

JUNE 1955

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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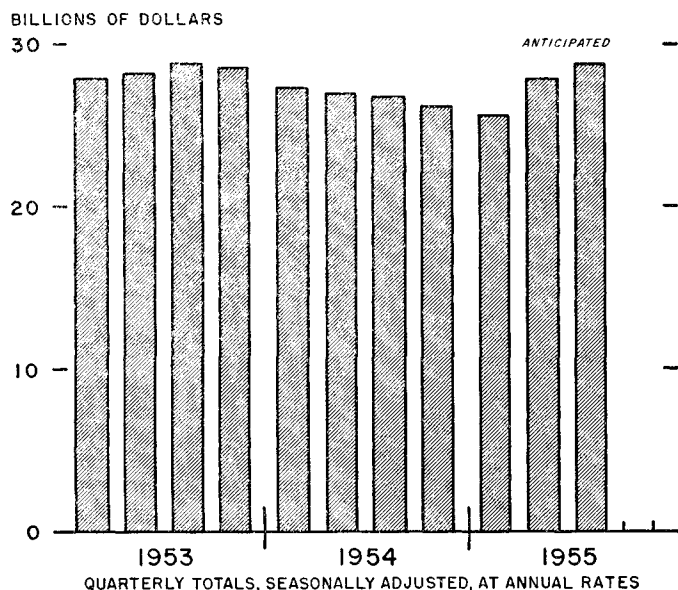
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The Business Situation

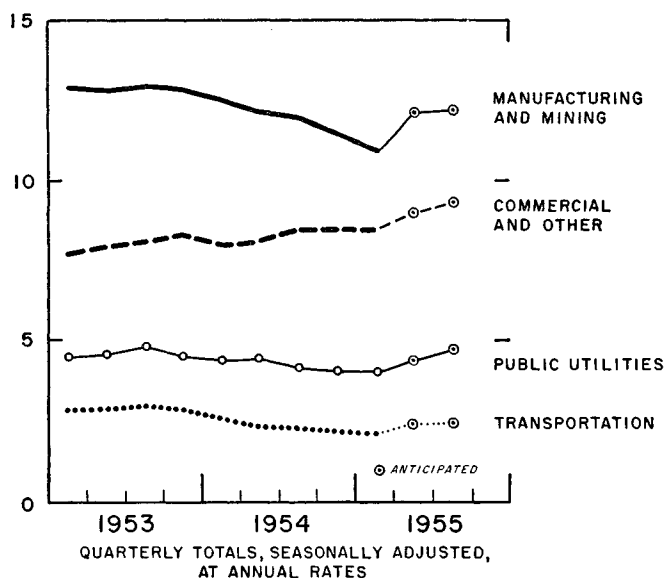
By the Office of Business Economics

Plant and Equipment Expenditures

Businessmen schedule third quarter outlays above second quarter and at 1953 peak rate



All major industries plan increases this spring and summer



DATA: OBE & SEC

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

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PRODUCTION and sales continue strong and in approximately equal volume, so that changes in the stocks of goods held by producers and distributors have been small. Expansion of personal income and the associated growth of consumer expenditures remain the basic factors underlying the business advance. The rise in consumer demand under way since last fall is being solidly reinforced by the upturn in business purchases of plant and equipment, as businessmen step up their programs to increase productive capacity and modernize plant.

These developments have been accompanied by a favorable trend of employment. In May total civilian employment expanded more than seasonally to 62.7 million, while unemployment declined to 2½ million from 3 million in April.

Employment in nonagricultural establishments rose about 0.3 million between April and May on a seasonally adjusted basis, bringing the May figure 1 million above the May 1954 count, although it was still below the 1953 peak. Employment increased appreciably from April in manufacturing industries, construction, trade, and transportation and public utilities; other major groups registered nominal increases. The active demand for labor was also reflected in an increase in the average factory workweek to 40.7 hours in May, well above a year earlier and equal to May 1953.

Along with employment, the flow of personal income has continued to rise. In April, personal income reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$295½ billion, at which point it was 4 percent above a year earlier. The increase in income from March to April as in most other recent months was primarily in manufacturing payrolls. In addition to employment expansion and the lengthening of hours, the steady advance in wage rates, which continued in May, has contributed to the sustained uptrend in payrolls.

Retail trade active

Consumer demand has remained strong, with sales in most lines appreciably higher than a year ago. Though the largest rise has been in sales by automobile dealers, sales of other durable-goods stores have been about 10 percent higher in recent months than a year earlier. Nondurable-goods store sales have also shown a strong trend with substantial increases reported by apparel stores and department stores. Food store sales are moderately higher than a year ago, although no appreciable change has occurred in the past several months on a seasonally-adjusted basis.

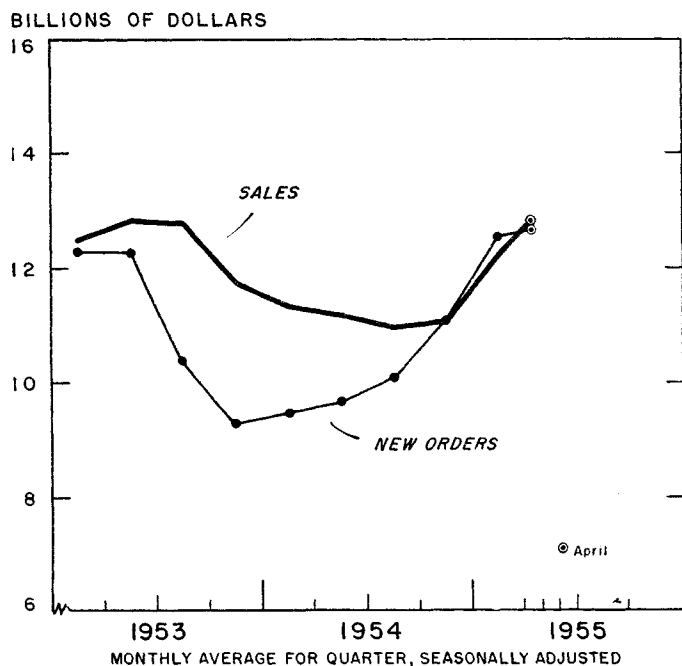
Total new construction activity in April and May was at a slightly higher rate than in the 1st quarter on a seasonally adjusted basis, and about 15 percent above the corresponding period in 1954. Most of the increase throughout the past year has occurred in residential building. Approximately half of the nonfarm housing starts during this period have been insured or guaranteed by the Government, with most of the increase in financing occurring under VA-guaranteed

loans. In recent months, however, nonresidential construction, led by commercial building but with all major groups participating, has spurred ahead faster than residential.

The participation in the business recovery of durable-goods activity is indicated by the accompanying chart of durable-goods manufacturers' new orders and sales. New orders received in these industries during the first 4 months of this year have been about one-third higher than in the corresponding months of 1954. Shipments have also turned up, and so far this year have averaged close to the new order rate; hence the unfilled order backlog has been little changed during this period and remains below a year ago. A principal exception to this pattern is the primary metals industry, where new orders, exceeding the corresponding 1953 period, have climbed substantially higher than sales.

In the machinery industries and in fabricated metals the rise in new orders has been substantial and has been accompanied by an advance in shipments, but both are somewhat below the highs reached in 1953.

Durable Goods Manufacturers' Sales and New Orders



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

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The improvement in machinery, and to some extent in the other metals industries as well, is closely related to the strong rise now under way in business investment in plant and equipment. The rise in manufacturers' planned investment is depicted in the chart on page 1 and discussed in a later section of this issue.

Industrial production large

Industrial production advanced further in May and approximated the peak monthly rate of 1953. The May rise reflected sustained or expanded operations in most manufacturing industries. Crude petroleum provided a major exception to the upward movement. Strength in the output

of the steel and automobile and related industries continued to exert a major influence in the rise in manufacturing production, notwithstanding the general improvement that has occurred in output in other lines. By March or April most major manufacturing groups had virtually matched or exceeded their 1953 peak rates of output. Other industries which had been lagging are now moving ahead. Among the durable-goods industries, fabricated metals, machinery and instruments, and furniture and fixtures are in this category.

In mining, the coal industry has been staging a moderate comeback. Output of 9.3 million tons in the last week of May was the highest since October 1953. The improvement reflects the general increase in business activity but more particularly strong demand from steel and coke plants and the cement and electric power industries, which are major consumers of coal. Producers of crude petroleum have reduced operations from the peak April rate despite strong demand. Stocks of refined petroleum products, while down from the early months of this year, are still relatively high.

Autos and steel

The auto and steel industries continue to roll along at a fast pace. With the aid of considerable overtime work, motor vehicle assemblies in May totaled 850,000 units including 720,000 passenger cars and 130,000 trucks. This was a daily average rate of 41,000 units and compares with the peak April rate of 42,000. The total count for the January-May period was an unprecedented 4.1 million units.

Consumer buying of new passenger cars has also continued above earlier peaks. Since purchases have not quite kept pace with the expanded supply, however, there has been a further moderate accumulation in dealers' stocks. Stocks in mid-May reached a record total in units but amounted to only slightly more than one month's sales at the advanced April-May rate of deliveries.

With its largest customer setting production records, the steel industry has been turning out more steel than ever before. Output in May reached 10.3 million tons of steel ingots and steel for castings, and topped the previous monthly record of 10.2 million tons reached in March 1953. Operations in May averaged 96.5 percent of the rated capacity of 125.8 million tons a year in place at the beginning of 1955. The current high rate of steel operations also reflects a widening of activity among many durable-goods industries other than automotive.

Expansion in major household durables

Strong consumer buying, influenced by new product lines, expanding replacement needs, and increased residential building as well as by the high rate of personal income, has been reflected in an increase since the turn of the year in output of major household goods. The Federal Reserve seasonally-adjusted production index of these goods advanced to 140 in April (1947-49=100), up 8 percent from the fourth quarter of 1954 and more than one-fifth from a year ago.

Most of the rise from the fourth quarter of 1954 through April of this year was due to a substantial increase in production of major appliances, particularly refrigeration equipment. Output of furniture and floor coverings increased moderately.

Production of television sets decreased 10 percent from the high rate of the fourth quarter of 1954, while radio output was approximately maintained, with a large volume going to the automobile industry.

However, sales of television sets to consumers in the first 4 months of this year were at a new high for the period, up nearly 10 percent over the year-ago volume. Radio sales were up more moderately.

Stocks of television and radio sets, excluding auto radios, at all stages of distribution on April 30 were only moderately above year ago levels and substantially below peak holdings. They were, however, roughly 900,000 above the combined 1954 year-end figure, with radios accounting for three-fifths of the rise.

Retail dealers' stocks of television sets were actually lower at the end of April than at the beginning of the year, so that all of the accumulation occurred at the factory and distributors' level. A part of the addition represented holdings of 1956 models—which got into production somewhat earlier than in former years—for delivery to dealers during the summer months. It should be stressed that the television market today is much larger than it was in earlier years. Many more dealers have entered the field and therefore larger

overall stocks are required to meet the increased demand generated by the addition of new reception areas since the lifting of the TV station freeze in the spring of 1952.

Inventories of 5 major household appliances (refrigerators, freezers, electric ranges, washers, and dryers), while up from the year-end—which is usually the seasonal low point of the year—were in general not high in relation to the current rate of retail sales. The aggregate stocks of these appliances held by factories and distributors at the end of April were still below the peak holdings of the same period a year ago, a month when high inventories are normally carried in anticipation of the active buying season of the summer months. In 1954, for example, both output and sales turned upward after April.

Business Capital Outlays Advance

THE gradually declining trend in fixed business investment of the past year and a half is now undergoing a sharp reversal. Investment plans recently reported by business to the Office of Business Economics and Securities and Exchange Commission indicate a pronounced spurt in capital expenditures after the first quarter of this year, with all major industry divisions participating in the advance. Businessmen in the aggregate are planning to spend as much on new plant and equipment this summer as they did in the record third quarter of 1953. Total outlays are expected to reach a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$27.9 billion in the second quarter and \$28.8 billion in the third, as compared with a rate of \$25.6 billion in the first three months of 1955.

Increases of 15 percent or more in the seasonally adjusted rates of capital expenditure from the first to third quarter are being planned by public utilities, railroads, and mining companies; manufacturing, nonrail transportation, and commercial companies have scheduled rises of about 10 percent. Plans of mining, manufacturing and nonrail transportation companies indicate that the projected dollar advances from the second to the third quarter will be smaller than those from the first to the second. In the case of the other three major industries the absolute increases are roughly the same size over the 2 periods.

The extent of the recent downward adjustments in plant and equipment expenditures and the broad industrial character of the anticipated recovery are shown in the following table:

Percent Changes in Plant and Equipment Expenditures
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Third quarter 1955 to first quarter 1955	First quarter 1955 to third quarter 1955 (anticipated)
Total.....	-11	12
Manufacturing.....	-15	11
Durable.....	-15	13
Nondurable.....	-15	10
Mining.....	-22	19
Railroad.....	-43	16
Transportation, other than rail.....	-12	11
Public utilities.....	-17	19
Commercial and other.....	5	10

Actual expenditures in the first quarter were \$0.4 billion lower—at seasonally adjusted annual rates—than antici-

pated by business in the survey 3 months ago. An equal amount appears to have been added to programs in the current quarter. Virtually every major industry participated in the first and second quarter adjustments.

An increase of almost 9 percent is now scheduled from the first to the second quarter. If attained, this would constitute the largest quarter-to-quarter rise since the early months of the Korean mobilization period.

If current programs materialize, expenditures for the first three quarters will be at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about \$27.5 billion. This is approximately 2 percent higher than the rate in the corresponding period of 1954, and exceeds by a similar amount the total projected by business for the full year 1955 and reported in the March survey. While anticipated outlays by the railroads, manufacturing and mining companies for the 9 months of this year are somewhat below the 1954 average, by the third quarter investment by all major industry divisions except mining is expected to be higher than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

The continued increase in planned investment may be traced in part to the very favorable economic conditions that have characterized recent months. Business sales thus far this year have been rising on a wide front; manufacturers' sales in the first 4 months were 7 percent higher than in the first 4 months of 1954 while retail sales were up by 8 percent. New orders of manufacturers have risen fairly steadily since last fall to near peak rates, and backlogs have also increased over the same period. Preliminary indications are that first quarter corporate earnings were quite good, and depreciation charges have continued to rise.

Manufacturers increase investment

The scheduled increases reported by manufacturing firms in the latest survey would put total manufacturing plant and equipment expenditures at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$11.3 billion in the third quarter. This is more than a billion higher than the first quarter 1955 rate, which marks the low point in the recent decline. Anticipated investment in the durable goods field, where the downward adjustment began as early as the first quarter of 1953 and was somewhat longer and relatively greater than in nondurable goods, shows advances in both the second and third quarters. Seasonally adjusted outlays by nondurable producers show a marked rise to the second quarter but level off in the third.

In the durable goods area, the primary metals producers, operating at or close to peak rates, have been stepping up expenditures since the end of 1954, following a 2-year decline. Automobile producers' capital budgets, after a brief reduction in capital outlays, show increases after the first quarter. Producers of machinery and transportation equipment other than motor vehicles also have raised expenditures considerably while companies producing stone, clay, and glass and electrical machinery indicate somewhat smaller relative increases after the first quarter.

In the nondurable goods field, capital spending by petroleum companies is scheduled at \$2 billion in the first nine months, a total larger than that invested in the comparable period of any prior year. Capital budgets of paper companies are also quite strong, while expenditures by the chemicals industry are rebounding sharply this spring and summer following an investment decline of almost two years. Not much change in outlays after the first quarter is being scheduled by the food, beverage and textile industries.

Nonmanufacturing investment

The prospective sharp rise in capital outlays that public utilities have just reported—from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$4.0 billion in the first to \$4.8 billion in the third quarter—is a result of a slight increase by the electric companies and extremely large advances by gas utilities. Outlays by the latter group were generally downward through 1954 but plans for new pipelines recently authorized by the Federal Power Commission are expected to bring spending in the third quarter up to a record rate. Anticipated outlays of electric utilities are reversing the moderate downward trend from the third quarter of 1953 to the first 3 months of this year.

The figures reported by the railroads indicate a continuing pickup in rail investment in the first nine months of this year. Realization of plans in this area would involve an increase of 15 percent over the seasonally adjusted rate of outlays in the fourth quarter of 1954, the low point in recent

Table 1.—Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment by United States Business,¹ 1952–55

[Millions of dollars]

	1952	1953	1954	1954				1955		
				Jan.– Mar.	Apr.– June	July– Sept.	Oct.– Dec.	Jan.– Mar.	Apr.– June ²	July– Sept. ²
Manufacturing	11,632	11,908	11,038	2,569	2,859	2,645	2,965	2,249	2,953	2,833
Durable-goods industries	5,614	5,648	5,091	1,201	1,309	1,207	1,373	1,063	1,343	1,338
Primary iron and steel.....	1,511	1,210	754	190	200	169	195	154	212	206
Primary nonferrous metals.....	512	412	246	69	69	53	55	41	58	66
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	386	475	439	95	110	102	132	89	115	110
Machinery except electrical.....	701	797	694	160	171	165	198	158	209	200
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	855									
Transportation equipment excluding motor vehicles.....	211	1,169	1,486	321	402	383	379	272	348	384
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	330	346	361	78	88	80	115	88	108	99
Other durable goods ³	1,107	1,239	1,110	288	269	255	298	260	292	272
Nondurable-goods industries	6,018	6,260	5,948	1,368	1,550	1,438	1,592	1,186	1,610	1,495
Food and beverages.....	769	812	765	197	204	184	180	170	169	161
Textile mill products.....	434	378	331	81	88	75	86	77	82	72
Paper and allied products.....	364	409	455	104	117	111	124	92	122	120
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,386	1,428	1,130	309	292	252	277	231	296	303
Petroleum and coal products.....	2,535	2,668	2,684	530	696	682	776	490	802	698
Rubber products.....	154	161	131	32	35	29	35	30	33	38
Other nondurable goods ⁴	377	404	451	115	118	104	114	96	106	102
Mining	985	986	975	219	261	251	244	186	239	230
Railroads	1,396	1,311	854	250	245	179	180	179	232	209
Transportation, other than rail	1,500	1,565	1,512	384	375	374	379	359	414	392
Public Utilities	3,887	4,552	4,219	929	1,121	1,060	1,109	845	1,185	1,279
Communications	1,537	1,690	1,717							
Commercial and other⁵	5,557	6,310	6,513	1,916	2,071	2,133	2,110	2,030	2,302	2,278
Total	26,493	28,322	26,827	6,266	6,932	6,640	6,988	5,847	7,324	7,220

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

[Billions of dollars]

	1952	1953	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1955	1955	1955
Manufacturing	11.62	11.09	10.98	10.58	10.17	11.22	11.30			
Durable.....	5.40	5.18	5.06	4.80	4.78	5.21	5.38			
Nondurable.....	6.22	5.90	5.93	5.79	5.39	6.01	5.92			
Mining	.94	1.04	1.00	.91	.80	.94	.95			
Railroads	1.04	.91	.80	.68	.74	.80	.86			
Transportation, other than rail	1.47	1.44	1.51	1.53	1.46	1.58	1.62			
Public Utilities	4.33	4.37	4.12	4.01	4.01	4.37	4.77			
Commercial and others⁵	7.97	8.07	8.42	8.46	8.46	8.96	9.34			
Total	27.46	26.92	26.84	26.18	25.65	27.86	28.83			

1. Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current account.

2. Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures as reported by business in late April and May 1955. The seasonally adjusted data include in addition to a seasonal correction, an adjustment, when necessary, for systematic tendencies in anticipatory data.

3. Includes fabricated metal products, lumber products, furniture and fixtures, instruments, ordnance, and miscellaneous manufactures.

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

5. Annual figures for 1952–54 include trade, service, finance, and construction. Quarterly data for 1954 and 1955 also include communications.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.

railroad investment. Outlays in the first nine months will be more than 10 percent below those made in the corresponding period last year, however.

A comparison with 1954 reveals that the proportion of railroad outlays devoted to construction in the first three quarters is up to 38 percent, as compared with 35 percent last year, while there is a corresponding reduction in the proportion of equipment purchases. It may be noted, however, that by the third quarter scheduled equipment outlays are expected to be somewhat higher than actual equipment expenditures in the corresponding quarters of 1954. In recent months unfilled orders of locomotives and freight cars have been exceeding year-ago levels, though they are still quite low compared to most postwar periods.

Nonrail transportation investment, which held up quite well during the decline in total investment in 1954, now shows a seasonally adjusted increase of 10 percent from the first to the third quarter of 1955. This group, which includes the rapidly growing air lines and trucking industries, at present accounts for about 65 percent of total investment by all forms of transportation, in contrast to an average of just over 50 percent in the period 1945-53.

The steady upward trend in investment by commercial companies under way since the second quarter of 1952 is still progressing. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of expenditures is expected to rise from \$8.5 billion in the first quarter 1955 to \$9.3 billion in the third. Plans are quite buoyant among most kinds of retail business, and among chains as well as independent stores.

The First Quarter Balance of Payments

FIRST quarter international transactions indicate a basic improvement in the dollar position of foreign countries. This was mainly the result of the rise in business activity in this country. Payments to foreign countries (omitting grants in the form of military supplies and services) resulting from all transactions except short- and medium-term bank and commercial credits increased to \$5.1 billion in the first quarter from \$4.9 billion in the last quarter of 1954. On the other hand, foreign expenditures on United States goods and services, and repayments of long-term debts to United States creditors other than banks declined during the same period from \$5.1 to \$4.8 billion.

However, changes in the movement of United States short- and medium-term bank and commercial credits prevented this improvement from being reflected in the rise in foreign gold and dollar assets.

Outflow of U. S. short-term funds reversed

During the fourth quarter of last year foreign countries obtained large amounts of bank and commercial credits which facilitated a \$400 million rise in foreign gold and dollar assets through transactions with the United States. During the first quarter, however, the net flow of short- and medium-term United States funds was reversed as a result of large repayments of credits extended earlier. As a result, the rise in foreign gold and dollar assets through transactions with the United States dropped to about \$130 million, the lowest amount since the first quarter of 1952.

If the changes in short- and medium-term dollar liabilities by foreign countries are netted out against the rise in foreign gold and dollar assets, it becomes obvious that the net dollar position of foreign countries improved during the first quarter, reflecting the rise in foreign dollar receipts and the decline in expenditures. The data also show that net foreign gold and dollar accumulations through transactions with the United States during 1954 were smaller than the rise in gross foreign gold and dollar assets, and that the low point was reached toward the end of the year.

The following tabulation indicates the changes in both gross and net gold and dollar assets of foreign countries through their transactions with the United States:

The increase in foreign-held gross dollar assets during the first quarter of 1955 consisted of long- and short-term assets

of individuals and corporations other than banks. For the first time in about three years, the foreign transactions of the United States did not result in a rise of gold and dollar assets (including United States Government securities) held by foreign official institutions and banks.

During 1954 the expansion in commercial and banking credits largely compensated the decline in foreign dollar receipts from United States imports of goods and services and Government grants and loans. Conversely, the contraction in these credits during the early part of 1955 counteracted the expansion in other foreign expenditures by the United States.

	Increase in foreign gold and dollar assets through transac- tions with the U. S.	Increase in foreign liabilities to U. S. banks and commercial enterprises	Increase in net foreign assets through transac- tions with the U. S.
[Millions of dollars]			
1954: First quarter.....	499	-22	521
Second quarter.....	261	87	174
Third quarter.....	603	268	335
Fourth quarter.....	394	416	-22
1955: First quarter.....	132	-88	220

The movement of United States commercial credits acted as a stabilizing element in the expansion of production and trade in Europe. Rising dollar reserves facilitated an expansion of trade and production in 1954, when expenditures by the United States declined. In the early part of the current year the return flow of short-term funds limited the rise in foreign monetary reserves. This may have contributed to the tightening of credits in some foreign countries at the time when the business upswing in the United States came into full force and reduced the dangers of inflationary price rises.

United States bank credits to Latin America continued to expand during the first quarter of 1955 but the outflow of funds declined from about \$180 million during the fourth quarter of 1954 to about \$40 million. The decline to the coffee producing countries was particularly pronounced and accentuated the decline in their ability to import.

The third major factor in the change of the flow of United States short-term capital was the repayment by France of

Table 2.—Balance of payments of the United States by area, first quarter 1955^a

(Millions of dollars)

Line	Item	All areas	Western Europe	Western European dependencies	Eastern Europe	Canada	Latin American Republics	All other countries	International institutions	Sterling area				
										Total	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Dependencies	Other countries
1	Exports of goods and services, total.....	5,098	1,765	175	6	943	1,138	1,056	15	775	360	16	101	298
2	Military transfers under grants, total.....	452	323				11	118						
3	Supplies ¹	420	300				10	110		n. s. s.	n. s. s.	n. s. s.	n. s. s.	n. s. s.
4	Services, including freight.....	32	23				1	8						
5	Other goods and services, total.....	4,646	1,442	175	6	943	1,127	938	15	775	360	16	101	298
6	Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military transactions.....	3,443	1,103	125	4	714	778	719		561	239	15	60	247
7	Transportation.....	305	130	11		21	79	64		53	31	1	5	16
8	Travel.....	109	8	1	(*)	63	32	5		6	3	(*)	1	2
9	Miscellaneous services:													
10	Private.....	190	85	3	1	22	41	27	11	64	52	(*)	2	10
11	Government, excluding military transactions.....	31	15	(*)	(*)	1	5	10		5	2	(*)	(*)	3
12	Military transactions.....	46	10	(*)		24	2	10		4	(*)		(*)	4
13	Income on investments:													
14	Private.....	474	55	35		98	184	98	4	81	33		33	15
15	Government.....	48	36	(*)	1	(*)	6	5		1	(*)		(*)	1
16	Imports of goods and services, total.....	4,077	1,267	322	14	698	1,068	704	4	732	370	11	152	199
17	Merchandise adjusted, excluding military expenditures.....	2,759	548	257	13	578	897	465	1	428	138	4	119	167
18	Transportation.....	239	111	5		18	56	49		55	36	1	3	15
19	Travel.....	156	36	18	(*)	27	68	7		26	6	1	16	3
20	Miscellaneous services:													
21	Private.....	116	77	(*)		16	20	3		65	65			
22	Government, excluding military expenditures.....	54	23	2	1	(*)	17	10	1	5	2	(*)	1	2
23	Military expenditures.....	643	391	39	(*)	39	5	169		110	81	5	12	12
24	Income on investments:													
25	Private.....	94	71	1		17	4	4	(*)	41	40		1	(*)
26	Government.....	16	10	(*)		3	1	(*)	2	2	2		(*)	(*)
27	Balance on goods and services.....	1,021	498	-147	-8	245	70	352	11	43	-10	5	-51	99
28	Unilateral transfers, net [to foreign countries (-)], total.....	-1,191	-718	-8	-4	-2	-38	-412	-9	-116	-53	-3	-6	-54
29	Private remittances.....	-117	-63	-7	-3	1	-11	-34		-25	-10	-3	-5	-7
30	Government:													
31	Military supplies and services ¹	-452	-323				-11	-118		n. s. s.	n. s. s.	n. s. s.	n. s. s.	n. s. s.
32	Other grants.....	-576	-323	-1	-1		-14	-228	-9	-90	-42	(*)	-1	-47
33	Pensions and other transfers.....	-46	-9	(*)	(*)	-3	-2	-32		-1	-1	(*)	(*)	(*)
34	United States capital, net [outflow of funds (-)], total.....	-20	41	13	2	-26	-2	-55	7	51	57		0	-6
35	Private, net, total.....	59	82	11	(*)	-26	3	-18	7	73	63		-1	11
36	Direct investments.....	-71	-28	11		-74	39	-19		-13	-2		(*)	-11
37	Portfolio.....	63	61	(*)		64	-94	25	7	23	3		(*)	20
38	Short-term.....	67	49	0	(*)	-16	58	-24		63	62		-1	2
39	Government, net, total.....	-79	-41	2	2	(*)	-5	-37		-22	-6	(*)	1	-17
40	Long-term capital, outflow.....	-45	-7	(*)		(*)	-21	-17		-14			(*)	-14
41	Repayments.....	70	41	2	2	(*)	20	5		2	(*)	(*)	1	1
42	Short-term (net).....	-104	-75	(*)	(*)	(*)	-4	-25		-10	-6	(*)	(*)	-4
43	Foreign capital, net [outflow of funds (-)], total.....	102	169	-2	(*)	-141	-56	80	52	57	53		1	3
44	Direct and long-term portfolio investments other than United States Government securities.....	60	66	(*)		-24	12	2	4	8	8		(*)	(*)
45	Transactions in United States Government securities.....	168	36	(*)	(*)	92	26	14	(*)	35	35		(*)	(*)
46	Short-term liabilities to foreign banks and official institutions.....	192	38	2	(*)	-181	-138	39	48	-6	-1		2	-7
47	Other short-term liabilities.....	66	29	-4	(*)	-28	44	25	(*)	20	11		-1	10
48	Gold sales [purchases (-)].....	30	38	(*)		-5	-7	(*)	4	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
49	Foreign capital and gold, total.....	132	207	-2	(*)	-146	-63	80	56	57	53		1	3
50	Transfers of funds between foreign areas [receipts by foreign areas (-)] and errors and omissions.....	58	-28	144	10	-71	33	35	-65	-35	-47	-2	56	-42

^a Preliminary. (*) Less than \$500,000. N. s. s. Not shown separately.

1. Includes loans and returns of military equipment.

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

NOTE. Revised data for 1953 and 1954 may be found on pp. 8-13 of this issue, and data for previous years in the BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1919-53 supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. Net foreign investment equals the balance on goods, services and unilateral transfers for all areas: 1955 I: -170.

about \$100 million still outstanding on a 1950 bank loan. This repayment was facilitated by large United States disbursements for military purchases and aid to compensate for French expenditures in Vietnam. In addition, France succeeded in improving its balance of payments with countries other than the United States which eliminated the need for making dollar payments to them in settlement of French deficits.

The changes from the fourth quarter of 1954 to the first quarter of 1955 in the net gold and dollar accruals to foreign countries are not fully consistent with the recorded increase in foreign dollar receipts and the decline in foreign expendi-

tures from other transactions. This is indicated by a nearly \$300 million shift in the "errors and omissions" from a relatively large negative figure in the fourth quarter to a small positive entry in the first.¹

1. A negative discrepancy indicating an overstatement of inflows or an understatement of outflows has also occurred in the fourth quarters of previous years and may be due to the recording of receipts of funds during the fourth quarter while the corresponding payments occurred earlier in the year, particularly the third quarter. However, the relatively high amount of the statistical discrepancy for the fourth quarter of 1954 may also indicate unrecorded capital outflows, including commercial credits to finance the large increase of exports during that period.

Missing inflows of funds, as during the first quarter of 1955, are more usual in the balance of payments of the United States and represent mostly receipts from the sale of services for which data have so far not been collected. In addition to such receipts on these recurring transactions, about \$20-\$25 million of exports were not included in the official trade statistics for technical reasons. Unrecorded net movements of capital were apparently relatively small.

Merchandise imports expand

The rise in payments to foreign countries from \$4.9 billion in the last quarter of 1954 to \$5.1 billion in the first quarter of 1955 resulted mainly from higher merchandise imports, higher Government grants and Government short-term credits to finance the exports of agricultural products.

Merchandise imports increased by nearly \$200 million over the fourth quarter of last year. About half of the rise consisted of foodstuffs, particularly sugar and to a lesser extent tea, cocoa and cattle. Imports of sugar were about as high as a year ago, and the rise from the previous quarter was mainly seasonal.

The other half of the rise in total import values was contributed mainly by raw materials such as petroleum, rubber, wool, copper, hides and furs, and fertilizers. Import values of these products not only exceeded those during the preceding quarter but, except for fertilizers, also those of the first quarter of last year. Imports of lumber, while slightly lower than during the fourth quarter, were nearly 60 percent more than a year earlier. The rise reflects the increased domestic requirements resulting from higher business activity. For some commodities the higher values were also affected by higher prices.

At the same time, however, higher prices resulting from the high demand in the rest of the world reduced the effects of the domestic business expansion upon imports of some commodities. In the case of rubber and copper, at least, most of the increase in domestic demand was met from domestically produced materials as is shown by the following tabulation.

	Rubber		Copper	
	First quarter		First quarter	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
World price.....	20.2	33.1	*29.0	*41.8
Domestic price.....	24.1	24.1	30.0	32.0
Total United States consumption in 1,000 tons...	303	379	294	373
Domestic consumption.....	166	216	265	314
Imports, net.....	138	163	70	68

*Price in United Kingdom.

Consumption of imported wool was about 20 percent above the first quarter of last year, somewhat more than consumption of domestically produced wool which apparently absorbed most of the domestic output. Compared with 1952 and 1953, however, the use of imported wool has dropped while that of domestic wool has increased.

Imported wool has to compete not only with domestic wool but also with chemically produced fibers. These have increased in use substantially more than wool since last year and have contributed to the declining trend in wool imports relative to national income.

The recent rise of domestic and decline of world prices for copper, the low stock positions for copper, zinc, lead, lumber, newsprint, and other raw materials, and both the anticipated seasonal and longer run rise in imports of iron ore suggest that the rise in domestic business activity is not yet fully reflected in imports of those goods which are immediately affected by rising industrial production and construction. If foreign supplies are available to meet this additional demand, a further rise in imports of these materials is likely to occur.

Rising business activity and incomes in the United States have also stimulated imports of finished manufactures, such

as machinery, automobiles and parts, and photographic goods and miscellaneous consumer goods. Purchases of most of these commodities during the first quarter have been higher than during the corresponding period of any previous year. However, the total of such imports during the quarter was still less than \$300 million.

In contrast to the expansion of imports of most major items, imports of coffee were about \$100 million less than during the first quarter of last year, although average import unit values were still slightly higher. Although the use of coffee has declined as a result of changed consumption patterns following last year's rise in prices, there are also indications that imports were postponed as long as prices were expected to decline, and withdrawals from inventories could meet the current demand. In the longer run, however, imports will have to increase to cover the current rate of consumption, even if inventories are not rebuilt until coffee prices become more stable.

Travel expenditures were apparently somewhat higher than during the corresponding season of last year. Military cash expenditures abroad continued at the annual rate of about \$2.6 billion as higher purchases of goods for transfer to allied countries under military aid programs offset reductions in other expenditures.

Rise in Government grants

Government grants other than those in the form of military supplies and services have continued the rise in progress since the third quarter of 1954.

The principal factors contributing to the reversal of the declining trend which prevailed with little interruption from the middle of 1949 to the middle of 1954 were the payments to support military budgets of allied nations, the stepped up disposal of agricultural commodities, and increased aid to various countries in the Middle and Far East.

During the first quarter of this year, military budget supports amounted to \$243 million, compared with \$125 million in the fourth quarter of last year. Of the first quarter total, \$152 million was paid to France, \$60 million to Vietnam, and \$27 million to the United Kingdom. On the basis of available appropriations, it appears that the first quarter rate of disbursements to France cannot be sustained and such aid is, therefore, likely to decline again.

The value of agricultural goods exported from Government stocks and distributed abroad by private relief organizations rose from \$16 million in the fourth quarter to \$50 million in the first, but Government shipments under emergency relief programs declined slightly. Aid to Europe, other than military budget supports, was largely concentrated in Southern Europe. Aid programs in other countries were near completion.

Private capital outflow smaller

The outflow of private capital, which was a very important factor in sustaining foreign dollar receipts during the period of lower imports by the United States in 1954, was considerably smaller during the first quarter of 1955 partly because of the rise in interest rates in this country which reflected the increased demands upon domestic capital resources. The changes in the movements of long- and short-term bank and commercial loans have already been discussed.

New issues of foreign securities included Canadian issues as well as a European issue. Purchases of European stocks

(Text continued on page 14)

Table 3.—Balance of Payments of the United States, Annual
[Millions of dollars]

Line		1953	1954	1953				1954				1953				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	All areas	West-ern Europe	West-ern Euro-pean depend-encies	East-ern Europe	Canada
1	Exports of goods and services, total.....	21,215	20,896	5,367	5,726	4,887	5,235	4,771	5,688	4,854	5,583	21,215	7,739	699	27	4,059
2	Military transfers under grants, ² net, total.....	4,251	3,132	1,281	1,373	803	794	817	1,002	706	607	4,251	3,440	-----	-----	-3
3	Supplies.....	4,063	2,947	1,232	1,312	767	752	774	944	657	572	4,063	3,288	-----	-----	-3
4	Services, including freight.....	188	185	49	61	36	42	43	58	49	35	188	152	-----	-----	-----
5	Other goods and services, total.....	16,964	17,764	4,086	4,353	4,084	4,441	3,954	4,686	4,148	4,976	16,964	4,299	699	27	4,062
6	Merchandise, adjusted, excl. military.....	12,245	12,707	2,979	3,168	2,918	3,180	2,821	3,478	2,907	3,501	12,245	2,983	500	18	3,119
7	Transportation:															
8	Freight.....	563	556	145	144	139	135	135	142	134	145	563	133	37	-----	42
9	Other.....	668	666	153	170	179	166	157	172	168	169	668	366	3	-----	50
	Travel.....	527	538	106	145	167	109	103	141	174	120	527	41	9	(*)	307
	Miscellaneous services:															
10	Private.....	731	816	182	179	178	192	189	194	181	252	731	294	16	4	92
11	Government excl. military.....	172	136	45	52	40	35	40	34	31	31	172	74	1	(*)	2
12	Military transactions.....	192	179	71	43	42	36	47	42	52	38	192	21	-----	-----	114
	Income on investments:															
13	Direct investments.....	1,398	1,665	314	374	294	416	363	388	374	540	1,398	143	131	-----	208
14	Other private.....	216	229	58	48	59	51	52	58	57	62	216	42	-----	-----	128
15	Government.....	252	272	33	30	68	121	47	37	70	118	252	202	2	5	(*)
16	Imports of goods and services, total.....	16,467	15,872	4,002	4,262	4,251	3,952	3,750	4,220	4,008	3,894	16,467	4,861	1,128	39	3,148
17	Merchandise adjusted (excluding military).....	10,954	10,304	2,797	2,882	2,679	2,596	2,518	2,754	2,457	2,575	10,954	2,278	909	36	2,420
18	Transportation:															
19	Freight.....	437	387	103	114	117	103	93	97	99	98	437	241	-----	-----	47
20	Other.....	622	614	141	173	173	135	130	175	169	140	622	282	23	-----	47
	Travel.....	895	958	140	238	362	155	147	260	383	168	895	293	54	(*)	282
	Miscellaneous services:															
21	Private.....	321	347	83	79	78	81	87	84	86	90	321	228	(*)	(*)	29
22	Government (excluding military).....	276	248	72	65	84	55	52	57	81	58	276	95	6	-----	4
23	Military expenditures.....	2,512	2,595	565	605	659	683	622	685	637	651	2,512	1,171	130	1	192
	Income on investments:															
24	Private.....	364	360	81	86	76	121	86	94	82	98	364	238	2	-----	109
25	Government.....	86	59	20	20	23	23	15	14	14	16	86	35	4	-----	18
26	Balance on goods and services.....	4,748	5,024	1,365	1,464	636	1,283	1,021	1,468	846	1,689	4,748	2,878	-429	-12	911
27	Unilateral transfers, net, [to foreign countries (-)].....	-6,700	-5,290	-1,919	-2,057	-1,339	-1,385	-1,358	-1,494	-1,222	-1,216	-6,700	-4,848	-23	-23	-8
28	Private remittances.....	-477	-452	-117	-120	-115	-125	-109	-114	-104	-125	-477	-243	-22	-15	-2
	Government:															
29	Military supplies and services.....	-4,251	-3,132	-1,281	-1,373	-803	-794	-817	-1,002	-706	-607	-4,251	-3,440	-----	-----	3
30	Other grants.....	-1,831	-1,578	-485	-523	-388	-435	-400	-346	-382	-450	-1,831	-1,138	(*)	-8	-----
31	Pensions and other transfers.....	-141	-128	-36	-41	-33	-31	-32	-32	-30	-34	-141	-27	-1	(*)	-9
32	United States capital, net, [outflow of funds (-)], total.....	-587	-1,528	-181	23	-189	-240	-187	-399	-302	-640	-587	284	-89	5	-380
33	Private, net, total.....	-369	-1,621	-196	58	-12	-219	-309	-375	-305	-632	-369	130	-85	(*)	-375
34	Direct investments, net.....	-721	-761	-176	-230	-182	-133	-129	-289	-118	-225	-721	-51	-82	-----	-387
35	New issues.....	-270	-309	-100	-24	-6	-140	-226	-34	-17	-32	-270	-----	-----	-----	-203
36	Redemptions.....	139	124	25	86	12	16	19	48	41	16	139	8	-----	-----	108
37	Other long-term, net.....	316	-40	40	136	105	35	-14	35	43	-104	316	199	2	(*)	94
38	Short-term, net.....	167	-635	15	90	59	3	41	-135	-254	-287	167	-26	-5	-----	13
39	Government, net, total.....	-218	93	15	-35	-177	-21	122	-24	3	-8	-218	154	-4	5	-5
40	Long-term capital, outflow.....	-716	-306	-65	-196	-286	-169	-54	-61	-65	-126	-716	-172	-12	-----	-6
41	Repayments.....	487	507	93	139	105	150	151	103	123	130	487	337	9	5	1
42	Short-term, net.....	11	-108	-13	22	4	-2	25	-66	-55	-12	11	-11	-1	(*)	(*)
43	Foreign capital, net, [outflow of funds (-)], total.....	1,105	1,459	114	300	450	241	443	253	439	324	1,105	1,040	-36	-2	-98
44	Direct and long-term portfolio investments other than U. S. Government securities.....	206	225	68	12	84	42	10	69	84	62	206	119	-----	-----	66
45	Transactions in U. S. Government securities.....	-82	8	26	18	-118	-8	16	55	62	-125	-82	-22	(*)	-----	-82
46	Short-term liabilities to foreign banks and official institutions.....	1,021	1,234	31	333	449	208	364	146	253	471	1,021	979	-34	-2	-140
47	Other short-term liabilities.....	-40	-8	-11	-63	35	-1	53	-17	40	-84	-40	-36	-2	-----	58
48	Gold sales [purchases (-)].....	1,161	298	603	128	301	129	56	8	164	70	1,161	1,026	13	-----	-2
49	Foreign capital and gold, total.....	2,266	1,757	717	428	751	370	499	261	603	394	2,266	2,066	-23	-2	-100
50	Errors and omissions and transfer of funds between foreign areas [receipts by foreign areas (-)], net.....	273	37	18	142	141	-28	25	104	75	-227	273	-380	564	32	-423

(*) Less than \$500,000. n. s. s. Not shown separately.

1. Beginning with 1954 the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was excluded from De-

pendencies and included in "All other countries."

2. Includes loans and returns of military equipment.

by Quarters and Annual by Areas, 1953-54, Revised

[Millions of dollars]

1953—Continued								1954													Line		
Latin American Republics	All other countries	International institutions	Sterling area					All areas	Western Europe	Western European dependencies ¹	Eastern Europe	Canada	Latin American Republics	All other countries ¹	International institutions	Sterling area							
			Total	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Dependencies	Other countries									Total	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Dependencies ¹	Other countries ¹			
4,352	4,270	69	2,565	1,153	63	383	966	20,896	7,269	702	30	3,830	4,695	4,295	75	2,810	1,342	50	384	1,034	1		
35	779	}	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	3,132	2,312	}	}	(*)	47	773	}	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	{		
33	745		2,947	2,167	43	737	nss	nss	nss			nss											
2	34		185	145	4	36	nss	nss	nss			nss											
4,317	3,491	69	2,565	1,153	63	383	966	17,764	4,957	702	30	3,830	4,648	3,522	75	2,810	1,342	50	384	1,034	5		
3,039	2,578	8	1,610	616	56	220	718	12,707	3,483	488	16	2,850	3,312	2,542	16	1,738	712	45	214	767	6		
164	187	}	98	23	1	17	57	556	137	43	}	43	167	166	}	90	26	(*)	21	43	7		
159	90		127	103	2	2	20	666	382	5		46	144	89		137	113	2	20	8			
138	32		35	15	(*)	7	13	538	48	9		(*)	311	144		26	36	18	(*)	7	11	9	
169	108	48	233	175	(*)	13	45	816	375	13	4	101	163	115	45	291	235	(*)	11	45	10		
25	70	}	27	12	(*)	1	14	136	72	(*)	(*)	2	24	38	}	24	11	(*)	(*)	13	{		
12	45		28	2	}	}	26	179	22	(*)	}	107	11	39		17	1	(*)	(*)	16		12	
570	346		274	99			(*)	123	61	1,665		185	143	236		630	471	344	109	129		106	13
17	16	13	29	24	(*)	5	229	46	}	133	21	15	30	25	}	30	25	}	5	14			
24	19	104	93	4	7	7	272	207		1	10	1	32	103		92	3		(*)	8	15		
4,238	3,008	45	2,697	1,324	40	659	674	15,872		4,957	1,063	45	3,034	4,078		2,651	41		2,691	1,442	47	546	656
3,570	1,741	}	1,704	544	13	547	600	10,304	2,024	845	42	2,341	3,434	1,614	4	1,522	501	14	429	578	17		
84	65		69	65	1	3	387	211	}	40	82	54	62	59	(*)	3	18						
177	93		149	114	3	14	18	614		284	23	48	161	98	146	113	4	13	19				
239	27	121	57	6	48	10	958	344		60	(*)	284	244	135	66	5	53	20					
46	18	}	189	185	(*)	(*)	4	347	261	(*)	2	28	48	10	}	219	217	}	(*)	(*)	2		
78	62		29	10	1	4	14	248	95	7	2	3	67	46		28	23		8	(*)	4	11	21
27	991		292	210	16	44	22	2,595	1,456	123	1	192	24	799		429	329		24	43	33	23	
11	4	}	133	129	(*)	2	2	360	251	4	}	87	13	5	(*)	148	142	}	4	(*)	2		
6	7		16	11	10	1	59	31	1	11		5	2	9	7	7	(*)		25				
114	1,262		24	-132	-171	23	-276	292	5,024	2,312		-361	-15	796	617	1,641	34		119	-100	3	-162	378
-118	-1,587	-93	-513	-319	-21	-18	-155	-5,290	-3,573	-26	-25	-7	-138	-1,461	-60	-309	-197	-17	-20	-75	27		
-53	-142	}	-88	-39	-13	-17	-19	-452	-231	-25	-16	2	-47	-135	}	-95	-42	-14	-19	-20	28		
-35	-779		nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	-3,132	-2,312	}	(*)	-9	(*)	-47		-773	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	29	
-25	-567		-93	-416	-277	-6	-133	-1,578	-1,000		-1	-37	-472	-60		-206	-151	-1	(*)	-54	30		
-5	-99	-9	-3	-2	-1	-3	-128	-30	(*)		-7	-81	-8	-4	-2	-1	-1	-1	31				
-206	-144	-57	-43	26	-84	15	-1,528	5	19	4	-423	-535	-435	-163	-155	-45	1	3	-114	32			
139	-119	-59	-39	-13	-76	50	-1,621	-198	12	(*)	-425	-501	-345	-164	-202	-130	-1	-71	33				
-117	-84	}	-61	4	-76	11	-761	-36	6	}	-469	-102	-160	-53	-2	-53	-2	-5	-46	34			
9	6		-31	6	-----	-----	6	-309	-----		-----	-167	-----	-54	-88	-14	-----	-----	-----	-14	35		
25	34		-38	72	37	-----	33	124	11		-----	89	8	9	7	7	-----	-----	-----	7	36		
222	-39	2	-56	-54	-----	2	-40	67	7	-----	145	-97	-79	-83	22	1	-----	8	13	37			
-345	-25	}	-4	39	(*)	-8	-35	93	203	}	4	2	-34	-90	1	47	85	1	4	-43	39		
-405	-121		2	-55	-----	-10	-45	-306	-105		(*)	7	-8	-114	-79	-56	-7	-----	(*)	-49	40		
61	72		59	55	(*)	3	1	507	335		7	4	11	83	66	1	63	56	-----	3	4	41	
-1	24	}	-8	-16	(*)	-1	9	-108	-27	}	(*)	-1	-3	-77	40	36	1	1	2	42			
124	1		76	20	-35	5	-3	53	1,459		1,115	-59	1	51	236	-86	201	6	28	2	1	-25	43
14	-1		8	56	57	-----	-1	(*)	225		214	5	(*)	-40	32	4	10	140	132	-----	6	2	44
7	-----	15	35	35	(*)	-----	-----	8	-6	-2	-----	-135	85	-2	68	-17	-16	-----	(*)	-1	45		
71	93	54	-58	-127	5	3	61	1,234	942	-56	1	230	79	-83	121	-69	-41	2	-1	-29	46		
32	-91	-1	-13	-----	-----	-5	-8	-8	-35	-6	-----	-4	40	-5	2	-48	-47	-----	-4	3	47		
124	8	-8	482	480	-----	3	-1	298	379	(*)	-----	-12	-69	12	-12	50	50	-----	(*)	(*)	48		
248	9	68	502	445	5	-----	52	1,757	1,494	-59	1	39	167	-74	189	56	78	2	1	-25	49		
-38	460	58	186	19	-7	378	-204	37	-238	427	35	-405	-111	329	-----	289	264	11	178	-164	50		

NOTE.—Except for the separation of military transactions in the exports of goods and services (line 12) the data for 1953 and 1954 are comparable to those published for earlier years in the Balance of Payments 1919-53 supplement to the *Survey of Current Business*. Net foreign investment equals the balance on goods, services, and unilateral transfers for all

areas: 1953: -1,952; 1954: -266; 1953 by quarters: I -554; II -593; III -703; IV -102; 1954 by quarters: I -337; II -26; III -376; IV 473.

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

Table 4.—Balance of Payments of the United

[Millions of dollars]

Line		Western Europe								Western European dependencies								Eastern Europe			
		1953				1954				1953				1954				1953			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	Exports of goods and services, total.....	2,065	2,161	1,661	1,852	1,680	1,939	1,593	2,057	166	180	160	193	143	193	168	198	4	3	11	9
2	Military transfers under grants, ² total.....	1,013	1,117	657	653	651	686	520	455												
3	Supplies.....	973	1,069	629	617	615	641	483	428												
4	Services, including freight.....	40	48	28	36	36	45	37	27												
5	Other goods and services, total.....	1,052	1,044	1,004	1,199	1,029	1,253	1,073	1,602	166	180	160	193	143	193	168	198	4	3	11	9
6	Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military.....	755	744	667	817	709	910	742	1,122	126	131	117	126	103	141	113	131	2	2	6	8
7	Transportation:																				
8	Freight.....	35	34	31	33	35	35	30	37	11	9	9	8	10	11	11	11				
9	Other.....	83	94	100	89	86	99	98	99		1		2	1	2	1	1				
9	Travel.....	9	12	12	8	10	14	13	11	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	3	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)
10	Miscellaneous services:																				
11	Private.....	72	73	70	79	81	86	70	138	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
12	Government, excluding military.....	19	19	20	16	24	18	15	15	(z)	(z)	(z)	1	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)			(z)	(z)
12	Military transactions.....	9	3	4	5	3	4	8	7												
13	Income on investments:																				
14	Direct investments.....	31	41	34	37	35	55	39	56	23	32	27	49	24	32	37	50				
15	Other private.....	13	7	14	8	10	12	10	14												
15	Government.....	26	17	52	107	36	20	48	103		1		1	(z)	1	(z)	(z)	1		4	(z)
16	Imports of goods and services, total.....	1,076	1,262	1,283	1,240	1,082	1,324	1,265	1,286	289	297	258	284	282	277	227	277	11	11	10	7
17	Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military.....	551	587	573	567	448	520	484	572	231	240	201	237	231	225	169	220	10	11	8	7
18	Transportation:																				
19	Freight.....	56	65	66	54	52	55	53	51	5	6	7	5	5	6	6	6				
20	Other.....	58	87	86	51	54	93	86	51	16	15	13	10	17	15	14	14	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)
20	Travel.....	27	96	122	48	33	118	138	55												
21	Miscellaneous services:																				
22	Private.....	59	56	55	58	67	61	64	69	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)
23	Government, excluding military.....	27	25	21	22	20	26	26	23	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1		1	
23	Military expenditures.....	236	281	298	356	340	381	346	389	33	33	35	29	25	29	35	34	(z)	(z)	1	(z)
24	Income on investments:																				
25	Private.....	55	58	52	73	62	62	60	67	1	1		(z)	1	1	1	1				
25	Government.....	7	7	10	11	6	8	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	(z)	(z)	(z)				
26	Balance on goods and services.....	989	899	378	612	598	615	328	771	-123	-117	-98	-91	-139	-84	-59	-79	-7	-8	1	2
27	Unilateral transfers, net, [to foreign countries (-)], total.....	-1,409	-1,541	-956	-942	-980	-960	-826	-807	-6	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7	-5	-7	-4	-2	-7	-10
28	Private remittances.....	-57	-65	-58	-63	-52	-57	-55	-67	-6	-5	-6	-5	-7	-6	-5	-7	-4	-2	-4	-5
29	Government:																				
30	Military supplies and services.....	-1,013	-1,117	-657	-653	-651	-686	-520	-455												
31	Other grants.....	-333	-348	-235	-222	-270	-210	-243	-277	(z)	(z)	(z)	-1	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	-3	-5
31	Pensions and other transfers.....	-6	-11	-6	-4	-7	-7	-8	-8												
32	United States capital, net [outflow of funds (-)], total.....	62	147	-12	87	134	-5	18	-142	-3	-29	-8	-49	19	-3	4	-1	1	1	2	1
33	Private, net, total.....	18	94	33	-15	7	-5	-32	-168	1	-32	-8	-46	14	-3	2	-1	(z)	(z)		
34	Direct investments, net.....	-41	4	-11	-3	-19	-15	2	-4	3	-31	-9	-45	11	-1	-1	-3	(z)	(z)		
35	New issues.....																				
36	Redemptions.....	3	2	2	1	5	2	1	3	(z)	1		(z)	(z)	1	(z)	6				
37	Other long-term, net.....	16	71	61	51	22	40	33	-28	(z)	-2		-1	(z)	3	-3	-4				
38	Short-term, net.....	40	17	-19	-64	-1	-32	-68	-139	-2	-2		-3	5	(z)	2					
39	Government, net, total.....	44	53	-45	102	127	-18	50	26	-4	3		-8	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	1	1	2	1
40	Long-term capital, outflow.....	-20	-22	-113	-17	-18	-18	-7	-62	-3	-1		-8	(z)	(z)	2	1				
41	Repayments.....	71	70	73	123	120	57	70	88		4		5	4	(z)	(z)	-1	1	1	2	1
42	Short-term, net.....	-7	5	-5	-4	25	-39	-13		-1	(z)		(z)	1	(z)	(z)	-1	(z)	(z)		
43	Foreign capital, net, [outflow of funds (-)], total.....	-26	465	377	224	324	387	202	202	9	-5	-18	-22	-8	-24	-25	-2	-1	-1	7	-7
44	Direct and long-term portfolio investments other than U. S. Government securities.....	48	-1	41	31	23	60	71	60	(z)	1	(z)	-1		1	2	2				
45	Transactions in U. S. Government securities.....	-1	9	-37	7	14	24	4	-48	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	-1		-1					
46	Short-term liabilities to foreign banks and official institutions.....	-81	440	393	227	291	304	108	239	10	-2	-22	-20	-7	-23	-25	-1	-1	-1	8	-8
47	Other short-term liabilities.....	8	17	-20	-41	-4	-1	19	-49	-1	-4	4	-1	(z)	-2	-1	-3			-1	1
48	Gold sales [purchases (-)].....	505	103	297	121	63	72	171	73	1	1	1	10		(z)	(z)	(z)				
49	Foreign capital and gold, total.....	479	568	674	345	387	459	373	275	10	-4	-17	-12	-8	-24	-25	-2	-1	-1	7	-7
50	Errors and omissions and transfer of funds between foreign areas [receipts by foreign areas (-)], net.....	-121	-73	-84	-102	-139	-109	107	-97	122	155	129	158	135	118	85	89	11	10	-3	14

(1.) Less than \$500,000.

X Beginning with 1954 the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was excluded from De-

pendencies and included in "All other countries."

2. Includes loans and returns of military equipment.

States, Areas by Quarters, 1953-54, Revised

[Millions of dollars]

Eastern Europe				Canada								Latin American Republics								All other countries ¹								Line	
1954				1953				1954				1953				1954				1953				1954					
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV		
6	3	13	8	971	1,158	989	941	892	1,036	926	976	1,028	1,096	1,063	1,165	1,040	1,218	1,165	1,272	1,116	1,113	982	1,059	991	1,278	970	1,056	1	
				-1	-1	-1	-1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	8	15	7	11	13	9	14	264	248	132	135	155	303	177	138	2	
				-1	-1	-1	-1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	8	14	6	10	12	8	13	255	235	125	130	149	291	166	131	3	
														1	1	1	1	1	1	9	13	7	5	6	12	11	7	4	
6	3	13	8	972	1,158	990	942	892	1,036	926	976	1,023	1,088	1,048	1,158	1,029	1,205	1,156	1,258	852	865	850	924	836	975	793	918	5	
4	2	3	7	752	905	752	710	674	796	660	720	717	766	732	824	711	800	815	896	627	619	639	693	615	732	570	625	6	
				9	12	12	9	10	11	11	11	42	40	40	42	40	40	43	44	48	49	47	43	40	45	39	42	7	
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	12	14	13	11	11	12	12	38	39	42	40	36	37	36	35	21	24	23	22	23	23	21	22	8	
				58	84	103	62	56	83	107	65	31	37	40	30	31	36	43	34	7	10	9	6	5	6	8	7	9	
1	1	1	1	22	21	23	26	22	26	26	27	42	41	41	45	41	38	40	44	28	27	27	26	29	28	30	28	10	
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	6	7	6	6	6	7	6	5	19	25	14	12	10	9	9	10	11	
				41	28	28	17	30	24	33	20	5	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	16	10	7	12	11	11	8	9	12	
				46	65	25	72	58	51	42	85	135	144	135	156	151	138	159	182	79	92	73	102	95	112	97	167	13	
1	(*)	9	(*)	32	30	33	33	31	33	34	35	4	5	4	4	6	6	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	14
				(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	7	5	9	4	10	6	10	3	5	7	4	4	5	7	5	15	
10	11	12	12	703	794	869	782	651	754	855	774	1,161	1,087	1,053	937	1,098	1,101	941	938	757	806	747	698	623	750	683	598	16	
9	11	11	11	578	632	604	606	526	586	602	627	983	922	880	785	936	942	776	780	444	490	413	394	368	470	415	361	17	
				9	12	13	13	8	10	11	11	21	21	22	20	19	19	21	23	17	16	16	16	14	13	14	13	18	
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	46	43	44	44	37	40	40	44	21	25	24	23	22	24	25	27	19	
				25	58	156	43	25	59	157	43	65	62	65	47	65	61	67	51	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	5	20	
1	(*)	1	(*)	8	8	6	7	6	8	7	7	10	11	12	13	11	13	12	12	6	4	5	3	3	2	3	2	21	
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	20	20	19	16	17	17	17	21	17	13	11	11	11	12	12	22	
				43	42	54	53	52	49	46	45	14	4	5	4	10	5	4	5	239	245	266	241	195	221	206	177	23	
				23	24	19	43	18	27	17	25	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	(*)	(*)	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	24	
				5	5	4	4	3	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	25	
-4	-8	1	-4	268	364	120	159	241	282	71	202	-133	9	10	228	-58	117	224	334	359	307	235	361	368	528	287	458	26	
-8	-7	-4	-6	-1	-3	-3	-1	-1	-2	-1	-3	-24	-30	-35	-29	-34	-39	-31	-34	-439	-452	-330	-366	-318	-472	-330	-341	27	
-4	-5	-3	-4		-1	-1		1		1	(*)	-12	-12	-15	-14	-11	-13	-11	-12	-38	-35	-31	-38	-36	-33	-31	-35	28	
				1		1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-5	-8	-15	-7	-11	-13	-9	-14	-204	-248	-132	-135	-155	-303	-177	-138	29	
-4	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-5	-9	-4	-7	-10	-10	-10	-7	-111	-142	-144	-170	-106	-117	-103	-146	30	
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-3	-1	-1	-26	-27	-23	-23	-21	-19	-19	-22	31	
1	1	2		-173	4	-72	-139	-215	-122	-16	-70	-31	-110	-58	-7	29	-180	-160	-224	-46	5	-42	-61	-65	-85	-88	-197	32	
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-171	3	-69	-138	-224	-119	-13	-69	-20	17	48	94	42	-183	-153	-207	-33	-29	-15	-42	-58	-60	-46	-181	33	
				-98	-107	-117	-65	-90	-164	-96	-119	-25	-71	-28	7	-5	-89	(*)	-8	-15	-25	-17	-27	-26	-20	-23	-91	34	
				-90	-14		-99	-133	-24	-6	-4									-10	-10	-6	-10	-9	-10	-7	-28	35	
				11	81	4	12	3	42	35	9	2	3	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	(*)	5	(*)	3	1	3	2	36	
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	45	30	12	1	34	64	46	4	14	6	1	8	-8	10	-107	12		9	13	-32	-27	-6	-14	37	
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-1	-2	14	2	-5	-7	-10	-1	-11	71	60	83	38	-89	-165	-94	-21	6	-6	-18	6	-4	-13	-50	38	
1	1	2		-2	1	-3	-1	9	-3	-3	-1	-11	-127	-106	-101	-13	3	-7	-17	-13	34	-27	-19	-7	-25	-42	-16	39	
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-2		-3	-1	-1	-3	-3	-1	-18	-147	-120	-120	-21	-20	-26	-47	-22	-26	-50	-23	-14	-20	-29	-16	40	
1	1	2	(*)		1	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	20	14	19	9	22	19	33	13	43	14	2	6	23	29	8	41	
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)		-1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-1	(*)	(*)	(*)	-1	1	(*)	-3	-4	17	9	2	1	-28	-42	-8	42	
2	1	-2		-10	-231	51	92	29	-59	49	32	77	104	29	-86	113	132	-53	44	101	-56	49	-93	-72	-144	64	66	43	
(*)			(*)	20	6	36	4	-13	-11	1	-17	-1	4	4	7	-3	13	7	15	(*)	-1	1	-1	1	3	(*)	(*)	44	
				-9	5	-56	-22	2	-28	-4	-105	(*)	-1	-6	14	2	39	27	17	(*)	(*)	1	-1	-1	(*)	(*)	-1	45	
2	1	-1	-1	-86	-180	50	76	20	-5	32	183	79	108	3	-119	78	57	-70	14	183	-49	44	-85	-72	-126	46	69	46	
(*)	(*)	-1	1	65	-62	21	34	20	-15	20	-29	-1	-7	28	12	36	23	-17	-2	-82	-6	3	-6		-21	18	-2	47	
				1	(*)	-2	-1	-1	-3	-4	-4	95	23	8	-2	-10	-54	-1	-4	1	2	2	3	9	(*)	2	1	48	
2	1	-2		-9	-231	49	91	28	-62	45	28	172	127	37	-88	103	78	-54	40	102	-54	51	-90	-63	-144	66	67	49	
9	13	3	10	-85	-134	-94	-110	-53	-96	-99	-157	16	4	46	-104	-40	24	21	-116	24	194	86	156	78	173	65	13	50	

NOTE.—Except for the separation of military transactions in the exports of goods and services (line 12) the data for 1953 and 1954 are comparable to those published for earlier years in the Balance of Payments 1919-53 supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 4.—Balance of Payments of the

[Millions of dollars]

Line		International institutions								Sterling area, total								United Kingdom			
		1953				1954				1953				1954				1953			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	Exports of goods and services, total.....	17	15	21	16	19	21	19	16	637	576	591	761	549	679	635	947	276	261	247	369
2	Military transfers under grants, ² total.....									nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss
3	Supplies.....																				
4	Services, including freight.....																				
5	Other goods and services, total.....	17	15	21	16	19	21	19	16	637	576	591	761	549	679	635	947	276	261	247	369
6	Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military.....		1	5	2	5	7	4		431	361	386	432	351	431	418	538	168	145	134	169
7	Transportation:																				
8	Freight.....									26	23	24	25	22	24	23	21	6	6	5	6
9	Other.....									28	34	34	31	29	37	34	37	23	27	29	24
10	Travel.....									7	10	11	7	7	10	10	9	3	4	5	3
11	Miscellaneous services:																				
12	Private.....	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	12	59	58	58	58	61	65	53	112	43	44	43	45
13	Government, excluding military.....									8	5	7	7	7	7	5	5	3	2	4	3
14	Military transactions.....									11	4	4	9	6	4	4	3	(z)	1	(z)	1
15	Income on investment:																				
16	Direct investments.....									58	67	56	93	61	83	82	118	22	24	19	25
17	Other private.....	5	2	4	2	3	3	4	4	9	5	10	5	5	10	5	10	8	4	8	4
18	Government.....										9	1	94	(z)	8	1	94		4		89
19	Imports of goods and services, total.....	5	5	31	4	4	3	25	9	671	734	672	620	630	744	676	641	302	352	358	312
20	Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military.....								4	449	460	403	392	357	427	367	371	134	136	146	128
21	Transportation:																				
22	Freight.....									16	19	19	15	15	15	16	16	15	17	18	15
23	Other.....									32	46	44	27	25	48	43	30	23	38	35	18
24	Travel.....									22	37	44	18	24	40	47	24	5	19	26	7
25	Miscellaneous services:																				
26	Private.....									48	47	47	47	58	49	54	58	46	46	46	47
27	Government, excluding military.....	1	1	27		1	1	23	3	8	9	7	5	6	6	5	6	3	3	2	2
28	Military expenditures.....									63	80	73	76	109	118	104	98	44	58	52	56
29	Income on investments:																				
30	Private.....					(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	31	34	31	37	35	39	38	36	30	33	30	36
31	Government.....	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
32	Balance on goods and services.....	12	10	-10	12	15	18	-6	7	-34	-158	-81	141	-81	-65	-41	306	-26	-91	-111	57
33	Unilateral transfers, net [to foreign countries (-)], total.....	-36	-24	-2	-31	-10	-7	-25	-18	-124	-111	-152	-126	-74	-64	-71	-100	-99	-75	-92	-53
34	Private remittances.....									-22	-24	-20	-22	-21	-25	-23	-26	-10	-10	-9	-10
35	Government:																				
36	Military supplies and services ²									nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss
37	Other grants.....	-36	-24	-2	-31	-10	-7	-25	-18	-100	-84	-131	-101	-51	-37	-47	-71	-88	-64	-83	-42
38	Pensions and other transfers.....									-2	-3	-1	-3	-2	-2	-1	-3	-1	-1		-1
39	United States capital, net, [outflow of funds (-)], total.....	9	5	1	-72	-90	-5	-62	-6	-6	4	-7	-34	27	-41	-57	-84	-17	42	-16	17
40	Private, net, total.....	9	5	-1	-72	-90	-5	-63	-6	11	12	1	-63	28	-38	-52	-140	-11	42	-16	-28
41	Direct investments, net.....									12	-23	-11	-39	-3	2	-20	-32	-2	8	-4	2
42	New issues.....				-31	-84		-4									-14				
43	Redemptions.....	8				7				1		5	(z)	3	(z)	2	2				
44	Other long-term, net.....	1	5	-2	-42	-13	-5	-58	-7	14	21	16	21	9	-2	23	-8	3	20	(z)	14
45	Short-term, net.....				1	(z)	(z)	-1	1	-16	14	-9	-45	19	-38	-57	-88	-12	14	-12	-44
46	Government, net, total.....			2				1		-17	-8	-8	29	-1	-3	-5	56	-6		(z)	45
47	Long-term capital, outflow.....									-12	-13	-11	-19	-10	-16	-16	-14				
48	Repayments.....			2					1	1	4	(z)	54	2	1	3	57	1	1	(z)	53
49	Short-term, net.....									-6	1	3	-6	7	12	8	13	-7	-1	(z)	-8
50	Foreign capital, net, [outflow of funds (-)], total.....	-36	24	-45	133	55	-40	204	-18	-12	187	10	-165	108	205	-147	-160	-42	167	15	-175
51	Direct and long-term portfolio investments other than U. S. Government securities.....	1	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	25	-7	15	23	23	37	39	41	25	-7	15	24
52	Transactions in U. S. Government securities.....	36	5	-20	-6	(z)	20	36	12	7	9	11	8	17	-11	-5	-18	7	9	11	8
53	Short-term liabilities to foreign banks and official institutions.....	-73	17	-27	137	52	-62	163	-32	-51	181	-17	-171	56	197	-192	-130	-83	155	-11	-188
54	Other short-term liabilities.....		-1			1	-1	2	(z)	7	4	1	-25	12	-18	11	-53	9	10		-19
55	Gold sales [purchases (-)].....		-1	-5	-2	-5	-7	-4	4	320	41	121	(z)	(z)	50	(z)	(z)	320	40	120	(z)
56	Foreign capital and gold, total.....	-36	23	-50	131	50	-47	200	-14	308	228	131	-165	108	255	-147	-160	278	207	135	-175
57	Errors and omissions and transfer of funds between foreign areas [receipts by foreign areas (-)], net.....	51	-14	61	-40	35	41	-107	31	-144	37	109	184	20	-85	316	38	-136	-83	84	154

(z) Less than \$500,000. n. s. s. Not shown separately.

1. Beginning with 1954 the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was excluded from

Dependencies and included in "All other countries."

2. Includes loans and returns of military equipment.

United States, Areas by Quarters, 1953-54, Revised.—Continued

[Millions of dollars]

United Kingdom				Other sterling area in Europe								Sterling area dependencies ¹								Other countries in sterling area ¹								Line	
1954				1953				1954				1953				1954				1953				1954					
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV		
249	282	280	531	12	14	18	19	10	12	10	18	86	98	86	113	79	97	94	114	263	203	240	260	211	288	251	284	1	
nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	2 3 4	
249	282	280	531	12	14	18	19	10	12	10	18	86	98	86	113	79	97	94	114	263	203	240	260	211	288	251	284	5	
137	144	175	256	11	12	17	16	10	10	10	15	53	58	51	58	47	58	48	61	199	146	184	189	157	219	185	206	6	
7	7	6	6	(z)	(z)	1	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	5	4	4	4	5	5	6	5	15	13	14	15	10	12	11	10	7	
24	30	30	29	1	---	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	5	5	5	5	4	6	8	
4	5	5	4	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	1	2	2	2	(z)	2	(z)	2	3	4	4	2	2	3	3	3	9	
47	51	38	99	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	4	3	4	2	3	3	3	2	12	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	10	
3	4	2	2	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	1	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	11	
(z)	(z)	1	(z)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	3	3	8	6	4	3	3	12	
23	29	19	38	---	(z)	---	(z)	---	---	---	---	23	30	25	45	23	28	35	43	13	13	12	23	15	26	28	37	13	
4	8	4	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	
---	4	---	88	---	2	---	2	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	---	3	1	3	(z)	3	1	4	15	
325	394	372	351	7	10	13	10	11	13	13	10	177	180	152	150	135	150	118	143	185	192	149	148	159	187	173	137	16	
112	134	121	134	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	147	150	123	127	104	122	89	114	164	171	131	134	138	167	153	120	17	
14	14	15	16	(z)	1	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	(z)	1	1	1	(z)	18	
18	40	35	20	1	---	---	1	1	1	1	1	14	13	12	9	15	13	13	12	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	19	
5	23	28	10	(z)	2	4	(z)	1	1	3	(z)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	20	
57	49	53	58	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	---	(z)	(z)	2	1	1	(z)	1	(z)	1	(z)	21	
2	3	1	2	(z)	(z)	1	(z)	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	3	2	3	3	3	7	22	
83	92	80	74	2	4	4	6	6	7	5	6	11	11	12	10	11	10	11	11	6	7	5	4	9	9	8	7	23	
33	37	37	35	---	---	---	(z)	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	(z)	1	1	1	1	(z)	(z)	1	1	1	1	(z)	(z)	24	
1	2	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(z)	(z)	1	1	1	(z)	---	(z)	25	
-76	-112	-92	180	5	4	5	9	-1	-1	-3	8	-91	-82	-66	-37	-56	-53	-24	-29	78	11	91	112	52	101	78	147	26	
-54	-35	-43	-65	-3	-10	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5	-5	-4	-4	-5	-5	-6	-4	-5	-17	-22	-52	-64	-11	-19	-20	-25	27	
-9	-11	-10	-12	-2	-5	-3	-3	-3	-4	-4	-3	-5	-4	-4	-4	-5	-5	-4	-5	-5	-5	-4	-5	-4	-5	-5	-6	28	
nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	29
-44	-23	-32	-52	-1	-5	---	---	---	(z)	(z)	---	---	---	---	---	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	-11	-15	-48	-59	-7	-14	-15	-18	30	
-1	-1	-1	-1	(z)	(z)	-1	-1	-1	(z)	(z)	-1	(z)	(z)	---	-1	(z)	-1	(z)	(z)	-1	-2	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	-1	31	
45	-32	-32	-26	---	---	---	---	(z)	(z)	(z)	1	-8	-26	-12	-38	1	2	2	-2	19	-12	21	-13	-19	-11	-12	-57	32	
39	-36	-41	-92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-6	-27	-12	-31	-1	2	1	-3	28	-3	29	-4	-10	-4	-27	-45	33	
8	3	8	-21	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-5	-28	-12	-31	-2	2	(z)	-5	19	-3	5	-10	-9	-3	-28	-6	34	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35
13	-9	11	-14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(z)	1	1	(z)	(z)	1	(z)	7	1	(z)	5	3	(z)	2	2	2	36	
18	-30	-60	-57	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-1	---	-1	(z)	1	-1	1	-5	11	(z)	15	4	-4	6	12	-1	37	
6	4	9	66	---	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	1	-2	1	(z)	-7	2	(z)	1	1	-3	-9	-8	-1	(z)	-7	2	-26	38	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-1	-1	(z)	-8	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	-11	-12	-11	-11	-10	-9	-15	-12	39	
6	11	8	11	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	1	---	(z)	(z)	1	1	(z)	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-1	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	41	
126	206	-120	-184	---	2	2	1	(z)	1	1	(z)	---	-5	2	---	-1	1	1	---	30	23	-9	9	-17	-3	-29	24	42	
21	35	37	39	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(z)	(z)	(z)	-1	1	1	2	2	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	1	1	(z)	(z)	44	
18	-11	-5	-18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	---	(z)	(z)	---	---	---	---	-1	(z)	---	(z)	45	
78	195	-163	-151	---	2	2	1	(z)	1	1	(z)	3	-4	(z)	4	-2	1	(z)	(z)	29	28	-8	12	-20	(z)	-30	21	46	
9	-13	11	-54	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-3	-1	2	-3	(z)	-1	-1	-2	1	-5	-1	-3	3	-4	1	3	47	
---	50	(z)	(z)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	-1	---	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	48	
126	256	-120	-184	---	2	2	1	(z)	1	1	(z)	1	-4	3	---	-1	1	1	---	29	23	-9	9	-17	-3	-29	24	49	
-41	-77	287	95	-2	4	-3	-6	5	4	6	-4	103	116	79	80	61	56	25	36	-109	---	-51	-44	-5	-68	-2	-89	50	

NOTE. Except for the separation of military transactions in the exports of goods and services (line 12) the data for 1953 and 1954 are comparable to those published for earlier years in

the Balance of Payments 1919-53 supplement to the *Survey of Current Business*.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Private capital outflow smaller

(Text continued from page 7)

also continued to be significant. These new portfolio investments were more than offset, however, by retirements of bonds and repurchases of outstanding securities by Canada. Preliminary data indicate that direct investments were somewhat smaller than last year's rate. This dip may only be temporary, however, since direct investments are less affected by relative changes in interest rates than portfolio investments. In fact, direct investments should be stimulated by the rising worldwide demand for raw materials, the widening of foreign markets, and the growing understanding abroad of the role of American enterprises in promoting economic development. On the other hand, capital outflows through investment trusts, which contributed more than \$100 million of the new American investments in Canada during 1954, were not significant during the first quarter.

Foreign dollar receipts increasing

After the first quarter, a rise in United States foreign expenditures resulting from higher imports of goods and services may be partially offset by a reduction in grants. However, the outflow of private portfolio capital is not likely to shrink further, since during the first quarter it was already showing the major effects of the rise in domestic business activity, while direct investments may return to a higher rate. Dollar receipts by foreign countries, which rose from the fourth quarter of last year, can be expected, therefore, to continue at least at the higher first quarter level, or may even increase further.

Export rise leveled off

Payments by foreign countries for goods and services obtained from the United States, excluding those transferred under military grant-aid programs, declined from the fourth quarter of last year. Most of the decline was due to smaller income payments on United States foreign investments and represents mainly seasonal shifts.

Merchandise exports, which had risen during most of last year (after allowance for seasonal changes and the effects of the closing of port facilities in March) leveled out during the first quarter.

Shipments of cotton, tobacco, vegetable oils, coal and petroleum declined from the fourth quarter, while grains and some industrial goods, principally automobiles and aircraft, were in greater demand abroad. To a large extent the changes in exports were seasonal, particularly the decline in tobacco and to some extent also the rise in grains and passenger automobiles. Exports of semimanufactured steel and of steel scrap also increased.

Exports of textiles, metal manufactures, machinery, chemicals, and other manufactures remained approximately unchanged from the previous quarter.

Several divergent factors are currently affecting exports. Liberalization of restrictions against imports from the United States by some of the major European countries and their rising production and incomes have already stimulated United States exports of industrial goods, and this tendency should continue. Markets should also improve in most of the countries producing industrial raw materials and in Canada. On the other hand, downward adjustments in exports to the coffee producing countries of Latin America during the first quarter may not be sufficient if export earnings by these countries decline further. Credit restrictions in the United Kingdom and some of the Scandinavian countries, and import restrictions in Australia

during the first quarter of 1955 were intended to effect balance of payments adjustments by restricting imports or stimulating exports. These actions may also affect our exports, either by reducing our sales in these countries themselves or by increasing competition in other markets.

Among the unfavorable factors affecting foreign demand for United States exports may also be the lengthening of delivery periods for many industrial goods resulting from rising domestic demand. This is likely to reduce one of the competitive advantages on international markets which we have had over European suppliers.

Rise in foreign reserves to continue

A country by country analysis of the changes in foreign reserves during the last months of 1954 and the first three months of 1955 discloses that the decline in the accumulation of gold and dollar assets by foreign countries as a whole was due mainly to reductions in accumulations by those countries which had large accumulations last year. The fact that the overall decline was, with few exceptions, not due to rising losses by some countries, offset by substantially unchanged accumulations by others is an indication of the continued strength of the world economy. Most prominent among the countries reducing their formerly high rate of accumulations is Germany which absorbed about one-third of the rise in gold and dollar reserves by all foreign countries in 1954. As reserves in that country approached a satisfactory level, the need for further additions declined and larger shares of the current earnings of gold and dollars could be used for imports and other foreign expenditures.

Several countries strengthened their position during the first quarter. The United Kingdom after losing gold and dollar assets during the last half year of 1954 stabilized its holdings, notwithstanding the return flow of \$60 million of American short-term funds. The first quarter decline in official British reserves was apparently offset by increased dollar assets of British banks. Swedish balances also stabilized after declining during the latter part of last year.

Several European countries continued to raise their reserves during the first quarter, chiefly France, Italy and Spain. The international economic position of the major countries in Europe, therefore, continued to be strong, with rising import demands covered by sufficient earnings from exports.

Outside of Europe, the most prominent rise was in Mexican gold and dollar holdings which reached a higher point than prior to the Mexican devaluation in April of last year.

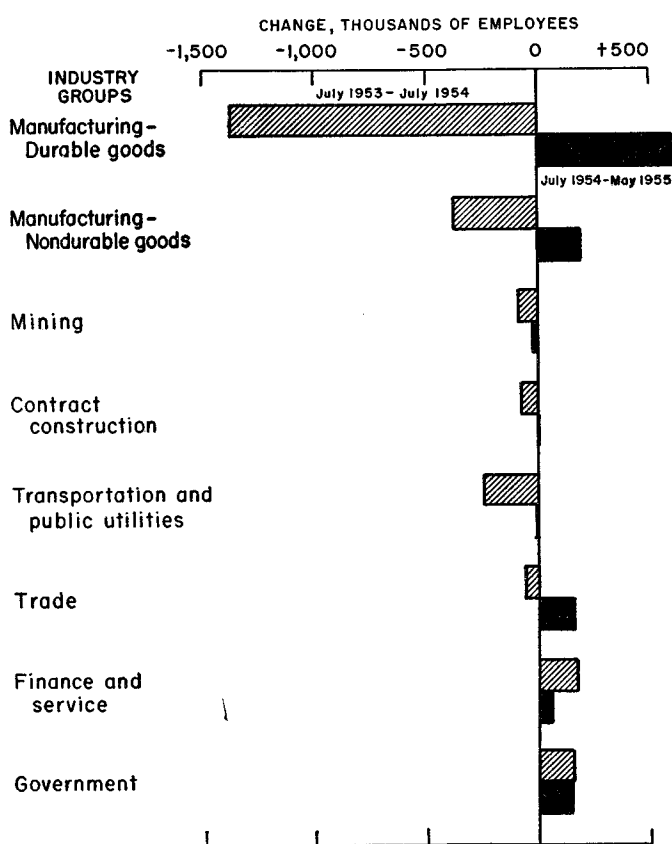
There were several countries, however, which had declines in their reserves during the first quarter. These included Canada, Norway, Brazil, Colombia and some other Latin American countries. The decline in Canadian reserves followed a sharp rise during the latter part of 1954 and does not indicate a basic strain on the Canadian balance of payments, especially since part of the decline resulted from large debt retirements. The \$125 million drop in Colombian dollar holdings during the first quarter required substantial curtailments of imports, but the loss of reserves was not much larger than the gold and dollar accumulations of that country during the recent period of high coffee prices.

The full impact of the rise in our business activity will facilitate a continued rise in foreign gold and dollar reserves. While unlikely to return to the relatively high rates of 1954, accumulations by the rest of the world as a whole can be expected to be higher than during the first quarter when the effects of the rise in business activity here on our foreign trade were not yet in full force, and debt repayments absorbed relatively large amounts of foreign dollar resources.

Patterns of Recent Employment Changes—Area and National

THE DECLINE and subsequent recovery in business activity in the United States after mid-1953 were of moderate proportions for the country as a whole. The character of the business swing was such, however, as to produce fairly pronounced differences in experience among product markets, industries, and areas. Various aspects of this divergence

Changes in the Number of Wage and Salary Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments



Source: BLS based on seasonally adjusted data

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

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in patterns have been reviewed in previous issues of the SURVEY. Extension of this examination to the differential experience of local market areas is made possible by information covering employment in nonagricultural establishments in principal metropolitan areas which is assembled by the Bureaus of Labor Statistics and of Employment Security of the Department of Labor.

Since, nationally, employment changes were heavily concentrated in a few major industrial sectors, it was natural that local areas relying heavily upon these industries for employment tended to have the most volatile employment experience. These national industry trends can be summarized quite quickly.

Total wage and salary employment in nonagricultural establishments, seasonally adjusted, fell from a peak of 49.9 million in July 1953 to a low of 48.0 million in August and September 1954, or by 4 percent. The subsequent advance had brought the seasonally adjusted total back to 49.2 million by May 1955.

The business decline centered in the sharp swing in inventory investment, particularly for durable goods, in the cut-back in defense purchases, and in some decline in the demand for consumer and producer durables. Thus, the employment impact was sharpest in the durable-goods manufacturing industries. At its greatest, the reduction there amounted to 1.4 million or 13 percent. Pronounced relative employment reductions were also experienced on the railroads and in coal mining, while nondurable-goods manufacturing and Federal Government civilian employment were less affected. Employment in trade, finance, and service, in contract construction, and in public utilities and transportation, other than the railroads, was little reduced or even increased. State and local government employment advanced steadily.

Largest fluctuation in durable goods centers

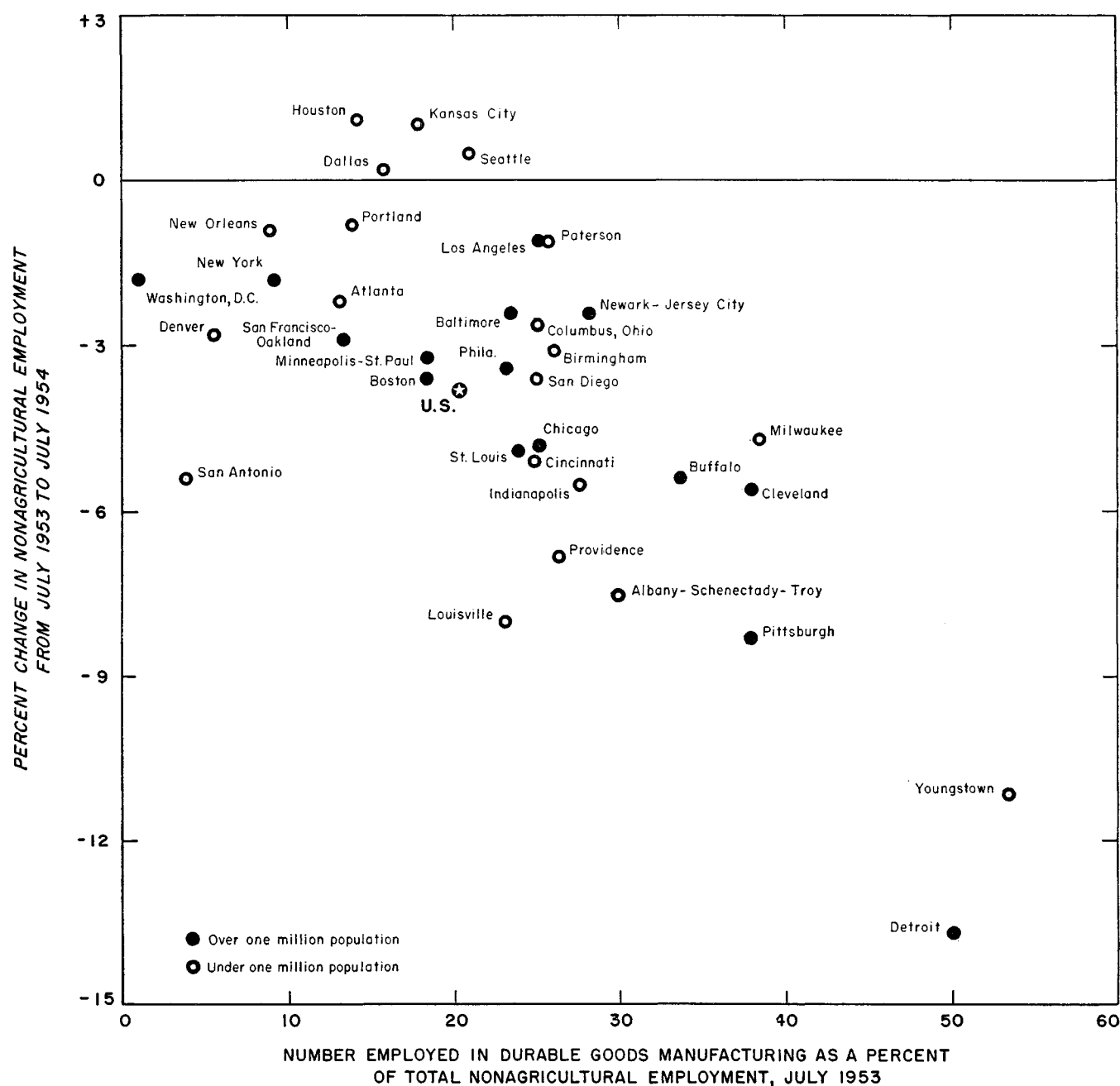
The durable-goods manufacturing industries alone experienced an employment decline equal to three-fourths of the reduction in the total, and in the subsequent recovery thus far, these industries have accounted for three-fifths of the increase. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that despite the wide variety of local influences and the presence of numerous exceptions in particular localities, there was a very noticeable tendency in the 1953-55 period for areas heavily dependent upon durable-goods manufacturing to experience the widest fluctuations in total nonagricultural employment.

This is illustrated, for the downward phase of the movement, in the accompanying chart. For the 35 metropolitan areas with the largest 1950 population, this chart relates the July 1953 to July 1954 percentage change in total nonagricultural employment to the percentage that employment in durable-goods manufacturing comprised of total nonagricultural employment as of July 1953. The time period used is as close to that of the maximum national employment decline as could be selected and at the same time avoids comparisons which might be affected by different seasonal influences.

The chart illustrates a substantial variation in employment experience over this period, with changes ranging from a 1-percent increase in Houston to a 14-percent reduction in

NOTE.—MR. KANWIT IS A MEMBER OF THE CURRENT BUSINESS ANALYSIS DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

Changes in Nonagricultural Employment, July 1953--July 1954, Related to the Proportion Employed in Durable Goods Manufacturing in 35 Largest U. S. Labor Market Areas



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Detroit. Half of these major areas experienced employment reductions within the narrow range of 2 to 5½ percent (as compared with a national change of 3.8 percent), with one-fourth showing reductions of more than 5½ percent and one-fourth reductions of less than 2 percent or actual increases.

Also apparent is the general tendency, already mentioned, for relatively large 1953-54 employment reductions to be associated with some exceptions with a heavy concentration of durable-goods production. Thus, of the one-fourth of the areas with the largest employment reductions, all except Louisville had greater-than-average concentrations of em-

ployment in the durable-goods manufacturing industries; 7 of these 9 areas with the sharpest employment declines are also among the fourth of the cities with the highest proportions of employment in durable-goods manufacturing. Among the one-fourth of the 35 areas which experienced the smallest employment declines, all but Los Angeles had less-than-average concentrations of employment in durable-goods manufacturing (although they were not heavily concentrated in the lowest quarter according to the durable goods ranking).

Thus it appears that the relatively unfavorable 1953-54 experience of such major hard goods centers as Detroit and

Pittsburgh, which was widely noted last year, was fairly typical of such areas. Toward the other extreme, employment in the vast New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area declined only 1.9 percent during the downswing. In the 9-county New York labor market only 9 percent of the nonagricultural wage and salary workers derived their income from durable-goods production in July 1953. This proportion was about the same as that for New Orleans (where employment fell less than 1 percent) and much below those for the remainder of the 35 large areas with the exception of 3 principal centers of Federal employment which are mentioned below.

Fast-growing areas less affected in 1953-54

Numerous areas, nevertheless, deviated from this pattern. One cause of systematic deviation was the long-term growth factor. This may be appraised crudely for the different areas by examination of the percentage change in total nonagricultural employment from 1940 to 1953, shown in the table.

Among the 10 large market areas with the most favorable 1953-54 employment experience, Houston, Portland, Dallas, Seattle, Kansas City, New Orleans, and Los Angeles, had experienced employment expansion since 1940 much above the average, and only Paterson had experienced a 1940-53 increase, well below the median of all the 35 areas. Providence, Youngstown, and Albany-Schenectady-Troy were among the localities that experienced 1953-54 employment losses more than double the national average, all metropolitan areas of relatively slow longer-term growth.

Moreover, some tendency existed for the areas with relatively strong longer-term growth to have had a more favorable 1953-54 employment experience, and for the slower growing cities to have had a less-favorable one, than would be indicated by the importance of durable-goods manufacturing alone. It is apparently for this reason that when account is taken of the degree of concentration of employment in durable-goods manufacturing, there was a pronounced tendency for the local areas with the most favorable 1953-54 employment experience to be concentrated in the rapidly growing Western and Southern regions of the country. Also to be noted is that, among the largest major metropolitan areas, those in which March 1955 employment exceeded that of March 1953—Los Angeles, Atlanta, Houston, Dallas, and Denver—all were in these regions. The only exceptions were two aircraft centers: Columbus, Ohio; and the Nassau-Suffolk subarea.

Data for the smaller metropolitan areas listed in the table also indicate a correspondence between both the importance of durable-goods manufacturing and the extent of 1940-53 employment expansion, on the one hand, and the change in employment experienced from July 1953 to July 1954, on the other. The range of employment experience was greater and substantial deviations from the pattern were more frequent than in the larger, and usually more diversified, population centers.¹

Influence of other industrial changes

It is apparent, however, that in all size groups other important factors were also at work in determining the employment experience of individual areas. These may be thought of as being of two types.

First, it is clear that a single split between durable-goods manufacturing and all other industries is not adequate to represent the influence of differential employment experience among industries even nationally. Not all durable-goods manufacturing industries were equally affected; employment in aircraft and parts production, for example, in July 1954 was only slightly below July 1953. Actual increases in aircraft employment in Los Angeles, which has

one-fourth of the total employment in that industry, and in the Nassau-Suffolk and Paterson sectors of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey area were influential in the favorable employment experience of those two metropolitan areas at that time. Strength of aircraft employment in that period was also a stabilizing element in Wichita, Tulsa, and Hartford. In Rochester, N. Y., about 40 percent of employees are engaged in the instrument and photographic equipment industry, which had a relatively stable employment experience.

Similarly, as already noted, pronounced employment reductions occurred in certain industrial sectors outside of durable-goods manufacturing, although the remaining aggregate of nonagricultural employment was well maintained.

The lowering of Federal Government employment was responsible for nonagricultural employment reductions which approximated the national average in Washington, Denver, and San Antonio (to mention only the larger areas) despite the slight importance of durable-goods manufacturing in these centers of Government employment.

Reduced operations in coal mining were responsible for sharp employment declines in a number of communities, including several in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and the decline in railroad employment was similarly of importance in particular localities. Among the nondurable-goods manufacturing industries, most of which were fairly stable, employment in textiles was down sharply and had an important impact upon employment in most textile centers.

Wide area divergences in separate industries

The other major cause of pronounced variation in local employment experienced is the simple fact that, for a great variety of reasons, employment changes even within the same industry vary widely among communities. The chart on page 18 illustrates this point.

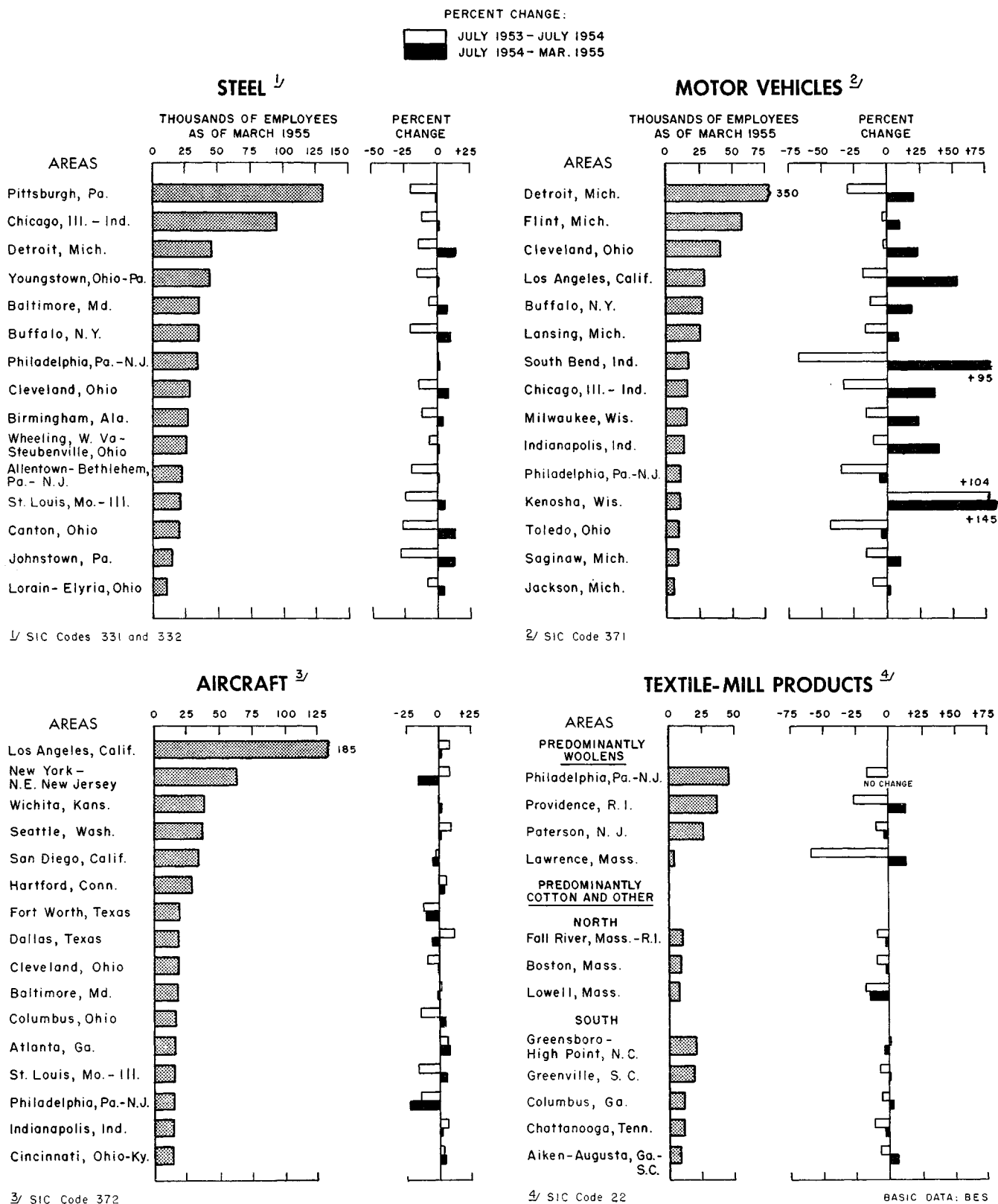
For four principal manufacturing industries, percentage changes in employment from July 1953 to July 1954, and from July 1954 to March 1955, are shown for the major production centers. Three of the four—steel, automobiles, and textiles—experienced pronounced employment fluctuations nationally during these time intervals, while aircraft employment nationally was down but little in the first period, and somewhat more in the second. It will be noted that the charts terminate with March, the latest date for which the data are available, and hence do not reflect the further improvement which has since taken place in employment nationally since that date.

Since the changes shown on the charts are based on data for single months at the terminations of the periods utilized they are influenced by random factors affecting individual localities in these particular months and may not be entirely representative of the experience of each of the areas shown. In addition, the differential experience of the communities may in part reflect different national production trends for specialized products within the broader industry groups. For example, the maintenance in 1953-54 of steel employment in Wheeling-Steubenville was apparently associated with the strength of demand for oil-country tubular goods.

The range of local market experience shown in the charts is so broad, however, as to make it strikingly clear that differences in employment experience among metropolitan areas were far from resulting exclusively from differences

1. A correlation based on preliminary data, for the 32 largest areas exclusive of Washington, Denver, and San Antonio, which were omitted because of the heavy concentration of Government employment, yielded a coefficient of correlation of 0.69 based on the importance of durable goods alone, and of 0.75 when the secular employment trend was added. For 31 of the next 35 areas (with 4 omitted for special reasons) the corresponding coefficients were 0.53 and 0.70; and for 18 of the 23 smallest areas remaining, they were 0.40 and 0.60. Because of the judgment involved in the selection of the areas and some question as to whether the basic relationship with these factors is linear, the coefficients can be used only as a rough indication of the degree of relationship.

Wage and Salary Employees in Four Manufacturing Industries by Major Production Centers



**Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Industries (except Domestic Service), March-April 1940, March-April 1950, March 1953
1954, and 1955, for Selected Metropolitan Areas—Continued**

Standard metropolitan areas	Population		Wage and salary workers							Employment of women		Percent change		Employment in durable goods mfg. as		
	1950 (thous.)	Perc. change	Number in thousands					Percent change			Percent of total		1940-55		Percent of total	
			March-April		March 1953	March 1954	March 1955	1940- 53 †	July * 1953-54	March 1953-55	April- March 1940	March 1955	Wom- en	Men	July 1953	March 1955
			1940	1950												
Grand Rapids (Mich.)	288	17.0	67	97	107.0	104.5	108.3	60	-3.0	1.2	25.6	32.1	103	48	41.4	41.9
Utica-Rome (N. Y.)	284	8.0	73	87	97.3	94.7	92.1	34	-5.7	-5.3	30.5	36.8	52	15	31.0	32.4
Canton (Ohio)	283	20.6	65	96	126.0	112.1	115.4	93	-11.0	-8.4	20.4	27.4	136	61	48.7	46.3
Sacramento (Calif.)	277	62.7	47	88	112.2	110.4	114.6	137	0.8	2.1	27.3	32.2	186	126	3.1	2.6
Fresno (Calif.)	276	54.9	33	60	66.8	63.8	67.7	102	0.6	1.3	24.0	31.4	168	84	8.2	8.7
Worcester (Mass.) (BES) ²	276	9.3	80		106.2	104.7	103.7	34	-3.5	-2.4	28.2	34.1	57	20	35.0	32.5
Tacoma (Wash.)	276	51.5	50	68	71.7	68.3	69.6	44	-3.3	-2.9	18.3	30.5	133	19	14.5	14.1
Salt Lake City (Utah)	275	29.9	55	86	103.9	102.0	107.6	89	0.1	3.6	24.2	27.1	119	88	8.5	7.7
Flint (Mich.)	271	18.9	65	96	111.2	119.0	129.3	72	2.8	16.3	18.9	21.1	123	95	62.0	65.6
Wilmington (Del.) (BES) ²	268	21.0	57	89	102.8	96.9	97.8	81	-4.1	4.9	23.9	28.1	103	63	17.7	14.9
New Haven (Conn.) (BES) ²	265	9.9	95	98	118.6	117.4	117.4	25	-2.5	-1.0	30.3	36.2	48	13	26.2	24.8
Bridgeport (Conn.) (BES) ²	258	21.4	79	94	124.1	117.1	115.2	58	-6.2	-7.2	30.3	32.0	55	69	48.6	47.0
Scranton (Pa.)	257	-14.6	68	82	83.5	82.4	78.8	23	-9.5	-5.6	27.1	37.3	60	0	12.0	11.2
Reading (Pa.)	256	5.7	76	97	100.0	93.4	93.4	32	-2.5	-6.6	31.2	34.6	37	17	25.8	23.3
Duluth-Superior (Minn.-Wis.) (BES) ²	253	-0.5	56	51	50.5	49.6	48.4	-9	-3.1	-4.2	23.4	34.5	28	-26	14.2	14.5
Tulsa (Okla.)	252	30.2	51	82	113.5	115.9	119.2	123	-1.3	5.0	25.0	28.2	164	124	19.4	19.3
Des Moines (Iowa)	226	15.4	55	81	91.0	89.6	93.6	65	1.6	2.9	30.4	36.6	104	55	11.3	14.7
Trenton (N. J.)	230	16.5	62	85	126.9	122.6	123.0	103	-6.8	-3.1	30.3	32.2	109	92	31.5	28.6
Wichita (Kansas)	222	55.1	38	75	120.0	114.6	117.8	219	-1.3	-1.8	27.4	32.2	267	192	37.7	37.3
Charlotte (N. C.)	197	29.8	46	70	83.6	82.9	83.0	81	-1.7	-0.7	29.1	41.8	152	47	6.0	4.8
Mobile (Ala.)	231	62.8	34	66	78.3	77.4	79.4	128	-8.2	1.4	18.4	26.7	235	108	7.9	7.4
Spokane (Wash.)	222	34.6	44	65	68.1	66.3	66.8	59	-2.2	-1.9	25.6	30.5	83	43	13.5	14.8
South Bend (Ind.)	205	26.7	49	77	96.0	83.8	84.9	97	-23.8	-11.6	25.8	28.5	119	78	46.2	43.3
Little Rock-N. Little Rock (Ark.)	197	26.0	36	61	68.3	68.0	67.9	88	-5.0	-0.6	25.7	32.4	136	70	9.0	9.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur (Tex.)	195	34.2	39	62	67.4	66.5	68.6	72	4.5	1.8	15.8	22.3	146	61	7.5	6.4
Fort Wayne (Ind.)	184	18.5	44	65	81.9	74.2	72.7	85	-11.8	-11.0	28.1	33.5	96	52	39.5	39.9
Evansville (Ind.)	160	22.7	37	55	83.2	68.7	68.4	122	-14.8	-17.8	25.1	28.5	108	74	48.1	37.7
Winston Salem (N. C.)	146	15.5	38	51	59.5	60.5	61.8	57	3.8	3.9	36.4	39.6	77	-2	14.2	14.1
Albuquerque (N. Mex.)	146	109.9	14	39	53.7	52.4	56.4	276	-1.6	5.0	25.1	26.1	292	272	11.4	14.6
Fall River (Mass.)	137	1.6	46	51	49.9	48.1	47.7	9	-6.4	-4.4	40.9	46.6	19	-6	2.0	2.7
Lawrence (Mass.)	126	0.9	44	49	40.0	34.4	34.2	-10	-14.0	-14.5	35.8	35.9	-23	-23	9.4	9.1

*Data for July 1953-July 1954 adjusted for industrial disputes involving 1,000 or more workers.

†Percentages calculated before 1940 and 1950 data were rounded.

1. *New York-Northeastern New Jersey*, a standard metropolitan area, is not reported currently by BLS or BES. The 4 labor markets which report to BES, however, substantially cover the area, actually within 50 thousand workers, or 1 percent. Population is shown for the entire SMA, for the 9-county area comprising the *New York labor market area* as reported by BES, and for the *Newark-Jersey City sub-area* comprising Hudson, Essex and Union counties as reported by BLS. Other data for the huge 13 million population SMA represent a weighted 4-labor market area summary. Data on the employment of women in March 1955 for New York City were not available and were estimated by the Office of Business Economics on the basis of their proportion in nonagricultural employment in the 1950 census.

2. The areas so noted are labor market areas as defined by BES and differ from the SMA. Data on population are generally given on SMA basis because of its ready availability for 1950. Differences in area definition are described below:

In the *New Haven area*, under both BES and BLS reporting, 4 towns are included in addition to the 8 towns comprising the SMA; Bethany, Guilford, Madison and North Branford. The *Hartford area* includes not only the SMA but also Canton, East Granby, Granby, and Bolton.

Technical Notes

To indicate more fully the diversity of employment experience among localities, data have been assembled in the table for all labor market areas with a population of 275,000 or more in 1950, and 23 additional smaller areas. Some of the latter have been included in order to provide fuller geographic coverage in the South, and some are illustrative of special situations—such as Fall River and Lawrence where the decline in textile activity has created an oversupply of labor for many years.

The 1950 population, and total nonagricultural employment as of the March-April census enumeration periods of 1940 and 1950 and as of March of 1953, 1954, and 1955 are shown for each area, as is the importance of employment in durable goods manufacturing in March of 1953 and 1955. In addition, the proportion of female employment and the percentage changes in male and female employment are shown for selected dates. Although not utilized in the discussion of recent employment changes, the latter figures are of interest inasmuch as they show wide differences among areas both in the proportion of women among nonagricultural wage and salary workers and in employment trends for males and females. Especially noticeable are the sizeable increases which have occurred in female employment generally and also in a number of areas where male employment has shown little expansion or actually declined since 1940.

The data for the 95 labor market areas, which are based upon Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Employment Security reports for 1953-55 and Bureau of Census data for 1940 and 1950, have been made as comparable as possible by adjustment of the earlier figures.

The United States Census of population of 1950 based the definitions of standard metropolitan areas upon the inclusion of stated counties. The two exceptions to this rule were in densely populated New England where area confines were established by towns, and in Virginia where large cities are independent and outside of county boundaries.

The standard metropolitan area as defined in the 1950 Census was quite different from the concept of the metropolitan district utilized in the 1940 Census, which was based upon population density. The standard metropolitan area is similar to the industrial areas used by the 1939 and 1947 Censuses of Manufactures.

It was necessary to convert the Census data to a comparable basis in geographic coverage. By so doing comparable employment data were developed for the census periods of 1940 and 1950 which would tie in with the present area reporting of wage and salary employment by the BLS metropolitan area and BES labor market area reporting programs.

Method of conversion

In the Census of 1940, the total number of wage and salary workers was given for each county and city in the United States, for the larger towns in New England, and for the townships and boroughs of New Jersey. From this class-of-worker group, two subtractions were made—domestic service workers, and farm laborers and farm foremen. Estimates for geographic subdivisions for which class-of-worker data were not available were made by applying the ratio of nonagricultural wage and salary workers to the population of the subdivision in proportion to that of the appropriate county. These data were then combined into SMA or BES labor market areas.

For 1950, Census data on a standard metropolitan area basis greatly facilitated the operation. For that year the total number of wage and salary workers was obtained by adding Government wage and salary workers to those employed in private industries, and then pri-

The *Bridgeport area* adds to the SMA the towns of Easton and Monroe.

The *Springfield-Holyoke SMA* and *Boston SMA* are very different from the labor market areas as reported. Brockton is considered a separate labor market.

The *Wilmington area*, Delaware, excludes Salem county, N. J., a part of the SMA.

The *Chicago labor market area* includes Cook and DuPage counties, Illinois, and Lake County, Indiana. The SMA, considerably larger in area, comprises 4 additional Illinois counties.

The *Duluth-Superior labor market* includes the city of Duluth and Douglas county, Wisconsin, but excludes the remainder of St. Louis county, Minnesota.

The *Toledo labor market area* includes not only Lucas county (the SMA), but also the industrial townships of Ross and Rossford in Wood county.

NOTE.—Precise definitions of labor market areas are contained in the Directory of Important Labor Market Areas, 4th Edition July 1954, U. S. Department of Labor; standard metropolitan areas are defined in the list of SMA's published by the Bureau of the Budget, 1951 and revisions.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1940 and 1950) and Office of Business Economics; U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security and Bureau of Labor Statistics (1953-55).

vate household workers (as they were renamed in 1950) and farm laborers, (except unpaid family workers), and farm foremen were removed from the total as in 1940.

Data subsequent to 1950 were obtained where available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which covers about one-fourth of the areas, and from the Bureau of Employment Security for the remaining areas. Care was taken to see that the data were revised to the most current available benchmarks from unemployment compensation data.

In order to tie into current area employment series in those cases where BES labor market areas differ from the standard metropolitan area, mainly in New England and New Jersey, conversion was also made to the BES labor market area basis. This was particularly desirable because the breakdown of employment by sex is available only from BES data.

Differences in concept

In the data presented in this article, census estimates obtained by the enumeration of individuals are made consistent, as far as possible, with the BES-BLS establishment or payroll series. Although conceptual differences between these two series are not considered significant enough seriously to impair the comparisons of employment changes by areas, they should nevertheless be mentioned. These conceptual differences are:

(1) Data are by residence of the employee in the Population census and by location of establishment in the payroll series. These are not generally inconsistent by area if the standard metropolitan area is sufficiently broad in geographical coverage to include the general commuting areas from which the labor supply is drawn. In some densely populated areas in New England, it appears that some, but relatively slight, interarea commuting occurs. Under such circumstances discrete labor markets are difficult to define. This problem, however, is seldom present elsewhere.

In some cases suburban growth has outstripped the current metropolitan area definition, or the area was perhaps too restricted to begin with. For example, the Indianapolis, Trenton, and Evansville areas in the table show employment gains which have far outstripped the indicated population rise over the intercensal decade. In this respect the tabulation may be helpful in reconsidering the area definition.

(2) In census data, a worker is listed only by his primary occupational or industry attachment. BES-BLS establishment data, on the other hand, include all payroll entries for multiple jobholders. It is not likely that trends in multiple job holding, particularly over a short-range period, would be enough to produce any important bias in the comparison of area employment changes, although it should be recognized that this factor makes comparisons of the 1940 and 1950 Census with the 1953-55 establishment data somewhat inexact.

(3) Census data do not include any employed youth under 14 years of age. The payroll series include all persons receiving wages regardless of age, but in the nonagricultural industries with which this study is concerned, this difference has a negligible effect.

(4) In the Census series, wage and salary workers in nonagricultural industries include those "employed but not at work" during the census period of enumeration. Establishments report persons "employed but not at work" which include only those receiving pay as on paid vacations or paid leave for sickness or other causes. It is not likely that this difference would affect significantly the trend in any of the periods covered. Employment data are shown only for identical months so as to avoid possible seasonal distortions.

Table 4.—Manufacturers' Inventories by Stage of Fabrication

[Billions of dollars; adjusted for seasonal variation]

Year and month	All manufacturing				Durable-goods industries				Nondurable-goods industries			
	Total inventory	Purchased materials	Goods in process	Finished goods	Total inventory	Purchased materials	Goods in process	Finished goods	Total inventory	Purchased materials	Goods in process	Finished goods
1939: January	10.8	3.7	2.1	5.0	5.0	1.6	1.3	2.1	5.8	2.1	0.8	2.9
February	10.8	3.7	2.1	5.0	5.0	1.6	1.3	2.1	5.8	2.1	.8	2.9
March	10.8	3.7	2.1	5.0	5.0	1.6	1.3	2.1	5.8	2.1	.8	2.9
April	10.7	3.6	2.1	5.0	4.9	1.5	1.3	2.1	5.8	2.1	.8	2.9
May	10.6	3.6	2.0	5.0	4.8	1.5	1.2	2.1	5.8	2.1	.8	2.9
June	10.6	3.6	2.0	5.0	4.8	1.4	1.3	2.1	5.8	2.2	.7	2.9
July	10.6	3.6	2.0	5.0	4.8	1.4	1.3	2.1	5.8	2.2	.7	2.9
August	10.6	3.6	2.0	5.0	4.8	1.4	1.3	2.1	5.8	2.2	.7	2.9
September	10.8	3.8	2.1	4.9	4.9	1.5	1.3	2.1	5.9	2.3	.8	2.8
October	10.9	3.9	2.2	4.8	5.0	1.6	1.4	2.0	5.9	2.3	.8	2.8
November	11.2	4.1	2.2	4.9	5.2	1.7	1.4	2.1	6.0	2.4	.8	2.8
December	11.5	4.2	2.3	5.0	5.4	1.8	1.5	2.1	6.1	2.4	.8	2.9
1940: January	11.7	4.3	2.4	5.0	5.5	1.8	1.6	2.1	6.2	2.5	.8	2.9
February	11.8	4.3	2.3	5.2	5.5	1.8	1.5	2.2	6.3	2.5	.8	3.0
March	11.8	4.3	2.3	5.2	5.5	1.8	1.5	2.2	6.3	2.5	.8	3.0
April	11.8	4.2	2.3	5.3	5.5	1.7	1.6	2.2	6.3	2.5	.7	3.1
May	11.9	4.2	2.4	5.3	5.5	1.7	1.6	2.2	6.4	2.5	.8	3.1
June	11.9	4.2	2.3	5.4	5.5	1.8	1.5	2.2	6.4	2.4	.8	3.2
July	12.0	4.3	2.4	5.3	5.6	1.8	1.6	2.2	6.4	2.5	.8	3.1
August	12.2	4.4	2.5	5.3	5.7	1.8	1.7	2.2	6.5	2.6	.8	3.1
September	12.4	4.5	2.6	5.3	5.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	6.5	2.6	.8	3.1
October	12.4	4.5	2.7	5.2	6.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	6.4	2.6	.8	3.0
November	12.6	4.7	2.7	5.2	6.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	6.5	2.7	.8	3.0
December	12.8	4.7	2.9	5.2	6.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	6.5	2.6	.9	3.0
1941: January	13.0	4.8	3.0	5.2	6.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	6.6	2.7	.9	3.0
February	13.2	4.9	3.1	5.2	6.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	6.6	2.7	.9	3.0
March	13.4	5.0	3.2	5.2	6.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	6.7	2.8	.9	3.0
April	13.7	5.2	3.3	5.2	6.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	6.8	2.9	.9	3.0
May	14.0	5.4	3.5	5.1	7.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	6.9	3.0	1.0	2.9
June	14.4	5.7	3.5	5.2	7.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	7.2	3.2	1.0	3.0
July	14.9	5.9	3.7	5.3	7.4	2.6	2.6	2.2	7.5	3.3	1.1	3.1
August	15.3	6.1	4.0	5.2	7.7	2.7	2.8	2.2	7.6	3.4	1.2	3.0
September	15.7	6.5	4.1	5.1	7.9	2.9	2.9	2.1	7.8	3.6	1.2	3.0
October	16.0	6.6	4.2	5.2	8.1	2.9	3.0	2.2	7.9	3.7	1.2	3.0
November	16.3	6.8	4.2	5.3	8.2	3.0	3.0	2.2	8.1	3.8	1.2	3.1
December	17.0	7.1	4.4	5.5	8.6	3.1	3.2	2.3	8.4	4.0	1.2	3.2
1942: January	17.3	7.2	4.4	5.7	8.7	3.1	3.2	2.4	8.6	4.1	1.2	3.3
February	17.6	7.4	4.6	5.6	8.9	3.2	3.3	2.4	8.7	4.2	1.3	3.2
March	17.9	7.5	4.8	5.6	9.1	3.2	3.5	2.4	8.8	4.3	1.3	3.2
April	18.2	7.7	4.8	5.7	9.3	3.4	3.5	2.4	8.9	4.3	1.3	3.3
May	18.6	7.9	4.9	5.8	9.5	3.5	3.6	2.4	9.1	4.4	1.3	3.4
June	18.8	8.0	4.9	5.9	9.6	3.6	3.6	2.4	9.2	4.4	1.3	3.5
July	18.9	8.0	5.1	5.8	9.8	3.6	3.8	2.4	9.1	4.4	1.3	3.4
August	19.0	8.0	5.2	5.8	9.8	3.5	3.9	2.4	9.2	4.5	1.3	3.4
September	19.0	8.0	5.3	5.7	9.9	3.6	4.0	2.3	9.1	4.4	1.3	3.4
October	18.9	7.9	5.4	5.6	10.0	3.6	4.1	2.3	8.9	4.3	1.3	3.3
November	19.1	8.0	5.6	5.5	10.2	3.7	4.3	2.2	8.9	4.3	1.3	3.3
December	19.3	8.0	5.8	5.5	10.5	3.7	4.6	2.2	8.8	4.3	1.2	3.3
1943: January	19.1	8.0	5.7	5.4	10.3	3.7	4.5	2.1	8.8	4.3	1.2	3.3
February	19.0	8.0	5.8	5.2	10.4	3.8	4.5	2.1	8.6	4.2	1.3	3.1
March	19.1	8.0	5.9	5.2	10.5	3.7	4.7	2.1	8.6	4.3	1.2	3.1
April	19.2	8.0	6.1	5.1	10.6	3.7	4.8	2.1	8.6	4.3	1.3	3.0
May	19.3	8.2	6.1	5.0	10.6	3.8	4.8	2.0	8.7	4.4	1.3	3.0
June	19.4	8.1	6.2	5.1	10.8	3.7	5.0	2.1	8.6	4.4	1.2	3.0
July	19.4	8.2	6.1	5.1	10.8	3.8	4.9	2.1	8.6	4.4	1.2	3.0
August	19.4	8.2	6.1	5.1	10.7	3.8	4.8	2.1	8.7	4.4	1.3	3.0
September	19.6	8.2	6.2	5.2	10.9	3.8	4.9	2.2	8.7	4.4	1.3	3.0
October	19.6	8.3	6.2	5.1	10.9	3.8	5.0	2.1	8.7	4.5	1.2	3.0
November	19.8	8.4	6.2	5.2	10.9	3.8	5.0	2.1	8.9	4.6	1.2	3.1
December	20.1	8.4	6.6	5.1	11.2	3.9	5.2	2.1	8.9	4.5	1.4	3.0
1944: January	20.1	8.5	6.4	5.2	11.1	3.9	5.1	2.1	9.0	4.6	1.3	3.1
February	20.2	8.5	6.4	5.3	11.1	3.9	5.1	2.1	9.1	4.6	1.3	3.2
March	20.1	8.5	6.3	5.3	10.9	3.8	5.0	2.1	9.2	4.7	1.3	3.2
April	20.2	8.5	6.3	5.4	11.0	3.9	5.0	2.1	9.2	4.6	1.3	3.3
May	20.1	8.4	6.4	5.3	10.9	3.8	5.1	2.0	9.2	4.6	1.3	3.3
June	20.1	8.4	6.4	5.3	10.9	3.7	5.1	2.1	9.2	4.7	1.3	3.2
July	20.0	8.5	6.3	5.2	10.8	3.7	5.0	2.1	9.2	4.8	1.3	3.1
August	20.0	8.3	6.4	5.3	10.8	3.6	5.1	2.1	9.2	4.7	1.3	3.2
September	19.9	8.2	6.3	5.4	10.7	3.5	5.0	2.2	9.2	4.7	1.3	3.2
October	19.9	8.1	6.4	5.4	10.8	3.5	5.1	2.2	9.1	4.6	1.3	3.2
November	19.6	8.0	6.3	5.3	10.5	3.4	4.9	2.2	9.1	4.6	1.4	3.1
December	19.5	8.0	6.4	5.1	10.4	3.3	5.0	2.1	9.1	4.7	1.4	3.0
1945: January	19.4	7.9	6.4	5.1	10.3	3.3	4.9	2.1	9.1	4.6	1.5	3.0
February	19.3	8.0	6.3	5.0	10.3	3.3	4.9	2.1	9.0	4.7	1.4	2.9
March	19.3	8.0	6.4	4.9	10.3	3.2	5.0	2.1	9.0	4.8	1.4	2.8
April	19.4	8.1	6.4	4.9	10.3	3.2	4.9	2.1	9.1	4.8	1.5	2.8
May	19.3	8.1	6.3	4.9	10.3	3.3	4.9	2.1	9.0	4.8	1.4	2.8
June	19.1	8.0	6.2	4.9	10.1	3.3	4.7	2.1	9.0	4.7	1.5	2.8
July	19.2	8.1	6.2	4.9	10.1	3.3	4.7	2.1	9.1	4.8	1.5	2.8
August	18.8	8.1	5.7	5.0	9.6	3.3	4.2	2.1	9.2	4.8	1.5	2.9
September	18.8	8.2	5.5	5.1	9.4	3.3	4.0	2.1	9.4	4.9	1.5	3.0
October	18.7	8.0	5.6	5.1	9.3	3.2	4.0	2.1	9.4	4.8	1.6	3.0
November	18.7	8.1	5.3	5.3	9.1	3.2	3.8	2.1	9.6	4.9	1.5	3.2
December	18.4	8.1	5.0	5.3	8.8	3.2	3.5	2.1	9.6	4.9	1.5	3.2
1946: January	18.2	7.9	5.0	5.3	8.6	3.1	3.4	2.1	9.6	4.8	1.6	3.2
February	18.9	8.1	5.2	5.6	9.0	3.3	3.6	2.1	9.9	4.8	1.6	3.5
March	19.3	8.5	5.2	5.6	9.2	3.4	3.6	2.2	10.1	5.1	1.6	3.4
April	19.6	8.9	5.3	5.4	9.5	3.7	3.6	2.2	10.1	5.2	1.7	3.2
May	20.0	8.9	5.7	5.4	9.7	3.6	3.9	2.2	10.3	5.3	1.8	3.2
June	20.4	9.1	5.9	5.4	10.1	3.7	4.1	2.3	10.3	5.4	1.8	3.1
July	21.4	9.6	6.0	5.8	10.4	3.8	4.2	2.4	11.0	5.8	1.8	3.4
August	22.1	9.9	6.0	6.2	10.8	4.0	4.3	2.5	11.3	5.9	1.7	3.7
September	22.7	9.9	6.2	6.6	11.2	4.1	4.4	2.7	11.5	5.8	1.8	3.9
October	23.7	10.3	6.3	7.1	11.5	4.2	4.5	2.8	12.2	6.1	1.8	4.3
November	24.2	10.6	6.4	7.2	11.7	4.3	4.6	2.8	12.5	6.3	1.8	4.4
December	24.5	11.0	6.4	7.1	12.0	4.5	4.6	2.9	12.5	6.5	1.8	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.—Manufacturers' Inventories by Stage of Fabrication—Continued

[Billions of dollars; adjusted for seasonal variation]

Year and month	All manufacturing				Durable-goods industries				Nondurable-goods industries			
	Total inventory	Purchased materials	Goods in process	Finished goods	Total inventory	Purchased materials	Goods in process	Finished goods	Total inventory	Purchased materials	Goods in process	Finished goods
1947: January	25.3	11.2	6.6	7.5	12.5	4.6	4.8	3.1	12.8	6.6	1.8	4.4
February	25.8	11.4	6.7	7.7	12.8	4.8	4.9	3.1	13.0	6.6	1.8	4.6
March	26.3	11.6	6.8	7.9	13.0	4.9	5.0	3.2	13.3	6.7	1.9	4.7
April	26.9	11.9	7.0	8.0	13.3	5.0	5.0	3.3	13.6	6.9	2.0	4.7
May	27.4	12.1	7.1	8.2	13.6	5.1	5.1	3.4	13.8	7.0	2.0	4.8
June	27.6	12.2	7.1	8.3	13.8	5.2	5.1	3.5	13.8	7.0	2.0	4.8
July	27.8	12.0	7.1	8.7	14.0	5.2	5.1	3.7	13.8	6.8	2.0	5.0
August	28.2	12.0	7.3	8.9	14.2	5.3	5.2	3.7	14.0	6.7	2.1	5.2
September	28.2	11.9	7.3	9.0	14.2	5.1	5.2	3.9	14.0	6.8	2.1	5.1
October	28.4	11.8	7.3	9.3	14.3	5.1	5.2	4.0	14.1	6.7	2.1	5.3
November	28.7	12.0	7.5	9.2	14.3	5.0	5.3	4.0	14.4	7.0	2.2	5.2
December	28.9	12.3	7.4	9.2	14.3	5.1	5.2	4.0	14.6	7.2	2.2	5.2
1948: January	29.0	12.3	7.3	9.4	14.3	5.2	5.1	4.0	14.7	7.1	2.2	5.4
February	29.2	12.3	7.3	9.6	14.3	5.2	5.0	4.1	14.9	7.1	2.3	5.5
March	29.5	12.5	7.3	9.7	14.4	5.2	5.0	4.2	15.1	7.3	2.3	5.5
April	29.6	12.6	7.2	9.8	14.5	5.3	5.0	4.2	15.1	7.3	2.2	5.6
May	30.0	12.7	7.4	9.9	14.5	5.2	5.1	4.2	15.5	7.5	2.3	5.7
June	30.3	12.9	7.3	10.1	14.7	5.4	5.1	4.2	15.6	7.5	2.2	5.9
July	30.7	13.0	7.4	10.3	14.9	5.5	5.2	4.2	15.8	7.5	2.2	6.1
August	31.0	13.0	7.6	10.4	15.2	5.6	5.3	4.3	15.8	7.4	2.3	6.1
September	31.3	12.9	7.6	10.8	15.4	5.6	5.3	4.5	15.9	7.3	2.3	6.3
October	31.5	12.9	7.7	10.9	15.5	5.6	5.4	4.5	16.0	7.3	2.3	6.4
November	31.7	12.9	7.9	10.9	15.7	5.6	5.5	4.6	16.0	7.3	2.4	6.3
December	31.7	12.9	7.6	11.2	15.7	5.6	5.4	4.7	16.0	7.3	2.2	6.5
1949: January	32.0	13.1	7.5	11.4	16.1	5.9	5.3	4.9	15.9	7.2	2.2	6.5
February	32.1	12.9	7.6	11.6	16.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	15.9	7.0	2.2	6.7
March	31.8	12.5	7.5	11.8	16.1	5.7	5.3	5.1	15.7	6.8	2.2	6.7
April	31.5	12.3	7.4	11.8	16.0	5.6	5.3	5.1	15.5	6.7	2.1	6.7
May	31.2	12.1	7.5	11.6	15.7	5.4	5.3	5.0	15.5	6.7	2.2	6.6
June	30.6	11.8	7.2	11.6	15.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	15.3	6.6	2.1	6.6
July	30.2	11.4	7.3	11.5	15.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	15.1	6.4	2.2	6.5
August	29.8	11.4	7.1	11.3	14.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	15.0	6.4	2.2	6.4
September	29.3	11.2	7.0	11.1	14.5	4.9	4.8	4.8	14.8	6.3	2.2	6.3
October	29.0	11.1	6.8	11.1	14.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	14.9	6.4	2.1	6.4
November	28.7	11.0	6.8	10.9	13.9	4.5	4.7	4.7	14.8	6.5	2.1	6.2
December	28.9	11.1	6.8	11.0	14.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	14.9	6.5	2.1	6.3
1950: January	29.0	11.1	6.9	11.0	14.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	15.0	6.5	2.2	6.3
February	29.0	11.1	6.9	11.0	14.0	4.7	4.7	4.6	15.0	6.4	2.2	6.4
March	29.2	11.1	7.0	11.1	14.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	15.1	6.5	2.2	6.4
April	29.3	11.1	7.1	11.1	14.2	4.7	4.9	4.6	15.1	6.4	2.2	6.5
May	29.5	11.2	7.2	11.1	14.3	4.7	5.0	4.6	15.2	6.5	2.2	6.5
June	29.7	11.3	7.3	11.1	14.5	4.9	5.0	4.6	15.2	6.4	2.3	6.5
July	29.8	11.6	7.5	10.7	14.6	5.0	5.1	4.5	15.2	6.6	2.4	6.2
August	30.1	12.0	7.6	10.5	14.8	5.2	5.2	4.4	15.3	6.8	2.4	6.1
September	31.0	12.6	7.8	10.6	15.1	5.4	5.4	4.3	15.9	7.2	2.4	6.3
October	31.9	13.1	8.0	10.8	15.5	5.5	5.5	4.5	16.4	7.6	2.5	6.3
November	33.4	13.8	8.4	11.2	16.3	5.8	5.8	4.7	17.1	8.0	2.6	6.5
December	34.3	14.5	8.5	11.3	16.8	6.1	6.0	4.7	17.5	8.4	2.5	6.6
1951: January	35.3	15.1	8.8	11.4	17.3	6.2	6.3	4.8	18.0	8.9	2.5	6.6
February	35.9	15.3	9.0	11.6	17.7	6.3	6.5	4.9	18.2	9.0	2.5	6.7
March	36.9	15.8	9.3	11.8	18.1	6.4	6.7	5.0	18.8	9.4	2.6	6.8
April	38.2	16.3	9.7	12.2	18.7	6.6	7.0	5.1	19.5	9.7	2.7	7.1
May	39.1	16.4	10.0	12.7	19.4	6.7	7.3	5.4	19.7	9.7	2.7	7.3
June	39.9	16.5	10.1	13.3	20.1	7.0	7.4	5.7	19.8	9.5	2.7	7.6
July	40.8	16.6	10.1	14.1	20.7	7.1	7.5	6.1	20.1	9.5	2.6	8.0
August	41.6	16.7	10.2	14.7	21.4	7.2	7.7	6.5	20.2	9.5	2.5	8.2
September	41.9	16.4	10.5	15.0	21.8	7.2	7.9	6.7	20.1	9.2	2.6	8.3
October	42.3	16.6	10.7	15.0	22.2	7.4	8.1	6.7	20.1	9.2	2.6	8.3
November	42.6	16.6	11.1	14.9	22.5	7.4	8.4	6.7	20.1	9.2	2.7	8.2
December	42.8	16.5	11.3	15.0	22.8	7.4	8.6	6.8	20.0	9.1	2.7	8.2
1952: January	43.5	16.7	11.6	15.2	23.3	7.6	8.8	6.9	20.2	9.1	2.8	8.3
February	43.8	16.6	11.9	15.3	23.6	7.6	9.1	6.9	20.2	9.0	2.8	8.4
March	43.9	16.5	12.0	15.4	23.7	7.5	9.3	6.9	20.2	9.0	2.7	8.5
April	43.9	16.4	12.1	15.4	23.9	7.5	9.4	7.0	20.0	8.9	2.7	8.4
May	43.7	16.4	12.2	15.1	24.0	7.5	9.6	6.9	19.7	8.9	2.6	8.2
June	43.3	16.1	12.1	15.1	23.7	7.3	9.5	6.9	19.6	8.8	2.6	8.2
July	42.9	15.8	12.1	15.0	23.3	7.1	9.5	6.7	19.6	8.7	2.6	8.3
August	43.1	15.7	12.3	15.1	23.5	7.1	9.6	6.8	19.6	8.6	2.7	8.3
September	43.2	15.6	12.5	15.1	23.7	7.1	9.8	6.8	19.5	8.5	2.7	8.3
October	43.3	15.6	12.6	15.1	23.9	7.2	9.8	6.9	19.4	8.4	2.8	8.2
November	43.5	15.8	12.6	15.1	24.0	7.3	9.8	6.9	19.5	8.5	2.8	8.2
December	43.8	15.9	12.9	15.0	24.4	7.3	10.2	6.9	19.4	8.6	2.7	8.1
1953: January	44.0	15.8	13.0	15.2	24.6	7.3	10.2	7.1	19.4	8.5	2.8	8.1
February	44.2	15.7	13.2	15.3	24.8	7.3	10.4	7.1	19.4	8.4	2.8	8.2
March	44.4	15.8	13.3	15.3	25.1	7.3	10.6	7.2	19.3	8.5	2.7	8.1
April	44.8	15.9	13.5	15.4	25.4	7.5	10.6	7.3	19.4	8.4	2.9	8.1
May	45.3	16.1	13.6	15.6	25.8	7.7	10.7	7.4	19.5	8.4	2.9	8.2
June	45.7	16.1	13.8	15.8	26.1	7.8	10.8	7.5	19.6	8.3	3.0	8.3
July	45.8	16.1	13.7	16.0	26.2	7.8	10.8	7.6	19.6	8.3	2.9	8.4
August	46.2	16.1	13.7	16.4	26.6	7.9	10.8	7.9	19.6	8.2	2.9	8.5
September	46.3	16.1	13.5	16.7	26.6	7.8	10.7	8.1	19.7	8.3	2.8	8.6
October	46.1	15.9	13.2	17.0	26.5	7.7	10.5	8.3	19.6	8.2	2.7	8.7
November	46.1	15.8	13.4	16.9	26.5	7.5	10.7	8.3	19.6	8.3	2.7	8.6
December	45.9	15.6	13.4	16.9	26.3	7.4	10.6	8.3	19.6	8.2	2.8	8.6
1954: January	45.6	15.5	13.2	16.9	26.1	7.3	10.5	8.3	19.5	8.2	2.7	8.6
February	45.3	15.3	13.0	17.0	25.8	7.2	10.3	8.3	19.5	8.1	2.7	8.7
March	45.0	15.1	12.8	17.1	25.6	7.2	10.1	8.3	19.4	7.9	2.7	8.8
April	44.5	15.0	12.7	16.8	25.1	7.1	9.9	8.1	19.4	7.9	2.8	8.7
May	44.3	15.0	12.6	16.7	24.9	7.1	9.8	8.0	19.4	7.9	2.8	8.7
June	44.2	15.1	12.4	16.7	24.6	7.1	9.6	7.9	19.6	8.0	2.8	8.8
July	43.4	14.9	12.1	16.4	24.0	6.9	9.4	7.7	19.4	8.0	2.7	8.7
August	43.0	14.5	12.0	16.5	23.8	6.7	9.3	7.8	19.2	7.8	2.7	8.7
September	42.9	14.5	12.0	16.4	23.7	6.7	9.3	7.7	19.2	7.8	2.7	8.7
October	43.2	14.3	12.3	16.6	23.9	6.5	9.6	7.8	19.3	7.8	2.7	8.8
November	43.3	14.4	12.5	16.4	24.0	6.5	9.7	7.8	19.3	7.9	2.8	8.6
December	43.2	14.1	12.6	16.5	24.0	6.3	9.8	7.9	19.2	7.8	2.8	8.6

1. Book value as of end of period.

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Office of the Bureau of Economics.

Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS



THE STATISTICS here are a continuation of the data published in BUSINESS STATISTICS, the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. That volume (price \$1.50) contains monthly data for the years 1949 to 1952, 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 1949. Series added or revised since publication of the 1953 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.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1954										1955				
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		January	February	March	April	May

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT															
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:†															
National income, total..... bil. of dol.			299.6			298.8			302.6						
Compensation of employees, total..... do.			206.6			207.2			208.9				212.7		
Wages and salaries, total..... do.			194.9			195.6			197.2				200.2		
Private..... do.			161.5			161.6			163.0				166.0		
Military..... do.			9.5			9.6			9.5				9.3		
Government civilian..... do.			23.8			24.4			24.7				24.9		
Supplements to wages and salaries..... do.			11.7			11.6			11.7				12.5		
Proprietors' and rental income, total♂..... do.			49.0			48.5			48.1				49.7		
Business and professional♂..... do.			25.9			25.9			26.3				26.4		
Farm..... do.			12.2			11.6			11.0				12.2		
Rental income of persons..... do.			10.9			10.9			10.9				11.0		
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment, total..... bil. of dol.			34.9			33.9			36.4						
Corporate profits before tax, total..... do.			34.5			34.2			36.8						
Corporate profits tax liability..... do.			17.0			16.8			18.1						
Corporate profits after tax..... do.			17.5			17.4			18.7						
Inventory valuation adjustment..... do.			4			3			4				1.3		
Net interest..... do.			9.1			9.2			9.2				9.4		
Gross national product, total..... do.			356.0			355.5			362.0				370.0		
Personal consumption expenditures, total..... do.			233.1			234.8			237.7				242.0		
Durable goods..... do.			28.8			28.9			29.9				33.4		
Nondurable goods..... do.			120.0			121.1			122.1				122.1		
Services..... do.			84.3			84.8			85.7				86.5		
Gross private domestic investment, total..... do.			45.6			45.3			49.5				53.3		
New construction..... do.			27.0			28.3			29.1				30.8		
Producers' durable equipment..... do.			22.4			21.8			21.7				21.1		
Change in business inventories..... do.			-3.8			-4.8			-1.3				1.3		
Net foreign investment..... do.			-1.0			2			8				0		
Government purchases of goods and services, total..... bil. of dol.			78.3			75.6			74.1				74.7		
Federal (less Government sales)..... do.			51.3			47.9			45.9				45.9		
National security?..... do.			44.7			42.1			40.5				40.7		
State and local..... do.			27.0			27.7			28.2				28.8		
Personal income, total..... do.			285.7			286.2			289.0				292.7		
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments..... do.			32.9			32.9			33.1				32.1		
Equals: Disposable personal income..... do.			252.9			253.2			255.9				260.6		
Personal savings\$..... do.			19.7			18.4			18.2				18.7		
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE															
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:†															
Total personal income..... bil. of dol.	284.4	286.2	286.5	285.7	285.4	286.6	286.3	289.3	291.4	291.4	292.4	† 294.6	295.6		
Wage and salary disbursements, total..... do.	194.3	195.0	195.5	195.7	195.5	195.4	196.1	198.1	197.8	199.3	199.8	† 201.7	202.2		
Commodity-producing industries..... do.	83.7	84.2	84.0	83.4	82.7	82.4	82.9	84.6	84.4	85.2	85.9	† 87.4	88.2		
Distributive industries..... do.	52.0	52.3	52.5	53.1	52.8	52.9	52.9	53.0	53.1	53.5	53.4	† 53.7	53.5		
Service industries..... do.	25.2	25.2	25.5	25.4	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.2	26.1	26.4	26.3	† 26.5	26.4		
Government..... do.	33.4	33.3	33.5	33.8	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.2	† 34.1	34.1		
Other labor income..... do.	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	† 6.6	6.6		
Proprietors' and rental income..... do.	48.2	49.4	49.2	47.9	48.2	48.8	47.2	48.3	48.8	49.5	49.8	† 49.8	50.0		
Personal interest income and dividends..... do.	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.6	26.2	24.7	24.8	† 24.8	25.0		
Transfer payments..... do.	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.5	16.0	16.5	16.4	16.7	16.5	16.5	† 16.9	16.9		
Less personal contributions for social insurance..... bil. of dol.	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.1	† 5.2	5.1		
Total nonagricultural income..... do.	269.1	269.7	270.3	270.6	270.2	271.1	272.3	274.6	276.5	275.5	276.2	† 278.9	279.9		

† Revised.
† Revised series. Quarterly estimates of national income and product have been revised back to 1939 (annual data, to 1929); quarterly and monthly estimates of personal income, back to 1929 (monthly revisions prior to May 1953 appear in the 1954 issue of the National Income Supplement). For quarterly data prior to 2d quarter 1953, see pp. 8 and 9 of the July 1954 Survey.
♂ Includes inventory valuation adjustment. ♀ Government sales are not deducted. \$ Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1954										1955				
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		January	February	March	April	May
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued															
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES															
Unadjusted quarterly totals:†															
All industries.....mil. of dol.			6,932			6,640			6,988				7,584		
Manufacturing.....do.			2,859			2,645			2,965				2,249		
Durable-goods industries.....do.			1,309			1,207			1,373				1,063		
Nondurable-goods industries.....do.			1,550			1,438			1,592				1,186		
Mining.....do.			261			251			244				106		
Railroads.....do.			245			179			180				179		
Transportation, other than rail.....do.			375			374			379				359		
Public utilities.....do.			1,121			1,060			1,109				845		
Commercial and other.....do.			2,071			2,133			2,110				2,030		
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:															
All industries.....bil. of dol.			26.92			26.84			26.18				25.65		
Manufacturing.....do.			11.09			10.98			10.58				10.17		
Mining.....do.			1.04			1.00			.91				.80		
Railroads.....do.			.91			.80			.98				.74		
Transportation, other than rail.....do.			1.44			1.51			1.53				1.46		
Public utilities.....do.			4.37			4.12			4.01				4.01		
Commercial and other.....do.			8.07			8.42			8.46				8.46		
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS†															
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total.....mil. of dol.	1,934	2,015	2,109	2,205	2,481	3,190	3,506	3,191	2,809	2,571	1,948	1,921	1,998		
Farm marketings and CCC loans, total.....do.	1,901	1,986	2,070	2,187	2,469	3,178	3,497	3,172	2,779	2,536	1,917	1,898	1,983	1,900	
Crops.....do.	506	536	719	929	1,111	1,780	2,032	1,655	1,474	1,245	738	577	645	500	
Livestock and products, total.....do.	1,395	1,450	1,351	1,258	1,358	1,398	1,465	1,517	1,305	1,291	1,179	1,321	1,338	1,400	
Dairy products.....do.	345	389	380	349	326	326	335	320	327	311	299	348	365		
Meat animals.....do.	762	762	689	628	732	796	835	885	702	741	618	671	674		
Poultry and eggs.....do.	262	259	243	248	262	260	278	298	261	219	243	286	272		
Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted:															
All commodities.....1935-39=100	287	300	312	330	372	479	528	479	419	382	289	286	299		
Crops.....do.	179	189	254	328	393	629	718	585	521	440	261	204	228		
Livestock and products.....do.	367	382	356	331	357	368	386	399	344	340	310	348	352		
Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted:															
All commodities.....1935-39=100	121	130	142	148	163	201	222	196	176	165	129	129	130		
Crops.....do.	66	69	104	132	155	233	263	199	183	167	106	79	80		
Livestock and products.....do.	162	175	171	160	168	177	191	193	171	163	146	166	169		
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION															
<i>Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume †</i>															
Unadjusted, combined index†.....1947-49=100	124	124	124	116	123	126	130	130	128	131	135	137	137		
Manufactures.....do.	125	125	125	116	125	127	132	132	129	133	136	140	139		
Durable manufactures.....do.	137	136	135	125	132	135	140	143	147	151	151	154	156		
Primary metals.....do.	107	108	109	94	100	103	112	118	117	129	136	142	145		
Steel.....do.	105	108	109	96	97	102	112	122	121	130	138	146			
Primary nonferrous metals.....do.	147	147	149	142	139	137	142	158	160	159	167	169			
Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance).....do.	150	148	147	138	144	145	150	154	156	159	162	165	166		
Fabricated metal products.....do.	120	121	122	116	124	124	126	125	124	124	126	130	132		
Machinery.....do.	141	138	137	128	138	145	150	150	146	148	152	154	152		
Nonelectrical machinery.....do.	128	126	125	119	118	122	121	121	123	126	129	132	133		
Electrical machinery.....do.	166	162	162	145	176	189	207	206	191	191	196	196	189		
Transportation equipment.....do.	181	179	175	165	165	155	159	179	191	200	205	210	215		
Autos.....do.	151	146	143	125	123	81	70	144	174	195	210	215			
Trucks.....do.	101	101	96	78	79	74	78	93	94	98	98	104			
Aircraft and parts.....do.	475	472	472	469	465	470	464	471	478	479	477	477			
Instruments and related products.....do.	140	138	136	132	132	137	138	140	142	140	142	145	146		
Furniture and fixtures.....do.	101	98	100	99	107	111	113	112	112	109	113	114	111		
Lumber and products.....do.	119	122	115	91	102	123	134	123	116	108	125	127			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....do.	128	130	131	128	134	136	139	137	134	132	134	138	143		
Miscellaneous manufactures.....do.	125	124	127	121	130	136	140	139	134	129	134	137	134		
Nondurable manufactures.....do.	114	114	115	107	117	119	123	120	115	119	122	125	122		
Food and beverage manufactures.....do.	98	103	109	109	115	120	117	110	101	98	97	99			
Food manufactures.....do.	97	100	106	107	117	124	118	113	104	102	99	100			
Meat products.....do.	106	105	108	102	108	120	127	135	136	138	124	128			
Bakery products.....do.	96	96	98	99	98	98	99	98	98	94	95	94			
Beverages.....do.	102	113	124	118	108	107	110	97	88	84	89				
Alcoholic beverages.....do.	100	108	114	103	96	98	107	99	84	80	86				
Tobacco manufactures.....do.	99	108	114	92	111	109	111	103	83	105	104				
Textile-mill products.....do.	94	94	93	82	97	97	103	102	98	104	108	109			
Cotton and synthetic fabrics.....do.	99	99	96	85	101	100	109	110	104	114	116	118			
Wool textiles.....do.	63	68	70	68	74	67	69	69	70	70	72	74			
Apparel and allied products.....do.	108	103	99	91	110	101	106	107	99	113	116	123			
Leather and products.....do.	94	89	94	87	101	94	98	94	94	105	112	113			
Paper and allied products.....do.	136	134	136	120	137	137	146	140	129	140	148				
Pulp and paper.....do.	131	132	136	116	134	133	140	139	127	140	147				
Printing and publishing.....do.	122	121	119	113	116	122	125	125	123	118	121	126	126		
Chemicals and allied products.....do.	147	145	144	137	144	149	155	156	156	157	161	165			
Industrial chemicals.....do.	150	150	152	145	150	153	160	165	166	169	176	182			
Petroleum and coal products.....do.	120	123	124	122	124	127	126	129	129	132	134	132	128		
Petroleum refining.....do.	128	130	131	130	131	133	132	136	140	142	144	139			
Rubber products.....do.	116	118	121	85	94	118	132	124	128	145	144	146			
Minerals.....do.	109	112	115	116	111	111	112	114	114	117	120	119	121		
Coal.....do.	58	62	63	57	68	70	77	75	75	77	79	71	72		
Crude oil and natural gas.....do.	137	134	136	133	130	129	130	136	138	142	145	146	145		
Metal mining.....do.	79	108	120	108	100	98	92	79	76	79	85	86			
Stone and earth minerals.....do.	119	125	127	130	130	129	129	126	122	115	113	123			

† Revised. ‡ Preliminary. † Estimates for the 2d and 3d quarters of 1955, based on anticipated capital expenditures of business, appear on p. 4 of this issue of the SURVEY.

† Revisions for 1952 for new plant and equipment appear on p. 10 of the March 1954 SURVEY; those for 1953 appear on p. 8 of the March 1955 SURVEY. Revisions for 1952 and 1953 for farm income and marketings are on p. 24 of the January 1955 SURVEY; for 1951, on p. 24 of the April 1954 SURVEY.

† Revised series. For a detailed description of the revision and monthly and annual data beginning 1947, see the December 1953 issue of the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey

1954										1955				
April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		January	February	March	April	May

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued														
<i>Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume Q—Con.</i>														
Adjusted, combined index.....1947-49=100..	123	125	124	123	123	124	126	128	130	132	133	135	p 136	-----
Manufactures.....do.....	125	126	125	124	125	126	128	130	131	133	134	136	p 137	-----
Durable manufactures.....do.....	134	136	135	134	135	137	139	142	143	145	147	148	p 151	-----
Primary metals.....do.....	103	106	108	103	105	105	111	118	121	127	131	135	p 139	-----
Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance).....do.....	147	148	147	147	148	149	150	152	154	155	157	158	p 160	-----
Fabricated metal products.....do.....	119	121	122	122	124	122	124	125	125	125	126	128	p 131	-----
Machinery.....do.....	138	138	139	141	144	147	147	148	145	145	146	146	p 149	-----
Nonelectrical machinery.....do.....	125	124	124	125	125	125	123	122	120	124	125	126	p 130	-----
Electrical machinery.....do.....	163	163	170	173	181	189	194	198	193	187	187	185	p 186	-----
Transportation equipment.....do.....	174	178	170	170	166	167	169	175	187	191	193	196	p 199	-----
Instruments and related products.....do.....	139	138	135	136	135	137	137	138	140	140	142	144	p 144	-----
Furniture and fixtures.....do.....	103	102	104	106	109	109	110	108	108	109	109	111	p 113	-----
Lumber and products.....do.....	114	120	108	96	97	116	128	124	131	129	127	127	-----	-----
Stone, clay, and glass products.....do.....	128	130	129	131	132	134	132	136	135	136	138	141	p 143	-----
Miscellaneous manufactures.....do.....	127	128	131	130	133	132	132	132	131	132	133	136	p 135	-----
Nondurable manufactures.....do.....	115	117	116	114	114	115	117	118	119	121	121	123	p 124	-----
Food and beverage manufactures.....do.....	107	110	108	105	105	105	105	106	106	107	106	108	-----	-----
Tobacco manufactures.....do.....	103	108	107	101	99	102	102	100	101	107	106	106	-----	-----
Textile-mill products.....do.....	94	95	93	95	94	95	101	101	101	103	103	104	-----	-----
Apparel and allied products.....do.....	109	107	106	102	103	101	103	105	107	108	106	115	-----	-----
Leather and products.....do.....	94	94	95	100	96	91	94	96	100	105	104	106	-----	-----
Paper and allied products.....do.....	133	137	136	133	135	137	138	137	136	140	143	-----	-----	-----
Printing and publishing.....do.....	120	120	121	121	121	121	121	120	121	122	122	124	p 123	-----
Chemicals and allied products.....do.....	146	148	148	148	149	150	150	152	155	154	157	160	-----	-----
Petroleum and coal products.....do.....	124	125	124	122	121	125	124	127	129	131	134	133	p 132	-----
Rubber products.....do.....	113	119	120	97	98	117	125	122	133	143	138	140	-----	-----
Minerals.....do.....	109	111	114	112	109	108	109	113	116	120	123	122	p 121	-----
Coal.....do.....	58	65	69	70	68	67	70	69	73	74	79	72	p 73	-----
Crude oil and natural gas.....do.....	137	134	136	133	130	129	130	136	138	142	145	146	p 145	-----
Metal mining.....do.....	78	91	99	91	83	82	81	86	103	110	113	113	-----	-----
Stone and earth minerals.....do.....	120	121	122	125	121	121	121	125	127	126	124	133	-----	-----
CONSUMER DURABLES OUTPUT														
Unadjusted, total output*.....1947-49=100..	119	116	116	102	113	108	109	129	132	142	151	155	p 154	-----
Major consumer durables.....do.....	131	126	125	107	121	111	111	142	149	163	174	179	p 179	-----
Autos.....do.....	151	146	143	125	123	81	70	144	174	195	210	215	p 223	-----
Major household goods.....do.....	116	110	112	92	121	139	149	142	130	137	146	151	p 143	-----
Furniture and floor coverings.....do.....	97	92	93	89	102	108	111	108	109	108	111	113	-----	-----
Appliances and heaters.....do.....	116	112	112	88	101	122	124	116	108	124	138	151	-----	-----
Radio and television sets.....do.....	172	155	165	116	234	279	338	324	258	260	272	260	-----	-----
Other consumer durables.....do.....	92	92	94	90	94	101	104	100	94	95	97	99	p 97	-----
Adjusted, total output*.....do.....	116	119	118	116	115	114	119	125	131	135	139	143	p 143	-----
Major consumer durables.....do.....	126	130	128	126	125	121	117	128	137	145	151	156	p 162	-----
Autos.....do.....	139	145	136	127	121	110	104	127	149	160	172	179	p 190	-----
Major household goods.....do.....	115	119	123	127	131	132	131	130	129	133	135	137	p 140	-----
Furniture and floor coverings.....do.....	97	96	96	102	106	107	106	103	105	107	107	109	-----	-----
Appliances and heaters.....do.....	112	116	110	114	109	112	110	114	115	128	131	137	-----	-----
Radio and television sets.....do.....	175	196	243	241	270	267	270	259	242	225	226	222	-----	-----
Other consumer durables.....do.....	93	93	96	93	91	98	98	97	96	98	98	99	p 100	-----
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES														
Manufacturing and trade sales (adj.), total†.....bil. of dol.	46.9	46.1	46.9	46.6	46.3	46.4	45.6	47.6	48.7	48.7	48.9	50.8	51.0	-----
Manufacturing, total†.....do.....	23.7	23.2	23.3	23.2	23.1	23.0	22.5	24.0	24.1	24.3	24.6	26.0	26.1	-----
Durable-goods industries.....do.....	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.8	10.3	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.9	12.8	-----
Nondurable-goods industries.....do.....	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.6	13.1	13.3	-----
Wholesale trade, total.....do.....	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.6	-----
Durable-goods establishments.....do.....	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	-----
Nondurable-goods establishments.....do.....	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	-----
Retail trade, total.....do.....	14.2	14.0	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.4	15.1	14.9	14.8	15.1	15.2	-----
Durable-goods stores.....do.....	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.5	-----
Nondurable-goods stores.....do.....	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.7	-----
Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), total†.....bil. of dol.	78.8	78.9	78.7	77.6	77.3	77.0	76.9	77.1	76.9	76.9	77.3	77.5	77.7	-----
Manufacturing, total†.....do.....	44.5	44.3	44.2	43.4	43.1	42.9	43.2	43.3	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.3	43.3	-----
Durable-goods industries.....do.....	25.1	24.9	24.6	24.0	23.8	23.7	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.2	-----
Nondurable-goods industries.....do.....	19.4	19.4	19.6	19.4	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.1	-----
Wholesale trade, total.....do.....	11.6	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.7	-----
Durable-goods establishments.....do.....	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	-----
Nondurable-goods establishments.....do.....	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	-----
Retail trade, total.....do.....	22.7	22.8	22.6	22.4	22.5	22.4	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.8	-----
Durable-goods stores.....do.....	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	-----
Nondurable-goods stores.....do.....	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2	-----

* Revised. † Preliminary. ‡ See note marked "†" on p. S-2.

*New series. Compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. For description of the index and back figures, see the May 1954 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN and subsequent issues.

†The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade. Business inventories as shown on p. S-1 cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm. Unadjusted data for manufacturing are shown on p. S-4; those for retail and wholesale trade, on pp. S-9 and S-10.

‡Revised series. Effective with the May and June 1955 issues of the SURVEY, data for manufacturers' sales, inventories, and orders have been adjusted to new benchmarks; the revision affects data beginning 1951 (the back revisions for sales and inventories, except by stages of fabrication, appear on pp. 20 ff. of the May SURVEY; those for inventories by stages of fabrication and for new and unfilled orders, on pp. 21 ff. of this issue).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey

1954										1955				
April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		January	February	March	April	May

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS—Continued														
New orders, net (unadjusted), total†..... mil. of dol.	22,251	21,060	22,487	20,876	21,827	23,817	23,574	22,635	24,309	24,324	24,268	28,310	25,870	-----
Durable-goods industries, total..... do.	9,809	9,166	10,340	9,407	9,500	11,087	10,769	9,919	11,788	11,940	12,023	14,596	12,935	-----
Primary metal..... do.	1,307	1,377	1,468	1,301	1,512	1,605	1,712	1,846	2,151	2,222	2,397	2,896	2,469	-----
Fabricated metal..... do.	942	892	1,285	890	1,158	1,052	1,101	1,140	1,159	1,135	1,064	1,463	1,238	-----
Machinery (including electrical)..... do.	2,721	2,377	2,726	2,568	2,441	2,998	2,881	2,702	3,029	2,983	3,191	3,656	3,341	-----
Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles)..... mil. of dol.	2,500	2,160	2,240	2,233	1,699	2,672	2,626	1,824	3,173	3,015	2,871	3,658	3,175	-----
Other durable-goods industries..... do.	2,339	2,360	2,621	2,415	2,690	2,760	2,449	2,407	2,276	2,585	2,500	2,923	2,722	-----
Nondurable-goods industries, total..... do.	12,442	11,894	12,147	11,469	12,327	12,730	12,805	12,716	12,521	12,384	12,245	13,714	12,935	-----
Industries with unfilled orders‡..... do.	2,827	2,784	2,971	2,449	2,755	3,027	2,923	3,053	2,901	2,893	2,870	3,253	2,861	-----
Industries without unfilled orders¶..... do.	9,615	9,110	9,176	9,020	9,572	9,703	9,882	9,663	9,620	9,491	9,375	10,461	10,074	-----
New orders, net (adjusted), total..... do.	22,317	21,931	21,956	21,415	21,913	23,286	22,870	23,142	24,760	24,641	24,845	26,482	25,945	-----
Durable-goods industries, total..... do.	9,619	9,588	9,822	9,407	9,756	11,153	10,790	10,491	11,963	12,142	12,170	13,353	12,684	-----
Primary metal..... do.	1,245	1,391	1,562	1,314	1,543	1,783	1,678	1,943	2,068	2,136	2,446	2,586	2,342	-----
Fabricated metal..... do.	924	939	1,224	890	1,103	992	1,101	1,267	1,288	1,135	1,120	1,306	1,214	-----
Machinery (including electrical)..... do.	2,587	2,526	2,599	2,579	2,524	3,073	2,915	2,950	2,933	2,936	3,233	3,404	3,175	-----
Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles)..... mil. of dol.	2,500	2,274	1,867	2,233	1,999	2,545	2,764	1,824	3,173	3,350	2,871	3,325	3,175	-----
Other durable-goods industries..... do.	2,363	2,458	2,670	2,391	2,587	2,760	2,332	2,507	2,501	2,585	2,500	2,732	2,778	-----
Nondurable-goods industries, total..... do.	12,698	12,343	12,134	12,008	12,157	12,133	12,080	12,651	12,797	12,499	12,675	13,129	13,261	-----
Industries with unfilled orders‡..... do.	2,945	2,962	2,913	2,752	2,783	2,803	2,682	2,907	3,119	2,922	2,899	3,040	2,980	-----
Industries without unfilled orders¶..... do.	9,753	9,381	9,221	9,256	9,374	9,330	9,398	9,744	9,678	9,577	9,776	10,089	10,281	-----
Unfilled orders, end of month (unadj.), total†..... do.	52,311	50,705	49,548	48,696	47,359	47,504	47,440	46,384	46,529	47,174	47,471	48,231	47,723	-----
Durable-goods industries, total..... do.	49,870	48,043	46,678	45,894	44,693	44,828	44,908	43,739	43,790	44,350	44,577	45,274	44,880	-----
Primary metal..... do.	3,835	3,573	3,319	3,199	3,182	3,173	3,239	3,402	3,760	4,109	4,608	5,279	5,579	-----
Fabricated metal..... do.	3,796	3,555	3,618	3,399	3,317	3,146	3,031	3,068	3,184	3,241	3,215	3,387	3,355	-----
Machinery (including electrical)..... do.	16,184	15,476	14,883	14,679	14,236	14,096	13,912	13,621	13,363	13,446	13,503	13,531	13,534	-----
Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles)..... mil. of dol.	21,730	21,134	20,511	20,169	19,409	19,876	20,449	19,545	19,505	19,354	18,986	18,792	18,145	-----
Other industries, including ordnance..... do.	4,325	4,305	4,547	4,448	4,549	4,537	4,277	4,103	3,978	4,200	4,265	4,285	4,287	-----
Nondurable-goods industries, total‡..... do.	2,441	2,662	2,870	2,802	2,666	2,676	2,532	2,645	2,739	2,824	2,894	2,957	2,843	-----
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS‡														
New incorporations (48 States)..... number.....	10,272	9,280	9,748	9,409	9,041	9,256	9,852	9,735	11,981	13,181	11,369	13,417	11,756	-----
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES‡														
Failures, total..... number.....	975	943	965	856	912	819	871	933	917	939	877	1,038	903	-----
Commercial service..... do.	66	81	81	80	80	59	68	68	72	87	60	66	66	-----
Construction..... do.	92	111	132	95	100	88	109	110	87	113	108	106	106	-----
Manufacturing and mining..... do.	200	200	208	165	187	153	189	179	204	195	188	225	154	-----
Retail trade..... do.	535	460	455	417	451	406	414	490	413	456	412	520	484	-----
Wholesale trade..... do.	82	91	89	99	94	113	91	86	98	114	104	119	93	-----
Liabilities (current), total..... thous. of dol.	42,512	38,494	41,613	32,230	32,582	36,381	29,000	35,067	40,103	37,872	42,056	41,209	35,968	-----
Commercial service..... do.	1,648	2,061	2,045	2,524	2,381	2,290	1,952	4,065	1,857	3,154	2,244	2,916	2,229	-----
Construction..... do.	3,692	3,674	4,514	4,958	2,386	5,584	4,733	6,859	5,926	9,044	7,624	4,468	6,450	-----
Manufacturing and mining..... do.	20,568	15,621	18,454	9,986	12,388	11,262	7,547	8,099	17,526	11,633	18,922	16,921	12,653	-----
Retail trade..... do.	12,080	11,739	11,722	9,622	11,225	11,879	11,845	10,466	8,509	9,647	8,928	11,972	10,765	-----
Wholesale trade..... do.	4,574	4,499	4,878	5,140	4,202	5,366	2,923	5,578	6,285	4,391	4,338	4,932	3,871	-----

COMMODITY PRICES

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS														
Prices received, all farm products\$..... 1910-14=100.....	257	255	247	245	249	246	242	242	239	243	244	243	247	244
Crops..... do.	242	246	243	247	248	247	243	243	243	247	244	243	252	255
Food grains..... do.	234	227	216	225	228	233	235	239	239	241	240	239	236	240
Feed grains and hay..... do.	208	207	205	202	207	210	204	199	202	204	203	198	197	200
Tobacco..... do.	443	446	445	446	430	444	441	438	430	425	436	437	437	436
Cotton..... do.	267	272	274	272	288	292	293	281	276	275	268	269	270	266
Fruit..... do.	204	217	236	228	234	248	220	210	218	216	203	204	216	209
Commercial vegetables, fresh market..... do.	266	247	197	228	199	173	190	226	221	257	258	262	270	308
Oil-bearing crops..... do.	283	286	283	286	294	276	275	277	279	274	270	264	261	259
Livestock and products..... do.	270	263	249	244	249	245	241	241	236	240	245	243	242	234
Meat animals..... do.	330	324	296	278	282	274	265	261	253	263	264	260	260	260
Dairy products..... do.	237	231	229	238	245	254	262	266	264	258	255	248	241	236
Poultry and eggs..... do.	178	169	169	172	179	162	154	159	155	163	190	199	185	175
Prices paid:														
All commodities and services..... do.	265	267	265	263	264	263	262	262	261	264	264	265	265	263
Family living items..... do.	273	276	276	277	277	273	273	272	272	273	273	273	274	274
Production items..... do.	256	256	252	247	250	251	250	251	250	254	256	256	254	251
All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates†..... 1910-14=100.....	282	284	282	280	282	280	279	279	279	283	283	284	284	282
Parity ratio‡..... do.	91	90	88	88	89	88	87	87	86	86	87	86	87	87

Revised. † See corresponding note on p. S-3. ‡ Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable-goods industries are zero.

§ For these industries (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber), sales are considered equal to new orders. ¶ Data are from Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. § Data for prices received for the period January 1952-March 1955 have been revised to incorporate the latest revisions in the price series for individual commodities; revisions prior to April 1954 will be shown later (revised annual data for 1910-51 for prices received appear on p. 23 of the April 1954 Survey. ¶ Revisions for 1937-53 for prices paid and 1910-53 for parity ratio appear on p. 24 of the April 1954 Survey. ⊕ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1954										1955				
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	
INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES															
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY):†															
Exports of goods and services, total..... mil. of dol.			5,688			4,854			5,583			5,098			
Military transfers under grants, net..... do			1,002			706			607			452			
Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military transactions..... mil. of dol.			3,478			2,907			3,501			3,443			
Income on investments abroad..... do			483			501			720			522			
Other services and military transactions..... do			725			740			755			681			
Imports of goods and services, total..... do			4,220			4,008			3,894			4,077			
Merchandise, adjusted..... do			2,754			2,457			2,575			2,759			
Income on foreign investments in U. S. do			108			96			114			110			
Military expenditures..... do			685			637			651			643			
Other services..... do			673			818			554			565			
Balance on goods and services..... do			+1,468			+846			+1,689			+1,021			
Unilateral transfers (net), total..... do			-1,494			-1,222			-1,216			-1,191			
Private..... do			-114			-104			-125			-117			
Government..... do			-1,380			-1,118			-1,091			-1,074			
U. S. long- and short-term capital (net), total..... do			-399			-302			-640			-20			
Private..... do			-375			-305			-632			+59			
Government..... do			-24			+3			-8			-79			
Foreign long- and short-term capital (net)..... do			+253			+439			+324			+102			
Gold sales [purchases (-)]..... do			+8			+164			+70			+30			
Errors and omissions..... do			+164			+75			-227			+58			
FOREIGN TRADE															
Indexes															
Exports of U. S. merchandise: ‡															
Quantity..... 1936-38=100	285	281	296	261	236	227	258	252	263	234	249	269			
Value..... do	580	571	600	526	470	452	514	506	534	474	500	545			
Unit value..... do	203	203	203	201	199	199	199	201	202	202	201	202			
Imports for consumption: ‡															
Quantity..... do	161	141	164	139	140	133	131	143	158	149	145	173			
Value..... do	460	405	474	400	403	379	371	405	454	420	411	490			
Unit value..... do	285	286	289	288	287	284	283	283	286	282	283	283			
Agricultural products, quantity:															
Exports, U. S. merchandise, total:															
Unadjusted..... 1924-29=100	90	92	92	75	64	70	102	103	110	92	96	108			
Adjusted..... do	114	119	132	110	80	60	74	81	91	89	112	123			
Total, excluding cotton:															
Unadjusted..... do	119	133	120	115	97	109	150	147	146	133	143	160			
Adjusted..... do	141	156	150	145	101	94	116	127	132	133	171	183			
Imports for consumption:															
Unadjusted..... do	115	96	106	81	78	80	78	81	91	99	91	111			
Adjusted..... do	108	98	114	89	85	85	77	84	88	97	90	99			
Shipping Weight															
Water-borne trade:															
Exports, incl. reexports \$..... thous. of long tons	5,616	6,552	6,570	6,386	6,339	5,986	7,464	6,655	6,147						
General imports..... do	8,232	8,892	9,845	9,154	9,133	8,971	9,000	9,273	9,544						
Value†															
Exports, including reexports, total..... mil. of dol.	1,425.6	1,400.2	1,473.4	1,291.0	1,155.1	1,111.4	1,263.5	1,245.3	1,311.8	1,167.9	1,230.5	1,341.1	1,262.0		
By geographic regions:Δ															
Africa..... thous. of dol.	61,813	49,427	50,854	46,763	49,525	49,685	49,246	45,632	51,066	47,990	45,231	52,941			
Asia and Oceania..... do	234,814	203,673	182,021	176,915	141,806	147,141	158,908	173,164	196,976	185,281	196,728	232,186			
Europe..... do	306,296	277,816	292,509	250,208	228,086	229,769	351,243	352,816	378,465	335,742	372,554	360,253			
Northern North America..... do	256,824	267,972	243,068	220,000	215,427	213,671	233,026	242,034	222,382	205,970	221,896	264,840			
Southern North America..... do	166,136	132,863	123,846	119,583	118,891	122,011	139,932	139,929	145,685	132,823	125,337	147,725			
South America..... do	179,020	146,857	151,344	162,506	155,118	146,348	161,733	155,606	162,397	127,460	123,886	135,956			
Total exports by leading countries:Δ															
Africa:															
Egypt..... do	4,019	3,452	3,429	2,753	2,976	2,837	3,073	3,967	4,101	3,618	4,471	7,566			
Union of South Africa..... do	28,524	21,528	21,335	17,093	17,201	18,878	18,808	18,943	16,564	25,200	22,172	24,768			
Asia and Oceania:															
Australia, including New Guinea..... do	14,986	18,323	14,383	17,574	17,886	14,734	18,838	21,599	18,260	15,450	26,589	18,293			
British Malaya..... do	2,262	2,857	2,275	3,292	2,447	2,412	3,579	2,276	3,154	2,755	3,190	3,575			
China, including Manchuria..... do	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0			
India and Pakistan..... do	24,728	21,360	13,478	17,132	12,950	12,782	12,547	16,945	21,800	16,742	19,798	26,868			
Japan..... do	79,304	62,357	56,556	43,982	32,024	32,147	40,987	44,043	53,882	58,034	51,531	52,453			
Indonesia..... do	7,126	8,740	8,317	5,189	3,032	4,396	4,657	4,067	5,342	4,619	5,621	8,044			
Republic of the Philippines..... do	35,086	26,473	23,878	22,876	23,425	29,897	31,348	26,559	32,531	27,427	29,493	35,723			
Europe:															
France..... do	31,715	25,373	34,065	22,586	21,456	22,830	32,471	35,321	34,708	28,109	27,339	32,993			
Germany..... do	44,650	39,657	34,837	33,220	32,069	31,171	48,902	59,258	51,236	42,671	50,206	42,484			
Italy..... do	27,906	26,955	32,186	21,581	16,324	17,459	28,179	33,316	37,513	25,985	32,517	28,392			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... do	2	1	23	86	78	1	4	0	18	112	1	15			
United Kingdom..... do	44,649	46,351	46,462	50,501	54,610	61,871	101,657	70,210	77,661	74,170	79,411	78,523			
North and South America:															
Canada..... do	256,818	267,969	242,972	219,981	215,407	213,657	233,012	242,029	222,370	205,968	221,882	264,835			
Latin American Republics, total..... do	326,580	264,629	263,640	268,018	264,445	256,221	287,158	281,118	292,543	246,802	235,748	267,225			
Argentina..... do	8,183	6,058	11,396	10,291	14,256	9,342	12,348	15,802	12,815	12,968	12,526	10,278			
Brazil..... do	46,771	40,834	43,020	48,601	48,896	42,062	36,552	34,956	31,535	21,343	18,584	20,225			
Chile..... do	7,911	5,494	6,074	4,602	4,364	5,947	6,801	7,905	9,909	5,388	8,212	9,897			
Colombia..... do	33,661	29,510	31,359	30,732	26,138	32,598	35,270	28,039	32,386	27,049	26,256	28,830			
Cuba..... do	40,216	36,684	34,208	32,798	35,779	35,353	39,958	38,377	38,982	35,469	36,102	41,385			
Mexico..... do	62,255	54,029	48,197	43,751	48,276	48,548	47,315	52,256	54,092	50,411	49,457	58,990			
Venezuela..... do	56,934	47,433	41,618	46,966	43,004	37,237	47,131	46,331	48,694	41,882	40,723	45,351			

† Revised. ‡ Preliminary.

† Revisions prior to June 1954 for balance of payments and prior to February 1954 for foreign trade will be shown later.

‡ Excludes military expenditures.

§ Excludes "special category" shipments and all commodities exported under foreign-aid programs as Department of Defense controlled cargo.

¶ Total exports and data by economic classes and commodities include shipments under the Mutual Security Program. Total MSP military shipments are as follows (mil. dol.): April 1954-April 1955 respectively—167.2; 264.2; 359.3; 267.6; 200.4; 152.8; 103.7; 85.1; 97.6; 85.3; 94.7; 92.2; 93.9.

Δ Excludes shipments under MSP and "special category" shipments not made under this program.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey

	1954										1955				
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	
TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued															
COTTON															
Cotton (exclusive of linters):															
Production:															
Ginnings ¹thous. of running bales				389	1,694	5,691	9,670	12,439	13,039	13,405		13,601			
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales															
Consumption ²thous. of bales	659,300	645,472	778,558	541,553	667,443	815,315	706,603	703,697	801,748	711,286	720,815	892,892	696,354		
Stocks in the United States, end of month, total ³thous. of bales	12,351	11,386	10,183	9,728	21,996	20,992	19,948	18,863	17,580	16,463	15,351	14,295	13,461		
Domestic cotton, total.....do	12,276	11,305	10,106	9,653	21,917	20,921	19,884	18,804	17,516	16,401	15,242	14,236	13,395		
On farms and in transit.....do	872	802	559	255	12,631	8,990	5,803	3,484	2,057	1,190	731	556	459		
Public storage and compresses.....do	9,720	8,962	8,189	8,224	8,304	10,862	12,733	13,803	13,824	13,445	12,668	11,848	11,162		
Consuming establishments.....do	1,684	1,540	1,358	1,174	982	1,069	1,348	1,517	1,635	1,767	1,843	1,832	1,774		
Foreign cotton, total.....do	75	81	77	75	79	71	64	59	63	62	109	58	66		
Exports.....bales	422,048	336,120	434,934	227,855	189,585	199,322	350,853	389,625	496,566	334,157	307,456	369,241			
Imports ⁴do	24,163	11,679	8,177	8,719	9,941	6,538	6,635	6,898	10,129	16,489	16,805	28,374			
Prices (farm), American upland.....cents per lb.	31.6	32.2	32.3	32.2	34.0	34.6	34.7	33.2	32.7	32.5	31.7	31.9	31.9	31.5	
Prices, wholesale, middling, ⁵ / ₁₆ " ⁵ , average 10 markets.....cents per lb.	34.2	34.4	34.2	34.4	34.2	34.5	34.3	33.9	34.1	34.2	34.2	33.7	33.6	33.9	
Cotton linters: ⁶															
Consumption.....thous. of bales	105	108	113	96	112	100	117	117	113	125	115	137	135		
Production.....do	150	115	84	64	82	177	224	214	196	187	166	140	102		
Stocks, end of month.....do	1,587	1,637	1,589	1,546	1,525	1,587	1,666	1,763	1,785	1,831	1,827	1,793	1,738		
COTTON MANUFACTURES															
Cotton cloth:															
Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly ⁷mil. of linear yards			2,454			2,302			2,495						
Exports.....thous. of sq. yd.	64,206	47,243	49,818	48,282	47,160	50,809	55,821	48,511	52,641	44,123	47,427	64,552			
Imports ⁸do	6,242	4,732	4,283	4,355	5,110	7,622	6,907	10,887	9,953	7,683	7,035	10,940			
Prices, wholesale:															
Mill margins.....cents per lb.	26.75	26.28	26.50	26.48	26.51	26.00	26.60	26.80	26.50	27.29	27.37	27.78	27.36		
Denim, 28-inch.....cents per yd.	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.7	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.1	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9		
Print cloth, 30-inch, 68 x 72.....do	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.8	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.3	15.9	16.5	16.5	16.3	16.0		
Sheeting, in gray, 40-inch, 48 x 44-48.....do	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6		
Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes:															
Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill:															
20/2, carded, weaving.....dol. per lb.	.630	.627	.633	.636	.633	.633	.642	.637	.642	.659	.664	.665	.664		
36/2, combed, knitting.....do	.921	.917	.921	.917	.917	.919	.931	.931	.933	.931	.947	.947	.945		
Spindle activity (cotton system spindles): ⁹															
Active spindles, last working day, total.....thous.	20,715	20,627	20,646	20,606	20,633	20,634	20,696	20,782	20,626	20,782	20,954	20,892	20,674		
Consuming 100 percent cotton.....do	19,457	19,325	19,332	19,286	19,306	19,276	19,295	19,348	19,136	19,282	19,429	19,365	19,160		
Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total.....mil. of hr.	8,991	8,932	10,939	7,066	9,171	11,222	9,735	9,464	11,059	9,934	10,046	12,400	9,594		
Average per working day.....do	457	447	447	372	459	458	493	485	442	497	511	496	488		
Consuming 100 percent cotton.....do	8,475	8,366	10,216	6,578	8,583	10,455	9,042	8,768	10,239	9,184	9,299	11,485	8,854		
Operations as percent of capacity.....do	125.3	122.6	122.8	102.4	126.2	126.0	136.3	134.6	122.5	138.0	142.5	138.5	136.8		
RAYON AND ACETATE AND MFRS.															
Filament yarn and staple:															
Shipments, domestic, producers':															
Filament yarn.....mil. of lb.	60.4	58.3	57.9	53.1	53.2	62.1	64.2	66.9	70.4	65.8	67.9	83.9	77.5	71.6	
Staple (incl. tow).....do	28.9	32.1	35.7	32.1	35.8	32.4	32.4	33.5	34.9	35.4	33.0	39.1	33.1	30.4	
Stocks, producers', end of month:															
Filament yarn.....do	69.8	68.5	67.0	70.2	73.2	64.8	61.4	58.9	55.6	55.5	50.4	44.6	39.3	40.1	
Staple (incl. tow).....do	28.3	27.9	28.0	29.0	30.1	30.3	33.1	33.6	32.0	28.6	25.8	22.2	22.1	21.1	
Imports.....thous. of lb.	3,509	2,178	3,106	2,940	5,785	7,535	8,300	9,915	12,696	11,906	11,356	17,734			
Prices, wholesale:															
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, filament, f. o. b. shipping point.....dol. per lb.	.780	.780	.780	.780	.780	.780	.780	.780	.780	.780	.780	.830	.830		
Staple, viscose, 1 1/2 denier.....do	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336		
Rayon and acetate broad-woven goods, production, quarterly ⁷thous. of linear yards			383,248			407,578			464,858			475,691			
SILK															
Silk, raw:															
Imports.....thous. of lb.	1,051	671	843	654	890	567	814	777	692	1,400	812	879			
Price, wholesale, white, Japanese, 20/22 denier, 87% (AA), f. o. b. warehouse.....dol. per lb.	5.07	5.03	4.53	4.55	4.68	4.83	4.75	4.78	4.60	4.61	4.53	4.46	4.56		
WOOL															
Consumption, mill (clean basis): ¹⁰															
Apparel class.....thous. of lb.	21,735	23,040	28,084	21,301	23,760	24,813	20,048	19,043	23,100	21,349	22,725	27,121	22,734		
Carpet class.....do	9,237	8,319	9,286	5,903	9,253	11,578	9,502	9,172	11,190	9,960	10,195	12,676	10,404		
Imports, clean content ¹¹do	22,135	19,868	21,603	19,012	18,478	17,757	16,998	13,897	14,453	19,629	17,956	26,938			
Apparel class (dutiable), clean content ¹²do	10,830	10,553	12,385	8,989	9,401	8,085	8,316	7,884	7,828	12,029	9,313	13,071			
Prices, wholesale, raw, Boston:															
Territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, clean basis.....dol. per lb.	1.688	1.731	1.767	1.756	1.762	1.771	1.712	1.600	1.560	1.550	1.556	1.535	1.495	1.475	
Bright fleece, 56s-58s, clean basis.....do	1.100	1.184	1.187	1.166	1.211	1.220	1.196	1.075	1.135	1.146	1.191	1.138	1.095	1.072	
Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, clean basis, in bond.....dol. per lb.	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.675	1.625	1.525	1.475	1.475	1.475	1.475	

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary. ³ Ginnings to December 13. ⁴ Ginnings to January 16. ⁵ Total ginnings of 1954 crop. ⁶ Data cover a 5-week period.

⁷ Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

⁸ Data for June, September, and December 1954 and March 1955 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stocks and number of active spindles are for end of period covered.

⁹ Revisions for 1952 appear in corresponding note in April 1954 SURVEY.

¹⁰ New series. Imports of wool are compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; dutiable wool covers essentially the apparel class; data prior to April 1952 will be shown later.

¹¹ Revisions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 SURVEY. ¹² Revisions for broad-woven goods for first and second quarters of 1952 are shown in the October 1953 SURVEY.

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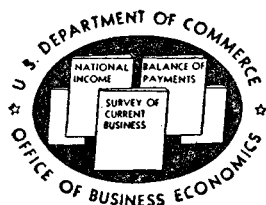
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