon deliveries..... do.	381	397	392	390	374	380	377	378	* 379	* 334	293	293	290
Wool textiles..... do.	164	160	156	144	133	146	144	137	100	115	114	114	114
Tobacco products..... do.	174	142	177	170	161	167	172	178	167	190	188	191	198
Minerals..... do.	159	153	159	153	153	162	168	169	161	170	171	* 176	* 170
Fuels..... do.	165	163	169	163	163	167	168	169	160	171	172	* 179	* 178
Anthracite..... do.	84	80	96	89	48	64	83	86	66	77	79	104	99
Bituminous coal..... do.	138	143	151	125	127	133	126	133	105	134	137	147	152
Crude petroleum..... do.	184	178	184	185	189	191	192	191	192	194	195	* 199	* 196
Metals..... do.	124	93	94	94	92	129	166	171	166	167	166	* 163	* 116
Adjusted, combined index..... do.	215	218	221	221	222	223	222	221	212	217	219	* 218	* 218
Manufactures..... do.	224	229	231	232	234	234	233	231	222	226	228	* 226	* 227
Durable manufactures..... do.	260	268	268	271	277	279	276	274	265	267	272	274	* 275
Lumber and products..... do.	169	173	171	169	169	170	163	153	141	146	146	149	* 155
Lumber..... do.	155	162	162	156	156	162	158	147	131	137	135	138	148
Nonferrous metals..... do.	226	227	224	217	209	211	206	205	199	197	* 196	* 201	* 209
Smelting and refining..... do.	221	218	219	222	225	227	227	226	226	213	214	* 230	* 234
Stone, clay, and glass products..... do.	227	235	236	237	243	247	236	239	237	228	228	* 221	* 214
Cement..... do.	214	232	238	245	252	243	231	235	226	222	219	217	219
Clay products..... do.	175	173	191	186	189	189	184	184	177	* 176	173	* 173	* 174
Glass containers..... do.	247	265	257	261	269	292	257	269	285	249	246	222	204
Nondurable manufactures..... do.	195	197	201	201	199	198	198	197	187	193	* 193	* 188	* 188
Alcoholic beverages..... do.	207	208	248	225	207	187	179	178	175	178	184	188	188
Chemical products..... do.	280	284	287	288	292	296	298	302	305	306	* 304	* 299	* 297
Leather and products..... do.	109	108	115	122	118	106	97	99	85	99	100	91	91
Leather tanning..... do.	108	106	107	112	105	97	88	89	75	81	84	80	80
Manufactured food products..... do.	161	165	168	166	167	168	167	165	164	* 166	* 166	* 163	* 161
Dairy products..... do.	143	141	142	142	146	147	148	150	150	148	143	* 140	* 137
Meat packing..... do.	165	171	162	148	159	163	149	145	152	162	168	157	168
Processed fruits and vegetables..... do.	149	142	161	158	176	169	166	160	147	* 139	* 146	* 157	* 131

* Revised. * Preliminary.

†Data through 1950 have been revised to incorporate changes in methods of estimation (notably for truck crops) and to reflect revisions of production, disposition, or price. Revisions, extending back to 1910 in some instances, are shown on p. 23 of the December 1951 SURVEY.

‡Seasonal factors for a number of industries were fixed at 100 during 1932-42; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey

1950		1951											
November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†—Continued													
Inventories, end of month—Continued													
Book value (adjusted)—Continued													
Nondurable-goods industries, total, mil. of dol.	16,601	16,894	17,243	17,406	17,981	18,737	19,145	19,412	19,605	19,650	19,719	19,581	19,405
Food and kindred products.....do.....	2,939	3,006	3,112	3,191	3,330	3,551	3,580	3,542	3,554	3,619	3,546	3,545	3,488
Beverages.....do.....	1,107	1,073	1,112	1,149	1,222	1,242	1,254	1,254	1,209	1,161	1,201	1,200	1,204
Tobacco manufactures.....do.....	1,658	1,650	1,613	1,591	1,605	1,630	1,652	1,642	1,656	1,668	1,712	1,766	1,816
Textile-mill products.....do.....	2,462	2,531	2,662	2,710	2,800	3,046	3,137	3,214	3,222	3,190	3,130	3,048	2,899
Apparel and related products.....do.....	1,522	1,586	1,565	1,543	1,590	1,616	1,667	1,687	1,746	1,686	1,644	1,498	1,447
Leather and leather products.....do.....	540	562	613	590	640	666	677	691	652	622	637	607	591
Paper and allied products.....do.....	687	732	761	779	808	840	855	887	917	924	936	942	956
Printing and publishing.....do.....	622	632	670	678	684	661	681	694	702	711	711	711	727
Chemicals and allied products.....do.....	2,280	2,356	2,383	2,424	2,520	2,626	2,699	2,771	2,850	2,906	2,970	3,004	3,016
Petroleum and coal products.....do.....	2,225	2,219	2,191	2,196	2,228	2,294	2,360	2,420	2,481	2,523	2,574	2,582	2,582
Rubber products.....do.....	560	547	562	555	554	565	583	610	616	640	659	659	659
New orders, net (unadjusted), total.....do.....	21,427	22,871	28,190	25,765	28,490	23,820	23,580	24,100	21,595	22,976	21,166	24,009	22,870
Durable-goods industries, total.....do.....	10,362	11,703	15,050	13,474	15,542	12,987	12,404	13,303	11,274	11,046	9,880	11,584	10,960
Primary metals.....do.....	1,955	2,242	2,396	2,110	2,587	2,264	2,175	1,977	2,037	2,002	1,487	2,179	1,872
Fabricated metal products.....do.....	1,283	1,244	1,698	1,476	1,441	1,282	1,147	1,091	937	1,090	1,074	1,146	1,155
Electrical machinery and equipment.....do.....	969	1,463	1,402	1,399	1,732	1,304	1,246	1,453	1,284	1,064	1,207	1,188	1,137
Machinery, except electrical.....do.....	1,682	2,234	2,680	2,810	2,644	2,304	2,308	2,291	2,259	2,180	1,745	1,966	2,093
Transportation equipment, including motor vehicles and parts, mil. of dol.	1,988	2,273	3,793	2,956	4,128	3,199	3,198	4,349	2,453	2,330	2,154	2,612	2,754
Other industries, including ordnance.....do.....	2,485	2,247	3,082	2,723	3,009	2,634	2,331	2,143	2,305	2,380	2,213	2,494	1,949
Nondurable-goods industries, total.....do.....	11,065	11,168	13,139	12,291	12,948	10,834	11,176	10,797	10,321	11,930	11,286	12,425	11,910
Unfilled orders (unadjusted), total.....do.....	38,127	39,948	46,036	50,712	55,350	57,403	58,416	60,264	61,771	62,186	61,688	61,492	61,739
Durable-goods industries, total.....do.....	33,070	34,766	39,878	43,714	47,608	50,049	51,662	54,058	56,024	56,800	56,718	56,811	57,090
Primary metals.....do.....	6,673	6,917	7,325	7,676	8,190	8,486	8,589	8,518	8,822	8,877	8,556	8,691	8,612
Fabricated metal products.....do.....	4,299	4,439	5,054	5,464	5,704	5,858	5,884	5,868	5,879	5,849	5,827	5,676	5,634
Electrical machinery and equipment.....do.....	3,553	3,860	4,186	4,518	5,029	5,287	5,541	6,008	6,530	6,599	6,776	6,809	6,828
Machinery, except electrical.....do.....	5,586	6,255	7,394	8,575	9,276	9,739	10,178	10,144	10,803	11,251	11,304	11,242	11,424
Transportation equipment, including motor vehicles and parts, mil. of dol.	8,288	8,569	10,418	11,398	13,117	14,118	15,070	17,220	17,775	18,013	18,128	18,452	18,976
Other industries, including ordnance.....do.....	4,670	4,726	5,501	6,082	6,294	6,560	6,400	6,299	6,216	6,212	6,127	5,941	5,618
Nondurable-goods industries, total.....do.....	5,057	5,182	6,158	6,998	7,741	7,354	6,755	6,206	5,746	5,385	4,970	4,681	4,648

BUSINESS POPULATION

OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER													
Operating businesses, end of quarter, total.....thous.....	3,985.6				4,007.4								
Contract construction.....do.....	365.5				372.3								
Manufacturing.....do.....	303.1				306.7								
Service industries.....do.....	853.6				857.2								
Retail trade.....do.....	1,676.9				1,676.8								
Wholesale trade.....do.....	205.0				206.6								
All other.....do.....	581.6				587.8								
New businesses, quarterly total.....do.....	80.7				122.0								
Contract construction.....do.....	12.2				21.0								
Manufacturing.....do.....	9.6				14.4								
Service industries.....do.....	15.4				21.9								
Retail trade.....do.....	27.7				41.3								
Wholesale trade.....do.....	3.7				5.3								
All other.....do.....	12.2				18.1								
Discontinued businesses, quarterly total.....do.....	92.8				100.2								
Contract construction.....do.....	13.6				14.3								
Manufacturing.....do.....	9.8				10.8								
Service industries.....do.....	18.0				18.3								
Retail trade.....do.....	37.3				41.4								
Wholesale trade.....do.....	3.6				3.7								
All other.....do.....	10.5				11.6								
Business transfers, quarterly total.....do.....	67.0				93.8								
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS													
New incorporations (48 States).....number.....	6,256	6,780	8,515	6,590	7,649	7,653	7,544	6,810	6,428	6,496	5,950	6,812	6,288
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES													
Failures, total.....number.....	683	679	775	599	732	693	755	699	665	678	620	644	587
Commercial service.....do.....	67	67	63	59	69	52	64	43	55	56	39	57	48
Construction.....do.....	87	62	67	60	83	81	94	71	74	89	84	85	68
Manufacturing and mining.....do.....	150	143	132	107	115	119	128	129	130	136	150	150	106
Retail trade.....do.....	310	330	410	304	377	365	385	390	340	333	277	304	307
Wholesale trade.....do.....	69	77	73	69	88	76	84	66	66	64	70	48	58
Liabilities, total.....thous. of dol.....	18,864	21,044	21,685	16,009	17,652	17,064	23,504	22,773	21,088	26,417	26,643	30,417	17,567
Commercial service.....do.....	1,742	3,205	1,482	1,399	1,375	1,055	1,871	1,006	1,358	1,358	782	2,044	952
Construction.....do.....	2,726	4,748	2,393	2,228	3,292	2,268	4,655	3,085	2,666	4,290	4,668	1,937	3,740
Manufacturing and mining.....do.....	8,412	5,352	5,175	6,134	5,169	5,894	5,497	5,014	7,790	10,497	14,908	12,444	6,158
Retail trade.....do.....	4,235	5,479	10,376	4,357	5,605	5,647	7,487	7,434	4,778	6,173	4,826	6,707	4,369
Wholesale trade.....do.....	1,749	2,260	2,259	1,891	2,211	2,200	3,994	6,234	4,456	4,099	1,459	7,285	2,348

† Revised. ‡ Preliminary. § Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3.

¶ Data are from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Beginning with the December 1951 SURVEY, the orders series include additional data for motor vehicles producers; also, data heretofore included for the motor vehicles industry have been shifted from the "other industries" category to the transportation equipment group. The new estimates have been incorporated in the series back to June 1950; unpublished revisions (June-September 1950) for the indicated series are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1950		1951										
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
COMMODITY PRICES—Continued													
WHOLESALE PRICES^o—Continued													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes:†—Continued													
Commodities other than farm prod., etc.—Con.													
Metals and metal products.....1926=100	180.4	184.9	187.5	188.1	188.8	189.0	188.8	188.2	187.9	188.1	189.1	191.2	191.5
Iron and steel.....do	174.0	182.1	185.7	185.7	185.6	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	186.0	186.1
Nonferrous metals.....do	181.7	182.5	187.9	191.1	183.5	184.1	182.8	178.2	175.6	175.3	176.4	180.4	180.8
Plumbing and heating.....do	182.5	183.6	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.5	183.6	184.6	184.4	184.2	184.1
Textile products.....do	166.8	171.4	178.2	181.1	183.2	182.8	182.1	177.7	173.2	167.5	163.2	* 157.7	159.5
Clothing.....do	151.4	155.4	161.6	163.9	163.9	163.9	164.0	164.0	164.8	165.0	164.7	* 163.8	160.4
Cotton goods.....do	231.7	236.6	239.2	240.5	239.9	236.2	234.1	228.7	218.8	206.0	196.5	* 193.7	198.9
Hosiery and underwear.....do	111.4	112.7	115.2	113.8	113.5	113.5	113.4	112.9	111.2	110.1	110.0	108.0	107.5
Rayon and nylon.....do	42.7	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1
Silk.....do	69.0	75.0	86.1	90.8	90.8	85.2	76.3	73.2	71.1	68.7	72.6	75.8	76.3
Woolen and worsted goods.....do	192.7	195.6	217.4	227.3	240.2	243.7	244.5	225.3	218.2	207.4	196.7	169.9	177.8
Miscellaneous.....do	137.6	140.5	142.4	142.7	142.5	142.7	141.7	141.7	138.8	138.2	138.5	* 139.3	141.4
Tires and tubes.....do	82.3	82.5	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9
Paper and pulp.....do	178.7	189.0	196.5	196.5	196.3	196.2	196.2	196.2	197.2	198.7	199.7	200.5	201.1
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR													
As measured by—													
Wholesale prices.....1935-39=100	46.8	45.8	44.6	43.8	43.7	43.8	44.0	44.2	44.8	45.2	45.3	45.1	45.1
Consumers' prices.....do	56.7	55.9	55.1	54.4	54.2	54.2	53.9	54.0	53.9	53.9	53.6	53.4	53.0
Retail food prices.....do	47.4	46.2	45.1	44.2	44.2	44.3	44.0	44.1	43.9	44.1	44.0	43.6	43.2

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY													
New construction, total.....mil. of dol.	2,569	2,234	* 2,094	* 1,969	* 2,198	* 2,388	* 2,584	* 2,737	* 2,797	* 2,843	* 2,827	* 2,709	2,495
Private, total.....do	1,901	1,721	1,586	1,518	* 1,614	* 1,691	* 1,787	* 1,879	* 1,915	* 1,916	* 1,899	* 1,805	1,692
Residential (nonfarm).....do	1,131	1,003	902	827	* 862	* 898	* 922	* 959	* 968	* 954	* 954	* 945	915
New dwelling units.....do	1,040	923	830	750	* 785	* 810	* 825	* 855	* 860	* 845	* 845	* 840	815
Additions and alterations.....do	73	62	55	60	61	* 72	* 81	88	* 91	92	93	* 91	86
Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total.....mil. of dol.	403	395	378	384	* 400	* 409	* 442	463	465	459	451	* 393	343
Industrial.....do	120	125	129	135	* 143	* 152	* 168	178	190	198	202	* 178	155
Commercial.....do	149	140	122	121	128	125	130	131	120	108	100	83	75
Farm construction.....do	81	71	72	76	83	95	113	126	134	140	130	108	92
Public utility.....do	279	247	229	226	264	283	305	326	343	357	358	353	336
Public, total.....do	668	513	* 508	* 451	* 584	* 697	* 797	* 858	* 882	* 927	* 928	* 904	803
Residential.....do	31	30	* 29	* 30	* 37	* 42	* 45	* 48	* 49	* 55	* 63	* 67	69
Nonresidential building.....do	228	216	* 225	* 212	* 255	* 283	* 298	* 305	* 308	* 312	* 302	* 289	269
Military and naval.....do	26	24	* 24	29	* 41	* 56	* 68	* 75	* 88	* 108	* 122	* 137	148
Highway.....do	221	103	95	65	110	160	215	250	260	280	275	250	170
Conservation and development.....do	76	65	* 62	49	* 61	* 69	* 76	* 84	* 82	* 80	* 78	* 77	74
Other types.....do	86	75	73	66	* 80	* 87	* 95	* 96	* 95	* 92	* 88	* 84	73
CONTRACT AWARDS													
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):													
Total projects.....number	46,856	40,168	38,121	42,057	48,376	49,498	52,700	44,755	44,334	46,319	42,435	42,735	36,323
Total valuation.....thous. of dol.	1,087,062	1,168,432	1,043,248	1,140,527	1,267,450	1,374,991	2,572,961	1,408,932	1,379,830	1,262,811	1,082,855	1,051,419	931,768
Public ownership.....do	320,426	381,330	305,941	332,032	418,457	456,319	1,474,166	583,146	615,370	486,452	317,731	306,604	323,736
Private ownership.....do	766,636	787,102	737,307	808,495	848,993	918,672	1,098,795	825,786	764,460	776,359	765,124	744,815	608,032
Nonresidential buildings:													
Projects.....number	4,868	4,532	4,614	3,198	4,222	4,259	4,421	4,463	4,496	4,170	4,558	4,775	3,618
Floor area.....thous. of sq. ft.	41,472	40,069	43,971	37,099	43,301	41,473	44,804	41,162	39,926	36,700	36,273	34,782	27,611
Valuation.....thous. of dol.	434,894	490,375	461,016	431,166	469,254	518,021	1,633,908	553,280	536,533	475,957	404,462	418,203	327,706
Residential buildings:													
Projects.....number	40,368	34,152	32,455	37,742	42,497	43,197	45,856	37,588	37,173	39,864	35,789	36,152	31,162
Floor area.....thous. of sq. ft.	60,810	56,353	49,300	60,859	65,761	65,180	73,596	60,496	58,823	60,372	52,438	52,454	47,248
Valuation.....thous. of dol.	496,682	478,583	420,918	531,146	574,569	590,848	661,094	545,152	548,144	567,566	479,716	496,247	443,884
Public works:													
Projects.....number	1,235	1,151	773	838	1,318	1,583	2,016	2,204	2,151	1,927	1,756	1,457	1,233
Valuation.....thous. of dol.	106,572	160,227	128,536	123,962	166,435	183,080	186,868	183,973	190,884	160,368	141,335	101,903	117,809
Utilities:													
Projects.....number	385	333	279	279	339	459	407	500	514	358	332	351	310
Valuation.....thous. of dol.	48,914	39,247	32,778	54,253	57,192	83,042	91,091	126,527	104,269	58,920	57,342	35,066	42,369
Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes):													
Total, unadjusted.....1923-25=100	276	268	272	280	307	424	435	436	329	303	276	* 249	242
Residential, unadjusted.....do	272	253	259	276	307	331	325	317	301	289	279	* 257	233
Total, adjusted.....do	306	332	333	323	304	373	361	374	303	291	275	* 261	269
Residential, adjusted.....do	284	297	312	311	292	283	276	289	298	292	279	* 265	243
Engineering construction:													
Contract awards (E. N. R.)\$.....thous. of dol.	1,012,046	1,424,619	1,266,892	1,271,065	1,406,456	1,053,434	1,267,995	1,027,087	1,378,640	1,145,715	917,158	1,026,973	1,024,775
Highway concrete pavement contract awards:⊙													
Total.....thous. of sq. yd.	3,084	* 3,738	5,650	4,836	4,920	4,959	5,946	7,562	9,248	4,508	4,342	2,856	3,757
Airports.....do	299	* 128	200	1,222	690	966	1,278	2,841	4,335	714	458	275	671
Roads.....do	1,314	* 2,065	3,199	2,400	2,326	1,957	2,329	1,939	2,840	1,436	1,681	803	1,814
Streets and alleys.....do	1,471	* 1,645	2,252	1,214	1,904	2,036	2,339	2,782	2,073	2,358	2,202	1,777	1,271

* Revised. † Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported.

⊙ For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.

§ See note marked "†" on p. 8-5.

⊙ Data for November 1950 and March, May, August, and November 1951 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

⊙ Data for November 1950 and January, May, August, and November 1951 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1950		1951										
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued													
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													
Average weekly hours per worker, etc.—Continued													
Nonmanufacturing industries:													
Mining:													
Metal.....hours.....	43.0	43.9	43.7	43.7	43.3	44.0	44.2	41.8	42.0	44.5	43.1	43.7	
Anthracite.....do.....	31.0	32.8	35.9	30.2	23.1	21.6	30.1	31.0	35.3	26.3	27.4		
Bituminous coal.....do.....	36.4	38.5	37.6	34.1	33.6	33.9	33.3	34.8	32.7	34.9	36.7	36.4	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:													
Petroleum and natural-gas production.....hours.....	40.6	40.2	40.6	40.5	40.6	41.2	40.4	40.4	42.1	40.2	42.0	40.3	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....do.....	44.9	43.5	43.3	42.0	43.6	45.0	45.7	45.7	45.8	46.3	46.1	47.2	
Contract construction.....do.....	38.0	37.3	37.1	35.7	36.3	37.4	38.3	38.4	39.0	39.1	38.9	39.4	
Nonbuilding construction.....do.....	40.9	40.2	39.4	37.7	38.5	40.3	41.8	41.3	42.9	42.7	41.8	42.5	
Building construction.....do.....	37.3	36.7	36.7	35.3	35.8	36.8	37.5	37.7	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.6	
Transportation and public utilities:													
Local railways and bus lines.....do.....	45.6	46.3	45.9	46.0	45.7	45.9	46.5	46.8	46.5	46.2	46.0	46.0	
Telephone.....do.....	38.0	39.1	38.9	39.2	38.9	38.7	39.0	39.4	39.8	39.2	39.4	39.1	
Telegraph.....do.....	44.4	44.8	44.5	44.7	44.6	44.6	45.4	45.1	44.8	44.6	44.4	44.3	
Gas and electric utilities.....do.....	41.8	42.0	41.8	42.0	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.7	42.0	41.9	42.2	42.1	
Trade:													
Wholesale trade.....do.....	40.8	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.7	41.0	41.0	
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)*.....hours.....	40.0	40.7	40.3	40.1	39.7	39.9	39.8	40.4	40.8	40.8	40.1	39.8	
General-merchandise stores.....do.....	36.0	38.2	36.7	36.3	35.8	35.9	35.5	36.5	37.1	36.9	36.0	35.6	
Food and liquor stores.....do.....	40.0	40.3	39.9	39.5	39.3	39.6	39.7	40.5	41.1	41.0	40.0	39.8	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....do.....	45.8	46.0	45.7	45.5	45.4	45.5	45.2	45.6	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3	
Service:													
Hotels, year-round.....do.....	43.6	43.9	43.4	43.2	43.3	43.3	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.3	43.2	45.2	
Laundries.....do.....	40.8	41.2	41.0	40.5	40.9	41.1	41.4	41.5	41.3	40.9	41.3	41.2	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....do.....	41.2	41.1	41.4	40.1	40.2	42.4	43.1	42.6	41.6	40.3	41.4	41.5	
Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs):													
Beginning in month:													
Work stoppages.....number.....	329	218	400	350	350	350	400	375	425	425	400	440	300
Workers involved.....thousands.....	200	61	185	220	140	165	150	190	250	250	200	240	70
In effect during month:													
Work stoppages.....number.....	605	423	550	550	550	550	580	560	600	625	600	640	550
Workers involved.....thousands.....	308	114	215	300	280	235	250	260	320	350	340	360	190
Man-days idle during month.....do.....	2,050	912	1,200	1,700	2,300	1,850	1,750	1,600	1,750	2,750	2,400	2,750	1,600
Percent of available working time.....do.....	.27	.12	.15	.25	.29	.25	.22	.21	.23	.32	.34	.32	.21
U. S. Employment Service placement activities:													
Nonagricultural placements.....thousands.....	515	421	486	438	513	552	610	585	586	628	621	610	498
Unemployment compensation:													
Initial claims.....do.....	907	1,051	1,080	770	719	983	908	1,118	1,086	950	724	902	948
Continued claims.....do.....	3,520	3,873	4,923	3,845	3,627	3,534	3,977	3,704	4,042	4,071	3,329	3,692	3,817
Benefit payments:													
Beneficiaries, weekly average.....do.....	734	832	983	883	807	740	773	821	748	801	758	713	749
Amount of payments.....thous. of dol.....	62,389	66,969	91,560	71,369	71,584	62,294	70,799	68,780	65,925	75,131	62,049	67,449	68,607
Veterans' unemployment allowances:													
Initial claims.....thousands.....	5	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Continued claims.....do.....	24	25	27	19	15	9	6	5	5	5	3	3	3
Amount of payments.....thous. of dol.....	487	464	554	391	315	197	146	97	105	93	66	53	50
Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments:													
Accession rate.....monthly rate per 100 employees.....	4.0	3.0	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.7
Separation rate, total.....do.....	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.1
Discharges.....do.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3
Lay-offs.....do.....	1.1	1.3	1.0	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6
Quits.....do.....	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9
Military and miscellaneous.....do.....	.3	.3	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
WAGES													
Average weekly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor):													
All manufacturing industries.....dollars.....	62.23	63.88	63.76	63.84	64.57	64.70	64.55	65.08	64.24	64.32	64.45	65.21	65.25
Durable-goods industries.....do.....	66.34	68.32	67.65	68.18	69.30	69.68	69.60	70.27	68.79	69.55	70.67	70.84	70.42
Ordinance and accessories.....do.....	70.53	68.34	69.55	70.92	72.71	70.97	72.45	71.02	73.10	73.71	77.37	76.31	75.62
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....dollars.....	57.03	57.59	55.73	56.13	55.58	58.55	59.72	61.51	57.43	60.49	60.95	61.61	59.98
Sawmills and planing mills.....do.....	56.53	56.83	54.84	55.30	55.06	58.49	59.22	60.92	57.46	60.29	60.79	60.68	
Furniture and fixtures.....do.....	56.87	56.77	56.93	58.15	58.67	56.96	56.28	56.03	55.74	57.53	58.50	58.62	58.20
Stone, clay, and glass products.....do.....	63.66	63.60	63.48	63.15	64.53	65.09	65.11	65.25	65.04	64.74	65.49	65.75	64.41
Glass and glass products.....do.....	67.03	65.89	66.10	65.04	66.17	66.91	65.81	65.97	67.14	63.19	65.84	65.89	
Primary metal industries.....do.....	70.14	74.36	74.42	73.12	75.11	75.70	75.02	76.03	74.76	73.70	74.89	74.37	73.49
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....dollars.....	69.03	75.21	76.41	74.16	77.35	77.92	76.90	78.70	77.64	75.25	76.75	74.96	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....do.....	67.73	69.47	70.67	69.18	69.14	70.18	70.18	70.73	69.90	70.46	69.32	71.15	
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordinance, machinery, transportation equipment).....dollars.....	66.20	68.26	67.80	68.18	69.55	69.51	69.18	69.43	67.98	68.68	69.89	70.39	70.64
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies.....dollars.....	67.27	68.88	68.85	69.60	70.89	70.22	69.67	69.50	67.40	67.23	69.60	69.97	
Machinery (except electrical).....do.....	72.03	74.20	74.47	75.08	76.43	76.78	76.30	76.65	75.42	75.94	77.16	77.77	76.83
Electrical machinery.....do.....	64.33	65.15	64.42	64.80	65.34	65.58	66.57	67.15	66.13	66.94	67.94	68.56	68.64
Transportation equipment.....do.....	71.78	75.18	72.06	74.05	75.73	74.81	74.97	75.14	74.33	76.36	77.77	77.06	76.64
Automobiles.....do.....	72.76	76.28	71.48	74.29	76.13	74.52	74.90	74.88	73.30	76.31	77.88	77.34	
Aircraft and parts.....do.....	71.78	75.08	76.78	75.86	77.35	77.13	77.22	77.31	77.48	77.48	79.56	77.58	
Ship and boat building and repairs.....do.....	64.47	66.67	64.24	68.80	68.78	68.31	68.46	70.42	71.59	71.96	71.48	73.69	
Railroad equipment.....do.....	69.51	72.52	72.41	71.16	75.13	76.36	76.55	75.64	75.82	77.05	76.33	77.16	
Instruments and related products.....do.....	65.47	66.75	65.79	67.06	67.64	68.55	68.78	69.44	68.18	68.51	70.01	70.13	69.59
Miscellaneous mfg. industries.....do.....	57.01	57.50	57.37	58.41	58.18	58.03	57.39	57.85	56.46	56.82	57.63	58.10	58.32

* Revised. † Preliminary. ‡ See note marked "†" on p. S-11.

• New series. Data beginning 1947 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey

1950		1951										
November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November

FINANCE—Continued

SECURITY MARKETS—Continued												
Stocks												
Cash dividend payments publicly reported:												
Total dividend payments..... mil. of dol.	242.1	2,138.7	494.1	214.2	1,066.2	516.4	209.5	1,116.3	524.6	216.7	1,132.7	532.9
Finance..... do.	38.0	198.8	105.9	39.5	70.9	83.1	40.1	76.8	124.1	41.6	80.6	104.3
Manufacturing..... do.	129.1	1,459.3	174.0	105.2	688.3	204.3	107.9	729.6	203.8	102.2	757.3	211.5
Mining..... do.	2.5	139.1	4.0	1.8	77.1	8.0	1.4	87.8	5.8	2.0	91.1	7.3
Public utilities:												
Communications..... do.	.6	39.8	72.2	.7	38.3	74.9	.7	24.3	74.8	.7	25.1	82.2
Heat, light, and power..... do.	43.4	75.3	49.5	41.5	67.4	54.4	44.7	69.1	51.8	47.1	66.6	56.1
Railroad..... do.	15.1	91.4	12.8	8.0	60.3	25.0	3.5	55.0	11.1	10.9	40.7	13.0
Trade..... do.	8.3	87.4	64.9	15.2	40.3	54.9	8.5	47.8	39.3	7.7	50.0	41.7
Miscellaneous..... do.	5.1	47.6	10.8	2.3	23.6	11.8	2.7	25.9	13.9	4.5	21.3	16.8
Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, 200 common stocks (Moody's):												
Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) dollars.....	4.04	4.06	4.11	4.11	4.11	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.18	4.11	4.12	4.09
Industrial (125 stocks)..... do.	4.40	4.44	4.49	4.48	4.49	4.52	4.51	4.53	4.55	4.45	4.47	4.43
Public utility (24 stocks)..... do.	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.90	1.90
Railroad (25 stocks)..... do.	2.45	2.47	2.54	2.55	2.55	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.55	2.58
Bank (15 stocks)..... do.	2.60	2.61	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63
Insurance (10 stocks)..... do.	2.66	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks)..... do.	59.37	61.80	65.01	65.57	64.25	67.20	65.39	63.40	67.45	70.10	69.73	67.97
Industrial (125 stocks)..... do.	61.77	64.46	68.21	68.61	67.40	71.15	68.88	66.75	71.28	74.46	74.09	72.07
Public utility (24 stocks)..... do.	30.34	30.81	31.86	32.82	31.77	31.78	31.99	31.70	32.67	33.13	32.87	32.94
Railroad (25 stocks)..... do.	35.70	40.95	44.34	42.90	40.52	42.17	40.04	36.68	39.93	40.76	41.57	39.79
Yield (200 stocks)..... percent.....	6.80	6.57	6.32	6.27	6.40	6.18	6.35	6.55	6.20	5.86	5.91	6.02
Industrial (125 stocks)..... do.	7.12	6.89	6.58	6.53	6.66	6.35	6.55	6.79	6.38	5.98	6.03	6.15
Public utility (24 stocks)..... do.	6.10	6.00	5.81	5.64	5.85	5.88	5.85	5.90	5.72	5.67	5.78	5.77
Railroad (25 stocks)..... do.	6.86	6.03	5.73	5.94	6.29	6.12	6.44	7.03	6.46	6.33	6.13	6.41
Bank (15 stocks)..... do.	4.61	4.71	4.73	4.48	4.61	4.74	4.77	4.86	4.79	4.67	4.70	4.77
Insurance (10 stocks)..... do.	3.43	3.43	3.52	3.52	3.45	3.41	3.49	3.48	3.35	3.20	3.28	3.44
Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly:												
Industrial (125 stocks)..... dollars.....	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08
Public utility (24 stocks)..... do.	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62
Railroad (25 stocks)..... do.	11.84	11.84	11.84	11.84	11.84	11.84	11.84	11.84	11.84	11.84	11.84	11.84
Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.)..... percent.....	3.88	3.89	3.87	3.87	4.00	4.11	4.15	4.17	4.20	4.13	4.16	4.19
Prices:												
Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks)..... dol. per share.....	82.56	84.24	90.86	94.98	92.39	92.86	92.57	90.46	91.29	95.19	98.11	97.82
Industrial (30 stocks)..... do.	229.38	229.26	244.45	253.32	249.50	253.36	254.36	249.32	253.60	264.92	273.36	269.73
Public utility (15 stocks)..... do.	40.41	39.59	42.06	42.87	43.03	42.36	42.28	42.55	43.75	45.06	45.40	46.04
Railroad (20 stocks)..... do.	68.32	74.04	82.05	88.09	82.66	82.59	81.37	78.06	77.04	80.53	83.91	84.25
Standard and Poor's Corporation:												
Industrial, public utility, and railroad:\$												
Combined index (416 stocks)..... 1935-39=100.....	156.1	158.4	168.6	174.7	170.3	172.3	173.9	171.7	172.8	181.5	187.3	185.0
Industrial, total (365 stocks)..... do.	168.8	171.2	182.6	189.6	184.4	187.3	189.3	186.9	188.1	198.3	205.2	202.3
Capital goods (121 stocks)..... do.	159.9	164.3	175.2	181.5	175.0	179.4	181.9	179.2	179.9	190.7	197.1	193.3
Consumers' goods (182 stocks)..... do.	160.2	157.8	165.9	171.0	169.0	168.8	167.9	163.1	163.7	168.0	172.9	171.4
Public utility (31 stocks)..... do.	105.0	104.4	108.6	111.0	111.2	110.2	110.5	110.2	111.5	114.4	115.8	115.2
Railroad (20 stocks)..... do.	126.5	139.4	152.8	159.1	148.7	148.7	147.5	141.6	139.4	147.1	152.8	154.7
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)..... do.	104.6	105.2	106.3	109.8	110.2	106.1	105.6	105.4	104.2	105.8	108.0	106.4
Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks)..... do.	180.2	184.2	185.7	180.5	180.7	181.9	183.4	182.7	184.9	193.0	195.4	187.5
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):												
Total on all registered exchanges:												
Market value..... mil. of dol.	1,864	2,261	2,969	2,086	1,683	1,547	2,027	1,337	1,354	1,626	1,707	2,045
Shares sold..... thousands.....	66,685	93,209	122,363	82,631	67,480	67,024	74,211	52,456	53,154	59,483	66,387	85,294
On New York Stock Exchange:												
Market value..... mil. of dol.	1,618	1,981	2,572	1,791	1,442	1,320	1,746	1,143	1,171	1,393	1,445	1,714
Shares sold..... thousands.....	51,231	72,737	91,995	61,534	53,327	50,583	56,928	40,667	42,438	44,583	48,206	60,208
Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times)..... thousands.....	43,085	59,820	70,181	41,234	35,625	34,290	38,457	27,402	27,989	33,642	36,395	42,531
Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange:												
Market value, all listed shares..... mil. of dol.	89,506	93,807	99,340	100,246	98,112	102,747	100,120	97,920	104,610	108,307	108,911	106,439
Number of shares listed..... millions.....	2,333	2,353	2,384	2,391	2,421	2,437	2,452	2,528	2,557	2,568	2,581	2,592

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY)												
Exports of goods and services, total..... mil. of dol.	4,148	4,148	4,148	4,148	4,375	4,375	4,375	5,283	5,283	5,076	5,076	5,076
Merchandise, adjusted..... do.	3,106	3,106	3,106	3,106	3,414	3,414	3,414	4,091	4,091	3,821	3,821	3,821
Income on investments abroad..... do.	518	518	518	518	396	396	396	471	471	511	511	511
Other services..... do.	524	524	524	524	565	565	565	721	721	744	744	744
Imports of goods and services, total..... do.	3,515	3,515	3,515	3,515	3,915	3,915	3,915	3,938	3,938	3,580	3,580	3,580
Merchandise, adjusted..... do.	2,815	2,815	2,815	2,815	3,217	3,217	3,217	3,133	3,133	2,631	2,631	2,631
Income on foreign investments in U. S. do.	146	146	146	146	86	86	86	99	99	95	95	95
Other services..... do.	554	554	554	554	612	612	612	706	706	856	856	856
Balance on goods and services..... do.	+633	+633	+633	+633	+460	+460	+460	+1,345	+1,345	+1,496	+1,496	+1,496
Unilateral transfers (net), total..... do.	-1,237	-1,237	-1,237	-1,237	-1,147	-1,147	-1,147	-1,375	-1,375	-1,196	-1,196	-1,196
Private..... do.	-127	-127	-127	-127	-112	-112	-112	-96	-96	-94	-94	-94
Government..... do.	-1,110	-1,110	-1,110	-1,110	-1,035	-1,035	-1,035	-1,279	-1,279	-1,102	-1,102	-1,102
U. S. long- and short-term capital (net), total..... do.	-264	-264	-264	-264	-353	-353	-353	-370	-370	-29	-29	-29
Private..... do.	-258	-258	-258	-258	-294	-294	-294	-287	-287	-2	-2	-2
Government..... do.	-6	-6	-6	-6	-59	-59	-59	-83	-83	-27	-27	-27
Foreign long- and short-term capital (net)..... do.	+187	+187	+187	+187	+1	+1	+1	+108	+108	0	0	0
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in U. S. gold stock mil. of dol.	+771	+771	+771	+771	+893	+893	+893	+55	+55	-292	-292	-292
Errors and omissions..... do.	-90	-90	-90	-90	+146	+146	+146	+237	+237	+21	+21	+21

* Revised. * Preliminary.

§ Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of the series.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1950		1951										
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued													
FATS, OILS, ETC.—Continued													
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, etc.—Continued													
Oleomargarine:													
Production.....thous. of lb.	93,852	89,959	112,813	79,493	91,137	71,394	80,344	71,301	69,436	86,286	85,074	98,219	94,979
Stocks (factory and warehouse).....do.	12,645	14,150	19,905	21,811	22,987	20,066	17,959	19,685	17,451	17,022	16,461	19,218	17,704
Price, wholesale, vegetable, delivered (eastern U. S.).....dol. per lb.	.279	.294	.316	.324	.324	.324	.316	.300	.273	.265	.265	.265	.265
Shortenings and compounds:													
Production.....thous. of lb.	155,333	144,092	160,179	138,518	112,025	98,840	106,416	86,770	80,203	126,290	109,636	136,469	131,721
Stocks, end of month.....do.	81,121	103,583	88,956	99,623	123,554	152,844	151,602	140,550	114,434	104,682	97,018	94,231	93,110
PAINT SALES													
Paint, varnish, lacquer, and filler, total.....thous. of dol.	87,386	82,122	111,118	99,792	113,436	106,060	110,639	104,690	93,504	101,992	88,697	* 97,960	83,453
Classified, total.....do.	79,600	74,479	101,046	90,969	103,693	96,651	100,175	94,523	84,677	92,251	79,721	* 88,505	75,449
Industrial.....do.	37,575	35,110	41,149	37,361	44,387	41,786	41,357	38,871	34,604	38,449	33,940	39,134	34,143
Trade.....do.	42,026	39,368	59,898	53,608	59,306	54,864	58,817	55,651	50,073	53,802	45,781	* 49,371	41,306
Unclassified.....do.	7,785	7,643	10,072	8,823	9,743	9,410	10,464	10,167	8,827	9,741	8,976	9,454	8,006
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS													
Production:													
Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics:													
Sheets, rods, and tubes.....thous. of lb.	2,659	2,812	3,154	2,589	2,986	3,261	2,895	2,892	3,062	2,699	2,668	-----	-----
Molding and extrusion materials.....do.	6,696	7,069	7,205	5,802	6,215	6,707	6,100	6,274	5,766	5,204	4,440	-----	-----
Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes.....do.	706	873	730	668	807	695	726	749	508	645	398	-----	-----
Other cellulose plastics.....do.	1,069	615	1,334	1,056	1,252	1,044	1,152	887	801	1,153	1,050	-----	-----
Phenolic and other tar acid resins.....do.	34,529	36,227	40,848	32,541	39,852	37,586	39,532	37,112	33,671	32,477	33,054	-----	-----
Polystyrene.....do.	30,110	25,398	24,593	21,717	25,162	25,498	27,236	27,115	30,492	32,279	30,372	-----	-----
Urea and melamine resins.....do.	17,602	17,178	19,872	17,369	21,460	22,342	18,475	17,046	13,823	16,218	14,561	-----	-----
Vinyl resins.....do.	33,731	36,772	134,400	131,813	137,880	139,260	139,734	139,209	139,531	139,111	139,154	-----	-----
Alkyd resins.....do.	24,161	24,218	130,180	128,224	133,891	132,576	132,008	132,176	128,514	130,347	126,168	-----	-----
Resin modifications.....do.	11,683	11,118	11,646	10,882	11,996	10,805	9,433	6,914	6,434	4,601	5,643	-----	-----
Miscellaneous resins.....do.	24,890	27,428	16,295	14,264	16,563	14,040	16,140	15,661	12,523	15,030	15,447	-----	-----
ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS													
ELECTRIC POWER													
Production (utility and industrial), total†.....mil. of kw.-hr.	34,101	35,821	36,726	33,102	36,172	34,431	35,136	34,966	35,435	37,510	35,296	37,775	37,313
Electric utilities, total†.....do.	29,017	30,660	31,418	28,219	30,920	29,293	29,871	29,840	30,392	32,326	30,275	32,441	32,095
By fuel†.....do.	21,350	21,970	22,539	20,012	21,699	20,283	21,334	21,819	22,111	24,510	23,239	24,893	24,017
By water power†.....do.	7,667	8,690	8,879	8,207	9,221	9,010	8,537	8,021	8,281	7,816	7,036	7,548	8,079
Privately and municipally owned utilities.....do.	25,084	26,294	26,990	24,156	26,551	25,246	25,852	25,778	25,974	27,638	26,197	28,224	27,934
Other producers†.....do.	3,933	4,366	4,427	4,063	4,369	4,048	4,019	4,062	4,418	4,689	4,078	4,217	4,161
Industrial establishments, total†.....do.	5,084	5,161	5,308	4,883	5,252	5,138	5,265	5,126	5,042	5,184	5,020	5,334	5,217
By fuel†.....do.	4,717	4,762	4,872	4,469	4,843	4,683	4,836	4,736	4,701	4,861	4,722	4,993	4,872
By water power†.....do.	367	399	436	413	409	455	429	390	341	322	299	341	345
Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute).....mil. of kw.-hr.	24,673	25,640	26,690	25,966	26,001	25,940	25,467	25,717	25,663	26,725	26,867	-----	-----
Commercial and industrial:													
Small light and power.....do.	4,332	4,443	4,733	4,652	4,565	4,556	4,482	4,683	4,875	5,012	5,033	-----	-----
Large light and power.....do.	12,556	12,596	12,694	12,351	12,772	12,868	12,937	13,099	12,729	13,493	13,413	-----	-----
Railways and railroads.....do.	494	557	574	531	541	497	465	441	422	427	415	-----	-----
Residential or domestic.....do.	5,803	6,560	7,189	6,974	6,593	6,339	5,949	5,819	5,779	5,810	6,056	-----	-----
Rural (distinct rural rates).....do.	522	478	473	476	546	724	708	775	952	1,030	980	-----	-----
Street and highway lighting.....do.	300	321	319	282	279	254	231	216	223	245	268	-----	-----
Other public authorities.....do.	625	638	664	659	654	656	648	637	637	669	661	-----	-----
Interdepartmental.....do.	41	47	44	42	50	47	47	47	47	40	40	-----	-----
Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute).....thous. of dol.	440,961	458,072	474,794	467,200	460,900	456,779	451,677	456,313	457,799	469,300	476,788	-----	-----
GAS†													
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly):													
Customers, end of quarter, total.....thousands	-----	9,120	-----	-----	8,981	-----	8,840	-----	8,230	-----	-----	-----	-----
Residential (incl. house-heating).....do.	-----	8,496	-----	-----	8,362	-----	8,228	-----	7,667	-----	-----	-----	-----
Industrial and commercial.....do.	-----	619	-----	-----	613	-----	606	-----	557	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sales to consumers, total.....mil. of therms	-----	838	-----	-----	1,144	-----	817	-----	594	-----	-----	-----	-----
Residential.....do.	-----	537	-----	-----	794	-----	503	-----	315	-----	-----	-----	-----
Industrial and commercial.....do.	-----	288	-----	-----	332	-----	302	-----	269	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revenue from sales to consumers, total.....thous. of dol.	-----	138,975	-----	-----	175,832	-----	132,496	-----	101,899	-----	-----	-----	-----
Residential (incl. house-heating).....do.	-----	101,504	-----	-----	130,335	-----	95,332	-----	71,134	-----	-----	-----	-----
Industrial and commercial.....do.	-----	36,330	-----	-----	44,023	-----	36,057	-----	29,906	-----	-----	-----	-----
Natural gas (quarterly):													
Customers, end of quarter, total.....thousands	-----	15,030	-----	-----	15,503	-----	15,697	-----	16,192	-----	-----	-----	-----
Residential (incl. house-heating).....do.	-----	13,783	-----	-----	14,204	-----	14,431	-----	14,923	-----	-----	-----	-----
Industrial and commercial.....do.	-----	1,236	-----	-----	1,282	-----	1,249	-----	1,251	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sales to consumers, total.....mil. of therms	-----	10,316	-----	-----	13,333	-----	10,484	-----	8,666	-----	-----	-----	-----
Residential (incl. house-heating).....do.	-----	3,088	-----	-----	5,924	-----	3,009	-----	1,257	-----	-----	-----	-----
Industrial and commercial.....do.	-----	6,910	-----	-----	7,112	-----	7,125	-----	6,988	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revenue from sales to consumers, total.....thous. of dol.	-----	372,410	-----	-----	555,071	-----	382,063	-----	269,807	-----	-----	-----	-----
Residential (incl. house-heating).....do.	-----	204,992	-----	-----	390,834	-----	205,054	-----	107,811	-----	-----	-----	-----
Industrial and commercial.....do.	-----	161,347	-----	-----	187,619	-----	170,256	-----	154,061	-----	-----	-----	-----

* Revised. † Beginning January 1951, the comparability of the data has been affected by the following changes in classification and coverage: Vinyl resins, sheeting and film, originally reported on a total-weight basis are now shown on a resin-content basis; alkyd resins include all other uses, previously reported with miscellaneous resins (all other uses for January 1951, 1,137 thous. lb.); miscellaneous resins exclude all petroleum resins (petroleum resins for January 1951, 14,283 thous. lb.).

† Data for 1950 for electric power have been revised; revisions for January-July will be shown later.

‡ Revised data. All sales data formerly expressed in cu. ft. are now published in therms by the compiling source; 1932-49 figures expressed in therms and minor revisions for customers and revenue for 1932-44 will be shown later. Revisions for the first 2 quarters of 1950 are shown in the corresponding note in the October 1951 SURVEY.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey

	1950		1951										
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO—Continued

LIVESTOCK

Cattle and calves:													
Slaughter (Federally inspected):													
Calves.....thous. of animals..	505	445	433	374	447	406	414	406	408	422	373	500	457
Cattle.....do.....	1,151	1,110	1,160	887	965	894	986	787	920	1,064	956	1,140	1,122
Receipts, principal markets.....do.....	2,232	1,698	1,827	1,364	1,442	1,552	1,555	1,345	1,743	2,065	2,302	2,924	2,061
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States.....do.....	485	251	183	121	131	151	124	111	173	293	515	893	460
Prices, wholesale:													
Beef steers (Chicago).....dol. per 100 lb..	31.41	33.03	34.10	34.88	35.62	35.95	35.71	35.68	35.75	36.39	36.99	36.75	36.29
Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City).....do.....	28.46	29.45	31.88	34.42	35.12	35.64	34.29	32.83	31.61	32.59	31.90	31.97	31.63
Calves, vealers (Chicago).....do.....	32.38	32.38	35.90	38.88	36.50	38.90	37.25	38.81	37.40	36.75	36.25	37.10	36.00
Hogs:													
Slaughter (Federally inspected)													
thous. of animals.....	6,144	6,777	6,584	4,159	5,117	4,989	4,952	4,700	3,826	4,236	4,398	5,651	6,531
Receipts, principal markets.....do.....	3,704	4,018	4,070	2,713	3,061	3,060	3,080	2,856	2,630	2,765	2,741	3,458	4,097
Prices:													
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago).....dol. per 100 lb..	18.04	18.52	20.37	22.26	21.62	21.01	20.77	21.07	20.36	20.35	19.62	20.09	18.30
Hog-corn ratio.....	13.0	12.2	13.0	13.8	13.2	12.7	12.4	13.0	12.8	12.8	11.9	12.4	11.1
bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb. of live hog.....													
Sheep and lambs:													
Slaughter (Federally inspected)													
thous. of animals.....	969	918	1,058	740	738	657	657	811	863	889	827	1,084	922
Receipts, principal markets.....do.....	1,185	1,048	1,139	673	716	807	956	964	1,076	1,310	1,822	2,152	1,157
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States.....do.....	238	252	110	119	95	157	258	164	168	492	703	822	305
Prices, wholesale:													
Lambs, average (Chicago).....dol. per 100 lb..	29.50	31.38	34.75	38.25	40.50	39.25	35.50	35.00	31.75	31.50	31.25	31.00	31.00
Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha).....do.....	29.22	30.77	33.62	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	31.34	32.64	32.00	31.31

MEATS

Total meats (including lard):													
Production (inspected slaughter).....mil. of lb..	1,809	1,948	1,975	1,334	1,537	1,479	1,537	1,442	1,387	1,488	1,374	1,668	1,841
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....do.....	603	840	1,049	1,007	984	967	908	847	748	640	550	531	730
Exports.....do.....	36	56	63	45	66	77	79	81	84	62	56	44	---
Beef and veal:													
Production (inspected slaughter).....thous. of lb..	669,181	650,935	686,992	527,293	576,081	537,799	595,451	483,836	556,897	617,158	553,317	648,917	645,256
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....do.....	124,307	160,544	172,291	137,531	139,378	117,821	106,463	96,041	94,900	101,377	102,301	135,560	192,437
Exports.....do.....	783	791	1,172	924	467	495	385	348	472	769	2,643	892	---
Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice (600-700 lbs.) (New York).....dol. per lb..	.493	.531	.533	.561	.576	.578	.583	.578	.576	.578	.594	.601	.599
Lamb and mutton:													
Production (inspected slaughter).....thous. of lb..	43,293	41,964	50,187	36,188	36,529	32,603	31,457	35,892	38,061	39,369	36,652	47,490	42,803
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....do.....	9,416	10,479	10,072	9,474	7,727	5,435	5,862	5,235	6,211	6,407	7,227	9,767	11,498
Pork, including lard, production (inspected slaughter).....thous. of lb..	1,066,444	1,255,175	1,237,582	770,708	924,237	908,712	910,332	922,354	791,554	831,556	784,336	971,381	1,153,267
Pork, excluding lard:													
Production (inspected slaughter).....do.....	821,067	923,638	896,297	570,361	684,025	672,100	665,162	672,784	576,759	614,815	579,276	718,673	850,917
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....do.....	326,300	499,408	668,007	641,565	648,384	654,497	616,231	572,372	496,171	401,573	325,959	276,255	402,165
Exports.....do.....	5,504	10,403	9,591	7,785	5,486	3,710	4,488	6,113	5,851	5,833	5,573	8,899	---
Prices, wholesale:													
Hams, smoked, composite.....dol. per lb..	.492	.545	.574	.590	.591	.564	.568	.574	.573	.574	.568	.574	.550
Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York).....do.....	.408	.414	.430	.489	.461	.463	.474	.488	.488	.544	.559	.557	.460
Lard:													
Production (inspected slaughter).....thous. of lb..	200,922	242,183	249,441	146,508	175,502	173,137	179,686	182,936	157,111	158,700	149,769	184,705	221,097
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....do.....	57,794	69,857	89,321	89,433	78,352	75,171	68,639	68,754	46,820	34,702	28,372	31,344	32,720
Exports.....do.....	25,995	38,727	47,486	32,277	55,519	66,995	68,083	67,886	72,030	48,398	41,753	29,808	---
Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago).....dol. per lb..	.178	.197	.215	.218	.213	.203	.198	.200	.198	.198	.208	.209	.180

POULTRY AND EGGS

Poultry:													
Receipts, 5 markets.....thous. of lb..	87,741	82,807	38,436	27,972	34,806	35,273	43,097	52,380	42,360	46,157	63,264	77,471	87,278
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....do.....	269,640	281,972	284,623	242,023	192,913	147,203	125,359	112,369	106,692	121,493	166,242	259,920	308,366
Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago).....dol. per lb..	.232	.241	.272	.301	.324	.334	.314	.286	.269	.252	.255	.252	.229
Eggs:													
Production, farm.....millions.....	3,977	4,351	5,021	5,203	6,340	6,318	6,156	5,270	4,711	4,231	4,007	4,240	4,215
Dried egg production.....thous. of lb..	1,366	637	1,681	1,843	2,159	2,027	3,235	2,652	668	495	468	370	355
Stocks, cold storage, end of month:													
Shell.....thous. of cases.....	61	34	75	159	309	973	2,083	2,427	2,270	1,653	958	527	232
Frozen.....thous. of lb..	75,582	47,310	31,157	32,712	62,298	109,253	162,659	189,980	190,818	176,273	151,293	121,592	93,662
Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago).....dol. per doz..	.577	.577	.425	.449	.468	.475	.478	.517	.514	.595	.630	.669	.664

MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS

Candy, sales by manufacturers.....thous. of dol..	68,029	61,906	61,844	56,278	54,027	46,463	44,604	40,590	36,937	49,126	68,285	77,845	77,765
Cocoa:													
Imports.....long tons.....	14,596	32,204	29,648	26,482	48,483	25,526	32,373	23,778	15,636	23,235	9,622	6,090	---
Price, wholesale, Accra (New York).....dol. per lb..	.363	.345	.370	.376	.384	.384	.382	.383	.350	.355	.341	.320	.295
Coffee:													
Clearances from Brazil, total.....thous. of bags..	1,251	1,350	1,362	1,691	1,447	966	1,281	837	985	1,419	1,482	1,792	1,725
To United States.....do.....	713	977	1,033	1,304	934	655	847	572	521	888	902	1,089	1,008
Visible supply, United States.....do.....	713	977	1,033	1,304	934	655	847	572	521	888	902	1,089	1,008
Imports.....do.....	1,381	1,343	2,225	2,129	2,344	1,457	1,485	1,318	1,253	1,294	1,216	1,742	---
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York).....dol. per lb..	.519	.540	.551	.555	.548	.545	.544	.536	.532	.536	.542	.545	.542
Fish:													
Landings, fresh fish, 5 ports.....thous. of lb..	43,530	29,074	28,665	38,692	43,321	57,916	67,200	68,613	70,310	69,618	54,520	50,468	---
Stock, cold storage, end of month.....do.....	165,394	157,722	130,880	106,834	96,367	88,803	105,944	127,351	146,891	161,628	166,100	171,924	179,135

Revised. No quotation. Designated as "good" grade prior to January 1951.

Revised back to July 1949 to reflect quantities in bags of approximately 132 pounds; earlier data are in bags of original weights as reported. Revisions for July 1949—October 1950, respectively, are as follows (thous. of bags): 933; 858; 853; 818; 900; 1,039; 921; 1,000; 1,031; 795; 668; 671; 781; 771; 845; 820.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1950		1951										
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO—Continued

MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS—Con.

Sugar:													
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month													
thous. of Spanish tons..	* 443	246	506	1,538	2,488	3,538	3,838	3,137	2,573	1,977	1,602	952	577
United States:													
Deliveries and supply (raw basis):													
Production and receipts:													
Production..... short tons..	866,935	531,464	111,686	66,422	40,570	34,751	18,463	47,954	31,386	27,762	98,067	464,289	-----
Entries from off-shore..... do....	320,519	203,654	235,737	553,832	564,059	567,747	563,138	620,832	594,611	542,615	396,322	444,726	314,637
Hawaii and Puerto Rico..... do....	131,587	84,803	21,153	104,596	164,129	171,703	260,011	284,460	228,452	195,252	111,020	92,575	102,389
Deliveries, total..... do....	522,250	688,617	653,208	556,093	533,772	532,257	1,104,322	824,919	519,795	676,096	646,163	678,741	-----
For domestic consumption..... do....	510,224	681,353	646,583	546,803	524,495	520,335	1,094,004	821,213	511,268	670,503	643,958	676,573	535,099
For export..... do....	13,026	7,264	6,625	9,290	9,277	11,922	10,318	3,706	8,527	5,593	2,205	2,168	-----
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month													
thous. of short tons..	* 1,767	1,836	1,591	1,612	1,722	1,818	1,285	1,090	1,217	1,121	958	1,169	-----
Exports, refined sugar..... short tons..	5,012	7,160	1,344	1,978	3,933	16,218	21,079	* 25,412	10,656	3,399	2,011	1,470	-----
Imports:													
Raw sugar, total..... do....	168,675	134,063	247,292	377,243	344,935	344,583	285,133	271,882	314,392	311,704	245,146	236,612	-----
From Cuba..... do....	150,032	123,431	234,283	294,025	266,755	242,238	175,481	174,534	230,304	246,113	211,773	220,891	-----
From Philippine Islands..... do....	11,103	8,401	13,029	83,189	78,165	102,344	109,643	97,342	79,723	54,807	33,366	11,984	-----
Refined sugar, total..... do....	396	400	21,011	21,050	40,489	39,665	36,834	29,310	35,197	32,735	28,013	45,251	-----
From Cuba..... do....	286	-----	20,910	20,600	40,489	39,465	36,534	29,168	35,197	32,728	28,013	45,251	-----
Price (New York):													
Raw, wholesale..... dol. per lb..	.062	.063	.061	.060	.059	.058	.063	.066	.063	.060	.060	.059	.060
Refined:													
Retail..... dol. per 5 lb..	.480	.480	.487	.490	.488	.501	.480	.482	.492	.497	.496	.486	.482
Wholesale..... dol. per lb..	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.082	.084	.086	.084	.083	.081	.081
Tea, imports..... thous. of lb..	8,662	5,992	7,536	7,067	9,627	11,973	7,208	5,704	7,173	7,152	5,835	4,945	-----

TOBACCO

Leaf:													
Production (crop estimate)..... mil. of lb..		1 2,031	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2 2,282
Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter, total..... mil. of lb..		3,989	-----	-----	3,942	-----	-----	3,573	-----	-----	3,759	-----	-----
Domestic:													
Cigar leaf..... do....		331	-----	-----	398	-----	-----	404	-----	-----	373	-----	-----
Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscellaneous domestic..... mil. of lb..		3,492	-----	-----	3,355	-----	-----	2,973	-----	-----	3,203	-----	-----
Foreign grown:													
Cigar leaf..... do....		16	-----	-----	16	-----	-----	17	-----	-----	17	-----	-----
Cigarette tobacco..... do....		150	-----	-----	172	-----	-----	180	-----	-----	166	-----	-----
Exports, including scrap and stems..... thous. of lb..	52,666	45,897	31,550	20,215	29,448	32,804	25,718	26,794	24,068	47,394	74,746	87,519	-----
Imports, including scrap and stems..... do....	6,765	6,352	8,543	7,954	8,020	7,597	8,733	7,832	8,018	9,812	8,404	13,702	-----
Manufactured products:													
Production, manufactured tobacco, total..... do....	19,063	14,526	19,810	18,150	19,677	18,706	20,145	19,581	15,777	21,665	19,777	18,292	-----
Chewing, plug, and twist..... do....	6,884	5,902	7,591	7,069	7,328	6,674	7,541	7,475	6,708	8,240	7,049	7,120	-----
Smoking..... do....	8,894	5,626	8,510	7,789	8,784	8,732	9,103	8,897	6,819	9,741	9,669	8,017	-----
Snuff..... do....	3,285	2,998	3,708	3,293	3,565	3,299	3,501	3,209	2,250	3,684	3,060	3,154	-----
Consumption (withdrawals):													
Cigarettes (small):													
Tax-free..... millions..	2,837	2,619	2,344	3,003	2,600	3,159	3,996	3,463	2,444	3,499	2,773	3,416	-----
Tax-paid..... do....	29,825	25,000	33,474	28,857	30,160	29,524	32,776	32,474	29,739	35,601	30,800	* 37,477	34,229
Cigars (large), tax-paid..... thousands..	544,792	374,800	458,877	435,074	455,351	444,006	478,693	502,592	421,758	533,739	490,938	590,616	554,341
Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid													
thous. of lb..	18,591	13,498	20,360	17,765	18,423	18,451	19,272	19,091	15,806	21,551	19,486	14,374	24,005
Exports, cigarettes..... millions..	1,061	1,098	1,235	1,153	1,564	1,381	1,401	1,404	1,140	1,704	1,443	1,208	-----
Price, wholesale (composite), cigarettes, f. o. b., destination..... dol. per thous..	7.056	7.056	7.056	7.056	7.056	7.056	7.056	7.056	7.056	7.056	7.056	7.056	7.555

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

HIDES AND SKINS													
Imports, total hides and skins..... thous. of lb..	28,027	19,593	24,817	17,570	20,247	18,177	22,301	23,833	30,158	30,617	25,902	21,212	-----
Calf and kip skins..... thous. of pieces..	382	186	416	312	218	203	285	195	355	136	72	105	-----
Cattle hides..... do....	294	272	564	156	222	175	280	325	437	408	191	205	-----
Goatskins..... do....	3,463	3,000	3,477	2,743	2,976	3,230	3,616	2,755	3,137	2,819	1,931	1,814	-----
Sheep and lamb skins..... do....	2,359	1,640	1,471	1,119	1,531	1,580	1,655	1,949	1,423	2,632	5,754	2,358	-----
Prices, wholesale (Chicago):													
Calfskins, packers', under 15 lbs..... dol. per lb..	.605	.662	.680	.625	.672	.720	.790	.720	.475	.420	.382	.410	.353
Hides, steer, packers', heavy native..... do....	.346	.358	.377	.365	.357	.330	.330	.330	.330	.305	.321	.304	.208
LEATHER													
Production:													
Calf and kip..... thous. of skins..	993	860	870	921	904	805	619	574	459	559	492	607	-----
Cattle hide..... thous. of hides..	2,249	2,046	2,298	2,204	2,220	1,916	1,956	1,878	1,534	1,885	* 1,644	1,859	-----
Goat and kid..... thous. of skins..	3,319	3,019	3,502	3,196	3,435	3,100	2,917	2,620	2,038	2,469	* 1,830	2,011	-----
Sheep and lamb..... do....	2,546	2,333	2,831	2,705	2,492	1,968	1,835	1,478	1,480	1,873	1,674	2,138	-----
Exports:													
Sole leather:													
Bends, backs, and sides..... thous. of lb..	14	53	5	132	17	12	56	32	83	7	18	3	-----
Offal, including belting offal..... do....	24	95	9	21	17	78	14	48	86	10	17	7	-----
Upper leather..... thous. of sq. ft..	2,440	3,284	2,848	2,051	2,776	2,087	1,368	1,577	1,833	2,312	1,706	1,118	-----
Prices, wholesale:													
Sole, bends, steer, f. o. b. tannery..... dol. per lb..	.703	.782	.864	.911	.926	.911	.911	.911	.833	.784	.735	.686	-----
Chrome calf, black, B grade, composite													
dol. per sq. ft..	1.174	1.204	1.229	1.239	1.229	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.152	1.070	1.043	1.035	.971

* Revised. ¹ Revised estimate. ² December 1 estimate. ³ Composite price; January figure comparable with earlier data is \$0.400.
† Revisions for 1950 are shown in corresponding note in the October 1951 issue of the SURVEY.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey

	1950		1951										
	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	January	Febru-ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS													
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS													
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments.....reams...	177,371	155,823	189,440	184,326	206,940	179,507	191,138	162,002	161,093	174,180	171,584	195,139	-----
PORTLAND CEMENT													
Production.....thous. of bbl.	20,226	19,116	17,434	15,201	18,708	20,184	21,924	21,984	22,439	22,513	22,269	22,797	20,736
Percent of capacity.....	95	87	79	76	82	91	96	99	98	98	100	99	93
Shipments.....thous. of bbl.	19,791	12,477	12,237	11,294	17,692	20,953	24,892	24,935	24,266	25,852	23,256	26,140	18,001
Stocks, finished, end of month.....do.	6,382	13,018	18,222	22,127	23,139	22,364	19,393	16,439	14,615	11,282	10,287	6,945	9,680
Stocks, clinker, end of month.....do.	2,962	3,925	5,473	7,097	8,068	8,194	7,482	6,682	5,601	4,851	4,138	3,544	3,891
CLAY PRODUCTS													
Brick, unglazed:													
Production.....thous. of standard brick	606,726	499,694	480,607	422,134	534,077	553,468	605,304	600,516	571,338	603,781	538,774	591,281	-----
Shipments.....do.	590,905	450,800	470,730	408,766	550,274	552,881	599,905	577,686	540,545	571,081	516,533	578,080	-----
Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant.....dol. per thous.	26.057	26.378	26.549	26.589	26.602	26.588	26.591	26.604	26.604	26.642	26.662	26.651	26.650
Clay sewer pipe, vitrified:													
Production.....short tons	131,668	127,951	137,211	122,046	139,653	142,356	144,666	138,922	137,727	151,181	137,430	158,121	-----
Shipments.....do.	129,489	114,439	124,503	96,487	125,328	134,777	141,774	137,142	141,255	150,323	135,057	154,034	-----
Structural tile, unglazed:													
Production.....do.	105,879	95,265	108,816	98,593	110,146	105,268	106,045	104,547	101,903	103,493	93,164	101,922	-----
Shipments.....do.	104,304	85,471	103,293	89,645	108,738	108,653	108,866	105,045	100,040	101,782	94,063	100,142	-----
GLASS PRODUCTS													
Glass containers:													
Production.....thous. of gross	9,451	9,321	10,279	9,201	10,987	11,075	10,849	10,489	10,355	10,575	9,134	9,341	7,804
Shipments, domestic, total.....do.	8,104	9,153	9,499	8,563	10,250	9,583	10,390	9,847	9,372	10,543	9,397	8,948	7,714
General-use food:													
Narrow-neck food.....do.	669	786	835	931	1,116	1,067	999	908	738	1,125	1,432	1,072	632
Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars).....thous. of gross	2,145	2,272	2,410	2,129	2,472	2,332	2,666	2,410	2,416	2,782	2,281	2,426	2,122
Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable).....thous. of gross	325	654	457	345	447	617	803	969	858	602	332	297	319
Beer bottles.....do.	459	532	450	541	978	1,190	1,468	1,786	1,848	2,279	1,344	746	840
Liquor and wine.....do.	1,257	1,317	1,543	1,425	1,302	931	880	730	746	805	1,171	1,328	1,097
Medicinal and toilet.....do.	2,235	2,397	2,637	2,183	2,740	2,389	2,426	1,965	1,805	1,901	1,782	1,985	1,810
Chemical, household and industrial.....do.	687	791	844	724	883	823	878	823	695	722	717	782	634
Dairy products.....do.	327	404	324	285	313	235	271	255	266	326	338	312	260
Stocks, end of month.....do.	7,079	6,776	7,240	7,631	8,091	9,293	9,426	9,714	10,375	10,102	9,839	9,884	9,710
Other glassware, machine-made:													
Tumblers:													
Production.....thous. of dozens	5,876	5,702	6,959	6,506	7,570	7,534	7,292	6,384	5,560	5,807	4,656	4,966	3,889
Shipments.....do.	6,107	5,253	6,831	6,132	7,156	6,851	6,760	5,737	5,733	5,331	4,387	5,414	4,645
Stocks.....do.	9,593	9,887	9,602	9,940	10,340	10,933	11,381	11,974	11,769	12,256	12,556	11,978	11,228
Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments.....thous. of dozens	3,313	3,218	3,667	3,364	3,998	3,439	3,408	2,682	2,766	3,506	2,892	3,459	3,368
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS													
Crude gypsum, quarterly total:													
Imports.....thous. of short tons	-----	967	-----	-----	613	-----	-----	664	-----	-----	1,171	-----	-----
Production.....do.	-----	2,355	-----	-----	2,102	-----	-----	2,305	-----	-----	2,271	-----	-----
Calcined, production, quarterly total.....do.	-----	1,950	-----	-----	1,838	-----	-----	1,981	-----	-----	1,977	-----	-----
Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total:													
Uncalcined.....short tons	-----	626,833	-----	-----	660,470	-----	-----	656,070	-----	-----	697,477	-----	-----
Calcined:													
For building uses:													
Base-coat plasters.....do.	-----	595,988	-----	-----	512,238	-----	-----	591,646	-----	-----	592,558	-----	-----
Keene's cement.....do.	-----	15,200	-----	-----	14,328	-----	-----	15,053	-----	-----	13,711	-----	-----
All other building plasters.....do.	-----	147,409	-----	-----	137,878	-----	-----	154,610	-----	-----	169,219	-----	-----
Lath.....thous. of sq. ft.	-----	754,849	-----	-----	710,197	-----	-----	745,224	-----	-----	704,333	-----	-----
Tile.....do.	-----	12,012	-----	-----	10,002	-----	-----	10,710	-----	-----	9,386	-----	-----
Wallboard.....do.	-----	807,734	-----	-----	849,933	-----	-----	877,894	-----	-----	855,222	-----	-----
Industrial plasters.....short tons	-----	74,208	-----	-----	76,976	-----	-----	71,181	-----	-----	68,612	-----	-----

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

CLOTHING													
Hosiery:													
Production.....thous. of dozen pairs	15,000	12,817	14,971	14,337	14,736	13,149	12,925	12,205	9,198	12,597	11,804	13,558	12,401
Shipments.....do.	14,796	11,842	14,637	14,601	14,621	11,905	10,985	11,446	9,098	12,847	12,474	14,302	13,748
Stocks, end of month.....do.	23,774	25,456	25,934	25,633	25,780	27,048	29,008	30,208	30,308	30,058	29,388	28,643	27,297
COTTON													
Cotton (exclusive of linters):													
Production:													
Ginnings.....thous. of running bales	8,785	9,178	9,688	-----	19,908	-----	-----	-----	224	2,014	5,468	10,022	213,554
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales.....thous. of bales	-----	-----	-----	-----	10,012	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15,290
Consumption.....bales	1,012,642	784,636	1,047,275	898,991	903,041	985,227	832,561	817,154	768,072	754,119	722,004	905,062	730,817
Stocks in the United States, end of month, total.....thous. of bales	11,313	10,087	8,937	7,710	6,459	5,013	3,827	2,907	2,179	18,026	16,634	14,004	12,128
Domestic cotton, total.....do.	11,258	10,030	8,894	7,622	6,347	4,911	3,708	2,797	2,064	17,918	16,531	13,908	12,037
On farms and in transit.....do.	2,485	1,425	1,048	739	474	232	101	70	134	15,480	12,243	7,198	4,754
Public storage and compresses.....do.	6,984	6,651	5,626	4,603	3,560	2,406	1,586	1,031	618	1,438	3,289	5,514	5,886
Consuming establishments.....do.	1,789	1,955	2,220	2,281	2,313	2,274	2,021	1,696	1,312	1,000	999	1,196	1,397
Foreign cotton, total.....do.	54	57	44	88	112	102	118	110	115	108	103	96	92

Revised. ¹ Total ginnings of 1950 crop. ² Ginnings to December 13. ³ December 1 estimate of 1951 crop.

Includes laminated board, reported as component board. ⁴ Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

Data for November 1950 and January, April, July, and October 1951 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stock data are for end of period covered.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1950 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1951 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1950		1951										
	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	January	Febru-ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber
TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued													
WOOL MANUFACTURES—Continued													
Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts:†													
Production, quarterly, total.....thous. of lin. yd.....		110, 179			95, 702			96, 746				84, 829	
Apparel fabrics, total.....do.....		93, 310			81, 737			79, 874				69, 174	
Government orders.....do.....		4, 418			9, 517			23, 451				32, 329	
Other than Government orders, total.....do.....		88, 892			72, 220			56, 423				36, 845	
Men's and boys'.....do.....		43, 397			38, 025			29, 666				17, 179	
Women's and children's.....do.....		45, 495			34, 195			26, 757				19, 666	
Nonapparel fabrics, total.....do.....		16, 869			13, 965			16, 872				15, 655	
Blanketing.....do.....		5, 011			4, 781			8, 065				9, 560	
Other nonapparel fabrics.....do.....		11, 858			9, 184			8, 807				6, 095	
Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill:													
Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz., dol. per yd.....	4.306	4.306	4.306										3.886
Women's dress goods, flannel, 8 oz., 54-inch dol. per yd.....	2.846	2.846	2.846	3.514	3.514	(1)	3.302	3.302	3.302	3.302	3.302	2.722	2.722
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT													
AIRCRAFT													
Civil aircraft, shipments.....number.....	242	305	255	239	272	247	248	216	207	171	184	124	
Exports.....do.....	53	85	114	60	78	64	96	66	103	48	57	49	
MOTOR VEHICLES													
Factory sales, total.....number.....	603, 569	640, 925	606, 833	618, 321	755, 022	639, 272	652, 727	617, 685	492, 316	549, 708	476, 002	526, 447	450, 800
Coaches, total.....do.....	584	664	661	521	829	819	742	838	665	783	743	1, 174	833
Domestic.....do.....	507	601	631	483	792	764	702	773	630	778	660	1, 108	710
Passenger cars, total.....do.....	504, 445	521, 371	478, 589	505, 865	617, 399	503, 038	511, 938	482, 029	381, 407	426, 932	365, 906	414, 533	356, 788
Domestic.....do.....	490, 855	507, 120	459, 567	481, 239	588, 435	475, 316	482, 263	457, 293	359, 276	404, 590	350, 246	401, 392	346, 048
Trucks, total.....do.....	98, 540	118, 890	127, 583	111, 935	136, 794	135, 415	140, 047	134, 818	110, 244	121, 993	109, 353	110, 740	93, 179
Domestic.....do.....	80, 834	103, 522	109, 262	94, 834	118, 235	117, 483	121, 461	115, 079	91, 517	99, 007	90, 445	92, 275	75, 653
Exports, total.....do.....	27, 348	24, 578	28, 737	35, 628	42, 668	43, 436	43, 337	38, 978	39, 224	40, 502	39, 463	26, 038	
Passenger cars.....do.....	13, 706	11, 986	12, 559	19, 382	23, 115	26, 461	24, 352	22, 567	21, 148	19, 638	18, 986	11, 777	
Trucks.....do.....	13, 642	12, 592	16, 178	16, 246	19, 553	17, 975	18, 985	16, 411	18, 076	20, 864	20, 477	14, 261	
Truck trailers, production, total.....do.....	6, 394	6, 283	6, 483	6, 044	7, 102	6, 351	6, 861	5, 591	4, 648	4, 763	4, 598	5, 568	
Complete trailers.....do.....	6, 151	6, 103	6, 265	5, 841	6, 809	5, 999	6, 529	5, 330	4, 416	4, 475	4, 344	5, 263	
Vans.....do.....	3, 958	4, 127	3, 952	3, 669	3, 950	3, 459	3, 613	2, 685	1, 984	1, 697	1, 599	2, 210	
All other.....do.....	2, 193	1, 976	2, 313	2, 172	2, 859	2, 540	2, 916	2, 645	2, 432	2, 778	2, 745	3, 053	
Trailer chassis.....do.....	243	180	218	203	293	352	332	261	232	288	254	305	
Registrations:													
New passenger cars.....do.....	444, 193	552, 259	472, 766	430, 797	512, 599	467, 313	470, 446	454, 665	406, 333	424, 422	406, 217	373, 162	332, 099
New commercial cars.....do.....	84, 142	89, 273	88, 058	78, 581	86, 287	84, 961	90, 627	87, 461	84, 021	87, 646	84, 814	92, 281	76, 517
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT													
American Railway Car Institute:													
Shipments:													
Freight cars, total.....number.....	5, 791	5, 701	5, 949	5, 842	7, 011	8, 274	9, 775	9, 644	5, 290	7, 183	8, 578	10, 129	9, 845
Equipment manufacturers, total.....do.....	3, 352	3, 966	4, 405	4, 514	4, 966	5, 781	7, 198	7, 185	4, 014	5, 156	5, 755	6, 794	6, 336
Domestic.....do.....	3, 352	3, 965	4, 405	4, 514	4, 966	5, 781	7, 198	7, 185	4, 014	5, 156	5, 755	6, 777	6, 315
Railroad shops, domestic.....do.....	2, 439	1, 735	1, 544	1, 328	2, 045	2, 493	2, 576	2, 459	1, 276	2, 027	2, 823	3, 335	3, 509
Passenger cars, total.....do.....	58	54	26	19	19	29	23	38	19	14	25	21	45
Equipment manufacturers, total.....do.....	58	54	26	19	7	17	17	34	19	14	25	21	45
Domestic.....do.....	58	54	21	12	7	8	6	13	10	14	16	17	18
Railroad shops, domestic.....do.....	0	0	0	0	12	12	6	4	0	0	0	0	0
Association of American Railroads:													
Freight cars (class I), end of month:§													
Number owned.....thousands.....	1, 717	1, 718	1, 719	1, 721	1, 722	1, 727	1, 731	1, 736	1, 736	1, 737	1, 741	1, 743	1, 748
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs.....thousands.....	93	89	86	84	82	87	89	90	96	91	92	87	84
Percent of total ownership.....do.....	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.8
Orders, unfilled.....number.....	110, 781	109, 174	126, 438	135, 936	137, 349	138, 319	134, 348	128, 540	125, 846	121, 359	118, 073	113, 394	110, 325
Equipment manufacturers.....do.....	79, 493	78, 137	91, 431	96, 658	98, 625	94, 837	91, 775	86, 935	84, 858	81, 623	80, 522	76, 530	70, 914
Railroad shops.....do.....	31, 288	31, 037	35, 007	39, 278	38, 724	43, 482	42, 573	41, 605	40, 988	39, 736	37, 551	36, 864	39, 411
Locomotives (class I), end of month:													
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs.....number.....	3, 111	3, 114	3, 257	3, 283	3, 317	3, 290	3, 077	3, 003	3, 048	3, 091	3, 190	3, 009	2, 901
Percent of total on line.....do.....	12.2	12.3	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3	12.7	12.6	13.0	13.3	13.9	13.5	13.3
Orders, unfilled:													
Steam locomotives, total.....number.....	17	16	21	21	20	18	16	14	12	10	23	21	20
Equipment manufacturers.....do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railroad shops.....do.....	17	16	21	21	20	18	16	14	12	10	23	21	20
Other locomotives, total.....do.....	1, 640	1, 628	1, 620	1, 631	1, 863	1, 737	1, 823	1, 660	1, 590	1, 547	1, 804	1, 721	1, 789
Equipment manufacturers.....do.....	1, 640	1, 628	1, 620	1, 631	1, 863	1, 737	1, 823	1, 660	1, 590	1, 547	1, 804	1, 721	1, 789
Railroad shops.....do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exports of locomotives, total.....do.....	32	47	37	27	34	52	34	39	48	63	50	60	
Steam.....do.....	1	4	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	
Other.....do.....	31	43	33	26	34	51	33	38	48	63	49	59	
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS													
Shipments, total.....number.....	242	291	440	461	595	397	464	604	538	591	447	587	728
Domestic.....do.....	218	271	393	398	519	354	420	519	484	529	385	545	652
Export.....do.....	24	20	47	63	76	43	44	85	54	62	62	42	76

* Revised. * Preliminary. † No quotation.

† Revised series. Beginning with data for 1951, the Bureau of the Census reports for woolen and worsted woven fabrics refer to goods which are principally wool by weight (i. e., exclude fabrics containing 25-49.9 percent wool previously included).

‡ Excludes "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons.

§ Revisions for January-August 1950 are available upon request.

¶ Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

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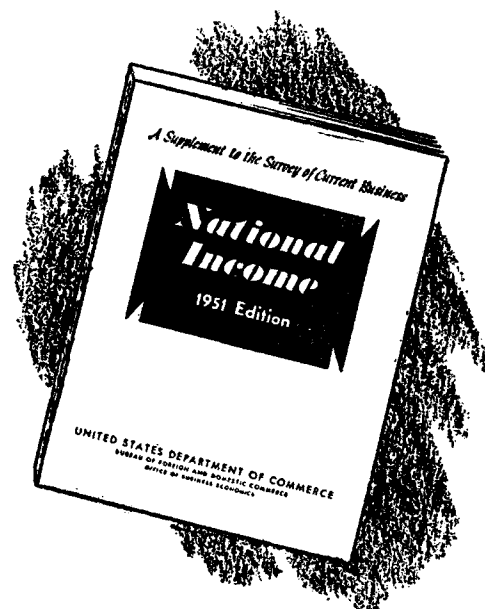
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