

JUNE 1960

survey of

CURRENT BUSINESS



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JUNE 1960

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The Business Situation



By the Office of Business Economics

BUSINESS has continued to move ahead, with the flow of personal income rising to an annual rate close to \$400 billion in May, compared with the first-quarter figure of \$393 billion. This was 5 percent above the income of May a year ago, representing a rise also in real purchasing power. All major income flows have either expanded or held steady so far in 1960, with the

principal advance in labor income—up 6½ percent through May in comparison with the first 5 months of last year.

The final demand for the product of the economy—paced by the rise in consumption and in business fixed investment—has continued to forge ahead. This advance has been in part offset by the slackening in inventory requirements from the very high post-strike rate of the initial 1960 quarter, so that the expansion in total GNP has been dampened, as compared with the rapid rise of the opening quarter.

Expansion of investment

The chart at the left records the continuing stimulus to business during the spring quarter from the extension of the rise in plant and equipment outlays reported in the latest OBE-SEC quarterly survey of actual and programed investment. This expansion is general, and is expected to extend throughout the year.

Industrial output has been steady; while retail sales have fluctuated they have displayed a rising tendency; exports have advanced; and the total of government purchases of goods and services has remained about the same. The reduction in personal income from the Federal Government in May reflects the dropping of the temporary workers engaged in taking the decennial population census. State and local governments continue to increase their payroll expenditures.

Buying by consumers upward

Consumer buying has been a major element of strength, and has contributed the major impetus to rising business. April buying was unusually strong, in part reflecting the removal of retarding influences which had dampened March sales. The April spurt was not sustained fully in May, but the combined results for the 2 months showed a significant growth in sales as

compared with the first quarter of the year. This indicates a substantial increase in the consumer portion of the GNP.

An irregular pattern has prevailed in purchases at department stores. New car purchases, though somewhat lower in May than in April on a seasonally adjusted basis, were for the 2-month period the best since 1955, notably above the first quarter and one-tenth higher than at this time last year. The improved spring purchases of automobiles and the sales push of manufacturers have resulted in either maintained or increased production schedules; dealer stocks have been kept at a high point. A wide selection of cars is now available to the public, and promotions which include price inducements, have helped maintain new car sales—including foreign makes—at close to the 7 million annual mark during the spring period.

Income flow high—employment steady

Backing up, as well as reflecting, the continuing high overall rate of business activity is the expanded flow of consumer income. Income from agriculture has improved with rising prices for farm products, and nonagricultural income in total in May was well ahead of a year ago.

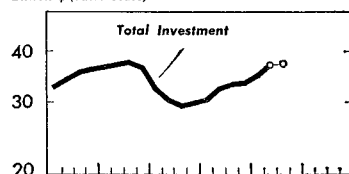
The upward movement of personal income is shown in the text table presenting the totals (in billions of dollars) on a seasonally corrected annual rate basis. Of the \$18 billion annual increase in May from a year ago—the earlier mentioned 5 percent rise—two-thirds came in the form of labor income, and one-third from other sources. Both these categories recorded about the same relative increase.

The number of workers on nonfarm payrolls was virtually unchanged from April to May, with the seasonally adjusted total above the first-quarter average. Cutbacks continue in durable

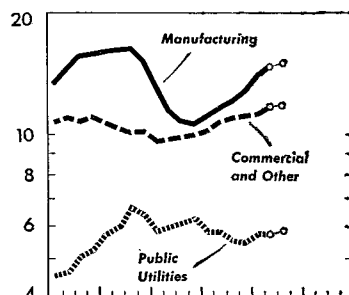
BUSINESS INVESTMENT PROGRAMS

Show Rising Trend During 1960

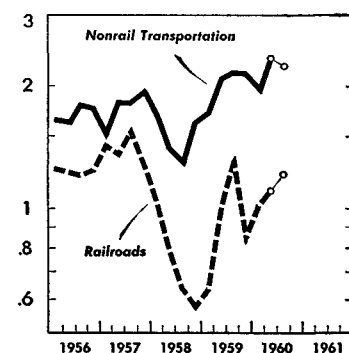
Billion \$ (ratio scale)



MANUFACTURING Rise Sharp
COMMERCIAL and UTILITIES
Move Ahead



TRANSPORTATION Changes Reflect
Equipment Buying



Quarterly Totals, Seasonally Adjusted, at Annual Rates

○ Anticipated

Data: SEC & OBE

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

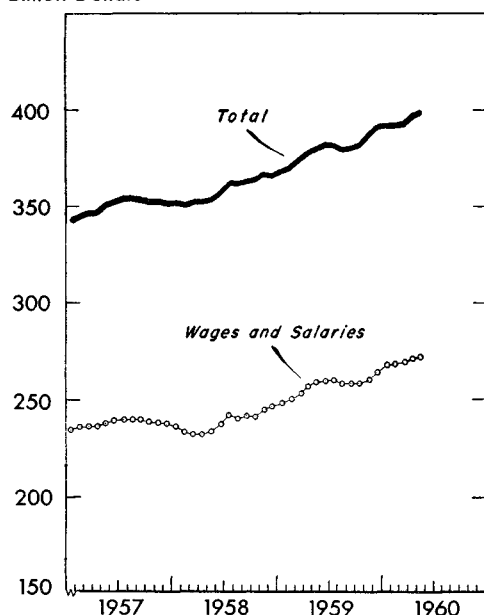
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goods manufacturing, with the number of workers involved since the start of the year being 150,000, a 1½-percent reduction. This has been in large part offset by a net gain of 100,000 in employment by the nondurable goods

PERSONAL INCOME

Has Moved to Record High This Spring

Billion Dollars



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

60-6-2

manufacturing industries. In other private employment, the major pickup in working forces since the start of the year has been in the distributive branches, with other industry groupings reporting virtual stability in the numbers employed.

Compared with last spring, the principal increases have been in trade, services, and State and local governments. The remainder of the year-to-year gain represented small but rather widely dispersed increases. With the recent cutbacks in durable goods manufacturing, employment in this industry group has been running below the highs reached last summer.

The average workweek at factories rose in May to contribute to the personal income rise. This indicator had declined for several months, as the reduction in orders for heavy goods had tended to be reflected more promptly in work schedules than in the numbers on the job.

Hourly earnings were unchanged in May and the weekly wage went up

proportionally to the rise in hours worked.

The declining tendency in the housing industry indicated in the chart covering units started and Government-underwritten mortgage financing, has resulted in lowered employment, though there recently has been some seasonal spring rise. FHA- and VA-supported housing demand is still tending downward and in the past this has, generally speaking, given an indication of the new activity in the lending market. Recent tendencies have reflected the easing in housing demand and some continuing difficulties in obtaining mortgage financing on desired terms.

Prices edge upward

Price movements have continued to fluctuate over a narrow range, with the averages recording a lack of general demand pressures. The recovery in farm prices and the concomitant advance in food prices has been the major influence in the slight recent rise in consumer prices, though the steady advance in prices of services has been the continuing factor.

Prices of industrial products at wholesale are virtually unchanged from last December's average, and fractionally higher than a year ago. In the preceding 12-month period—from May 1958 to May 1959—these prices had moved ahead 2 percent, which was more

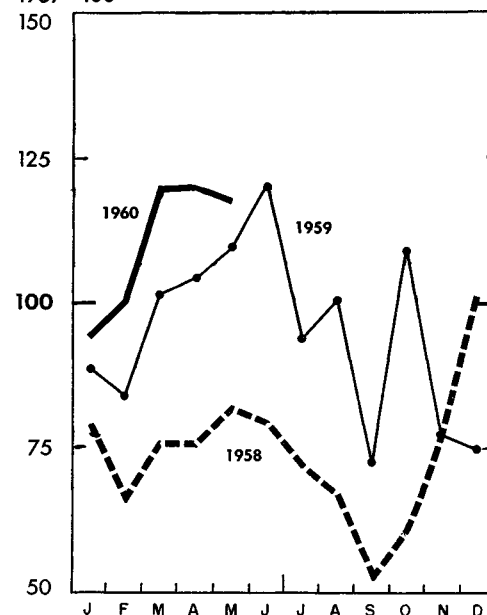
than sufficient to offset the drop in farm-food prices.

What has been happening recently has been that along with lower demand have come some significant reductions in prices of important industrial mate-

NEW AUTOMOBILE SALES

In May Continue Well Above a Year Ago

1957 = 100



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

60-6-4

rials—notably steel scrap, lumber, and hides and leather—and moderate price tag reductions for some finished goods, such as home appliances, radios, TV sets, automobiles and tires. Offsetting have been higher prices for other materials—including textiles, drugs, non-ferrous metals, and some building items—and continuing price advances in important machinery and like commodities of complicated manufacture.

Financial markets easier

With the rise in business activity proceeding at a lesser pace recently as compared with the upsurge early in the year, financial requirements of business have been more readily accommodated. The Federal Reserve, taking cognizance of easier conditions in the money markets, moved their discount rate down one-half point in early June. This was the first such reduction since 1958.

The easing of the reserve position of member commercial banks, to which the central bank has contributed

Personal Income

[Billions of dollars seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Total personal income	Labor income	Proprietors' income	Rental income	Dividends	Other income
1959:						
January.....	369.0	258.3	47.0	12.0	12.7	39.1
February.....	371.0	259.8	46.9	12.0	12.8	39.6
March.....	375.4	263.8	46.9	12.0	12.8	40.0
April.....	379.0	267.2	46.5	12.0	12.9	40.4
May.....	381.3	269.7	46.5	12.0	13.0	40.1
June.....	383.8	271.7	46.8	12.0	13.1	40.2
July.....	383.4	271.6	46.3	12.0	13.2	40.3
August.....	380.0	268.9	44.9	12.0	13.4	40.8
September.....	380.9	269.4	44.4	12.0	13.5	41.6
October.....	382.6	269.4	45.5	12.0	13.6	42.1
November.....	387.0	271.4	46.7	12.0	13.7	43.1
December.....	392.1	275.7	47.8	12.0	13.5	43.0
1960:						
January.....	392.8	278.5	47.0	12.1	13.6	41.6
February.....	393.0	279.2	46.1	12.2	13.6	41.9
March.....	394.0	279.8	45.7	12.2	13.6	42.7
April.....	397.8	282.0	46.7	12.2	13.6	43.3
May.....	399.4	282.6	47.4	12.2	13.7	43.5
First 5 months cumulative:						
1957.....	346.6	245.5	44.0	11.3	12.6	33.1
1958.....	352.9	243.7	46.1	11.7	12.6	38.7
1959.....	375.1	263.7	46.8	12.0	12.8	39.9
1960.....	395.4	280.4	46.6	12.2	13.6	42.6

through its security purchases, is evident in the current figures published by the Reserve Board. At the start of June, borrowing by member banks from the Reserve Banks had been cut to \$400 million gross, compared with a figure of just under \$1 billion in the "tight" money period of 1959. With the excess of total commercial bank reserves—owned as well as borrowed—showing little net change since the start of the year (varying in a range of \$300 to \$400 million), this has meant that the net reserve position of these banks—excess reserves less borrowed funds—returned to a slight positive figure recently. The current picture is in contrast to the minus figure representing net borrowings from the Reserve Banks of around \$500 million in the more straightened market of 1959.

Bank borrowing tapers

Demands for bank loans by business have been less pressing. Metal manufacturers expanded their bank loans sharply in the first quarter of the year but since then new borrowing has been cut substantially. Commodity dealers

have reduced their borrowing this year by somewhat more than they did at this season a year ago. In both periods the underlying tendency for these dealers was to expand their use of borrowed funds, but this was less pronounced in early 1960. Trade concerns have over the past year maintained a fairly even pace of bank borrowing and no letup in use of such funds has thus far appeared.

Consumers, on the other hand, have required a larger amount of borrowed funds to finance purchases of durable goods. Funds used for auto purchasing have been the principal feature of the rise for, with new car sales at the highest rate since 1955, net installment borrowing is also at a high point.

Mortgage borrowing is also adding to contractual obligations of consumers. The tapering in new residential buying since the middle of last year is showing up in new commitments made, and with repayments on outstanding mortgages higher, the net increase in mortgage debt so far this year is not so large as a year ago.

Cost of borrowing lower

What these changes in the supply and use of funds has meant is lower interest rates. The accompanying chart records the decline in short-term interest costs, with the rate on 4-6 month prime commercial paper down to 4 percent in May from 5 percent at the start of the year. Treasury short-term borrowing has been at lower rates, with the discount on 3-month Treasury bills in the 2-percent to 3-percent range as compared with a high of over 4½ percent last December.

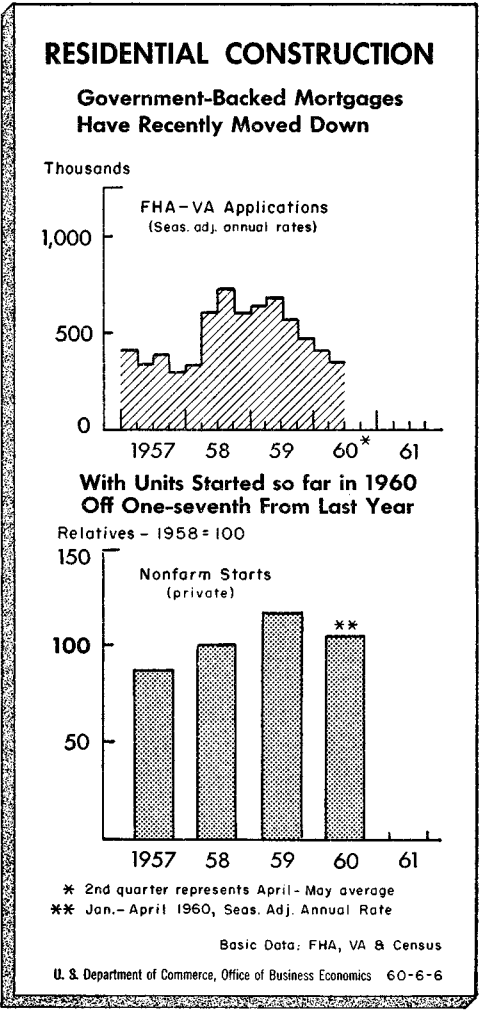
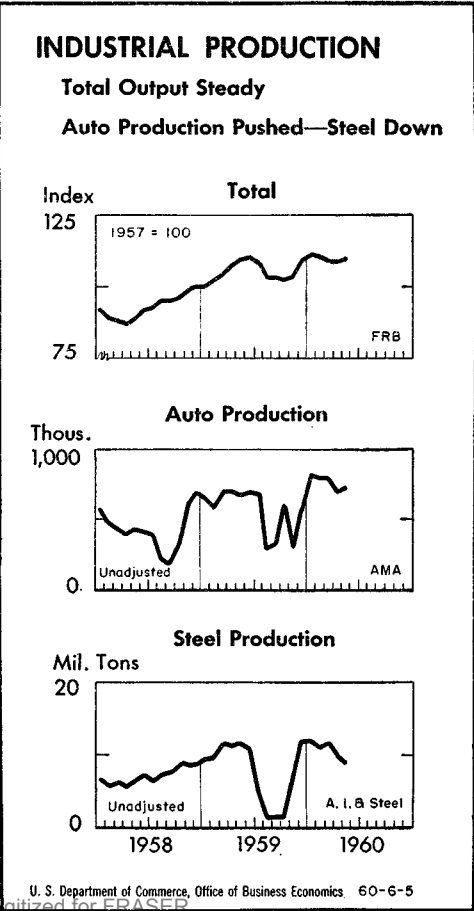
Long-term borrowing costs to business firms are also lower, but not to so marked a degree. With stock prices in recent months down from their 1959 highs, and with dividends maintained, yields on common stocks rose from the postwar lows of last summer. Relative to long-term borrowing costs, however, stock yields remain exceptionally low in historical perspective.

This general easing of interest rates is a not unexpected development. The rapid upsurge in business activity around the turn of the year and through the winter, represented the response of the economy to a need to restore

balance in the face of disrupted production schedules of last fall—in particular, a response to depleted inventories of producers and distributors of durable goods. Throughout that period, final demand of consumers and business was in an expanding phase, and on this the temporary inventory restocking requirement was superimposed. Now, new business is being placed in more orderly fashion and with due regard to the high production capacity of industry.

There have been only small changes recently in the flow of business to manufacturers, and backlogs of long-lead time products are being reduced. Non-durable goods orders remain high in line with the current retail sales trend.

The upward thrust of the demand of final purchasers of the Nation's output this year has coincided with a sharp improvement in Federal tax receipts in line with improved business. The net result has been that the Federal fiscal position has tended to remove funds from the market in 1960; it has thus



served as an offsetting force to the expansionary developments in the private sphere and the private demands have now lessened in intensity with the return of more stable markets and business purchasing.

Adverse foreign payments

One of the unfavorable aspects of the general economy—the U.S. balance of international payments position—has improved so far this year with the reduction, but not the elimination, of our

compared with the \$3.8 billion deficit reported for the year 1959. Further improvement was recorded in the trade figures for April which showed an extension of the rise in exports, the major factor in the recent balance of payments shift which is analyzed in a following section. The dollars gained by foreigners have been used to increase their earning assets in the short-term domestic money markets, thus supplying a source of funds to borrowers.

DIVIDEND GROWTH

Dividends on corporate stock, which contributed over \$13 billion to consumer income last year, have been rising so far in 1960 with the continuing growth of the equity capital base as earnings are ploughed back and new issues floated. The firmness of dividend rates has been based upon better corporate earnings which in the early months of this year, showed considerable improvement—notably in primary metals and in automobiles—over the earlier strike-lowered quarters, and also over the initial quarter of 1959.

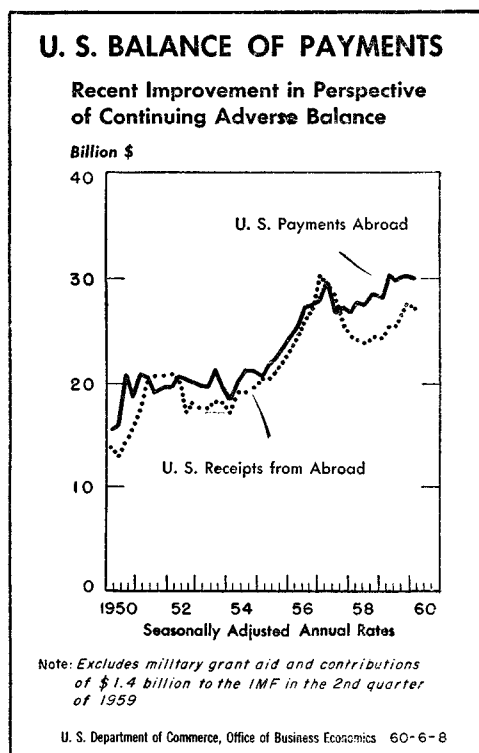
Indications for the first quarter of 1960, from the partially incomplete data now available, are that before-tax book profits reached \$50 billion, at an annual rate, up 4 to 5 percent from the fourth quarter and up around 10 percent from the first quarter a year ago.

Dividends do not move in the short run in the unstable manner of profits. In the relatively prosperous postwar years, heavy investment needs of corporations have meant a payout ratio of roundly 50 percent, i.e., half of after-tax profits have been paid out and half retained for reinvestment.

Publicly reported cash dividends

The table presented earlier on personal income shows the slowly rising dividend trend in the past several years, when profits fluctuated widely as they do in all cyclical business swings. The rise has continued during the current year, with publicly reported dividends for the first 5 months up 7 percent over the corresponding period of 1959, a slightly higher increase than for dividends received as personal income.

In durables manufacturing, where recent large swings in profits have



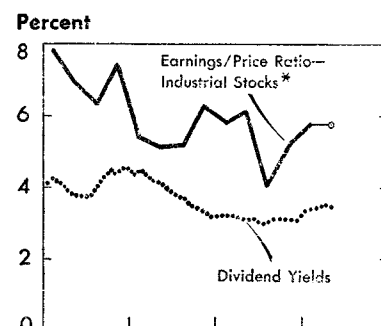
adverse foreign payments balance. The accompanying chart shows the extent of this reduction since the spring of last year.

The unfavorable balance was still running in the first quarter of 1960 close to \$3 billion at an annual rate,

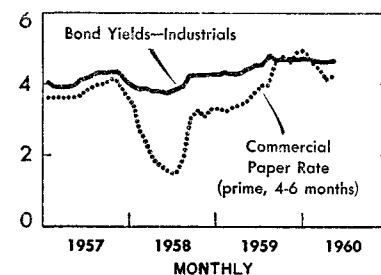
SECURITY MARKETS

Eased Off in First Half Year

DIVIDEND YIELDS on COMMON STOCKS Have Improved a Bit



INTEREST RATES off From 1959 High Points—but Above April low



* Quarterly
○ Estimated

Data: Moody's, FRB

U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 60-6-7

Corporate Dividend Payments

(Billions of dollars)

	Total in national income accounts			Publicly reported		
	1957	1958	1959	January-May		Percent change 1959-60
				1959	1960	
All industries, total.....	12.59	12.36	13.36	4.32	4.63	7
Manufacturing.....	6.33	6.10	6.58	2.02	2.13	5½
Trade, finance, insurance and real estate.....	2.30	2.29	2.52	.95	1.08	14
Transportation, communications and public utilities.....	2.48	2.58	2.80	1.18	1.25	5½
All other.....	1.48	1.40	1.47	.17	.17	4½

centered—reflecting the sales advance of early 1959 and the subsequent variations in output due to the strike—dividends have risen considerably since 1960 opened. Communications and public utility industry dividends have also increased, especially in reflection of the large expansion in investment. The article in this issue describes what has happened in the utility and fuel industries.

Important also has been the large expansion in the assets and earnings of the financial companies; much of this is traceable to the rise in value of corporate securities and the consequent availability of capital gains to help swell the dividends paid by investment companies.

The increase in market value of equity securities over the past few years, it may be noted, has outstripped the growth of dividends as equity issues were valued on considerations other than current dividends.

The chart on security markets shows that the average yield on common stocks dropped below 3 percent; the decline this year in stock prices, with dividends a bit higher, has raised the yield but the average otherwise is lower than at any time in a quarter-century.

Pattern of cyclical rise

The broad industry pattern of recent changes may be seen in perspective against the background provided in the accompanying table, which presents the dividends as a part of the personal and national income measures through 1959, and this year's rise as indicated by the less-inclusive series of currently reported dividends.

In some lines, the growth trends were obscured as shorter-term conditions played a relatively important part. The limited cut in dividends which occurred 2 years ago, like the much sharper recession in profits, was largely concentrated in the durables manufacturing, mining and transportation industries. The rebound in their earnings which featured the general business upswing after mid-1958 was sharply checked in the second half of last year, and for 1959 as a whole, the effects of the industrial disputes which temporarily lowered corporate sales and dampened the vigor of the cyclical advance were mirrored in the dividends, as well as in the profits, of these industries.

The dividend increase from 1958 was scarcely sharper in durables manufacturing than it was in the industries which had little or no lost ground to recover. Transportation dividends showed a smaller percentage rise than

did the all-industry total; and for mining the 1957-58 drop was extended last year.

So far in 1960 the reported dividend payments reflect better-than-average gains for durables manufacturing, an upturn for mining, and gains in some but not all of the nondurable goods industries. Railroad disbursements have generally matched the experience of early 1959, with traffic and profits still restricted considering the current high general business volume.

Dividend payout ratio

The proportions of after-tax profits distributed and retained vary widely according to the cyclical position of business. Dividend disbursements in the early 1950's generally accounted for about half of after-tax profits. In the recession of 1953-54, the decline in pretax net income was largely offset by a much sharper drop in taxes as the excess profits tax ended. After-tax profits fell only 7 percent. Net dividend payments moved up by a like fraction, however, advancing the payout ratio 7 percentage points.

The 1957-58 net profits contraction was almost twice as severe as that recorded 4 years earlier, and despite a limited cut in dividends the proportion of earnings distributed again rose over a half-dozen points, reaching a decade high of 63 percent. In 1959 and early 1960, as in 1955, the relationship fell back toward the 50-percent figure.

Advances in the dividend flow to persons have matched gains in total personal income in the postwar period, but both profits and dividends were held down by wartime controls and overall they have not increased so much as other incomes since the immediate prewar years. In every year for almost a decade, dividends received by persons have represented about 3½ percent of their total income.

The shrinkage in the dividend share over the longer term has been pronounced. From about 7 percent of personal income in 1929 and 1930, the dividend component dropped to an average of 5 percent during most of the 1932-41 period. When heavier corporate tax rates were imposed with World War II, and profits were restricted through price controls, the dividend fraction fell still further to 3½ percent. Subsequently, in the postwar period the relationship established 20 years ago has been approximately maintained since.

The dividend part of personal income does not, of course, tell the whole story. Aside from the payout ratio of earnings previously discussed, corporate stocks represent the ownership of a restricted amount of earning "property" assets. These assets have been valued at progressively higher amounts, not only because of the inflation and business and earning expansion but because of what present buyers are willing to pay for assumed or hoped for future potentials.

Capital Investment Gives Business General Stimulus

RISING investment in capital equipment has been a force stimulating general business, and current expectations show no significant change in plans for a further expansion beyond the first quarter \$35 billion annual rate. This is revealed in the regular quarterly survey of the OBE-SEC, which recorded an anticipated rise in the current quarter to \$37 billion, and in the third quarter to \$37½ billion (seasonally adjusted annual rates).

While some shifts in the capital programs of individual industries for the year 1960 are evident from the current

survey, it does not reveal any noteworthy change in the total investment from that reported in the regular annual survey in March. This year's anticipation remains close to the earlier reported \$37 billion figure, as against the actual outlay of \$32½ billion in 1959. Upward revisions from earlier plans, for example, were made by railroads, several nondurable goods industries, and the commercial group; reductions were made by some of the durable goods manufacturing industries, and by the petroleum industry.

Thus, the expansion of the producing

plant and equipment of the country is proceeding at a steady pace, and is a contributing factor to the general business advance which has been underway since the rising phase of the cycle was initiated in the spring quarter of 1958.

Support for the current investment expansion stems from the continued rise in business sales, which so far in 1960, with few exceptions, are reasonably in line with the expectations which business reported in March. Profits are

generally favorable, having continued to advance in the first quarter of the year. The emphasis of investment programs is less now, than earlier in the postwar period, on increasing capacity and more on the replacement and modernization of existing facilities with a view towards improving production and lowering, or dampening the rise in, the costs of production.

Manufacturing leads advance

Manufacturing investment as a whole continues in the forefront of the 1960 expansion, with every major industry contributing to a rise in the aggregate of almost one-fourth over 1959. Durable goods producers are scheduling an increase of 29 percent and nondurable goods companies of 18 percent.

Durable goods companies are anticipating a seasonally adjusted annual rate of investment of about \$7½ billion in the third quarter of 1960. If realized, this would represent the seventh successive quarterly rise—about 50 percent more than the cyclical low of the final quarter of 1958. The third-quarter 1960 figure, however, is still almost 10 percent lower than the 1957 peak.

Steel companies anticipate outlays of \$700 million more than in 1959, with programs unchanged from those reported earlier. The anticipated third-quarter figure is within 5 percent of the peak in the corresponding quarter of 1957. By way of contrast, nonferrous metals producers are still holding new investment at a point only slightly above the recession lows.

Auto producers anticipate a steadily rising trend this year, though full-year programs are not now so large as those projected in March. Other transportation equipment manufacturers have also reduced earlier announced programs, and these are relatively low.

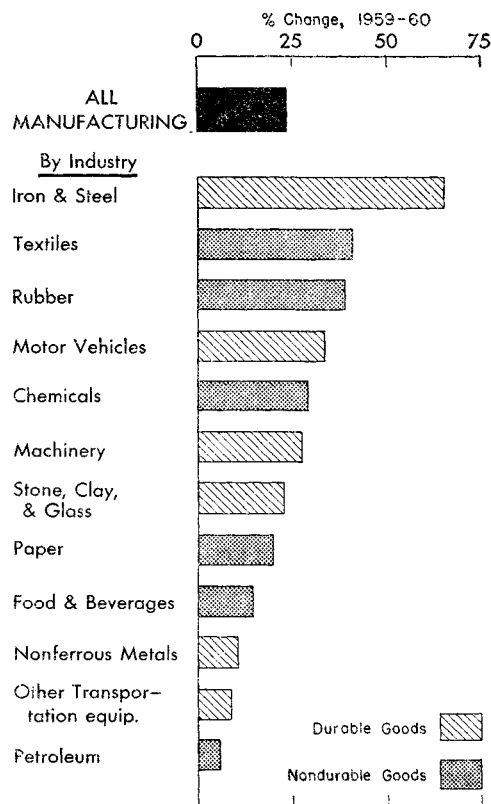
Each of the major machinery groups expects a large increase over 1959; the electrical machinery companies plan an investment rise of one-fourth from a year ago—a new high. Outlays by the other major machinery group are expected to be one-fifth greater than in the third quarter of 1959, but still below the 1957 high.

Nondurables rise steady

Investment in nondurable goods industries continues to recover, with progress as compared with the last cyclical low dampened by the comparative position of the petroleum industry. Petroleum firms have made a sizable cutback from plans reported in our

MANUFACTURERS' INVESTMENT

One-Fourth More Than in 1959, With Industry Increases Varying Widely



Data: SEC & OBE

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

60-6-10

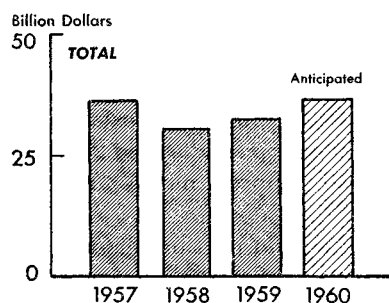
March report, and now expect to spend \$2.6 billion in 1960, a 6-percent rise over 1959.¹ A more detailed analysis of this industry's capital investment, together with that of electric and gas utilities, appears in the special article in this issue.

Upward revisions over earlier plans—and a rising trend through the third quarter of 1960—appear in the food and beverage, textile, paper, and rubber industries. The chemicals industry is also scheduling a large rise, though the third-quarter anticipation is still below the \$1.8 billion annual investment rate reached in the last half of 1957.

1. This figure as well as the other estimates in this survey refer to domestic investment only. A special census of foreign investment by American companies is now underway and will be presented in the SURVEY in a later issue.

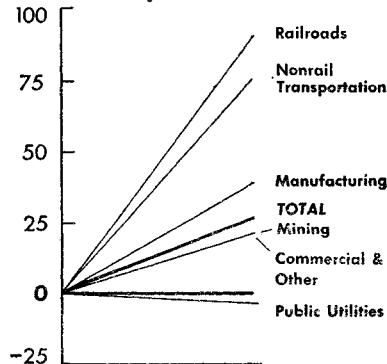
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT INVESTMENT

Is a Major Force in Business Expansion



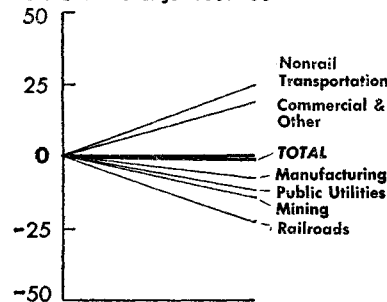
All Industries Except Public Utilities Are Above the 1958 Recession Low

3rd Qtr. % Change - 1958-60



Commercial and Nonrail Transportation Are Higher Than at Previous Cyclical Peak—Others Lower

3rd Qtr. % Change - 1957-60



Data: SEC & OBE

U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 60-6-9

Nonmanufacturing at peak

Investment in nonmanufacturing industries has undergone little change over the past year, with divergent movements among individual industries. The expenditures scheduled for the second and third quarters—annual rates of more than \$22 billion—represent a new high for this major source of investment requirements.

Railroad plans have been revised upward, and a 15-percent gain is now anticipated over 1959. First-quarter 1960 expenditures represented a partial recovery from the fourth quarter of 1959, when both traffic and earnings dropped; further gains are anticipated for the spring and summer quarters. It may be noted that orders for new freight cars this spring have fallen from the volume of last winter, although unfilled orders are still well above those of 1959. This order flow probably reflects uncertainty over traffic demand

later this year, and the fact that railroad income so far in 1960 has been running below year-ago figures.

Capital outlays by the airlines, after declining in the first 3 months, are expected to reach a peak in the spring quarter of 1960. They are scheduled to fall off in the second half of the year, even though this period will see continuing large deliveries of jet aircraft. For most airlines, the reported capital expenditures refer to progress payments, rather than to actual deliveries; hence, plane deliveries are not a direct current measure of quarterly investment.

Small pickup for utilities

Both of the major utility groups have scaled down slightly the programs reported 3 months ago, with projected gains over 1959 of 3 and 4 percent for electric and gas, respectively. Actual expenditures of electric utilities, season-

ally adjusted, have changed relatively little since the first quarter of 1959. The reported programs indicate a small increase in the second half of this year, at rates about 10 percent below the high of the 1957 final quarter.

Gas company investment, seasonally adjusted, declined fairly sharply from the first to the second half of 1959, picked up again early this year, and is expected to rise slightly in the period ahead.

Communications companies are carrying out their large expansion programs, with investment of more than \$3 billion in 1960—a 15-percent rise over 1959. The steady upward trend is expected to continue throughout the year. Investment scheduled for the latter part of 1960 represents a new peak.

Investment by retail firms also shows a rising trend through the summer of 1960, at rates which represent new highs.

Table 1.—Expenditures on New Plant and Equipmentby U.S. Business ¹

[Billions of dollars]

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

	1958	1959	1960 ²	1959				1960			1959				1960		
				Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June ²	July-Sept. ²	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June ²	July-Sept. ²
Manufacturing	11.43	12.07	14.90	2.46	3.02	3.02	3.57	3.09	3.79	3.73	11.20	11.80	12.25	12.85	14.10	14.8	15.1
Durable goods industries	5.47	5.77	7.47	1.14	1.45	1.44	1.74	1.55	1.85	1.86	5.25	5.75	5.85	6.15	7.15	7.3	7.6
Primary iron and steel.....	1.19	1.04	1.71	.21	.27	.22	.34	.33	.42	.43	1.00	1.05	.90	1.15	1.60	1.6	1.8
Primary nonferrous metals.....	.44	.31	.35	.07	.09	.07	.09	.07	.08	.09	.30	.35	.30	.30	.30	.3	.4
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	.46	.52	.65	.09	.12	.13	.17	.12	.16	.16	.45	.50	.55	.55	.60	.6	.7
Machinery, except electrical.....	.92	.91	1.17	.18	.22	.23	.28	.25	.28	.28	.80	.90	.95	.95	1.15	1.1	1.2
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	.56	.64	.85	.12	.15	.18	.19	.17	.20	.24	.55	.60	.70	.75	.80	.8	.9
Transportation equipment, excluding motor vehicles.....	.37	.39	.42	.08	.10	.10	.11	.10	.10	.11	.40	.40	.40	.40	.45	.4	.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	.40	.53	.65	.11	.14	.13	.15	.14	.17	.14							
Other durable goods ³	1.13	1.44	1.67	.28	.36	.37	.43	.36	.43	.41							
Nondurable goods industries	5.96	6.29	7.43	1.31	1.57	1.58	1.83	1.54	1.94	1.87	5.95	6.05	6.40	6.70	6.95	7.5	7.6
Food and beverages.....	.74	.83	.94	.19	.22	.20	.22	.21	.26	.23	.75	.85	.85	.85	.90	1.0	1.0
Textile mill products.....	.29	.41	.58	.08	.10	.19	.13	.12	.16	.14	.30	.35	.45	.50	.50	.6	.6
Paper and allied products.....	.58	.63	.75	.12	.15	.17	.19	.16	.19	.20	.55	.60	.65	.70	.70	.7	.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.32	1.23	1.59	.26	.30	.31	.36	.33	.41	.39	1.15	1.15	1.30	1.30	1.45	1.6	1.6
Petroleum and coal products.....	2.43	2.49	2.64	.52	.62	.63	.73	.53	.69	.68	2.55	2.40	2.45	2.55	2.55	2.7	2.7
Rubber products.....	.13	.19	.26	.04	.05	.05	.06	.05	.07	.07							
Other nondurable goods ⁴	.47	.51	.67	.11	.13	.12	.15	.15	.17	.16							
Mining	.94	.99	1.07	.21	.24	.26	.27	.22	.29	.27	.93	.95	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.1	1.1
Railroads	.75	.92	1.06	.16	.26	.28	.22	.25	.29	.28	.65	1.00	1.30	.85	1.00	1.1	1.2
Transportation, other than rail	1.50	2.02	2.14	.41	.53	.54	.55	.47	.61	.56	1.70	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.00	2.4	2.3
Public utilities	6.09	5.67	5.85	1.20	1.47	1.48	1.51	1.18	1.46	1.55	5.80	5.80	5.60	5.50	5.75	5.8	5.9
Communications	2.62	2.67	11.82	.59	.67	.66	.75	2.68	3.06	3.00	10.35	10.85	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.9	12.0
Commercial and other ⁵	7.20	8.21		1.88	2.12	2.08	2.12										
Total	30.53	32.54	36.85	6.91	8.32	8.32	8.99	7.89	9.50	9.39	30.60	32.50	33.35	33.60	35.15	37.0	37.5

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

2. Estimates for the year 1960 are based on actual capital expenditures for the January-March quarter and anticipated capital expenditures for the remaining quarters of the year. These data were reported by business in late April and May 1960. The anticipated data have been adjusted when necessary for systematic tendencies.

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. Includes trade, service, finance, and construction. Figures for 1960 and seasonally adjusted data also include communications.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Data for earlier years were published in the June 1956 and March 1958 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

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

Foreign Travel Increase

Reflects Higher Incomes and Broadening Markets

FOREIGN travel by U.S. residents continues to increase, with \$2,380 million expended in 1959—11 percent more than in 1958. This rate was slightly higher than the average annual increase since 1950. A further rise is indicated in 1960, which is expected to carry the total well beyond the \$2½ billion mark.

Of this 1959 total, \$1,600 million was spent in foreign countries, and the remainder of close to \$800 million was paid for transportation.

Foreign countries received half of the fare total, bringing foreign countries receipts to about \$2 billion. The 1958 figure was just short of \$1.8 billion.

Expenditures in foreign countries rose 10 percent. Fares paid to foreign ships and airlines increased nearly 20 percent, as foreign lines continued to obtain a rising share of the passengers. These airlines received over \$200 million in 1959—eight times as much as they received in 1950. The rise reflected the growth in air travel and the increasing proportion of U.S. travelers using foreign-flag planes, as these have afforded increasing competition to U.S. airlines.

Fares paid to foreign ships have risen

since 1950 from \$120 million to \$180 million, despite a decline in the numbers of sea travelers. The rise is due to an increase in cruise travel—mostly on foreign ships. Fares from travel on cruises have risen from \$15 million in 1950 to \$83 million in 1959. Also, average fares of transatlantic sea passengers—75 percent of all sea travelers—have risen with the expansion of direct service to the Mediterranean at a higher average fare than that on the shorter North Atlantic routes.

Further advance in 1960

The growth in travel abroad—reflecting in large part the rise in incomes in the United States—has been made possible by the increase in transportation and foreign hotel facilities.

In 1960, the travel flow is again being stimulated by the advance in personal income—up more than 5 percent for the first 5 months of the year—and also by the increase in airline capacity with the rapid expansion in the use of jet-planes. Most major international airlines now have these new planes in service.

The 1960 trend in overseas foreign travel is suggested by the accompanying chart on passports issued. Through May of this year, the increase of one-fifth over the corresponding period a year ago indicates a considerable rise in traffic and travel expenditures.

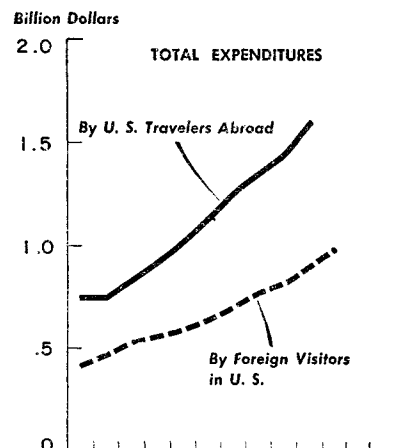
Direction of travel

More than half of the \$150 million increase in expenditures in foreign countries in 1959 accrued to the nearby countries—Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean area. Europe and the Mediterranean area received about one-third of the 1959 increase.

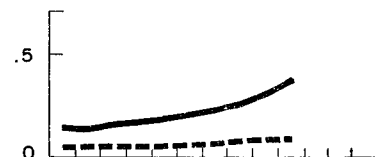
Some \$600 million was spent in Europe and the Mediterranean area, 8 percent more than in 1958. The number of travelers in 1959 increased by 11 percent over 1958, with a per capita expenditure decline of 3 percent which reflected an increased proportion of transatlantic air travelers. Due to

U. S. PAYMENTS FOR TRAVEL

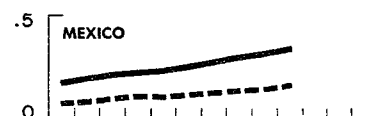
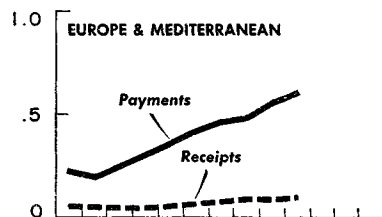
Are Twice Receipts—Have Increased More Than Receipts



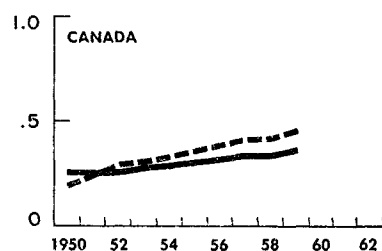
Fare Payments Are Three Times Receipts—Have Increased Faster



Expenditures Rose Primarily in—



Receipts From Canada Exceed Payments by Growing Amount



U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 60-6-13

Table 1.—Expenditures for Foreign Travel

by U.S. Residents

(Millions of dollars)

Year	Total	Expenditures in foreign countries	Fares paid to—	
			Foreign carriers	U.S. carriers
1929.....	688	483	164	41
1937.....	470	348	95	27
1947.....	716	373	55	88
1950.....	1,022	754	145	123
1951.....	1,028	757	132	139
1952.....	1,188	840	172	176
1953.....	1,306	929	179	195
1954.....	1,401	1,009	183	209
1955.....	1,612	1,153	201	258
1956.....	1,814	1,275	238	301
1957.....	1,955	1,372	261	322
1958.....	2,139	1,460	329	359
1959.....	2,380	1,610	342	388

NOTE.—Excludes travel by military personnel and other Government employees stationed abroad, their dependents and U.S. citizens residing abroad; includes shore expenditures of cruise travelers; passenger fares excludes fares paid by emigrant aliens.

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

Table 2.—Expenditures for Foreign Travel

by U.S. Residents, by Area

[Millions of dollars]

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Total	1,612	1,814	1,955	2,139	2,380
Transportation	459	539	583	679	770
Foreign-flag carriers.....	201	238	261	320	382
U.S.-flag carriers.....	258	301	322	359	388
Expenditures abroad	1,153	1,275	1,372	1,460	1,610
Canada.....	306	316	340	323	365
Persons staying under 48 hours.....	71	74	80	75	n.a.
Mexico.....	255	279	305	319	350
Persons visiting Mexican border only.....	159	181	203	210	233
Overseas areas.....	592	680	727	818	895
Europe and Mediterranean.....	430	473	483	560	604
United Kingdom.....	73	82	82	90	102
West Indies and Central America.....	107	134	153	156	174
South America.....	22	29	37	37	41
Other overseas areas.....	33	44	54	65	76

n.a. = Not available.

NOTE.—For coverage, see table 1.

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

their shorter stay abroad, the average expenditures of this air lifted group are about 20 percent below those of sea travelers.

The average European trip in 1959 cost just over \$1,500, including the transatlantic fares of \$650. Travelers by sea averaged close to \$1,700 per trip, and travelers by air over \$1,400.

Canada again received the largest

share of travel expenditures of any single foreign country—over \$360 million. The increase of one-eighth was the largest year-to-year increase since the war, which stimulated nearby travel and hampered the movement elsewhere. Although travel payments to Canada have risen steadily in total since then, Canada's share has declined as more usual country patterns were reestablished.

Some \$350 million was spent in Mexico, with one-third going to the interior, and two-thirds to border places by those making frequent but brief crossings. Most of the 10-percent increase over 1958 in payments applied to these border expenditures.

The West Indies and Central America accounted for about \$175 million, the 11-percent increase coming from cruise travel. A 5-percent rise in the numbers of travelers was accompanied by an increase in per capita spending. A drop occurred to Cuba with the political changes, as travelers shifted to other destinations.

The gain in travel payments to South America was about average, with a slightly higher increase in the numbers of travelers and a lower average expenditure.

The greatest relative rise—17 percent—occurred in payments to other areas, principally the Far East.

Foreign travel here up

Foreign visitors in the United States spent about \$900 million in 1959, an increase of 9 percent, and paid an additional \$90 million to U.S. ships and planes for transportation—about the same amount as in 1958. A drop in the proportion of foreign travelers using U.S. ships and planes offset the increase in the number of foreign visitors.

As in the case of our travel payments, the big share of the \$77 million increase in receipts—\$53 million—came from Canadians and Mexicans. Expenditures in the United States by visitors from Europe and other overseas countries rose by about \$24 million.

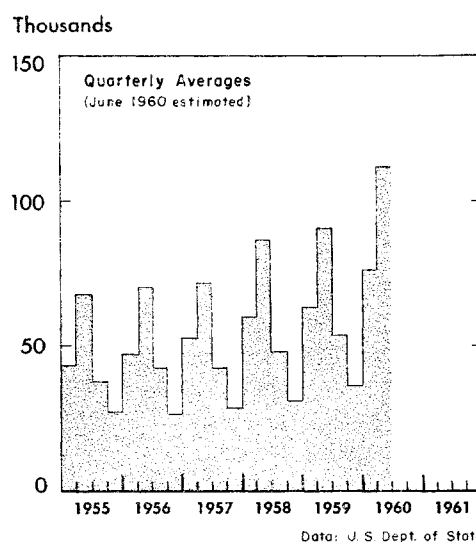
Expenditures in the United States by Canadians accounted for half of our receipts from all foreign travelers. Canadians spent 9 percent more here than in 1958, and a total amount which exceeded our payments to Canada by a

considerable margin. There has been a U.S. credit balance in the travel account with Canada since 1952, following the gradual easing of exchange restrictions by Canada in the late 1940's.

The second largest share—18 percent—of foreign travel receipts comes from Mexican visitors, and all but \$22 million of the \$160 million represented

RECORD FOR OVERSEAS TRAVEL INDICATED FOR 1960

Passports Issued Up One-Fifth in First Half



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

60-6-14

Table 3.—U.S. Travelers to Oversea Countries,

by Means of Transportation

[Thousands of dollars]

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Total	1,075	1,239	1,369	1,398	1,516
Sea	218	327	303	292	279
Air	757	912	1,066	1,106	1,237
Europe and Mediterranean	482	521	556	637	705
Sea.....	214	226	205	218	204
Air.....	268	295	351	419	501
West Indies and Central America	522	631	704	645	677
Sea.....	87	87	79	55	55
Air.....	435	544	625	590	622
South America	34	42	51	52	50
Sea.....	6	5	7	6	7
Air.....	28	37	44	46	52
Other	37	45	58	64	75
Sea.....	11	9	12	13	13
Air.....	26	36	46	51	62

NOTE.—For coverage, see table 1; also excludes cruise travelers.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; based on data of U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

border outlays. The Mexicans spend twice as much along the U.S. border as do the Canadians. The comparative supply of goods and their relative attractiveness induce more frequent border crossings by Mexicans for routine purchases. The other American republics and nearby Caribbean dependencies account for 15 percent of the total.

Expenditures by visitors from Europe and the Mediterranean—up 14 percent over 1958—were little more than one-tenth of our total receipts. The number of European visitors rose by a fifth, but the average expenditure dropped. This was due to an increase in the proportion of visitors in direct transit through the United States, who spend little here. Relaxation of currency restrictions in some European countries and rising incomes in that area contributed to the larger number of visitors.

(Continued on page 24)

Improvement in Balance of International Payments in First Quarter

Adverse Net Position Still Large

OUTSTANDING in our first-quarter foreign transactions was the large improvement in our trade balance, resulting mainly from an increase in merchandise exports and in a lesser degree from a decline in merchandise imports. This was partially offset by a rise in net payments on other transactions. The first-quarter deficit in our international transactions, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, was close to \$3 billion, compared with \$3.8 billion in the year 1959 and \$3.5 billion in 1958.

EXPORTS MOVE HIGHER

The increase in exports in the first quarter of 1960 came in part from anticipated special developments affecting a few important commodities. Cotton exports spurted rapidly to a rate, however, which is not expected to continue. They declined in February and March, after having reached a peak in January. Cotton consumption abroad is very high, but stocks which had been reduced last year are being built up again. In addition, cotton production in competing countries which had fallen off a year earlier is recovering, so that both from the demand and from the supply side the market situation for cotton will not continue so favorable as it has been in past months.

Exports of commercial airplanes rose during the quarter and in March approached the rate expected for the remainder of 1960 on the basis of delivery schedules on the backlog of orders. For the first quarter as a whole, however, exports were still below that rate, and deliveries during the following quarters may be expected to be higher.

Shipments of steel-mill products also increased sharply as supplies for export became available. During the first quarter such exports approximately equaled those a year earlier but continued to rise, and the combination of a high demand abroad, and the recent slackening of domestic demand may

contribute to a continuation of that trend. The rise in exports of metal products, such as automobiles and certain types of machinery, may also be due, in part, to shipments which had been postponed by shortages of steel in the previous quarter.

Basic movement is upward

These special factors were not the only ones, however, affecting the recent rise in exports. To evaluate the current trends, the first quarter of 1960 is compared in the accompanying chart with the corresponding quarter of 1959,

when exports were at the lowest point in the recent cycle, and earlier years.

The 1960 increase in total exports from the first quarter of last year was about \$770 million, or \$3 billion at an annual rate. One-third of the rise was due to higher exports of cotton, and other agricultural products raised the proportion to 45 percent. Sales for foreign currencies by the Government were about \$40 million higher than in the first quarter of 1959, and were a minor factor in this increase.

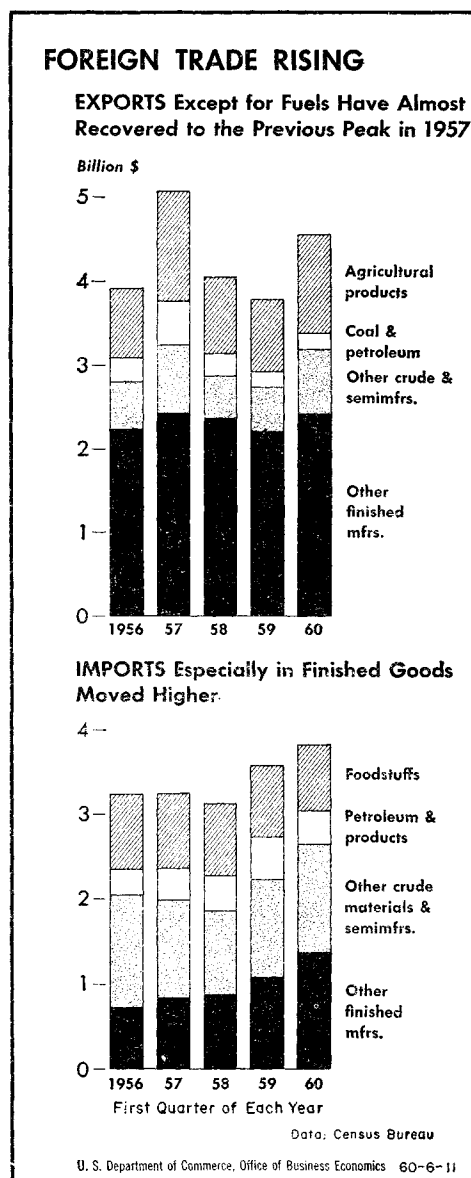
Approximately a quarter of the export rise consisted of crude and manufactured nonagricultural materials, and the other quarter was in manufactured products.

Merchandise exports, except for coal and petroleum, in the first quarter of 1960 were nearly as high as in the first quarter of 1957, which was the most recent export peak. This applies also to each of the other broad categories shown in the chart, though within these categories some shifts have taken place. In the materials group, chemical products including synthetic rubber and fibers, and aluminum have gained, while steel, scrap, and copper have lost. Among the finished manufactures, machinery exports were as high as in 1957, and lower exports of automobiles were offset by higher exports of aircraft.

Exports of automobiles and parts have shown some recovery in the first quarter of this year, and were higher than in the corresponding period of the two previous years. About two-thirds of the increase over 1959 went to Europe.

The recent rise in aggregate exports has been mainly to Europe and Japan. These countries accounted for nearly three-fourths of the increase, and Canada, Australia, and New Zealand for another 10 percent. Exports to Latin America were lower than in the first quarter of 1959, and more than one-fifth less than in the first quarter of 1957.

The large rise in exports to Europe



and Japan were in part in cotton and airplanes. Another element was the rise in business activity in these countries, and some of the increase may have come from the liberalizations of trade which had been accelerated during the last year. Although the effects of the liberalization of exchange restrictions on our exports of capital goods and industrial materials are difficult to separate from those of the general rise in foreign business activity and demand, a review of the exports of consumer goods indicates significant gains.

Exports of such commodities to countries which had relaxed or entirely removed restrictions on their imports were about \$60 million higher—over 80 percent—than in the first quarter of last year. For some items, particularly foodstuffs and textiles, the percentage increase was considerably higher. The increase was largest to the United Kingdom and Germany, and less to countries which liberalized imports to a lesser extent.

Exports during the first quarter, with the major exception of coal and petroleum, have almost returned to the previous peak; they are not yet sufficiently

high to meet the balance of payments problem.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS LOWER

Imports during the first quarter were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of just over \$15 billion, \$700 million under the second-quarter 1959 peak. The drop in the first quarter from the year-end quarter was mainly in January; in December, as well as in February and March, imports were above the first-quarter rate.

The January developments may have been affected by the speedup of imports to arrive here in December in anticipation of a resumption of the dockworker strike scheduled for January, just as the earlier anticipations of the strike had shifted imports from October to September.

Steel imports were higher than during the fourth quarter of last year, but did not continue to rise after January. Copper imports which were high during the second half of last year because domestic supplies were limited by strikes, fell off somewhat. Other major

industrial materials did not show significant changes in imports, thus reflecting the relative stability in domestic industrial production.

Imports of manufactured goods—as the chart shows—were chiefly responsible for the rise of overall imports over recent years. The trends for some of the major manufactures appear to be diverging to an increasing extent. Imports of radios, for instance, which had risen from \$12 to \$30 million between the last quarters of 1958 and 1959 declined more than seasonally in the first quarter of 1960.

Imports of automobiles and parts rose from the last quarter of 1959 to the first quarter of this year, but considerably less than a year earlier. Imports of many other manufactures continued upwards, particularly textiles, industrial machinery, and office equipment.

NET PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES UP

The favorable developments in trade were in part offset by changes in services transactions; payments on a sea-

Table 1.—U.S. Balance of Payments Seasonally Adjusted

[Millions of dollars]

	1956				1957				1958				1959				1960
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I ^a
U.S. payments (debits)	6,202	6,354	6,884	6,885	7,024	7,456	6,695	6,858	6,737	6,962	6,900	7,118	7,020	7,587	7,472	7,555	7,496
Imports	4,927	4,919	5,024	4,959	5,171	5,252	5,258	5,242	5,097	5,243	5,202	5,478	5,621	6,016	5,983	5,940	5,945
Merchandise.....	3,215	3,185	3,242	3,162	3,202	3,370	3,349	3,310	3,098	3,192	3,189	3,439	3,592	3,980	3,901	3,842	3,797
Services.....	1,712	1,734	1,782	1,797	1,969	1,882	1,909	1,932	1,999	2,051	2,013	2,039	2,029	2,036	2,082	2,098	2,148
Remittances and pensions.....	156	168	164	177	184	174	164	180	179	179	182	182	186	189	211	193	194
Government grants and related capital outflows.....	605	628	676	667	730	721	611	498	598	624	609	596	616	611	629	621	634
U.S. private and other Government capital outflows.....	514	639	1,020	1,082	939	1,309	662	938	863	916	907	862	597	771	649	801	723
U.S. receipts (credits)	5,777	6,160	6,368	6,409	7,199	7,205	6,890	6,459	5,944	5,973	5,951	6,025	5,983	6,026	6,458	6,558	6,798
Exports	5,539	5,888	6,105	6,173	6,879	6,831	6,707	6,316	5,784	5,841	5,873	5,827	5,614	5,689	6,153	6,008	6,438
Merchandise.....	3,984	4,297	4,451	4,647	5,087	4,973	4,826	4,504	4,076	4,068	4,099	4,020	3,828	3,940	4,330	4,127	4,556
Services.....	1,555	1,591	1,654	1,526	1,792	1,858	1,881	1,812	1,708	1,773	1,774	1,807	1,786	1,749	1,823	1,881	1,882
Repayments on U.S. Government loans.....	119	119	120	121	154	247	165	93	147	147	104	146	297	147	147	422	170
Foreign long-term investments in the United States.....	119	153	143	115	166	127	18	50	13	-15	-26	52	72	190	158	128	190
Balance on recorded transactions [net payments (-)]	-425	-194	-516	-476	175	-251	195	-399	-793	-989	-949	-1,093	-1,037	-1,561	-1,014	-997	-698
Unrecorded transactions (errors and omissions) net receipts	18	51	194	380	336	237	257	-82	184	62	47	54	144	351	-63	351	-8
Increase in foreign gold and liquid dollar assets through transactions with the United States	407	143	322	96	-511	14	-452	481	609	927	902	1,039	893	1,210	1,077	646	706
Addendum: Military transfers under grant-aid (unadjusted)	657	1,089	431	402	605	813	461	556	621	681	455	524	505	626	397	460	425

^a Preliminary.

1. Excludes Census trade adjustment of \$33 million.

2. Excludes \$1,375 million for U.S. subscription to International Monetary Fund.

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

sonally adjusted basis in the first quarter increased while receipts did not change, with the rise in payments occurring in most of the major categories. Incomes on direct investments declined but these were exceptionally large during the preceding quarter. Compared with the first quarter of last year, however, incomes on direct investment were up by about 8 percent. On international travel both receipts and payments were up after seasonal adjustment. As indicated in the special review of international travel on page 8 of this issue, for this year as a whole payments can be anticipated to rise more than receipts.

VARIED TRENDS IN CAPITAL MOVEMENT

Government nonmilitary grants and capital outflows were slightly below the average rate of last year and continuing the gradual decline of the past 2 years. Government-financed shipments thus did not contribute to the recent rise in exports.

The net outflow of private capital was about \$200 million less than in the previous quarter, a partly seasonal movement. With business activity in other industrial countries expanding, credit in major financial centers abroad—particularly in Europe—tightened and interest rates rose. Canada was an important exception, however, as interest rates there have eased up. In

the United States certain short-term rates, particularly on Government securities, also declined during the first quarter, but rates on private bank credits held up. The effects of these developments on capital movements between the United States and foreign countries, therefore, were in part offsetting.

New issues of foreign securities were up \$150 million over the previous quarter, and were \$80 million higher than in the first quarter of 1959. The International Bank sold \$91 million of new bonds to American investors, the first sale of this magnitude since the last quarter of 1958. A sizable increase also occurred in new issues by Latin American companies, while Canadian issues continued at last year's average rate.

Capital flows for direct investments, based on still incomplete information, were approximately equal to those in the first quarter of 1959, but lower than in the fourth quarter. In both recent quarters the net outflow was reduced by sizable inflows from a few companies. The outflows to Europe were somewhat smaller relative to the total than in 1959 when they were raised by several large special transactions.

Reduction in adverse balance

The sharp swings in the seasonally adjusted balance on unrecorded transactions which started last year continued in the first quarter. For this reason it may be advisable to judge the change in the aggregate balance of payments not only by the net movement of gold and liquid dollar liabilities, but also by changes in the balance on other recorded transactions. These transactions indicate an improvement from the previous quarter by about \$1.2 billion at an annual rate. Omitting the special advance repayments during the latter period, and correcting for the temporary import drop in January, the improvement was around \$1½ billion.

The recent improvement in the balance was due to favorable changes in the transactions with all of the major areas, but was particularly large in those with Europe as the following tabulation shows.

Quarterly Balance on International Transactions of the U.S. With Major Areas

[Millions of dollars]

	1958 IV	1959 I	Change from pre- vious quarter	1959 IV	1960 I	Change from pre- vious quarter
Europe.....	-265	-478	-213	178	-59	-237
Adjusted for advance debt repay- ments.....	-265	-628	-363	-97	-59	38
Canada.....	116	189	73	-71	116	187
Latin America.....	-76	-169	-93	-76	-70	6
Other countries.....	-435	-562	-127	-588	-428	160

Gold outflow reduced

The gold outflow during the first quarter of this year was reduced to \$50 million, the lowest quarterly amount since the beginning of 1958 when the most recent period of continuous gold outflows started. Foreign countries kept most of their net receipts from the United States in liquid dollar assets. The preference of foreigners for liquid investments of their newly acquired dollar funds shifted, however, from deposits and Government bills to other short-term investments, on which the yields have held up better.

The size of the deficit

The size of the aggregate balance may be measured by the balance on recorded transactions plus the average balance on unrecorded transactions which, during the last 4 years, amounted to about \$600 million per year. On this basis, the first-quarter transactions resulted in a deficit of about \$2.2 billion at an annual rate. The movement of gold and liquid dollar liabilities indicates net payments at a rate of about \$2.8 billion. More realistic estimates, which would correct for the temporary drop in imports during January, would raise the former figure to about \$2.6 billion, and the latter to around \$3 billion. (This assumes that payments for imports did not fall off in January as much as actual imports.) These two figures may be considered the margins within which the deficit is likely to have been.

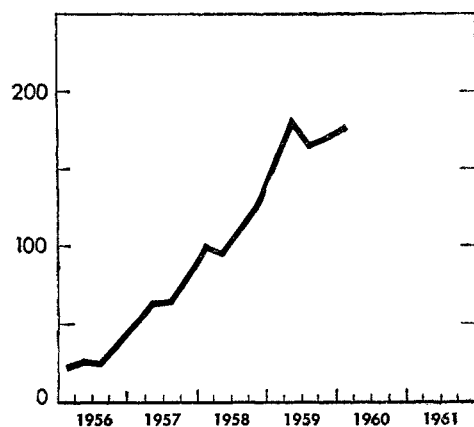
Summary

The recent improvement in the balance of payments was due, in part, to higher export of cotton and airplanes, and a partial recovery from the effects

(Continued on page 24)

FOREIGN CARS A FACTOR In Expanded Imports

Thousands



Data: Census

60-6-12

Table 2.—U.S. Balance of Payments by Area

First Quarter 1960 ^a

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Type of transaction	All areas	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Canada	Latin American Republics	All other countries	International institutions and unallocated	Sterling area		
									Total	United Kingdom and other Europe	Other countries
1	Exports of goods and services.....	6,736	2,257	32	1,232	1,265	1,894	56	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	n.s.s.
2	Military transfers under grants, net.....	425	220			10	195		n.s.s.	n.s.s.	n.s.s.
3	Other goods and services.....	6,311	2,037	32	1,232	1,255	1,699	56	1,149	492	657
4	Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military.....	4,596	1,520	29	933	844	1,270		804	308	496
5	Transportation.....	409	179	1	30	68	102	29	76	47	29
6	Travel.....	206	22	(*)	101	69	14		15	7	8
	Miscellaneous services:										
7	Private.....	296	134	1	34	59	57	11	95	71	24
8	Government, excluding military.....	36	12	(*)	(*)	7	17		7	3	4
9	Military transactions.....	87	54		10	4	19		7	2	5
	Income on investments:										
10	Direct investments.....	507	78		73	162	187	7	126	46	80
11	Other private.....	116	22		51	19	15	9	11	8	3
12	Government.....	58	16	1		23	18		8	(*)	8
13	Imports of goods and services.....	5,753	2,139	21	919	1,186	1,371	117	1,058	585	473
14	Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military.....	3,819	1,179	19	708	936	969	8	649	295	354
15	Transportation.....	436	202	(*)	27	60	58	89	76	62	14
16	Travel.....	283	63	1	33	117	69		63	14	49
	Miscellaneous services:										
17	Private.....	140	92	(*)	7	35	6		73	71	2
18	Government, excluding military.....	69	20	1	19	25	3		11	2	9
19	Military expenditures.....	757	429	(*)	100	8	220		128	86	42
	Income on investments:										
20	Private.....	148	97		34	7	10	(*)	50	48	2
21	Government.....	101	57		9	4	14	17	8	7	1
22	Balance on goods and services.....	983	118	11	313	79	523	-61	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	n.s.s.
23	Excluding military transfers.....	558	-102	11	313	69	328	-61	91	-93	181
24	Unilateral transfers, net [to foreign countries (-)].....	-999	-363	-5	-9	-48	-547	-27	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	n.s.s.
25	Excluding military transfers.....	-574	-143	-5	-9	-38	-352	-27	-106	-17	-89
26	Private remittances.....	-141	-67	-5	-1	-10	-58		-30	-14	-16
	Government:										
27	Military supplies and services.....	-425	-220			-10	-195		n.s.s.	n.s.s.	n.s.s.
28	Other grants.....	-380	-55	-1		-24	-273	-27	-72	(*)	-72
29	Pensions and other transfers.....	-53	-21	1	-8	-4	-21		-4	-3	-1
30	U.S. capital, net [outflow (-)].....	-783	29	-13	-199	-113	-405	-88	-169	19	-188
31	Private, net.....	-567	4		-199	-117	-167	-88	-18	20	-38
32	Direct investments, net.....	-248	-79		-113	-8	-40	-8	-45	-14	-31
33	New issues.....	-274			-117	-53	-13	-91			
34	Redemptions.....	36	17		(*)	2	6		20	16	4
35	Other long-term, net.....	13	13		5	19	-24		-9	2	-11
36	Short-term, net.....	-94	53		26	-77	-96		16	16	
37	Government, net.....	-222	25	-13		4	-238		-151	-1	-150
38	Long-term capital, outflow.....	-220	-30	-2		-50	-138		-73	-1	-72
39	Repayments.....	150	49	1		61	39		9	1	8
40	Foreign currency holdings and short-term claims, net [increase (-)].....	-152	6	-12		-7	-139		-87	-1	-86
41	Foreign capital, [net outflow (-)].....	717	235	1	198	-11	130	194	328	329	-1
42	Direct and long-term portfolio investments other than U.S. Government securities.....	190	157		11	12	8	2	14	14	(*)
43	Transactions in U.S. Government long-term securities.....	124	11		32	1	30	50	56	45	11
44	Short-term liabilities to foreign banks and official institutions.....	411	-98	1	253	8	105	142	255	267	-12
45	Other short-term liabilities.....	22	165		-98	-32	-13	(*)	3	3	(*)
46	Monetary gold [U.S. sales (+), purchases (-)].....	50	40			1	1	8	2	2	
47	Foreign capital and gold, total.....	797	275	1	198	-10	131	202	330	331	-1
48	Errors and omissions and transfers of funds between foreign areas [receipts by foreign areas (-)], net.....	8	-59	6	-303	92	298	-26	-146	-240	94
	Memorandum items:										
I	Increase in total reported foreign gold reserves and liquid dollar holdings ¹	746	263	1	177	-86	152	239	285	265	20
II	Through estimated transactions with the United States ²	599	59	7	-116	70	421	166	170	77	93
III	Through other transactions ³	147	204	-6	293	-156	-269	73	115	188	-73

^a Less than \$500,000. n.s.s. = Not shown separately. ^b Preliminary.1. Reported gold reserves of foreign central banks and governments, excluding U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European countries, plus foreign liquid dollar holdings (lines 43, 44, and 45).
2. For "All areas" equals balance (with reverse sign) on line 23 (less net sales of gold by domestic sources to (+) or purchases from (-) the monetary gold stock of the United States), plus lines 25, 30, 42, and 48. Domestic sales to (+) or purchases from (-) the monetary gold stock were in millions of dollars: 1960 I, -8.

3. Line I minus line II. Amounts for "All areas" represent gold obtained by foreign countries outside the United States.

NOTE.—Data for 1956 through 1959 may be found on pages 14-17.

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

Table 3.—U.S. Balance of

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Type of transaction	All areas															
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1956				1957				1958			
		Year	Year	Year	Year	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	Exports of goods and services.....	26,284	29,168	25,606	25,452	6,037	7,098	6,184	6,965	7,348	7,823	6,787	7,210	6,232	6,616	6,062	6,666
2	Military transfers under grants, net.....	2,579	2,435	2,281	1,988	657	1,089	431	402	605	813	461	556	621	681	455	524
3	Other goods and services.....	23,705	26,733	23,325	23,464	5,380	6,009	5,753	6,563	6,743	7,010	6,326	6,654	5,611	5,965	5,607	6,142
4	Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military.....	17,379	19,390	16,263	16,225	3,960	4,420	4,112	4,887	5,108	5,158	4,462	4,662	4,058	4,193	3,816	4,196
5	Transportation.....	1,642	1,999	1,672	1,649	365	412	423	442	501	540	487	471	384	441	434	413
6	Travel.....	705	785	825	902	139	177	227	162	162	202	248	173	164	210	269	182
7	Miscellaneous services:																
8	Private.....	1,087	1,168	1,205	1,199	251	274	273	289	276	295	276	321	288	299	309	309
9	Government, excluding military.....	123	138	142	144	30	31	30	32	33	34	34	37	34	36	36	36
10	Military transactions.....	158	372	296	297	36	58	29	35	45	40	70	217	76	87	40	93
11	Income on investments:																
12	Direct investments.....	2,120	2,313	2,198	2,235	481	512	531	596	491	594	595	633	462	535	545	656
13	Other private.....	297	363	417	467	70	75	71	81	79	96	89	99	93	103	102	119
14	Government.....	194	205	307	346	48	50	57	39	48	51	65	41	52	61	56	138
15	Imports of goods and services.....	19,829	20,923	21,053	23,560	4,870	4,997	5,113	4,849	5,092	5,318	5,361	5,152	4,941	5,278	5,388	5,446
16	Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military.....	12,804	13,291	12,951	15,315	3,255	3,173	3,156	3,220	3,297	3,344	3,265	3,385	3,139	3,196	3,124	3,522
17	Transportation.....	1,408	1,569	1,636	1,784	312	377	383	336	356	423	424	366	355	448	431	402
18	Travel.....	1,275	1,372	1,460	1,610	201	334	500	240	213	352	543	264	234	382	563	279
19	Miscellaneous services:																
20	Private.....	543	563	613	609	124	121	142	156	124	129	150	160	143	149	160	161
21	Government, excluding military.....	264	310	305	322	57	59	90	58	66	64	100	80	64	71	105	65
22	Military expenditures.....	2,955	3,165	3,412	3,990	781	799	694	681	880	850	715	720	832	912	839	829
23	Income on investments:																
24	Private.....	426	452	537	549	106	100	109	111	109	104	113	126	132	127	132	146
25	Government.....	154	201	139	281	34	34	39	47	47	52	51	51	42	23	32	42
26	Balance on goods and services.....	6,455	8,245	4,553	1,892	1,167	2,101	1,071	2,116	2,256	2,505	1,426	2,058	1,291	1,368	674	1,220
27	Excluding military transfers.....	3,876	5,810	2,272	-96	510	1,012	640	1,714	1,651	1,692	965	1,502	670	687	219	696
28	Unilateral transfers, net [to foreign countries (-)]:	-4,977	-4,753	-4,619	-4,390	-1,231	-1,721	-975	-1,047	-1,181	-1,475	-960	-1,137	-1,184	-1,279	-999	-1,157
29	Excluding military transfers.....	-2,398	-2,318	-2,338	-2,402	-574	-635	-544	-645	-576	-662	-499	-581	-563	-598	-544	-633
30	Private remittances.....	-530	-543	-540	-563	-127	-126	-132	-145	-144	-135	-126	-138	-133	-131	-124	-152
31	Government:																
32	Military supplies and services.....	-2,579	-2,435	-2,281	-1,988	-657	-1,089	-431	-402	-605	-813	-461	-556	-621	-681	-455	-524
33	Other grants.....	-1,733	-1,616	-1,616	-1,623	-420	-472	-330	-461	-392	-488	-335	-401	-385	-424	-370	-437
34	Pensions and other transfers.....	-135	-159	-182	-216	-27	-37	-32	-39	-40	-39	-38	-42	-45	-43	-50	-44
35	U.S. capital, net [outflow (-)]:	-3,619	-4,133	-3,815	-4,034	-554	-899	-987	-1,179	-1,070	-1,563	-544	-956	-887	-1,251	-784	-893
36	Private, net.....	-2,990	-3,175	-2,844	-2,301	-417	-690	-806	-1,077	-813	-1,364	-410	-588	-642	-1,025	-451	-726
37	Direct investments, net.....	-1,859	-2,058	-1,094	-1,310	-288	-333	-524	-694	-402	-993	-339	-324	-155	-411	-156	-372
38	New issues.....	-453	-597	-955	-624	-103	-105	-104	-141	-218	-181	-88	-110	-338	-350	-99	-168
39	Redemptions.....	174	179	85	94	85	14	21	54	24	76	50	29	21	19	35	35
40	Other long-term, net.....	-324	-441	-574	-372	-115	-89	-104	-16	22	-248	-102	-113	-126	-115	-91	-242
41	Short-term, net.....	-528	-298	-306	-89	4	-157	-95	-280	-239	-18	69	-70	-44	-168	-115	21
42	Government, net.....	-629	-958	-971	-1,733	-137	-209	-181	-102	-257	-199	-134	-368	-245	-226	-333	-167
43	Long-term capital, outflow ³	-545	-993	-1,176	-2,393	-113	-187	-118	-127	-128	-136	-171	-558	-254	-152	-336	-434
44	Repayments.....	479	650	544	1,013	46	99	122	172	128	232	170	129	130	112	109	193
45	Foreign currency holdings and short-term claims, net [increase (-)]:	-563	-624	-339	-353	-110	-121	-185	-147	-257	-295	-133	61	-121	-186	-106	74
46	Foreign capital, net [outflow (-)]:	1,804	691	1,226	4,674	617	544	811	-168	-33	641	-242	325	210	11	451	554
47	Direct and long-term portfolio investments other than U.S. Government securities.....	530	361	24	548	119	153	143	115	166	127	18	50	13	-15	-26	52
48	Transactions in U.S. Government long-term securities.....	-135	-52	31	660	-250	60	108	-53	127	10	-244	55	127	-121	8	17
49	Short-term liabilities to foreign banks and official institutions.....	1,095	-16	827	3,200	692	278	505	-380	-447	243	-109	297	76	53	353	345
50	Other short-term liabilities.....	314	398	344	248	56	53	55	150	121	261	93	-77	-6	94	116	140
51	Monetary gold [U.S. sales (+), purchases (-)]:	-306	-798	2,275	1,075	-12	-103	-164	-27	-348	-325	-27	-98	370	1,075	483	347
52	Foreign capital and gold, total ³	1,498	-107	3,501	5,749	605	441	647	-195	-381	316	-269	227	580	1,086	934	901
53	Errors and omissions and transfers of funds between foreign areas [receipts by foreign areas (-)], net.....	643	748	380	783	13	81	244	305	376	217	347	-192	200	76	175	-71
54	Memorandum items:																
55	Increase in total reported foreign gold reserves and liquid dollar holdings ⁴	1,460	263	4,378	6,028	674	461	581	-256	-252	395	-205	325	730	1,322	1,151	1,175
56	Through estimated transactions with the United States ⁵	993	-442	3,496	5,167	493	296	513	-309	-541	196	-279	182	574	1,107	966	849
57	Through other transactions ⁶	467	705	882	861	181	165	68	53	289	199	74	143	156	215	185	326

³ Less than \$500,000.

NOTE.—Quarterly details by areas for 1956 through 1958 may be obtained upon request to the Balance of Payments Division, Office of Business Economics. Data for 1958 and 1959 revised. Comparable data for 1955 and previous years may be found in "Balance of Payments—Statistical Supplement."

For footnotes, see p. 16.

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

Payments by Area

[Millions of dollars]

				Western Europe								Eastern Europe								Canada								Line
1959				1956	1957	1958	1959				1956	1957	1958	1959				1956	1957	1958	1959				I	II	III	IV
I	II	III	IV	Year	Year	Year	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	Year	Year	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	Year	Year	Year	I	II	III	IV	
5,926	6,423	6,275	6,828	9,039	9,728	8,123	8,299	1,842	2,048	2,014	2,395	34	113	143	116	24	15	52	25	5,306	5,290	4,791	5,150	1,156	1,370	1,323	1,301	1
505	626	397	460	1,866	1,542	1,300	1,236	300	393	253	290																	2
5,421	5,797	5,878	6,368	7,173	8,186	6,823	7,063	1,542	1,655	1,761	2,105	34	113	143	116	24	15	52	25	5,306	5,290	4,791	5,150	1,156	1,370	1,323	1,301	3
3,802	4,060	4,035	4,328	5,378	5,965	4,668	4,718	1,038	1,097	1,198	1,385	20	96	123	100	21	13	42	24	4,116	4,022	3,519	3,798	876	1,046	936	940	4
386	425	429	409	704	826	685	736	169	197	193	177									132	137	121	137	32	35	36	34	5
187	222	295	198	66	86	88	98	20	25	30	23	(x)	(x)	3	4	3	1	1	(x)	390	419	425	462	96	116	160	90	6
300	300	301	298	469	521	545	551	142	141	135	133	4	5	4	4	1	1	1	1	121	133	138	135	33	34	34	34	7
36	36	35	37	35	40	45	47	12	10	12	13	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	2	2	1	2	(x)	1	(x)	1	8
74	85	63	75	48	237	170	183	46	50	41	46									50	37	34	30	6	9	6	9	9
468	488	536	743	280	311	325	415	60	75	98	182									353	367	368	378	65	77	100	136	10
108	121	113	125	68	76	94	101	24	29	23	25									142	173	185	208	48	52	51	57	11
60	60	71	155	125	124	203	214	31	31	31	121	10	9	12	9	1	(x)	8	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	12
5,431	5,967	6,200	5,962	6,573	6,955	7,334	8,640	1,901	2,244	2,310	2,185	69	68	71	92	24	20	26	22	3,761	3,846	3,755	4,126	804	1,060	1,155	1,107	13
3,597	3,884	3,848	3,986	2,949	3,094	3,209	4,518	1,000	1,146	1,159	1,222	65	61	63	80	22	19	21	18	2,916	2,938	2,703	3,043	613	802	770	858	14
499	472	480	423	679	722	771	892	188	252	260	192									112	117	161	109	25	27	28	29	15
258	412	617	323	461	474	538	578	57	180	238	103	1	3							316	340	323	365	29	73	206	57	16
143	145	163	158	320	337	375	369	92	93	92	92																	
69	71	112	70	74	87	81	81	21	20	20	20	2	2	2	2	1	(x)	(x)	1	29	32	30	28	7	7	7	7	17
775	790	773	752	1,702	1,809	1,858	1,674	426	435	417	396	1	1	1	1	(x)	(x)	(x)	1	259	288	444	428	98	109	109	112	19
128	134	133	154	289	311	334	359	86	83	88	102									104	101	132	117	24	34	26	33	20
52	59	74	96	99	121	78	169	31	35	45	58									20	26	19	32	7	7	8	10	21
495	456	75	866	2,466	2,773	789	-341	-59	-196	-296	210	-35	45	72	24		-5	26	3	1,545	1,444	1,036	1,024	352	310	168	194	22
-10	-176	-322	406	600	1,231	-511	-1,577	-359	-589	-549	-80	-35	45	72	24		-5	26	3	1,545	1,444	1,036	1,024	352	310	168	194	23
-1,132	-1,204	-931	-1,123	-2,659	-2,192	-1,950	-1,901	-491	-537	-381	-492	-4	-28	-28	-28	-4	-7	-6	-11	-11	-14	-15	-21	-4	-4	-6	-7	24
-627	-578	-534	-663	-803	-650	-650	-665	-191	-144	-128	-202	-4	-28	-28	-28	-4	-7	-6	-11	-11	-14	-15	-21	-4	-4	-6	-7	25
-141	-138	-131	-153	-259	-276	-258	-277	-68	-68	-67	-74	-19	-21	-25	-26	-4	-6	-6	-10	(x)	-2	-2	-2	(x)	(x)	-2	(x)	26
-505	-626	-397	-460	-1,866	-1,542	-1,300	-1,236	-300	-393	-253	-290																	27
-437	-393	-333	-460	-491	-317	-310	-106	-55	-42	-107		-3	-7	-1	-2	(x)	-1	(x)	-1	-11	-12	-13	-19	-4	-4	-4	-7	28
-49	-47	-70	-50	-53	-57	-75	-78	-17	-21	-19	-21	18	(x)	-2	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	-956	-940	-966	-850	-156	-190	-295	-209	29
-470	-2,408	-620	-536	-827	-768	-452	56	18	-237	-43	318	-11	-56	-96	-64	-17	-11	-26	-10									30
-391	-745	-392	-773	-777	-396	-411	-488	-140	-175	-54	-119	-14	1	2	-4	-2	-7	(x)	5	-961	-938	-968	-844	-155	-190	-292	-207	31
-267	-449	-229	-365	-486	-254	-173	-476	-172	-104	-30	-170									-542	-584	-398	-410	-29	-141	-117	-123	32
-192	-129	-175	-128	-125	-25	-121	-78	-15	-34	-18	-1									-375	-324	-367	-437	-131	-77	-136	-93	33
21	36	12	25	10	20	16	8	2	3	1	2									101	119	39	55	8	25	6	16	34
-120	-141	-40	-71	-124	-58	-71	-78	-78	-67	32	35									-117	-161	-160	-23	-20	1	8	-12	35
167	-62	40	-234	-177	-79	-62	136	123	27	-39	25	-14	8	2	-2	-2	-3	(x)	2	-28	12	-82	-29	17	2	-53	5	36
-79	-1,663	-228	237	-50	-372	-41	544	158	-62	11	437	3	-57	-98	-60	-15	-4	-26	-15	5	-2	2	-6	-1	(x)	-3	-2	37
-289	-1,652	-205	-247	-91	-368	-236	-160	-35	-54	-28	-43									(x)	(x)							38
268	116	147	482	288	218	239	705	195	45	76	389	6	3	4	7	1	(x)	6	(x)	5	1	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	39
-58	-127	-170	2	-247	-222	-44	-1	-2	-53	-37	91	-3	-49	-75	-53	-11	-1	-29	-12	(x)	-3	2	-6	-1	(x)	-3	-2	40
852	2,050	1,277	495	1,053	706	600	1,937	363	716	753	105	-8	2	2	2					495	249	205	294	76	58	248	-88	41
72	190	158	128	357	310	-6	472	54	141	135	142	(x)		(x)						107	1	-24	-29	-3	22	1	-49	42
116	57	323	173	-118	37	-68	365	74	58	121	112									-70	90	-119	111	3	-2	108	2	43
440	1,702	748	319	643	137	590	761	-11	458	469	-155	-7	2	1	1	1	8	-10	2	433	103	351	167	98	-1	107	-37	44
224	101	48	-125	171	222	84	339	246	59	28	6	-1	(x)	1	1	-1	(x)	1	1	25	55	-3	45	-22	39	32	-4	45
95	741	167	72	-80	-68	2,326	829	38	318	274	199	-14								-15	-5							46
947	2,791	1,444	567	973	638	2,926	2,766	401	1,034	1,027	304	-22	2	2	2					480	244	205	294	76	58	248	-88	47
160	365	32	226	57	-451	-1,313	-580	131	-64	-307	-340	72	37	50	66	21	15	15	15	-1,058	-734	-260	-447	-268	-174	-115	110	48
1,075	2,880	1,395	678	1,037	844	3,725	2,367	543	999	728	97	-22	2	2	2					360	250	207	205	73	37	213	-118	I
872	2,593	1,278	424	673	-123	1,619	1,714	478	829	585	-178	50	39	52	68	21	23	6	18	-685	-491	-31	-124	-189	-138	132	71	II
203	287	117	254	364	967	2,106	653	65	170	143	275	-72	-37	-50	-66	-21	-15	-15	-15	1,045	741	238	329	262	175	81	-189	III

Table 3.—U.S. Balance

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Type of transaction	Latin American republics								All other countries								International institutions and unallocated ¹		
		1956	1957	1958	1959					1956	1957	1958	1959					1956	1957	1958
		Year	Year	Year	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	Year	Year	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	Year	Year
1	Exports of goods and services	5,661	6,690	5,935	5,192	1,261	1,316	1,294	1,321	6,160	7,258	6,523	6,393	1,538	1,603	1,540	1,712	84	89	91
2	Military transfers under grants, net	61	68	75	63	17	20	7	19	652	825	906	689	188	213	137	151			
3	Other goods and services	5,600	6,622	5,860	5,129	1,244	1,296	1,287	1,302	5,508	6,433	5,617	5,704	1,350	1,390	1,403	1,561	84	89	91
4	Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military	3,835	4,642	4,156	3,551	850	915	894	892	4,005	4,639	3,778	3,979	968	972	965	1,074	25	26	19
5	Transportation	383	447	384	293	67	75	78	73	423	586	478	374	87	92	98	97			
6	Travel	216	235	258	273	60	66	81	66	33	45	54	69	11	15	24	19			
7	Miscellaneous services:																			
8	Private	245	242	249	239	57	57	64	61	204	225	226	227	56	56	57	58	41	42	43
9	Government, excluding military	29	29	27	27	7	7	6	7	57	67	69	68	17	18	17	16		(*)	1
10	Military transactions	14	12	19	12	2	3	4	3	46	81	72	72	20	23	12	17			
11	Income on investments:																			
12	Direct investments	800	915	653	593	169	137	125	162	687	720	852	814	167	191	203	253			
13	Other private	44	69	67	70	17	18	17	18	28	38	43	49	11	12	13	13	15	16	28
14	Government	34	40	47	71	15	18	18	20	25	32	45	52	13	11	14	14			
15	Imports of goods and services	4,792	5,032	4,893	4,726	1,242	1,183	1,166	1,135	4,587	4,944	4,922	5,498	1,351	1,355	1,401	1,391	47	78	78
16	Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military	3,782	3,939	3,748	3,723	1,006	945	896	876	3,092	3,268	3,138	3,917	953	964	1,003	997			
17	Transportation	356	391	393	226	54	57	57	58	261	338	370	218	48	56	58	56			
18	Travel	363	404	416	441	108	106	116	111	134	151	179	218	63	52	53	50			
19	Miscellaneous services:																			
20	Private	174	174	184	191	38	40	59	54	20	20	24	21	6	5	5	5			
21	Government, excluding military	63	67	69	76	18	19	20	19	87	97	99	102	25	25	26	26	33	53	51
22	Military expenditures	29	37	46	32	9	7	9	7	964	1,030	953	242	239	238	236	236			
23	Income on investments:																			
24	Private	16	17	29	27	7	7	6	7	17	23	38	42	10	9	12	11		(*)	4
25	Government	9	12	8	10	2	2	3	3	12	17	11	25	4	5	6	10	14	25	23
26	Balance on goods and services	869	1,658	1,042	466	19	133	128	186	1,573	2,314	1,601	895	187	248	139	321	37	11	13
27	Excluding military transfers	808	1,590	967	463	2	113	121	167	921	1,489	695	206	-1	35	2	170	37	11	13
28	Unilateral transfers, net [to foreign countries (-)]	-185	-235	-246	-227	-64	-66	-46	-51	-2,015	-2,200	-2,319	-2,127	-546	-563	-479	-539	-92	-84	-61
29	Excluding military transfers	-125	-167	-171	-164	-47	-46	-39	-32	-1,363	-1,375	-1,413	-1,438	-358	-350	-342	-388	-92	-84	-61
30	Private remittances	-33	-45	-42	-40	-11	-12	-10	-7	-219	-195	-212	-217	-58	-52	-46	-61	(*)	(*)	-1
31	Government:																			
32	Military supplies and services	-61	-68	-75	-63	-17	-20	-7	-19	-652	-825	-906	-689	-188	-213	-137	-151			
33	Other grants	-83	-112	-118	-112	-31	-32	-26	-23	-1,064	-1,096	-1,129	-1,114	-277	-278	-252	-307	-92	-84	-60
34	Pensions and other transfers	-9	-10	-11	-12	-5	-2	-3	-2	-80	-80	-81	-107	-23	-20	-44	-26			
35	U.S. capital, net [outflow (-)]	-911	-1,541	-957	-659	-132	-206	-97	-224	-893	-615	-871	-1,068	-193	-349	-161	-365	-21	-213	-473
36	Private, net	-815	-1,395	-488	-401	-53	-160	-32	-156	-435	-238	-502	-485	-48	-173	-14	-250	12	-209	-477
37	Direct investments, net	-392	-1,090	-325	-205	-84	-104	-78	61	-239	-130	-198	-133	26	-70	11	-100			
38	New issues	9	10	10	10	2	2	2	3	16	14	4	(*)	1	2	1	38			
39	Redemptions	-63	-174	-47	-163	-9	-47	-66	-41	6	-3	-169	-111	-23	-15	-29	-44	-26	-38	-127
40	Other long-term, net	-160	-141	-112	-43	38	-12	110	-179	-140	-58	-52	-151	-9	-76	22	-88	(*)		
41	Short-term, net	-96	-146	-469	-258	-79	-46	-65	-68	-458	-377	-369	-583	-115	-176	-147	-115	-33	-4	4
42	Government, net	-117	-300	-589	-405	-140	-100	-70	-95	-502	-314	-324	-439	-109	-120	-104	-106	-35		
43	Long-term capital, outflow ³	125	155	145	181	34	53	29	65	52	280	154	118	35	18	34	28	2	2	2
44	Repayments	-165	-1	-25	-34	27	1	-24	-38	-268	-343	-199	-262	-74	-74	-77	-37	-6		
45	Foreign currency holdings and short-term claims, net [increase (+)]	357	239	-112	-102	104	11	-235	18	255	-412	221	712	147	172	196	227	-348	-92	310
46	Foreign capital, net [outflow (-)]	33	19	-1	28	8	4	3	13	21	19	44	55	11	18	13	13	12	12	11
47	Direct and long-term portfolio investments other than U.S. Government securities	-5	-15	-58		1	-2	1		-12	5	3	28	10	3	11	4	70	-169	273
48	Transactions in U.S. Government long-term securities	246	136	-356	39	100	22	-210	127	206	-459	215	627	120	135	156	216	-426	65	26
49	Short-term liabilities to foreign banks and official institutions	53	99	303	-169	-5	-13	-29	-122	40	22	-41	32	6	16	16	-6	-4	(*)	(*)
50	Other short-term liabilities	28	-81	-69	-21	(*)	21	23	-65	(*)	-18	37	189	54	50	62	23	-225	-626	-19
51	Monetary gold [U.S. sales (+), purchases (-)]	385	158	-181	-123	104	32	-212	-47	255	-431	258	931	201	222	258	250	-573	-718	291
52	Foreign capital and gold, total ³	-157	-40	342	543	73	107	227	136	1,080	932	1,331	1,369	351	442	243	333	649	1,004	230
53	Errors and omissions and transfers of funds between foreign areas [receipts by foreign areas (-)], net																			
54	Memorandum items:																			
55	Increase in total reported foreign gold reserves and liquid dollar holdings ⁴	342	240	-268	-225	90	21	-239	-97	219	-457	261	825	189	177	242	217	-476	-616	451
56	Through estimated transactions with the United States ⁵	195	99	162	392	169	135	12	76	1,314	482	1,545	2,245	541	646	488	570	89	300	529
57	Through other transactions ⁶	147	141	-430	-617	-79	-114	-251	-173	-1,095	-939	-1,284	-1,420	-352	-469	-246	-353	-565	-916	-78

* Less than \$500,000. nss Not shown separately.

1. Beginning with the first quarter of 1959 transactions with shipping companies operating under the flags of Liberia, Panama, Honduras, and Bahamas are shown in the column "International institutions and unallocated."

2. Iraq is not included in the sterling area, beginning with the third quarter of 1959.

3. Includes in the second quarter of 1959 \$1,375 million for increase in U.S. subscription to the International Monetary Fund, of which \$344 million was paid in gold (line 46) and \$1,031 million in non-interest-bearing short-term Government securities (line 44).

4. Reported gold reserves of foreign central banks and governments, excluding U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European countries, plus foreign liquid dollar holdings (lines 43, 44, and 45).

5. For "All areas" equals balance (with reverse sign) on line 23 (less net sales of gold by domestic sources to (+) or purchases from (-) the monetary gold stock of the United States), plus lines 25, 30, 42, and 48. Domestic sales to (+) or purchases from (-) the monetary gold stock were in millions of dollars: 1956 annual, 25; 1956 I, 7; II, 8; III, 9; IV, 1; 1957 annual, 26; 1957 I, 6; II, 7; III, 8; IV, 5; 1958 annual, 19; 1958 I, 7; II, 6; III, 6; IV, 5; 1959 annual, -34; 1959 I, -3; II, -8; III, -8; IV, -15. For individual areas line 48 is not included.

6. Line I minus line II. Amounts or "All areas" represent gold obtained by foreign countries outside the United States.

Investment in Fuel and Power Industries

Advancing Technology and Growth Amid Shifting Markets

THE FUEL and power industries are responsible for a significant portion of plant and equipment expenditures by U.S. business, having added over \$100 billion in new privately owned capital facilities in the 15 years since the end of World War II. Investment in these industries in the recent period, however, suggests a somewhat different picture from the one that prevailed earlier. While 1960 finds the current and near-term anticipated investment of electric and gas utilities not far from earlier peaks, petroleum investment is well below, and at present shows no signs of achieving in the near future, previous highs. In the past few years the productive capacity of the petroleum industry has been running in excess of demand, with a resultant lowering of new domestic capital expenditures.

This article covers the conventional energy sources and the associated private investment; atomic power and chemical rocket fuels are not included. The role of the Federal Government in utility investment has been a major one, however, through public power expenditures, as in TVA, and through the aid to REA cooperatives. Utilities other than the investor owned private systems—Federal, State, municipal, and cooperative—have been spending over \$1 billion per year for new capital facilities and now account for one-fourth of electric power capacity.

Rise in output

Combined output of the industries has grown considerably, with varying rates of change among the major components. Natural gas has come to the fore, while production of both anthracite and bituminous coal has decreased.

The share of investment accounted for by the electric utilities has increased in importance as compared with the fuel producing industries. This reflects

the much more rapid growth in the consumption of electricity than in mineral fuels—a development which stems partly from technological innovations producing large economies in fuel use in electric utilities and other industries. In the face of severe competition from other fuels, the coal industry has intensified efforts to mechanize as a means of holding markets. Technological developments in electric and gas utilities have made possible economies in investment outlays relative to a given amount of increased capacity, so that a significant part of the postwar rise in new plant and equipment costs has been offset.

Investment one-fourth of U.S. total

The first chart illustrates the strong postwar growth in investment in electric and gas utilities and petroleum. Capital outlays of these industries for the period 1956–60 account for one-fourth of total plant and equipment expenditures. The movement of this investment during the postwar recessions is of particular interest since it suggests an increasing vulnerability to cyclical reductions in demand.

Outlays rose in 1949 while total plant and equipment expenditures were falling, though a lagged effect may be noted; they dipped slightly in 1950—a year of recovery in total fixed investment. In 1954, capital outlays in these industries fell about 3 percent, as compared with a drop of 7 percent in the total. However, in the most recent recession year outlays fell by an eighth—again somewhat less than aggregate capital expenditures—and they continued to decline another 3 percent in 1959, while total investment was recovering.

Aside from the rise in the early postwar period, there is no apparent trend in the ratio of energy outlays to the

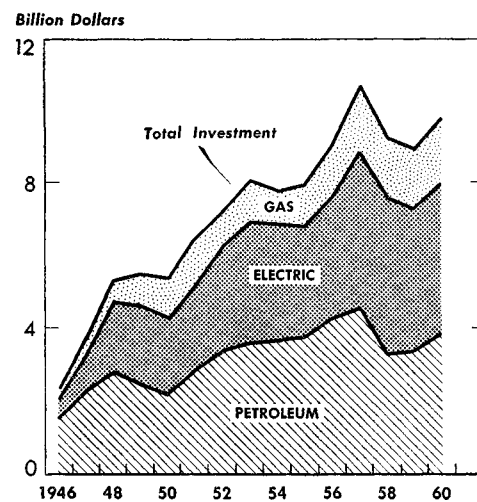
total. Within the group, an increasing share of investment is being accounted for by the electric utilities—from about 38 percent in 1948–50 to about 45 percent in the 1958–60 period; the relative importance of the gas industry has also increased, while that of petroleum has declined.

Market patterns

The second chart presents data on energy consumption from mineral fuels, expressed in terms of British thermal units (B.t.u.'s). The total has increased by about one-third from 1947 to 1959, with wide shifts in the internal market composition. Coal consumption has declined one-third, while crude petroleum and natural gas, continuing long periods of growth, have increased about 75 and 150 percent, respectively. Since 1956 there has been only a slight increase in the aggregate, natural gas being the only fuel showing a continuing rise.

CAPITAL OUTLAYS OF FUEL AND POWER INDUSTRIES

After Strong Upsurge Are Now More Sensitive to Cyclical Influences



Data: SEC & OBE

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

60-6-15

Coal accounted for as much as half of the energy consumption total in the form of mineral fuels as recently as 1946, but in the past few years has dropped to one-fourth of the aggregate. Natural gas accounts for close to 30 percent of the total, while the petroleum proportion is somewhat under one-half.

Electricity consumption has almost tripled since 1947. Its average growth rate in the postwar period has been over 9 percent as against about 3 percent for the mineral fuels total.

Energy use relative to GNP

Mineral fuel consumption as measured above has risen less than real GNP, not only since the early postwar period but also in the past few decades. However, a special index was prepared in order to give recognition to the increasing utilization of energy in the form of electricity, and to the rapid rise in household use—where the value per unit of consumption is higher than in industrial use.

In this index, electricity consumption was measured directly rather than through the fuels consumed in electricity production. Aggregate consumption of each of the mineral fuels was reduced by that portion of their respective totals consumed by the electric utility industry. All components were combined by final market value weights based on the period 1947–49. These results reveal a rise since 1947 considerably in excess of the growth in real GNP.

In many important respects long-term changes in the economy have had the effect of increasing energy use relative to total production for the period under consideration. The real stock of producers' equipment has shown a tendency to rise relative to privately produced real output. In agriculture, the substitution of machinery for animals and the growth of equipment used has been especially large. The stock of automobiles and consumer appliances have also shown more pronounced long-term gains than has overall output.

Economies in fuel use

While the above-mentioned factors have tended toward greater energy use, powerful forces have worked in the direction of increasing the efficiency of

utilization. Three aspects of this economy are illustrated in the bottom panel of the second chart. All represent a continuation of longer term trends. In 1920, for example, the equivalent of 3 pounds of coal was required to produce a kilowatt-hour of electricity; today the

corresponding figure is below 1 pound. The railroad figure reflects the complete dieselization of the U.S. railroad system during the postwar period—the diesel locomotive being a far more efficient user of fuel than the steam locomotive.

Growth of Electric Utilities

THE growth in sales by electric utilities has been characterized by very sharp gains in residential use, which in 1947 accounted for 20 percent of total sales and by 1959 was up to 28 percent. Since 1947 the number of residential customers has increased more than 50 percent, and average consumption per customer has increased about 150 percent. Industrial (as distinct from commercial) use continues to claim the largest share of the electric energy market; while such demand has risen considerably, the relative share has fallen.

Capacity expansion

The upper panel of the third chart illustrates the growth in sales and generating capacity—both public and private. The capacity increase refers to the capability of the industry to service peak December loads—a somewhat better measure than the more conventional nameplate capacity.

The bottom panel of the chart shows the trend in the margin of total capacity over noncoincident peak, as distinct from average, loads. The margin was exceptionally low in the early postwar period but has risen with only few interruptions since then. Note, however, that the margins during the 1950's are much lower than during the 1937–41 period. The difference is attributable primarily to the fact that less standby capacity is currently required to service peakloads, because individual systems are now largely integrated with one another.

Cyclical behavior of investment

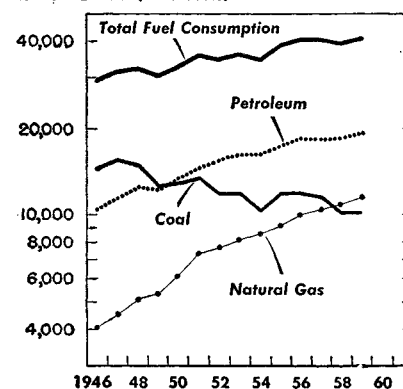
Investment has been subject to cyclical change, but during the postwar recessions, the declines in electric company outlays have been of lesser proportions than those for business

spending generally. Moreover, the cyclical pattern of expenditures by type of facility has not been uniform. Since programs require a longer-than-average time for completion, investment has at times lagged turning points in overall investment; thus, in years following

GROWTH IN MINERAL FUEL CONSUMPTION

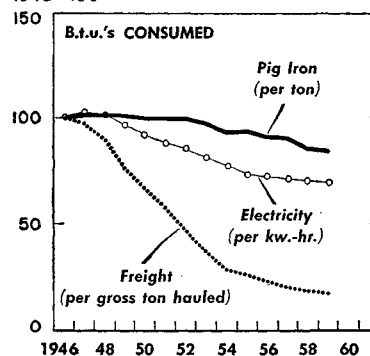
- Has Been Relatively Less Than That of Total National Output (GNP)
- Gas Has Developed Most Rapidly
- Petroleum Is Progressing Steadily
- Coal Has Declined

Trillion B.t.u.'s (ratio scale)



- Fuel Efficiency Has Greatly Increased

1946 = 100



Data: EEI, FPC, ICC, Bureau of Mines & OBE

U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 60-6-16

downturns and recoveries, capital outlays for electric facilities have given a contracyclical appearance. In 1958, for example, when total plant and equipment expenditures decreased about one-sixth, investment in electric facilities remained essentially unchanged; it declined by about 10 percent in 1959, however, when the cyclical recovery in other plant and equipment outlays was getting underway.

Similarly, investment in the industry

which presents a functional breakdown of outlays compiled by the Edison Electric Institute. These differ somewhat from those of the OBE-SEC series, in that the latter are on a company basis, whereas the institute data refer to electric utility plants only.

Investment in generation facilities exhibits considerable cyclical volatility; declines following the last two peaks have lasted 3 and 2 years, respectively. Leadtimes for this type of facility are long, so that the decision to reduce investment does not make itself felt for some time, and once a decline sets in, it may continue after demand has improved.

Fuel prices and costs

Since the beginning of World War II, utilities, along with other industries, have been faced with sharply increased costs of materials and other purchased items. Because fuel constitutes a major operating cost, a strong incentive exists to minimize the effect of these higher fuel prices by means of operating improvements, including more efficient burning equipment.

The problem, it should be noted, is not one that the utilities have always faced. In the late 1920's and 1930's, for example, fuel prices showed a declining trend, moving up only after the start of World War II in Europe. Since 1940, however, fuel prices per unit have increased by almost 100 percent, as may be seen in the first column of table 1.

Much of this rise in fuel prices has been offset by the economy in fuel use. The effect on fuel cost per unit of output is illustrated in the last column of table 1. Unit costs declined in the 1920's and 1930's; rose up to the early postwar period as prices increased faster than fuel efficiency, but have declined since.

Investment per unit of capacity

The very sharp increases in the costs of new construction and equipment have been one of the important characteristics of the postwar national economy. From 1947 to 1959, for example, the Department of Commerce implicit price indexes for nonresidential construction and producers' durable equipment advanced by a half; cost indexes of electric utility facilities,

**Table 1.—Electric Utilities:
Fuel Prices and Costs**
Selected Years

	Fuel prices, dollars per ton of coal equivalent	Per kilowatt-hour generated ¹	
		Pounds of coal equivalent consumed	Fuel cost in cents
1927.....	4.03	1.82	0.36
1937.....	3.26	1.44	.23
1940.....	3.40	1.34	.23
1945.....	4.45	1.30	.29
1950.....	5.95	1.19	.35
1951.....	6.05	1.14	.34
1952.....	6.21	1.10	.34
1953.....	6.32	1.06	.33
1954.....	6.26	.99	.31
1955.....	6.27	.95	.30
1956.....	6.51	.94	.31
1957.....	6.94	.93	.32
1958.....	6.92	.90	.31
1959 ^p	6.70	.89	.30

^p Preliminary.

1. Steam plant. Includes both public and private.

Source: Edison Electric Institute.

based on fixed types of construction and equipment, have shown even more of a rise. In spite of these changes, data on actual generating capacity additions by the electric utilities indicate that capital costs per unit of new capacity have undergone little change.

A detailed examination was made of the capital accounts and capacity data publicly reported by utilities.¹ Invest-

Table 2.—Electric Power Companies
Percent Distribution of Steam Generating
Capacity, by Size of Station

Size of station	(Percent)		
	1948	1953	1958
Under 60,000 kw.....	22.7	13.2	5.8
60,000-100,000 kw.....	12.2	10.4	6.4
Over 100,000 kw.....	65.1	76.4	87.9
100,000-500,000 kw.....	n.a.	67.9	66.8
Over 500,000 kw.....	n.a.	8.5	21.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Steam plant capacity as percent of total private capacity.....	78.9	84.1	88.6

n.a.=Not available.

Source: Basic data from Federal Power Commission.

ment cost per unit addition to capacity was obtained by dividing the capital expenditure by the capacity change. In cases where the capacity change and capital expenditure figures could not be matched, they were not included. In both periods studied, however, coverage

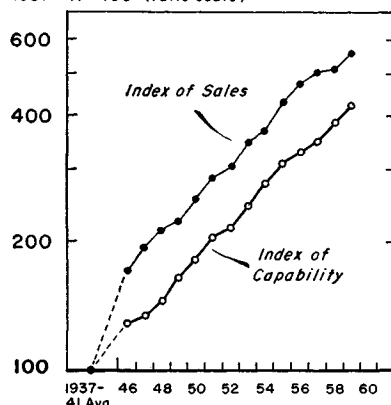
1. Data are published in *Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States*, Federal Power Commission, 1948, 1949, 1956, and 1957. The figures obtained were beginning and end-of-year nameplate capacity of generating facilities, and dollar additions to the generating plant account.

EXPANSION OF ELECTRIC UTILITIES

Capacity Rise Parallels Increase in Use

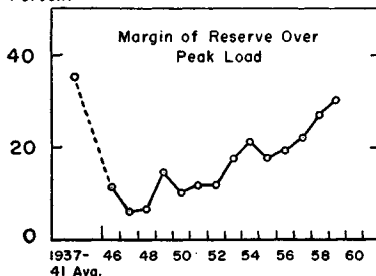
More Efficient Distribution System
Requires Less Reserve Capacity

1937-41 = 100 (ratio scale)



Reserve Margin Is Widening

Percent



Basic data: Edison Electric Institute

U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 60-6-17

rose in 1949, when elsewhere it was declining, but decreased in 1950 when the overall recovery in capital expenditures had begun. In the 1954 business recession utility investment fell and the decline continued in the recovery year of 1955.

The relatively mild postwar downturns reflect offsetting changes of greater magnitude in the component parts. These are illustrated in the chart,

amounted to better than 80 percent of the aggregate increases in capacity.

Changes in costs per kilowatt of added capacity, based on the sample figures, are illustrated in the chart. Despite the sizable changes in materials and labor costs that occurred, the actual costs per unit of capacity addition in steam generating facilities declined somewhat from 1948-49 to 1956-57.

Trend toward larger plants

This is explained on the grounds of changes in plant scale and technological developments. An important feature of electric utility investment has been the trend toward the construction of increasingly large scale plants and plant additions. The distribution of existing plants by plant size, based on FPC data, is shown in table 2; the movement to large size is readily apparent.

If only plant additions are considered, as in the middle panel, the shifts are more striking. Based on the sample referred to above, generating capacity additions of 100,000 kw and over accounted for about two-fifths of aggregate additions in 1948-49; by 1956-57, the corresponding proportion for this size class had risen to approximately

four-fifths. Units of 50,000 kw or less accounted for about one-fourth of additions in the earlier period but made up less than 5 percent of the total in the later period.

The significance of the shift is that at any given time, capital costs per unit of added generating capacity tend to fall as plant scale increases. Thus, in 1956-57, the unit investment cost of large plants was more than one-third less than that for plants of 50,000 kw or less. (See top panel of the chart.)

Transmission and distribution costs

The trend of capital costs per unit of new capacity in transmission and distribution facilities is less clear cut than

in the case of generating facilities. A tabulation, similar to the analysis of generating facilities, showed a rise of about one-third in investment costs per unit of substation capacity addition for the years 1949 to 1957; this is somewhat less than the change in cost indexes applicable to such facilities. If substations alone are considered, there appears to be a definite decrease in current dollar cost per unit of capacity change over time. Based on expenditure and capacity data compiled by *Electrical World*, costs per unit of added capacity averaged \$17 for 1947-50; \$14 for 1951-55; and \$12 for 1956-59.

Petroleum Industry Faces Excess Capacity

LAST year petroleum accounted for some 48 percent of energy consumed in the form of mineral fuels; the corresponding proportions in 1947 and 1939 were 36 and 34 percent, respectively. This growth in both absolute and relative terms has been accompanied by heavy capital outlays throughout the postwar period.

Demand patterns by specific end uses have been diverse and have reflected in part growing competition from natural gas, which is mainly limited to the industrial, space heating, and cooking markets, where fuel oil is especially important. In recent years, these have accounted for about one-third of total petroleum consumption.

Since 1950, fuel oil consumption at gas and electric power plants has declined. In mining, manufacturing, and space heating, the rise in petroleum consumption has been outstripped by the increased use of gas. For these three groups, fuel oil accounted for 48 percent of the oil and gas total in 1950 and for 38 percent in 1958. In transportation, where little competition exists, growth has continued on a steadier basis, though not so rapidly as in the early postwar period when time was required to make up the large deficit in the stock of automobiles in use.

Supply problems in petroleum

Despite the upward trend in petroleum demand, recent years have seen an imbalance between supplies available for domestic use and demand, and the current excess of capacity has affected domestic capital expenditures. This imbalance has resulted from the pressure of imports, which had accounted for an increasing share of the total U.S. supply of petroleum and petroleum products since the late 1940's, and from a decline in the growth rate of petroleum demand.

Table 3.—Expenditures for Petroleum Facilities

by Function

[Millions of dollars]

	Production ¹	Transportation	Refining ²	Marketing	Total ³
1947...	1,750	310	400	300	2,825
1948...	2,100	325	600	225	3,350
1949...	2,000	270	420	240	3,000
1950...	2,100	225	275	275	2,925
1951...	2,650	300	325	300	3,625
1952...	3,200	400	470	280	4,400
1953...	3,525	450	675	325	5,025
1954...	3,800	350	800	350	5,350
1955...	4,100	240	835	375	5,600
1956...	4,475	245	825	450	6,050
1957...	4,525	360	950	475	6,400
1958...	3,650	375	725	400	5,300
1959...	4,000	275	525	450	5,425

1. Includes lease acquisitions; also expenditures for dry holes and intangible development costs charged to current account. Excludes exploration expenses and lease rentals charged to current account. Also includes outlays for natural gas.

2. Includes petrochemicals.

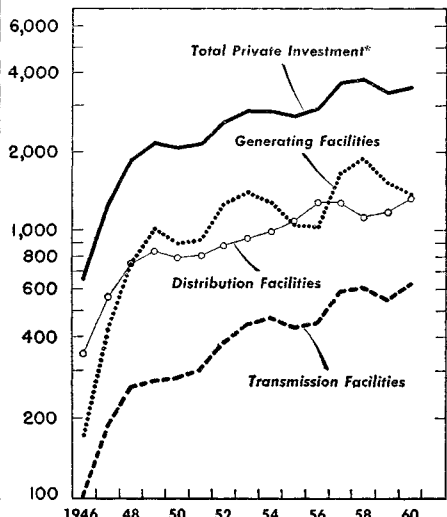
3. Includes miscellaneous expenditures.

Source: Chase-Manhattan Bank.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT OF ELECTRIC UTILITIES

Cyclical Influences Most Pronounced in Generating Equipment

Million Dollars (ratio scale)



* Includes Miscellaneous Expenditures

Data: Edison Electric Institute

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

60-6-18

The Suez crisis stimulated demand in late 1956 and early 1957, but this effect was short-lived. Attempts to improve the domestic supply-demand balance took the form of a voluntary import quota system in mid-1957 (which was made mandatory in 1959), cutbacks in production, and reduced outlays for capacity additions, as may be seen in chart 6. Though imports continued to rise in 1958, the cutbacks in production were sufficient to lower stocks. Capital outlays were reduced sharply—by more than one-third from the third quarter of 1957 to the corresponding quarter in 1958, as drilling activity was slowed, and outlays for refining facilities were curtailed.

The improvement in demand in 1959 brought about a pickup in well drilling, though it was still below previous peaks; little change is planned for 1960. Refinery operations in 1959 continued at a reduced rate relative to capacity, and while some increase in refinery expenditures is scheduled for 1960, these are mainly for modernization and product improvement.

Cyclical investment patterns

Table 3 presents data on petroleum investment outlays, by function. Since production outlays can be altered with relative ease, these expenditures are somewhat more responsive to changes in demand than is the case with other types. Investment in production facilities dipped slightly during 1949, but recovered in 1950 while total investment by the industry was still being reduced. Investment was little affected by the 1954 recession as petroleum demand was maintained, but the 1958 recession brought on a fairly sharp reaction, with a 17-percent cutback in total, and a 20-percent reduction in production investment.

Capital outlays for refining and transportation facilities have exhibited marked fluctuations of longer duration. In this respect they resemble the generation expenditures of the electric utilities—an extended construction lead-time being common to both.

Emphasis on exploration

As table 3 shows, a significant portion of total outlays by the petroleum industry is devoted to exploration and

production—about 70 percent in the past decade. Much of this is charged off as current expense and is therefore not included in the regular OBE-SEC investment series.

Two important aspects of this search for new petroleum supplies may be noted, both of which have a significant bearing on the position of petroleum as a basic fuel source and on the industry's capital outlays. First, the discovery of new oil reserves has also increased reserves of natural gas. Since both tend to be found together, the producing segments of these industries are almost fully intermingled. In 1954,

almost three-fifths of the roughly half-million producing wells were classified as combination oil and gas producers; these accounted for five-sixths of natural gas produced in that year.

Second, the discovery of oil in this country has become increasingly difficult. This has necessitated deeper drilling, and as a consequence, increased costs per well (and per foot) drilled. Improved drilling technology, related to the increased rapidity of, and reduced downtime, in drilling, and more competitive conditions among drilling contractors, have provided a partial but important offset against the higher costs occasioned by deeper drilling and the rises in the costs of materials and other services required for drilling activity.

GAS—MOST RAPIDLY GROWING FUEL

Natural gas consumption has increased 2½ times since 1947, as pipeline construction has opened new geographical areas and natural gas has made inroads on other fuel markets. The substitution of natural for manufactured and mixed gas has been accentuated since the end of the war: in 1947, 25 percent of total residential gas sales were manufactured or mixed, but by 1958 the proportion had fallen to 6 percent.

Industrial and commercial usage, accounting for about two-thirds of unit sales, has also grown considerably. In electric utilities, for example, the natural gas share of total fuel consumption has risen from 13 to over 25 percent since the early postwar period. Here, as in other industrial and commercial areas, consumption has been mainly affected by the higher burning efficiency of gas as compared with coal and oil, and its lower cost in important and growing market areas. However, the competitive advantage held by natural gas has been declining as its price has risen considerably more than that of coal and oil in the postwar period.

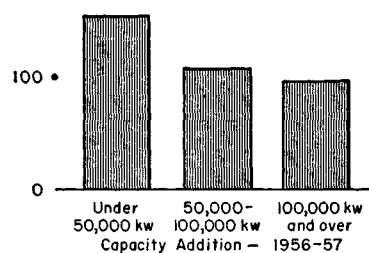
Growing investment by gas companies

In the past 5 years gas utilities have accounted for about one-sixth of total capital outlays of the industries in this

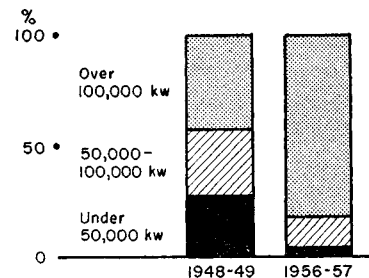
INVESTMENT COSTS OF ELECTRIC UTILITIES

For STEAM GENERATION Investment Costs per Unit of New Capacity Decrease as Size Increases

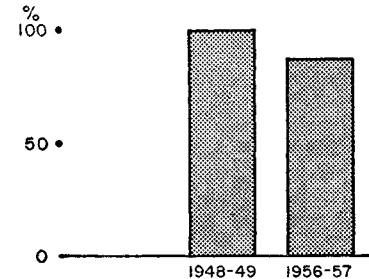
Index, Avg. for all sizes = 100
200 •



The Trend in ADDITIONS Has Been To Larger Capacities



So That INVESTMENT COSTS per New Unit Have not Risen, Despite Higher Construction Costs



Basic data: OBE based on FPC

U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 60-6-19

review; this ratio is considerably higher than in the late 1940's. The gas investment totals, as noted, are somewhat understated because gas well drilling is commingled with oil and in these data such outlays are included with petroleum.

Capital expenditures by the gas companies were unaffected by the 1949 recession, but fell in 1954 and 1958. Outlays almost doubled from 1954 to

1957. The decline in 1958 was relatively mild and the projected figure for 1960 is within 6 percent of 1957.

Transmission expenditures are the single most important category, as may be seen in table 4, though their importance has diminished. In 1949-51, for example, such outlays accounted for some three-fifths of the total as against two-fifths for the 1957-59 period. One reason for this is the almost complete penetration of the major market areas.

Much of the distribution of natural gas has utilized the facilities already in place for manufactured gas; nonetheless, distribution expenditures have risen relative to the total, showing an almost unbroken postwar rise in line with the growth in new natural gas customers. The year 1958 was the first postwar year to show some drop, but outlays rose to a new high in the following year. By way of contrast, production and storage outlays have exhibited a sensitivity to each of the postwar recessions.

Economies in transmission

Table 5 presents data on estimated capital cost per unit of added capacity for pipeline expansions certified by the Federal Power Commission. Since the late 1940's cost per unit have risen considerably less than would be indicated by changes in costs of materials and labor of fixed specifications. Although to some extent the changes in unit costs of new capacity may reflect additions to previously constructed major trunklines, the data also reflect the trend toward the use of larger diameter pipe—a factor favoring investment efficiency. Transmission mains over 25 inches in diameter, for example, were less than 10 percent of the total pipeline mileage in 1948, but had risen to about one-fourth of the total in 1958. A similar trend toward the use of larger diameter pipe is also taking place in the petroleum industry.

COAL ADJUSTS TO DECLINING MARKETS

Compared with the other major fuels, investment by the coal industry has been small; the Census of Mineral Industries reported new expenditures by

Table 4.—Investment Expenditures by Gas Utilities

by Function

[Millions of dollars]

Year	Production and storage	Transmission	Distribution	Total ¹
1947.....	128	428	178	738
1948.....	148	370	219	770
1949.....	112	574	240	959
1950.....	143	716	300	1,198
1951.....	200	873	337	1,462
1952.....	175	496	349	1,067
1953.....	233	680	383	1,350
1954.....	180	394	423	1,055
1955.....	199	592	500	1,345
1956.....	238	704	533	1,552
1957.....	350	753	503	1,772
1958.....	291	715	541	1,618
1959 ^a	325	809	648	1,859

^a Anticipated.

¹ Includes miscellaneous expenditures.

Source: American Gas Association.

Table 5.—Natural Gas Pipeline Certifications

Estimated Capital Expenditures, Capacity Additions and Expenditures Per Unit of Added Capacity, Selected Years

Year ending June 30	Estimated capital expenditures (millions of dollars)	Estimated additions to daily delivery capacity (billions of cubic feet)	Estimated expenditures per unit of added capacity (dollars per thousand cubic feet)
1948 ¹	348	1.67	209
1949.....	596	2.60	218
1952.....	322	1.60	201
1954.....	501	2.00	251
1955.....	465	1.75	266
1956.....	461	2.25	205
1957.....	616	2.25	275
1958.....	519	2.25	231
1959.....	763	3.25	293

¹ Excludes "Big Inch" and "Little Big Inch" pipelines.

Source: Certifications by Federal Power Commission. Last column computed by Office of Business Economics.

Table 6.—Coal Production Methods Selected Years

	Percent of total production		Percent of underground production mechanically loaded
	Mined by stripping ¹	Mechanically cleaned	
1940.....	9	22	35
1945.....	19	26	56
1950.....	24	38	69
1951.....	22	45	73
1952.....	24	49	76
1953.....	24	53	80
1954.....	26	59	83
1955.....	26	59	85
1956.....	27	58	84
1957.....	27	62	85
1958.....	30	63	85
1959 ²	32	63	86

¹ Includes auger mining starting in 1952.

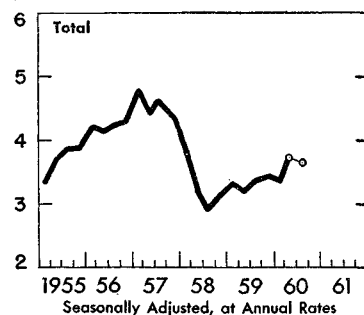
² Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

PETROLEUM INVESTMENT

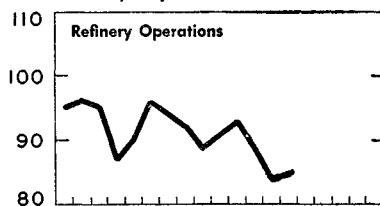
Below 1957 Peak, With 1960 off One-fourth From High

Billion Dollars



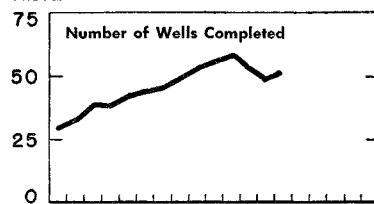
CAPACITY Exceeds Current Production Needs

Percent of Capacity



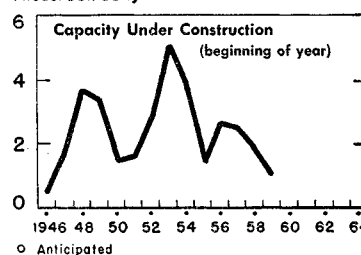
WELL DRILLING Is Down Despite Restrictions on Imports, and

Thous.



REFINERY ADDITIONS Are off

Thous. bbl. daily



U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 60-6-20

establishments engaged in coal production of approximately \$160 million in 1958 and about \$110 million in 1954. The oil and gas figures, of course, include large expenditures for basic transportation and distribution, whereas the coal figures are confined to the producing segment.

Marked changes in coal production techniques have reduced labor requirements per ton. The use of continuous mining machinery, mechanical loading and cleaning has increased and there has been a shift from underground to strip mining, and more recently, to auger mining. (See table 6.) In 1958, bituminous coal produced per man-day averaged around 10 tons for underground mines, over 20 for strip mines, and more than 25 tons for auger mines.

The result of these technical changes shows up in a pronounced increase in output per man-day for the entire coal industry—from about 6½ tons per day in 1947 to over 11 tons in 1958—a much faster increase in productivity than occurred in any other earlier time span of the same length. This rise has approximately offset the almost doubling of average hourly earnings over this period.

Foreign Travel

(Continued from page 9)

Travel deficit of U.S. increases

The deficit arising from the U.S. international travel account in 1959

Table 4.—Expenditures by Residents of Foreign Countries

In the United States

[Millions of dollars]

	Expenditures	
	1958	1959
Visitors from all foreign countries.....	825	902
Canada.....	425	462
Persons staying under 48 hours.....	58	n.a.
Mexico.....	144	160
Persons visiting U.S. border only.....	126	138
Total overseas countries.....	256	280
Europe and Mediterranean.....	86	98
United Kingdom.....	24	28
West Indies, Central America, and South America.....	125	133
Other overseas countries.....	45	49

n.a.=Not available.

NOTE.—Includes expenditures of travelers for business and pleasure, foreigners in transit through the United States and students; excludes expenditures by foreign government personnel and foreign businessmen employed in the United States.

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

increased by \$134 million to a total of \$1 billion. The largest excess of U.S. payments over receipts—a half billion dollars—resulted from travel between the United States and Europe. The difference reflected in part the lower average incomes in Europe, and in part the usual travel patterns of Europeans and our travelers. Also, travel to the United States by Europeans has been limited by exchange restrictions, some of which were put

Table 5.—Foreign Visitors to the United States

From Oversea Countries

[Thousands of travelers]

	Total	Business	Pleasure	Transit	Students
Overseas countries, total.....	544	89	336	96	23
1958.....	472	73	310	67	22
Europe and Mediterranean.....	233	53	132	44	4
1958.....	190	42	114	30	4
West Indies, Central America, and South America.....	243	21	176	35	11
1958.....	225	20	170	23	12
Other overseas areas.....	68	15	28	17	8
1958.....	57	11	26	14	6

NOTE.—Excludes visitors from Canada and Mexico; excludes foreign government personnel and foreign businessmen employed in the United States.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

into effect before World War II to conserve Europe's low dollar supply for purposes of higher priority. The recent relaxations of these restrictions should accelerate the increase in receipts from European travelers, although as indicated above Europeans traveling abroad usually head for other destinations.

Expenditures in Mexico exceeded receipts in 1959 by \$190 million, divided equally between interior and border travel, compared with a \$103 million excess of payments in 1950.

The excess of payments for passenger fares over receipts moved close to \$300 million. Against this deficit, however, are some offsetting factors in the balance of payments account. Foreign airlines are using U.S.-produced equipment primarily for long-distance trips and this has stimulated the export of planes. Also, the foreign ships and planes which carry travelers to U.S. ports pay the United States various port charges which provide some offset to

the amount of fares paid to foreign carriers.

Receipts of fares by U.S. airlines for transportation between foreign countries—which are included as a transportation receipt in the balance of international payments—also provide some offset to the payments of fares by U.S. travelers on foreign lines.

It must also be taken into consideration that some items consumed by U.S. travelers within foreign countries have first had to be imported from us. In particular instances hotels used by Americans abroad are either foreign subsidiaries of U.S.-owned firms or are under management contracts with U.S. corporations, so that a part of U.S. expenditures abroad returns as income remittance to the United States.

Balance of Payments

(Continued from page 12)

of last year's production tieup in the steel and copper industries. The expansion of business activity in other industrialized countries has also contributed to our exports—particularly for certain industrial materials and capital goods. At the same time the slack in our own productive capacity in many industries has provided a higher export potential and a spur to meet foreign competition in foreign as well as domestic markets. Changes in capital markets here and abroad, arising out of these changes in business activity, have had only a limited effect on the size and direction of capital movements.

These developments represent an unusual combination of favorable circumstances for our balance of payments. Under such conditions, a reasonable equilibrium in our foreign transactions over the long run would require a balance considerably better than that achieved so far.

The foregoing analysis has indicated that some of the favorable changes were also due to the steps taken by American industry to meet foreign competition, and to foreign liberalization of restrictions on U.S. exports. Strengthened private efforts and requisite Government actions continue to be necessary, however, to make further progress in these directions.

Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS



THE STATISTICS here are a continuation of the data published in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS, biennial Statistical Supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. That volume (price \$2.25) contains monthly (or quarterly) data for the years 1955 through 1958 and monthly averages for all years back to 1929 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1955. Series added or significantly revised since publication of the 1959 BUSINESS STATISTICS are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively; certain revisions for 1958 issued too late for inclusion in the aforementioned volume appear in the monthly SURVEY beginning with the July 1959 issue. Except as otherwise stated, the terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" refer to adjustment for seasonal variation.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1959										1960				
	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.			403.9			398.2			402.6						
Compensation of employees, total.....do.			278.9			279.3			281.6				290.1		
Wages and salaries, total.....do.			259.4			259.5			261.5				268.6		
Private.....do.			214.0			213.5			214.8				221.2		
Military.....do.			9.8			9.8			9.8				9.9		
Government civilian.....do.			35.6			36.3			36.9				37.6		
Supplements to wages and salaries.....do.			19.6			19.8			20.0				21.4		
Proprietors' income, total [†]do.			46.6			45.1			46.7				46.3		
Business and professional [†]do.			34.5			34.8			35.1				35.4		
Farm.....do.			12.1			10.3			11.6				10.8		
Rental income of persons.....do.			12.0			12.0			12.0				12.2		
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment, total.....bil. of dol.			51.0			46.0			46.2						
Corporate profits before tax, total.....do.			52.6			46.4			45.7						
Corporate profits tax liability.....do.			25.6			22.6			22.2						
Corporate profits after tax.....do.			27.0			23.8			23.4						
Inventory valuation adjustment.....do.			-1.6			-3			.5						
Net interest.....do.			15.4			15.8			16.1				16.4		
Gross national product, total.....do.			484.8			478.6			483.5				500.2		
Personal consumption expenditures, total.....do.			311.2			313.3			317.0				321.1		
Durable goods.....do.			44.1			43.6			42.8				43.7		
Nondurable goods.....do.			147.7			148.0			150.1				151.1		
Services.....do.			119.4			121.6			124.1				126.3		
Gross private domestic investment, total.....do.			77.7			67.0			69.7				79.2		
New construction.....do.			41.0			41.0			39.2				40.4		
Producers' durable equipment.....do.			26.0			27.0			27.5				28.1		
Change in business inventories.....do.			10.7			-1.0			3.0				10.6		
Net exports of goods and services.....do.			-1.8			.0			-.6				1.2		
Exports.....do.			22.1			24.1			23.4				24.8		
Imports.....do.			23.9			24.1			24.1				23.6		
Government purchases of goods and services, total.....bil. of dol.			97.7			98.4			97.4				98.8		
Federal (less Government sales).....do.			53.9			53.6			52.7				52.3		
National defense [‡]do.			46.2			45.9			45.3				44.8		
State and local.....do.			43.8			44.8			44.7				46.5		
Personal income, total.....do.			381.1			381.0			386.8				393.1		
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments.....do.			45.8			45.9			46.1				47.7		
Equals: Disposable personal income.....do.			335.3			335.1			340.8				345.4		
Personal saving\$.....do.			24.1			21.9			23.7				24.4		
GNP in constant (1954) dollars															
Gross national product, total.....bil. of dol.			432.1			424.3			426.8				439.3		
Personal consumption expenditures, total.....do.			288.3			288.8			291.1				293.5		
Durable goods.....do.			41.2			40.6			40.2				41.1		
Nondurable goods.....do.			139.7			139.4			140.7				141.3		
Services.....do.			107.4			108.8			110.2				111.1		
Gross private domestic investment, total.....do.			66.0			56.4			58.8				66.3		
New construction.....do.			35.1			34.9			33.3				34.0		
Producers' durable equipment.....do.			21.3			22.1			22.7				23.1		
Change in business inventories.....do.			9.5			-.6			2.8				9.2		
Net exports of goods and services.....do.			-3.5			-1.9			-2.2				-.7		
Government purchases of goods and services, total.....bil. of dol.			81.4			81.0			79.1				80.2		
Federal.....do.			45.0			44.1			42.7				42.4		
State and local.....do.			36.4			36.9			36.3				37.7		

* Revised. † 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 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1959										1960				
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		January	February	March	April	May

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE															
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:															
Total personal income..... bil. of dol.	379.0	381.3	383.8	383.4	380.0	380.9	382.6	387.0	392.1	392.8	393.0	394.0	* 397.8	399.4	
Wage and salary disbursements, total..... do.	257.3	259.8	261.7	261.5	258.8	259.2	259.2	261.1	265.4	268.1	268.8	269.4	* 271.5	272.1	
Commodity-producing industries, total..... do.	108.6	109.8	110.9	109.9	106.8	106.8	106.4	107.5	111.1	113.0	112.7	112.2	* 112.7	113.3	
Manufacturing only..... do.	85.4	86.7	87.7	86.9	84.0	84.4	83.6	84.2	87.6	89.3	89.0	88.7	* 88.6	89.0	
Distributive industries..... do.	66.9	67.5	68.0	68.4	68.3	68.3	68.5	68.6	68.8	69.5	69.7	70.1	* 70.9	70.9	
Service industries..... do.	36.8	37.1	37.2	37.3	37.6	37.8	38.0	38.3	38.6	38.7	39.0	39.1	* 39.5	39.7	
Government..... do.	45.0	45.4	45.6	45.9	46.0	46.2	46.4	46.7	46.9	46.9	47.4	48.1	* 48.3	48.2	
Other labor income..... do.	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	* 10.5	10.5	
Proprietors' income:															
Business and professional..... do.	34.3	34.5	34.7	34.9	34.9	34.8	35.0	35.1	35.2	35.4	35.4	35.4	* 35.6	35.8	
Farm..... do.	12.2	12.0	12.1	11.4	10.0	9.6	10.5	11.6	12.6	11.6	10.7	10.3	* 11.1	11.6	
Rental income of persons..... do.	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	* 12.2	12.2	
Dividends..... do.	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	* 13.6	13.7	
Personal interest income..... do.	21.8	22.0	22.2	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.3	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.3	24.6	* 24.9	25.2	
Transfer payments..... do.	26.9	26.4	26.4	26.3	26.5	27.0	27.2	28.0	27.7	27.2	27.3	27.9	* 28.2	28.0	
Less personal contributions for social insur..... do.	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	9.7	9.7	9.8	* 9.8	9.8	
Total nonagricultural income..... do.	362.7	365.3	367.8	368.2	366.3	367.5	368.1	371.5	375.4	377.1	378.2	379.5	* 382.4	383.5	
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES															
Unadjusted quarterly totals:															
All industries..... bil. of dol.			8.32			8.32			8.99			* 7.89	* 9.50	* 9.39	
Manufacturing..... do.			3.02			3.02			3.57			* 3.09	* 3.79	3.73	
Durable goods industries..... do.			1.45			1.44			1.74			* 1.55	* 1.85	1.86	
Nondurable goods industries..... do.			1.57			1.58			1.83			* 1.54	* 1.94	1.87	
Mining..... do.			.24			.26			.27			* .22	* .29	.27	
Railroads..... do.			.26			.28			.22			* .25	* .29	.28	
Transportation, other than rail..... do.			.53			.54			.55			* .47	* .61	.56	
Public utilities..... do.			1.47			1.48			1.51			* 1.18	* 1.46	1.55	
Commercial and other..... do.			2.80			2.74			2.87			* 2.68	* 3.06	3.00	
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:															
All industries..... bil. of dol.			32.50			33.35			33.60			* 35.15	* 37.0	* 37.5	
Manufacturing..... do.			11.80			12.25			12.85			* 14.10	* 14.8	15.1	
Durable goods industries..... do.			5.75			5.85			6.15			* 7.15	* 7.3	7.6	
Nondurable goods industries..... do.			6.05			6.40			6.70			* 6.95	* 7.5	7.6	
Mining..... do.			.95			1.00			1.05			* 1.00	* 1.1	1.1	
Railroads..... do.			1.00			1.30			.85			* 1.00	* 1.1	1.2	
Transportation, other than rail..... do.			2.10			2.15			2.15			* 2.00	* 2.4	2.3	
Public utilities..... do.			5.80			5.60			5.50			* 5.75	* 5.8	5.9	
Commercial and other..... do.			10.85			11.05			11.20			* 11.35	* 11.9	12.0	
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS															
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total..... mil. of dol.	2,200	2,205	2,336	2,676	2,605	3,270	3,748	3,795	3,277	2,768	2,106	2,159	2,211	-----	
Farm marketings and CCC loans, total..... do.	2,179	2,180	2,308	2,582	2,573	3,240	3,598	3,654	3,224	2,717	2,072	2,140	2,199	-----	
Crops..... do.	616	637	819	1,116	1,132	1,571	1,865	2,118	1,728	1,310	728	585	675	-----	
Livestock and products, total..... do.	1,563	1,543	1,489	1,466	1,441	1,669	1,733	1,536	1,496	1,407	1,344	1,555	1,524	-----	
Dairy products..... do.	390	427	398	385	376	369	379	362	410	381	368	406	399	-----	
Meat animals..... do.	921	859	853	829	817	1,035	1,066	894	811	791	750	893	824	-----	
Poultry and eggs..... do.	221	220	207	230	229	248	269	264	253	208	200	237	268	-----	
Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted:															
All commodities..... 1947-49=100..... do.	89	90	95	106	106	133	148	150	132	112	84	88	90	-----	
Crops..... do.	57	59	76	104	106	147	174	197	161	122	66	55	63	-----	
Livestock and products..... do.	115	113	109	108	106	122	127	113	110	103	99	114	111	-----	
Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted:															
All commodities..... 1947-49=100..... do.	96	99	108	121	120	147	171	175	159	131	101	98	98	-----	
Crops..... do.	53	57	80	114	114	157	198	223	190	139	78	55	59	-----	
Livestock and products..... do.	129	131	129	128	124	139	152	139	136	125	118	130	128	-----	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION †															
<i>Revised Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume</i>															
Unadjusted, total index (including utilities)† 1957=100.....	107	109	110	102	103	105	105	104	107	111	111	* 111	* 110	* 109	
By industry:															
Manufacturing, total..... do.	108	109	111	102	103	105	106	104	107	111	112	111	110	* 110	
Durable manufactures..... do.	106	109	111	99	93	97	98	97	107	111	* 112	110	108	* 107	
Nondurable manufactures..... do.	110	110	111	106	115	116	117	113	107	111	112	* 113	* 114	* 113	
Mining..... do.	97	100	100	90	92	91	92	96	98	97	96	95	* 96	* 95	
Utilities..... do.															
By market grouping:															
Final products, total..... do.	106	107	108	105	109	110	112	106	106	111	* 112	* 112	* 111	* 111	
Consumer goods..... do.	109	109	111	107	113	114	117	109	108	115	115	114	* 115	* 114	
Automotive and home goods..... do.	113	113	115	107	99	107	121	101	111	124	126	122	* 120	* 120	
Apparel and staples..... do.	108	108	110	107	117	117	116	112	108	112	112	112	* 113	* 112	
Equipment, including defense..... do.	99	101	103	101	100	102	101	100	103	104	104	* 106	104	* 105	
Materials..... do.	109	110	111	99	97	100	99	102	108	110	111	110	108	* 107	
Durable goods materials..... do.	109	112	114	97	88	91	90	94	107	110	110	* 108	* 106	* 106	
Nondurable materials..... do.	109	108	108	101	107	109	109	109	108	111	111	* 112	111	* 110	

† Revised. * Preliminary. † Estimates for April-June 1960 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business. ‡ Estimates for July-September 1960 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business. Anticipated expenditures for the year 1960, and comparative data for 1958-59, appear on p. 7 of this issue of the SURVEY. ¶ Includes data not shown separately. † Revised series. In addition to new market groupings and expanded coverage to include utilities and a number of new items, the revised index incorporates major statistical revisions such as (1) adjustments to recent benchmark data, (2) refinements of estimating procedures, (3) development of new seasonal factors, (4) adoption of the latest (1957) standard industry classification, and (5) publication of data on a more recent comparison base period, 1957=100. For figures back to January 1955 for total and summary groups (seasonally adjusted), see p. 6 of the January 1960 SURVEY; for other information and earlier figures, see the December 1959 Federal Reserve Bulletin and the forthcoming separate Federal Reserve publication, "Industrial Production: 1959 Revision."

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

1959										1960				
April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		January	February	March	April	May

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued														
<i>Revised Fed. Reserve Index of Physical Volume—Con.</i>														
Seasonally adjusted, total index (including utilities) † 1957=100														
By industry:														
Manufacturing, total.....do.....	107	109	110	108	104	103	102	103	109	111	110	109	109	p 110
Durable manufactures †.....do.....	107	110	110	108	104	104	102	102	109	112	110	r 110	109	p 110
Primary metals.....do.....	105	109	110	105	98	97	96	96	107	111	109	108	106	p 108
Iron and steel.....do.....	113	122	118	81	47	45	44	79	114	115	110	106	100	p 97
Fabricated metal products.....do.....	117	124	119	71	31	30	31	76	119	119	r 114	109	r 100	p 94
Structural metal parts.....do.....	104	109	112	111	106	106	99	95	105	109	108	107	r 103	p 107
Machinery.....do.....	103	106	109	108	100	99	92	91	100	104	104	r 102	r 101	p 103
Nonelectrical machinery.....do.....	100	104	107	108	107	108	107	104	108	110	108	r 108	r 107	p 108
Electrical machinery.....do.....	97	101	104	105	103	104	103	102	103	104	103	104	r 102	p 103
Transportation equipment †.....do.....	103	107	110	113	113	113	112	108	115	118	115	115	r 114	p 115
Motor vehicles and parts.....do.....	102	104	105	106	102	98	98	79	93	108	r 107	r 104	102	p 107
Aircraft and other equipment.....do.....	108	111	113	114	106	103	104	63	94	127	126	118	r 115	p 121
Instruments and related products.....do.....	95	97	96	96	96	93	91	91	90	88	r 88	r 89	r 89	p 92
Clay, glass, and stone products.....do.....	106	110	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	118	117	119	r 117	p 119
Lumber and products.....do.....	111	112	116	118	115	112	111	110	111	110	110	106	110	p 111
Furniture and fixtures.....do.....	115	118	112	117	114	113	111	112	115	115	115	r 110	113	-----
Miscellaneous manufactures.....do.....	112	116	117	120	116	115	116	118	120	121	119	116	122	p 123
Nondurable manufactures.....do.....	107	109	110	113	111	111	111	111	111	112	111	114	r 113	p 116
Textile mill products.....do.....	110	111	111	113	113	113	111	111	112	113	112	112	113	p 114
Apparel products.....do.....	114	115	119	121	117	114	111	111	111	112	111	r 111	110	-----
Leather and products.....do.....	120	122	122	122	121	121	122	125	126	124	122	124	127	-----
Paper and products.....do.....	107	113	107	110	107	105	104	104	105	106	98	98	-----	-----
Printing and publishing.....do.....	112	112	110	114	113	114	114	109	113	115	113	r 112	113	-----
Newspapers.....do.....	104	104	104	106	107	108	107	108	109	109	109	108	r 109	p 110
Chemicals and products.....do.....	104	103	101	106	107	106	105	104	107	106	105	104	106	-----
Industrial chemicals.....do.....	113	115	116	117	117	119	117	118	119	118	119	r 119	123	-----
Petroleum products.....do.....	115	117	122	123	123	125	122	123	124	125	r 124	126	-----	-----
Rubber and plastics products.....do.....	104	105	108	108	107	106	106	105	102	104	102	r 103	r 106	p 106
Foods and beverages.....do.....	104	105	117	128	120	120	115	113	116	118	r 117	115	-----	-----
Food manufactures.....do.....	107	108	106	105	108	108	106	107	107	109	107	r 108	108	-----
Beverages.....do.....	107	108	106	105	107	107	105	107	108	109	107	r 108	108	-----
Tobacco products.....do.....	110	109	102	103	114	113	108	105	104	109	106	106	-----	-----
Mining.....do.....	119	110	102	117	114	111	114	111	115	114	108	113	-----	-----
Coal.....do.....	98	99	98	94	91	91	91	96	99	98	96	95	97	p 95
Crude oil and natural gas.....do.....	84	89	83	71	72	74	76	87	94	91	84	86	87	p 86
Crude oil.....do.....	99	100	100	99	98	98	99	100	100	99	97	95	96	p 93
Metal mining.....do.....	100	101	91	98	97	97	98	99	98	98	97	96	97	p 92
Stone and earth minerals.....do.....	99	102	94	73	48	39	42	68	80	87	95	104	102	-----
Utilities.....do.....	109	109	109	111	111	109	108	110	113	108	106	r 101	115	-----
Electric.....do.....	112	114	116	116	116	117	118	117	119	120	r 120	r 124	r 122	p 123
Gas.....do.....	112	114	117	118	117	119	119	117	119	119	119	r 123	r 121	p 121
By market grouping:	114	115	115	113	111	111	113	117	122	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Final products, total.....do.....	106	108	108	109	109	109	109	106	109	112	110	r 110	r 111	p 112
Consumer goods.....do.....	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	109	112	116	113	r 113	r 115	p 116
Automotive and home goods.....do.....	110	113	115	118	114	111	114	100	114	125	119	114	117	p 120
Automotive products.....do.....	108	110	113	116	105	98	105	73	99	127	122	114	r 117	p 120
Autos.....do.....	108	110	112	113	97	89	98	48	87	134	125	113	116	p 122
Auto parts and allied products.....do.....	108	109	115	119	118	114	117	111	117	117	117	r 116	119	-----
Home goods †.....do.....	112	116	117	120	120	121	121	121	124	123	117	114	117	-----
Appliances, TV, and radios.....do.....	110	115	115	119	121	125	124	126	133	130	117	r 112	115	-----
Furniture and rugs.....do.....	117	121	121	123	121	119	120	120	122	122	118	r 114	121	-----
Apparel and staples.....do.....	111	111	110	111	112	112	111	112	112	113	111	113	r 114	p 115
Apparel, incl. knit goods and shoes.....do.....	118	118	119	120	117	117	118	119	120	118	116	118	120	-----
Consumer staples †.....do.....	109	109	108	108	110	111	109	110	110	112	110	r 112	r 113	p 113
Processed foods.....do.....	107	108	107	106	107	107	104	107	107	109	107	108	108	-----
Beverages and tobacco.....do.....	113	109	102	108	114	112	110	107	107	111	106	108	-----	-----
Drugs, soap, and toiletries.....do.....	111	110	111	111	112	115	114	115	113	115	114	115	118	-----
Newspapers, magazines, and books.....do.....	104	104	105	106	108	110	108	109	109	110	109	110	113	-----
Consumer fuel and lighting.....do.....	110	111	112	113	113	114	115	116	116	117	117	120	-----	-----
Equipment, including defense †.....do.....	97	100	102	103	103	103	103	101	102	103	r 102	r 104	r 103	p 104
Business equipment.....do.....	96	100	102	104	103	103	103	102	103	105	104	r 103	r 103	p 105
Industrial equipment.....do.....	92	97	100	101	102	101	101	102	104	104	104	104	102	-----
Commercial equipment.....do.....	100	102	105	107	108	109	111	112	113	114	113	115	115	-----
Freight and passenger equipment.....do.....	97	99	97	101	96	92	91	87	90	99	r 97	r 96	96	-----
Farm equipment.....do.....	119	128	132	132	109	129	112	106	105	109	97	r 93	89	-----
Materials.....do.....	108	110	110	106	98	99	97	100	109	110	109	108	108	p 107
Durable goods materials †.....do.....	108	112	112	103	90	91	88	93	107	110	109	107	r 105	p 106
Consumer durable.....do.....	107	113	117	111	103	105	95	76	107	121	120	r 117	109	-----
Equipment.....do.....	102	106	109	106	102	101	103	102	106	107	r 107	106	103	-----
Construction.....do.....	111	114	113	113	107	105	102	101	107	109	108	r 105	109	-----
Nondurable materials †.....do.....	108	108	109	109	107	107	107	108	111	110	109	109	110	p 108
Business supplies.....do.....	107	107	107	110	110	110	107	109	112	111	r 110	r 109	108	-----
Containers.....do.....	111	110	108	111	111	110	106	107	113	111	111	109	107	-----
General business supplies.....do.....	106	106	106	109	109	110	107	110	111	111	109	r 109	109	-----
Business fuel and power †.....do.....	101	103	103	99	97	98	98	101	104	103	102	r 103	r 103	p 100
Mineral fuels.....do.....	97	99	97	94	93	94	95	97	99	98	96	r 96	96	p 93
Nonresidential utilities.....do.....	112	114	117	116	113	114	113	114	117	117	118	120	-----	-----

†Revised. p Preliminary. †See corresponding note on p. S-2. †Includes data not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

	1959										1960				
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		January	February	March	April	May
COMMODITY PRICES—Continued															
WHOLESALE PRICES¹—Continued															
U. S. Department of Labor indexes—Con.															
Commodities other than farm, etc.—Con.															
Hides, skins, and leather products ² 1947-49=100.....	117.8	118.5	118.9	119.3	119.7	119.1	116.2	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.0	111.8	112.1	111.3	
Footwear.....do.....	128.2	129.5	130.2	130.6	132.3	132.3	133.5	133.8	134.1	134.2	134.2	134.2	133.5	132.5	
Hides and skins.....do.....	108.5	98.6	106.7	107.7	106.9	102.4	87.5	67.2	73.8	73.7	69.8	72.0	73.5	73.2	
Leather.....do.....	120.4	124.5	120.1	118.7	117.3	117.1	112.2	103.8	103.5	105.5	104.8	102.8	104.7	103.5	
Lumber and wood products.....do.....	126.3	128.2	128.9	128.3	128.5	127.2	126.2	124.3	124.8	125.1	124.9	124.5	124.3	123.7	
Lumber.....do.....	126.8	128.9	130.4	129.9	130.3	129.3	127.9	125.8	125.9	126.1	126.1	125.9	125.7	124.9	
Machinery and motive products ³do.....	152.1	152.5	153.0	153.6	153.8	153.9	153.7	153.6	153.7	153.8	153.9	153.9	154.0	153.6	
Agricultural machinery and equip.....do.....	143.0	143.5	143.5	143.4	143.4	143.5	143.4	143.9	144.0	144.3	145.3	145.3	145.6	145.7	
Construction machinery and equip ⁴do.....	171.8	171.7	171.7	171.8	172.0	172.4	172.5	172.9	172.9	173.6	173.9	174.3	174.7	175.2	
Electrical machinery and equipment.....do.....	153.0	154.1	154.2	156.1	155.8	156.1	156.1	156.1	155.7	156.0	155.8	155.8	155.8	154.5	
Motor vehicles.....do.....	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	141.9	141.6	141.6	141.6	141.6	141.6	141.6	141.6	
Metals and metal products ⁵do.....	152.8	153.0	153.3	152.7	152.8	153.8	154.5	155.8	155.2	155.5	155.3	154.5	154.5	154.3	
Heating equipment.....do.....	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.4	121.5	121.5	121.6	120.9	120.3	120.1	120.1	120.2	
Iron and steel.....do.....	170.8	170.4	171.3	171.8	171.9	172.4	173.1	173.6	172.2	172.4	171.6	170.5	170.5	170.4	
Nonferrous metals.....do.....	134.7	136.2	136.1	133.8	133.9	136.1	137.2	141.1	140.7	142.2	142.1	140.8	140.5	140.1	
Nonmetallic minerals, structural ⁶do.....	138.3	138.4	137.4	137.5	137.4	137.5	137.5	137.7	137.8	138.4	138.2	138.2	138.2	138.4	
Clay products.....do.....	160.0	160.1	160.4	160.6	160.5	160.5	160.4	160.6	160.7	161.3	161.5	161.5	161.5	161.7	
Concrete products.....do.....	129.4	129.7	129.7	129.9	129.7	130.2	130.3	130.3	130.4	130.5	131.1	131.0	131.3	131.5	
Gypsum products.....do.....	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.2	133.2	
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....do.....	132.2	132.0	132.3	132.4	132.3	132.4	132.5	132.3	132.4	133.7	133.2	133.1	133.1	133.3	
Paper.....do.....	143.3	143.3	143.3	143.6	143.7	143.8	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.5	144.5	144.8	145.1	145.7	
Rubber and products.....do.....	146.7	148.0	146.6	146.4	141.0	142.0	142.3	144.9	142.5	143.5	145.1	145.2	145.1	146.7	
Tires and tubes.....do.....	151.9	151.9	150.0	150.0	134.3	134.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	
Textile products and apparel ⁷do.....	94.1	94.5	94.9	95.3	95.7	95.9	95.9	96.3	96.7	96.6	96.5	96.3	96.3	96.3	
Apparel.....do.....	99.3	99.6	99.6	99.9	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.9	100.8	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	
Cotton products.....do.....	90.3	90.8	91.6	91.9	92.1	92.6	93.0	94.0	95.0	95.9	95.8	95.6	95.0	94.8	
Silk products.....do.....	113.6	114.0	114.2	113.4	113.7	113.2	114.2	117.4	121.7	122.0	119.5	116.6	118.0	118.7	
Manmade fiber textile products.....do.....	80.6	81.0	81.5	82.2	82.3	82.1	81.0	81.4	81.3	79.4	79.8	79.4	79.4	79.7	
Wool products.....do.....	99.4	101.1	102.2	103.3	104.3	104.7	104.1	103.7	104.2	104.0	103.2	102.8	102.7	102.4	
Tobacco prod. and bottled beverages ⁸do.....	132.2	132.2	132.2	132.2	131.9	131.8	131.7	131.7	131.7	131.7	131.7	131.7	131.7	131.7	
Beverages, alcoholic.....do.....	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.8	121.0	120.9	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.6	120.6	120.6	120.6	120.6	
Cigarettes.....do.....	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	
Miscellaneous.....do.....	98.8	95.2	91.0	92.9	92.0	88.6	91.8	93.7	94.2	95.3	93.4	94.0	95.4	91.1	
Toys, sporting goods.....do.....	116.9	117.0	117.0	117.5	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	118.0	117.7	117.8	117.8	118.3	118.3	
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR															
As measured by—															
Wholesale prices.....1947-49=100.....	83.3	83.4	83.5	83.7	84.0	83.5	84.0	84.1	84.1	83.8	83.8	83.3	83.3	83.5	
Consumer prices.....do.....	80.7	80.6	80.3	80.1	80.1	79.9	79.7	79.6	79.7	79.7	79.6	79.6	79.2	79.2	

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE¹															
New construction (unadjusted), total.....mil. of dol.....	4,284	4,755	5,160	5,258	5,265	5,102	4,880	4,421	4,075	3,686	3,482	3,762	4,131	4,535	
Private, total ²do.....	2,999	3,287	3,523	3,647	3,657	3,574	3,460	3,302	3,062	2,712	2,596	2,774	2,944	3,168	
Residential (nonfarm) ³do.....	1,799	1,972	2,096	2,151	2,134	2,105	2,036	1,904	1,718	1,476	1,348	1,483	1,624	1,747	
New dwelling units.....do.....	1,370	1,473	1,583	1,625	1,622	1,619	1,565	1,457	1,322	1,140	1,023	1,121	1,190	1,248	
Additions and alterations.....do.....	372	438	448	458	441	416	403	378	324	266	257	294	365	425	
Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utility, total ⁴mil. of dol.....	627	687	762	801	811	773	770	790	789	757	763	745	736	770	
Industrial.....do.....	150	154	161	167	175	166	171	185	200	209	218	213	207	206	
Commercial.....do.....	276	320	364	379	369	352	348	354	341	310	314	305	300	324	
Farm construction.....do.....	131	155	173	187	197	183	155	136	121	101	103	113	125	143	
Public utility.....do.....	429	458	475	489	496	493	477	449	411	356	363	414	440	485	
Public, total.....do.....	1,285	1,468	1,637	1,611	1,608	1,528	1,420	1,119	1,013	974	886	988	1,187	1,367	
Nonresidential buildings.....do.....	385	385	408	406	412	380	368	321	320	326	305	331	375	397	
Military facilities.....do.....	119	144	159	127	133	129	117	109	98	80	56	86	90	92	
Highway.....do.....	419	549	654	678	656	625	568	370	286	280	250	265	390	516	
Other types.....do.....	362	390	416	400	407	394	367	319	309	288	275	306	332	362	
New construction (seasonally adjusted), total.....do.....	4,667	4,713	4,705	4,671	4,566	4,427	4,313	4,221	4,331	4,489	4,521	4,522	4,493	4,488	
Private, total ²do.....	3,243	3,296	3,287	3,301	3,260	3,196	3,129	3,085	3,144	3,211	3,230	3,216	3,181	3,171	
Residential (nonfarm).....do.....	1,952	1,981	1,939	1,924	1,875	1,855	1,811	1,748	1,760	1,804	1,779	1,776	1,761	1,749	
Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utility, total ⁴mil. of dol.....	688	716	742	764	772	734	718	731	769	797	833	813	804	802	
Industrial.....do.....	153	157	163	170	175	168	169	180	196	203	218	215	211	210	
Commercial.....do.....	311	334	344	351	347	329	318	317	331	345	363	344	339	338	
Farm construction.....do.....	138	141	145	148	152	153	155	158	161	137	133	133	132	130	
Public utility.....do.....	451	445	447	449	444	436	423	424	428	445	460	471	464	470	
Public, total ²do.....	1,424	1,417	1,418	1,370	1,306	1,231	1,184	1,136	1,187	1,278	1,291	1,306	1,312	1,317	
Nonresidential buildings.....do.....	388	382	381	379	372	345	338	330	347	359	371	357	377	394	
Military facilities.....do.....	143	144	139	113	113	102	95	105	111	95	77	115	108	92	
Highway.....do.....	517	513	511	514	475	443	418	381	381	483	481	482	481	482	

¹ Revised.

² Indexes based on 1935-39=100 are as follows: Measured by—wholesale prices, 43.7 (May); consumer prices, 47.4 (April).

³ See corresponding note on p. S-6.

⁴ Includes data not shown separately.

⁵ Revised beginning with data for September 1955; unpublished revisions (prior to November 1958) will be shown later.

⁶ Revisions for January-September 1958 are shown in the November 1959 issue of "Construction Activity" report of Bureau of the Census.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

	1959										1960				
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		January	February	March	April	May
DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued															
RETAIL TRADE—Continued															
Department stores:															
Accounts receivable, end of month:†															
Charge accounts..... 1947-49=100.....	156	158	155	145	146	157	168	186	249		214	178	161	170	-----
Installment accounts..... do.....	367	366	368	363	371	380	388	405	458		463	449	438	434	-----
Ratio of collections to accounts receivable:															
Charge accounts..... percent.....	47	47	49	47	46	47	48	48	47		45	45	48	44	-----
Installment accounts..... do.....	15	15	16	15	15	15	15	15	15		14	14	16	15	-----
Sales by type of payment:															
Cash sales..... percent of total sales.....	43	43	44	44	44	42	42	43	44		43	42	42	43	-----
Charge account sales..... do.....	43	43	41	41	41	43	43	42	42		41	42	43	43	-----
Installment sales..... do.....	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	14		16	16	15	14	-----
Sales, unadjusted, total U.S..... 1947-49=100.....	130	141	136	121	132	145	150	176	260		111	106	115	150	137
Atlanta..... do.....	165	175	162	157	177	173	186	217	325		139	137	149	194	-----
Boston..... do.....	114	124	118	95	103	132	131	154	251		99	93	95	133	-----
Chicago..... do.....	123	134	130	111	124	138	142	164	233		101	95	108	139	-----
Cleveland..... do.....	123	132	127	115	126	135	139	170	252		105	105	113	144	-----
Dallas..... do.....	158	172	160	155	176	160	177	208	291		135	122	143	172	-----
Kansas City..... do.....	141	154	147	135	156	155	162	179	266		115	105	119	154	-----
Minneapolis..... do.....	122	127	135	107	132	146	150	148	230		96	99	105	139	-----
New York..... do.....	116	126	125	100	102	132	141	170	245		108	102	107	137	-----
Philadelphia..... do.....	129	138	132	108	112	140	144	183	257		108	102	113	153	-----
Richmond..... do.....	139	156	146	129	138	155	165	190	289		112	105	114	166	-----
St. Louis..... do.....	129	149	130	120	138	144	151	177	250		111	102	110	150	-----
San Francisco..... do.....	139	146	151	143	157	154	154	181	281		121	121	126	153	-----
Sales, seasonally adjusted, total U.S. ♀..... do.....	144	144	144	147	144	144	147	146	146		146	142	138	154	140
Atlanta..... do.....	177	178	180	185	184	186	188	189	185		180	175	162	192	-----
Boston..... do.....	125	125	124	126	121	127	129	129	129		131	130	122	134	-----
Chicago..... do.....	135	136	135	138	134	134	139	135	134		134	127	125	145	-----
Cleveland..... do.....	137	136	135	142	137	135	138	138	141		139	136	139	144	-----
Dallas..... do.....	175	172	174	174	179	167	173	179	170		171	163	164	181	-----
Kansas City..... do.....	157	154	155	154	153	151	162	156	155		156	144	142	164	-----
Minneapolis..... do.....	135	132	140	133	142	136	137	131	133		134	135	123	147	-----
New York..... do.....	130	130	130	134	128	131	134	134	135		135	133	126	144	-----
Philadelphia..... do.....	139	140	142	142	134	138	140	140	146		146	143	134	151	-----
Richmond..... do.....	157	157	156	157	152	154	158	156	156		156	149	140	169	-----
St. Louis..... do.....	144	148	140	145	144	140	148	149	143		150	134	131	159	-----
San Francisco..... do.....	155	154	157	160	157	157	158	155	158		156	158	157	159	-----
Stocks, total U.S., end of month:															
Unadjusted..... do.....	158	153	148	149	156	168	177	182	145		144	152	165	165	-----
Seasonally adjusted ♀..... do.....	151	152	155	158	159	160	158	160	161		161	160	162	159	-----
WHOLESALE TRADE															
Sales, estimated (unadj.), total..... bil. of dol.....	12.2	12.3	12.8	12.7	12.2	13.0	13.0	12.5	13.0		11.3	11.4	12.5	12.1	-----
Durable goods establishments..... do.....	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6		4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	-----
Nondurable goods establishments..... do.....	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.5	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.4		7.2	7.2	8.0	7.5	-----
Inventories, estimated (unadj.), total..... do.....	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.6		12.7	12.7	12.9	12.9	-----
Durable goods establishments..... do.....	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4		6.5	6.7	6.9	6.9	-----
Nondurable goods establishments..... do.....	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2		6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	-----

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

POPULATION															
Population, United States:															
Total, incl. armed forces overseas§..... thousands.....	176,421	176,639	176,865	177,103	177,374	178,252	178,522	178,782	179,017	179,245	179,452	179,647	179,864	180,078	-----
EMPLOYMENT															
Noninstitutional population, estimated number 14 years of age and over, total¶..... thousands.....	123,059	123,180	123,296	123,422	123,549	123,659	123,785	123,908	124,034	124,606	124,716	124,839	124,917	125,033	-----
Total labor force, including armed forces..... do.....	71,210	71,955	73,862	73,875	73,204	72,109	72,629	71,839	71,808	70,689	70,970	70,993	72,331	73,171	-----
Civilian labor force, total⊕..... do.....	68,639	69,405	71,324	71,338	70,667	69,577	70,103	69,310	69,276	68,168	68,449	68,473	69,819	70,667	-----
Employed..... do.....	65,012	66,016	67,342	67,594	67,241	66,347	66,831	65,640	65,699	64,020	64,520	64,267	66,159	67,208	-----
Agricultural employment..... do.....	5,848	6,408	7,231	6,825	6,357	6,242	6,124	5,601	4,811	4,611	4,619	4,565	5,393	5,837	-----
Nonagricultural employment..... do.....	59,163	59,608	60,111	60,769	60,884	60,105	60,707	60,040	60,888	59,409	59,901	59,702	60,765	61,371	-----
Unemployed..... do.....	3,627	3,389	3,982	3,744	3,426	3,230	3,272	3,670	3,577	4,149	3,931	4,206	3,660	3,459	-----
Percent of civilian labor force:⊕															
Unadjusted.....	5.3	4.9	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.2	6.1	5.7	6.1	5.2	4.9	-----
Seasonally adjusted.....	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.0	4.9	-----
Not in labor force..... thousands.....	51,849	51,225	49,435	49,547	50,345	51,550	51,155	52,068	52,225	53,917	53,746	53,845	52,587	51,862	-----
Employees in nonagricultural establishments (USDL):															
Total, unadj. (excl. Alaska and Hawaii)Δ..... thousands.....	51,430	51,982	52,580	52,343	52,066	52,648	52,569	52,793	53,756	52,078	52,060	52,172	52,824	52,896	-----
Manufacturing..... do.....	16,034	16,187	16,455	16,410	16,169	16,367	16,197	16,280	16,484	16,470	16,520	16,478	16,375	16,329	-----
Durable goods industries..... do.....	9,314	9,443	9,581	9,523	9,058	9,225	9,168	9,313	9,677	9,640	9,680	9,630	9,541	9,488	-----
Nondurable goods industries..... do.....	6,720	6,744	6,874	6,887	7,111	7,142	7,029	6,967	6,907	6,830	6,840	6,848	6,834	6,841	-----
Mining, total..... do.....	694	701	713	710	639	620	621	660	668	658	669	666	676	676	-----
Metal..... do.....	96	97	98	97	62	47	47	67	70	73	89	93	95	95	-----
Anthracite..... do.....	15	15	15	17	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	14	13	13	-----
Bituminous coal..... do.....	176	176	178	171	136	136	145	164	174	173	173	172	169	169	-----
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production..... thousands.....	297	301	309	311	310	306	299	298	297	291	288	285	287	287	-----
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying..... do.....	110	112	113	114	116	115	114	114	112	105	104	103	112	112	-----

† Revised. ‡ Preliminary. § See note marked "§". ¶ See note marked "¶". Δ Revised beginning August 1959 to include data for Hawaii. ⊕ Revised for a number of months in recent years to reflect up-dating of seasonal factors; revisions prior to April 1959 will be shown later. § Estimates for Alaska and Hawaii are included effective with February 1959 and September 1959, respectively; preliminary estimate of civilian population in Alaska (Jan. 1, 1959), 153,000 persons and in Hawaii (Sept. 1, 1959), 603,000 persons. Revisions for February 1957-August 1958 are shown in the November 1959 SURVEY (bottom p. S-11). ⊕ For 1947-59 figures, reflecting adjustments of 1947-56 data to new definitions adopted January 1957 and use of revised factors in computing the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates, see pp. 22 and 23 of the April 1960 SURVEY.

Δ Data beginning January 1960 include figures for Alaska and Hawaii; January 1960 estimates for these States (thous.): Noninstitutional population, 500; civilian labor force, 282; employed persons, 266; nonagricultural employment, 229. Estimates for agricultural employment and unemployment can be regarded as comparable with pre-1960 data.

Δ Total employment in U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii: (thous.): 1960—March, 52,398; April, 53,056; May, 53,135.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

	1959									1960				
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May
FINANCE—Continued														
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS—Continued														
Manufacturing corporations [Ⓞ] —Continued														
Net profit after taxes—Continued														
Chemicals and allied products.....mil. of dol.			607				562		478				507	
Petroleum refining.....do.			621				656		690				684	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....do.			231				215		135				92	
Primary nonferrous metal.....do.			174				116		116				141	
Primary iron and steel.....do.			552				—89		204				400	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport. equip.).....mil. of dol.			164				187		98				95	
Machinery (except electrical).....do.			400				345		282				271	
Electrical machinery equip. and supplies.....do.			296				291		352				264	
Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, etc.).....mil. of dol.			88				61		62				64	
Motor vehicles and parts.....do.			592				229		314				564	
All other manufacturing industries.....do.			459				540		445				390	
Dividends paid (cash), all industries.....do.			1,856				1,862		2,351				2,001	
Electric utilities, net profit after taxes (Fed. Res.).....mil. of dol.			1,385				392		422				502	
Transportation and communications (see pp. S-23 and S-24).....do.														
SECURITIES ISSUED														
Securities and Exchange Commission:†														
Estimated gross proceeds, total.....mil. of dol.	4,504	1,782	2,290	1,452	1,710	1,748	4,121	1,722	1,942	1,958	2,127	2,077	4,603	
By type of security:														
Bonds and notes, total.....do.	4,196	1,578	1,991	1,333	1,578	1,602	3,844	1,487	1,763	1,833	1,942	1,858	4,371	
Corporate.....do.	613	614	627	433	642	590	644	657	747	524	554	675	605	
Common stock.....do.	217	167	255	93	119	121	230	173	134	100	156	173	198	
Preferred stock.....do.	92	38	43	26	13	24	47	61	45	26	29	46	35	
By type of issuer:														
Corporate, total.....do.	921	819	925	552	774	735	922	891	926	649	740	894	838	
Manufacturing.....do.	290	265	235	146	215	103	119	173	77	73	195	185	185	
Extractive (mining).....do.	7	25	15	9	14	23	19	12	10	31	7	7	7	
Public utility.....do.	320	347	333	173	194	111	348	251	351	158	253	202	325	
Railroad.....do.	17	20	20	9	19	5	23	6	3	19	5	8	29	
Communication.....do.	16	6	22	7	36	57	128	264	73	37	82	70	55	
Financial and real estate.....do.	142	107	98	133	250	165	145	185	205	250	206	223	184	
Noncorporate, total.....do.	3,583	963	1,364	900	935	1,012	3,200	830	1,016	1,309	1,388	1,183	3,766	
U.S. Government.....do.	2,583	338	323	350	309	300	2,574	332	380	420	435	391	2,890	
State and municipal.....do.	940	569	995	457	523	520	587	458	476	696	622	568	717	
New corporate security issues:														
Estimated net proceeds, total.....do.	901	799	903	538	758	720	898	871	907	635	724	875	815	
Proposed uses of proceeds:														
New money, total.....do.	833	756	825	463	699	656	801	803	844	550	667	803	698	
Plant and equipment.....do.	606	549	557	315	394	388	647	643	619	302	404	478	471	
Working capital.....do.	227	207	268	148	305	268	154	160	225	247	263	325	227	
Retirement of securities.....do.	6	14	16	3	18	16	19	7	7	58	9	15	25	
Other purposes.....do.	61	29	63	73	41	48	78	61	56	27	48	57	91	
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer):														
Long-term.....do.	940	569	995	457	523	520	587	458	476	696	622	568	717	523
Short-term.....do.	563	411	245	246	467	399	235	343	358	268	345	365	267	267
SECURITY MARKETS														
Brokers' Balances (N.Y.S.E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)														
Cash on hand and in banks.....mil. of dol.	359	364	363	383	374	377	360	372	375	366	375	366	354	352
Customers' debit balances (net).....do.	3,567	3,549	3,546	3,528	3,424	3,406	3,378	3,438	3,430	3,333	3,267	3,145	3,150	3,151
Customers' free credit balances.....do.	1,205	1,188	1,094	1,079	1,035	1,039	967	974	996	1,001	981	988	940	970
Money borrowed.....do.	2,408	2,411	2,483	2,433	2,416	2,380	2,405	2,493	2,583	2,423	2,396	2,220	2,340	2,322
Bonds														
Prices:														
Average price of all listed bonds (N.Y.S.E.), total\$.....dollars.	90.02	89.60	89.17	89.32	88.22	87.71	88.85	88.42	87.48	88.26	88.86	90.90	90.08	
Domestic.....do.	90.14	89.64	89.19	89.36	88.22	87.79	88.95	88.52	87.56	88.36	88.97	91.02	90.18	
Foreign.....do.	82.63	87.42	87.88	87.08	87.24	81.80	81.61	81.32	81.18	80.98	81.67	82.54	82.59	
Standard and Poor's Corporation:														
Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+ issues):														
Composite (21 bonds).....dol. per \$100 bond.	97.0	95.0	94.0	93.8	94.3	93.0	92.8	92.9	92.4	92.0	92.8	93.9	94.2	94.1
Domestic municipal (15 bonds).....do.	102.2	100.4	99.4	99.4	100.6	98.3	100.1	100.9	99.3	98.3	100.4	101.9	102.3	102.1
U.S. Treasury bonds, taxable.....do.	86.21	85.31	85.16	85.00	85.11	83.15	84.95	84.82	83.00	81.81	83.60	85.32	84.24	84.39
Sales:														
Total, excluding U.S. Government bonds (SEC):														
All registered exchanges:														
Market value.....thous. of dol.	168,307	157,377	149,949	147,625	135,448	150,380	143,838	142,252	173,204	148,246	133,529	157,591	138,221	
Face value.....do.	152,583	138,914	140,655	140,615	131,301	153,568	145,716	146,631	177,574	146,910	135,138	158,056	131,152	
New York Stock Exchange:														
Market value.....do.	165,266	155,137	147,850	146,184	133,845	154,805	141,290	139,702	170,098	144,924	131,601	155,685	136,699	
Face value.....do.	149,690	136,747	138,682	138,794	129,438	151,824	143,316	144,516	174,505	143,885	133,179	156,053	129,427	
New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, total\$.....thous. of dol.	137,284	119,101	121,943	121,325	110,616	145,137	123,333	130,050	155,742	116,340	116,392	132,040	110,727	
U.S. Government.....do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	3	
Other than U.S. Government, total\$.....do.	137,284	119,101	121,943	121,325	110,616	145,137	123,333	130,039	155,742	116,340	116,390	132,040	110,724	
Domestic.....do.	131,689	114,538	115,870	115,512	105,166	140,018	118,668	124,668	150,433	110,125	110,029	125,256	104,813	
Foreign.....do.	5,595	4,563	6,072	5,813	5,449	5,119	4,665	5,371	5,309	6,215	6,361	6,784	5,911	
Value, issues listed on N.Y.S.E., end of mo.:														
Market value, total, all issues\$.....mil. of dol.	106,004	106,396	105,872	106,135	103,924	103,473	106,899	106,499	105,422	106,287	107,041	109,655	109,007	
Domestic.....do.	103,343	102,770	102,219	102,511	101,253	100,826	104,223	103,826	102,723	103,596	104,346	106,814	106,176	
Foreign.....do.	1,574	2,539	2,569	2,538	1,585	1,573	1,589	1,582	1,617	1,610	1,621	1,634	1,626	
Face value, total, all issues\$.....do.	117,751	118,746	118,725	118,822	117,895	117,967	120,319	120,441	120,508	120,431	120,460	120,627	121,007	
Domestic.....do.	114,652	114,647	114,607	114,711	114,776	114,846	117,171	117,291	117,311	117,237	117,277	117,350	117,740	
Foreign.....do.	1,905	2,905	2,923	2,914	1,922	1,923	1,947	1,945	1,992	1,988	1,985	1,980	1,969	

Revised. † Revisions for 1st-4th quarters 1958; 419; 351; 359; 391.

Ⓞ See corresponding note on p. S-18. ‡ Revision for January-March 1959 will be shown later. ¶ Includes data not shown separately.

§ Data include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included in computing the average price of all listed bonds.

Ⓜ Number of bonds represent number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of series.

¶ Prices are derived from average yields on basis of an assumed 3 percent 20-year bond.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

	1959									1960				
	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.			r 6,423			r 6,275			6,828				6,736	
Military transfers under grants, net.....do.			r 626			r 397			460				425	
Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military trans- actions.....mil. of dol.			r 4,060			r 4,035			r 4,328				4,596	
Income on investments abroad.....do.			669			r 720			r 1,023				681	
Other services and military transactions.....do.			1,068			1,123			r 1,017				1,034	
Imports of goods and services, total.....do.			r 5,967			r 6,200			r 5,962				5,753	
Merchandise, adjusted.....do.			r 3,884			r 3,848			r 3,986				3,819	
Income on foreign investments in U.S.....do.			193			207			r 250				249	
Military expenditures.....do.			r 790			r 773			r 752				757	
Other services.....do.			r 1,100			r 1,372			r 974				928	
Balance on goods and services.....do.			r +456			r +75			+866				+983	
Unilateral transfers (net), total.....do.			r -1,204			r -931			-1,123				-999	
Private.....do.			-138			-131			r -153				-141	
Government.....do.			r -1,066			r -800			-970				-858	
U.S. long- and short-term capital (net), total.....do.			r -2,408			r -620			r -536				-789	
Private.....do.			r -745			r -392			r -773				-567	
Government.....do.			r -1,663			r -228			r +237				-222	
Foreign long- and short-term capital (net).....do.			r +2,050			r +1,277			r +495				+747	
Gold sales [purchases (-)].....do.			+741			+167			+72				+50	
Errors and omissions.....do.			r +365			r +32			r +226				+8	
FOREIGN TRADE														
Indexes														
Exports of U.S. merchandise:⊙														
Quantity.....1936-38=100.....	275	291	265	275	261	275	274	274	310	p 287	p 288	p 322		
Value.....do.....	600	629	577	596	568	601	601	600	681	p 633	p 640	p 711		
Unit value.....do.....	218	216	217	217	218	219	219	219	219	p 221	p 222	p 221		
Imports for consumption:⊙														
Quantity.....do.....	219	224	240	223	214	243	215	222	255	p 205	p 229	p 241		
Value.....do.....	589	608	651	603	580	658	591	615	698	p 567	p 628	p 666		
Unit value.....do.....	269	271	271	270	272	271	274	277	274	p 276	p 275	p 277		
Agricultural products, quantity:														
Exports, U.S. merchandise, total:														
Unadjusted.....1952-54=100.....	134	152	142	152	136	162	169	199	206	211	197	190		
Seasonally adjusted.....do.....	139	155	161	198	170	171	153	167	167	196	189	176		
Cotton (incl. lint), seas. adj.....do.....	76	82	77	100	63	107	135	199	162	200	202	207		
Imports for consumption, total:														
Unadjusted.....do.....	112	114	105	96	116	140	86	89	119	84	113	116		
Seasonally adjusted.....do.....	97	121	108	107	126	154	99	103	108	74	106	101		
Supplementary imports, seas. adj.....do.....	103	110	110	118	118	122	89	100	116	96	111	112		
Complementary imports, seas. adj.....do.....	93	131	106	98	133	179	106	105	105	62	103	94		
Shipping Weight														
Water-borne trade:														
Exports, incl. reexports.....thous. of long tons.....	7,327	8,624	8,162	10,110	8,948	8,309	7,890	7,684	* 8,701	7,034				
General imports.....do.....	12,392	14,159	17,552	13,860	13,879	15,633	14,710	15,677	16,595	12,805				
Value⊙														
Exports (mdse.), including reexports, total ¹mil. of dol.....	1,478.9	1,550.7	1,422.5	² 1,467.8	1,396.6	1,479.1	1,481.6	1,478.6	1,674.5	1,561.8	1,576.1	1,751.2	1,822.9	
By geographic regions:Δ														
Africa.....do.....	52.8	55.1	67.2	49.6	52.6	51.0	49.1	53.8	66.6	52.5	57.8	65.0	72.5	
Asia and Oceania.....do.....	245.9	253.5	250.6	249.2	240.6	240.0	257.9	268.5	305.2	311.2	327.4	364.1	351.3	
Europe.....do.....	351.3	365.8	332.0	371.6	366.9	445.6	401.1	427.1	514.9	498.5	470.1	493.3	526.4	
Northern North America.....do.....	327.1	349.2	353.7	320.9	297.6	302.8	324.4	286.8	306.5	283.0	295.4	337.2	351.3	
Southern North America.....do.....	151.0	149.0	149.2	153.0	138.0	147.0	156.7	150.1	153.0	133.4	132.2	151.0	151.3	
South America.....do.....	165.4	185.4	158.0	168.1	160.7	173.9	152.9	154.8	174.0	159.5	158.6	165.3	180.6	
By leading countries:Δ														
Africa:														
United Arab Republic (Egypt Region).....do.....	10.5	11.7	10.2	6.1	10.0	5.7	9.5	12.6	18.8	12.5	10.3	14.1	15.9	
Union of South Africa.....do.....	18.3	19.5	18.8	18.3	20.0	16.9	17.8	17.8	21.2	16.7	23.3	22.6	26.7	
Asia and Oceania:														
Australia, including New Guinea.....do.....	15.4	18.5	17.9	21.3	30.3	30.9	30.0	32.3	24.5	19.9	26.6	23.8	27.7	
Colony of Singapore.....do.....	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.2	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.6	
India and Pakistan.....do.....	42.0	40.7	41.9	35.4	29.2	25.2	28.8	24.9	30.0	47.4	61.3	78.8	81.2	
Japan.....do.....	73.1	70.5	71.6	80.4	70.0	63.3	73.4	90.3	121.3	106.4	107.5	115.7	111.4	
Republic of Indonesia.....do.....	4.6	4.8	4.4	7.5	8.1	4.4	7.0	4.7	8.0	12.3	8.8	9.6	4.3	
Republic of the Philippines.....do.....	20.8	24.9	26.9	22.9	22.4	24.7	24.5	25.8	25.6	23.2	23.0	28.1	26.2	
Europe:														
France.....do.....	28.2	30.7	20.9	23.5	21.7	27.7	27.2	30.7	53.0	50.3	41.3	53.1	48.7	
East Germany.....do.....	(1)	.3	.4	(1)	0	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	.2	(1)	.3	0	
West Germany.....do.....	60.4	56.9	56.9	61.3	61.9	65.1	66.0	72.0	87.2	97.1	84.2	91.5	94.1	
Italy.....do.....	28.7	32.2	31.7	35.6	30.4	41.2	33.8	31.3	46.3	44.4	50.3	47.8	55.4	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....do.....	.4	.1	.4	.6	.1	.1	.3	.3	2.8	1.2	4.6	.4	2.1	
United Kingdom.....do.....	60.0	69.1	61.2	60.2	62.5	120.9	89.5	84.1	97.4	100.7	94.7	93.5	98.5	
North and South America:														
Canada.....do.....	327.1	349.2	353.7	320.8	297.6	302.7	324.3	286.8	306.5	283.0	295.4	337.1	351.3	
Latin American Republics, total⊙.....do.....	296.6	312.6	288.7	301.1	279.2	298.8	289.3	282.8	303.4	270.1	268.7	290.4	306.7	
Argentina.....do.....	14.2	15.8	18.6	22.9	26.2	23.0	16.4	21.2	25.7	24.7	26.7	22.9	24.5	
Brazil.....do.....	36.2	43.3	28.4	27.4	30.8	35.7	25.5	30.4	31.5	27.6	19.8	29.6	30.8	
Chile.....do.....	10.4	14.2	10.3	11.4	9.5	11.6	11.1	10.9	15.0	16.2	15.1	12.9	16.7	
Colombia.....do.....	17.4	20.2	17.2	18.4	18.0	17.6	15.6	15.2	19.9	20.0	20.6	21.8	23.7	
Cuba.....do.....	33.4	38.1	40.1	39.6	36.6	38.6	41.7	40.7	31.4	23.8	21.5	26.1	25.7	
Mexico.....do.....	63.2	56.9	62.4	65.4	57.4	58.5	66.4	60.4	69.1	59.2	60.6	71.2	68.5	
Venezuela.....do.....	63.4	69.7	63.0	65.7	54.4	62.6	66.1	58.0	54.5	52.2	52.9	50.4	50.2	

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary. ³ Less than \$50,000.

⁴ Includes carryovers of approximately \$15 million from May and June; appropriate amounts are included in components.

⁵ Revisions for 1958-1st quarter 1959 appear on p. 14ff. of the June 1960 Survey.

⊕Adjusted for balance-of-payments purposes, mainly for valuation, coverage, and timing. ⊙Excludes military expenditures.

⊙Revisions for January 1958-January 1959 will be shown later.

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

†Data include shipments (military and economic aid) under the Mutual Security Program. Total MSP military shipments (including, since early 1956, also "consumables and construction" shipments) are as follows (mil. dol): April 1959-April 1960, respectively—136.2; 140.2; 75.6; 114.6; 97.1; 79.7; 83.7; 102.2; 105.2; 77.7; 78.9; 117.2; 114.7.

ΔExcludes "special category" shipments. ⊙ Includes countries not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1959										1960				
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		January	February	March	April	May
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS															
TRANSPORTATION															
Airlines§															
Scheduled domestic trunk carriers:															
Financial operations (quarterly totals):															
Operating revenues, total ¶ mil. of dol.			464.1			490.9			462.1						
Transport, total ¶ do.			460.7			487.0			458.7						
Passenger do.			420.6			445.0			414.1						
Property do.			26.9			28.5			29.2						
U.S. mail (excl. subsidy) do.			10.3			10.0			12.2						
Operating expenses (incl. depreciation) do.			421.4			444.4			461.6						
Net income (after taxes) do.			22.2			22.6			5.0						
Operating results:															
Miles flown, revenue thousands.	63,029	64,036	64,056	65,895	66,544	63,321	64,247	60,548	63,577	62,564	58,697	62,397			
Express and freight ton-miles flown do.	26,963	27,785	28,543	27,841	29,341	31,230	32,789	27,521	32,087	27,274	29,814	30,937			
Mail ton-miles flown do.	9,588	9,562	9,200	9,128	8,996	9,307	10,138	9,264	14,986	9,741	9,729	11,046			
Passengers originated, revenue do.	3,743	3,818	4,112	3,982	4,191	4,032	3,988	3,712	3,745	3,732	3,440	3,669			
Passenger-miles flown, revenue millions.	2,260	2,295	2,628	2,593	2,734	2,515	2,385	2,202	2,377	2,416	2,136	2,284			
Express Operations															
Transportation revenues thousands of dol.	31,403	30,471	32,231	29,406	30,292	34,677	34,296	32,079	40,834	27,508	29,691	32,782			
Express privilege payments do.	11,839	11,330	13,029	10,401	11,033	14,708	14,422	12,164	17,171	7,970	9,930	12,634			
Local Transit Lines															
Fares, average cash rate cents.	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.6		
Passengers carried, revenue ¶ millions.	667	662	630	597	573	629	666	625	681	616	613	679	652		
Operating revenues mil. of dol.	117.4	115.9	110.9	112.2	107.1	110.0	124.5	117.8	127.1	114.4	112.7	123.8			
Class I Motor Carriers (Intercity)															
Carriers of property (quarterly totals):															
Number of reporting carriers			900			898			897						
Operating revenues, total mil. of dol.			1,181.8			1,159.1			1,159.7						
Expenses, total do.			1,102.6			1,103.9			1,181.2						
Freight carried (revenue) mil. of tons.			70.5			66.5			70.3						
Carriers of passengers (quarterly totals):															
Number of reporting carriers			138			137			137						
Operating revenues, total mil. of dol.			109.8			134.0			105.4						
Expenses, total do.			93.9			104.4			96.3						
Passengers carried (revenue) millions.			57.9			62.8			55.8						
Class I Railroads															
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.): ♂ thousands.	3,170	2,744	2,813	2,249	2,712	2,190	2,908	2,403	2,376	2,870	2,293	2,300	3,088	2,559	
Coal do.	514	440	471	251	491	403	542	452	454	555	423	427	530	439	
Coke do.	55	44	42	28	15	12	16	28	45	58	46	47	50	33	
Forest products do.	197	164	164	154	211	163	202	157	156	185	154	155	200	157	
Grain and grain products do.	237	194	240	242	265	201	284	225	176	229	185	194	238	175	
Livestock do.	28	21	17	15	24	32	55	32	19	22	14	17	21	20	
Ore do.	190	304	319	190	54	35	50	156	146	109	85	79	226	289	
Merchandise, i.e.l. do.	213	167	162	156	205	165	213	154	143	176	149	153	189	146	
Miscellaneous do.	1,736	1,410	1,397	1,214	1,448	1,179	1,546	1,199	1,237	1,536	1,237	1,228	1,635	1,308	
Freight carloadings, seas. adj. indexes (Fed. Res.):															
Total 1935-39=100.	115	118	115	96	95	96	98	107	120	119	113	110	111	109	
Coal do.	85	92	92	61	81	87	90	97	97	95	87	87	88	90	
Coke do.	141	144	136	81	40	42	42	93	142	143	137	146	126	107	
Forest products do.	127	130	129	129	130	127	123	136	143	141	129	126	130	124	
Grain and grain products do.	153	159	169	143	135	132	161	167	134	137	133	150	150	141	
Livestock do.	44	44	35	35	37	46	52	46	36	35	32	38	34	39	
Ore do.	173	173	180	88	25	21	23	152	403	310	297	252	185	185	
Merchandise, i.e.l. do.	27	27	26	25	26	26	26	25	24	24	24	24	24	23	
Miscellaneous do.	133	134	129	114	108	108	107	114	129	131	127	121	125	123	
Financial operations:															
Operating revenues, total ¶ mil. of dol.	856.3	879.5	899.8	821.6	774.4	769.2	808.3	780.9	845.8	789.3	774.2	847.6	823.6		
Freight do.	736.7	756.9	765.7	687.3	642.7	648.7	687.3	658.9	696.3	667.7	658.9	723.4	698.1		
Passenger do.	48.3	50.5	61.5	64.2	62.4	49.9	47.3	48.3	60.5	55.1	50.9	52.2	51.0		
Operating expenses do.	652.7	667.9	674.2	658.5	629.4	615.1	625.8	617.4	654.3	633.9	620.7	658.6			
Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents mil. of dol.	121.3	124.2	136.3	114.2	105.1	108.3	115.4	107.2	114.1	111.8	111.3	127.8			
Net railway operating income do.	82.3	87.5	89.4	48.9	39.9	45.8	67.1	56.4	77.3	43.6	42.2	61.2	65.1		
Net income (after taxes) do.	62.4	71.7	72.6	31.3	25.2	29.3	50.0	40.7	94.8	30.4	24.6	44.2			
Operating results:															
Freight carried 1 mile mil. of ton-miles.	51,231	55,440	53,507	46,179	47,090	45,786	49,811	48,881	49,502	50,265	46,732	51,597			
Revenue per ton-mile do.	1.474	1.421	1.467	1.531	1.412	1.459	1.420	1.385	1.431	1.384	1.435				
Passengers carried 1 mile (revenue) millions.	1,582	1,691	2,123	2,296	2,262	1,714	1,588	1,571	2,030	1,824	1,628				
Waterway Traffic															
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade:															
Total U.S. ports thousands of net tons.	11,837	13,886	14,032	13,459	13,242	13,808	13,075	13,164	12,942	11,712	12,320				
Foreign vessels do.	9,785	11,501	11,657	10,859	10,575	11,265	10,591	10,859	11,018	9,874	10,336				
United States vessels do.	2,052	2,385	2,375	2,600	2,667	2,543	2,484	2,305	1,924	1,837	1,983				
Panama Canal:															
Total thousands of long tons.	4,264	4,861	4,748	4,837	4,542	4,334	4,287	4,595	5,249	4,871	5,159	5,609	4,988		
In United States vessels do.	964	1,344	1,290	1,218	1,114	1,091	901	855	1,094	873	1,003	1,256	1,080		

¶ Revised.

§ Data beginning 1959 include operations intra-Alaska and intra-Hawaii, not included in earlier figures.

¶ Includes data not shown separately.

⊕ Revisions for January 1958-January 1959 (mil.): 680; 618; 681; 678; 678; 620; 593; 588; 636; 690; 629; 688; 644.

♂ Data for April, August, and October 1959 and January and April 1960 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1959										1960				
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		January	February	March	April	May
METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued															
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC															
Radiators and convectors, cast iron:															
Shipments.....mil. of sq. ft. of radiation...	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.3		1.2	1.4			
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	4.7	5.3	5.4	4.8	4.6	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.1		3.5	3.7			
Oil burners:△															
Shipments.....thousands.....	43.5	48.2	68.4	54.1	65.4	79.3	77.6	47.6	32.6		36.8	39.2	35.4		
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	53.2	52.2	51.9	52.7	50.8	42.7	39.9	37.2	40.1		43.1	48.0	55.2		
Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, incl. built-ins:△ ¹															
Shipments, total.....thousands.....	175.6	170.3	183.3	156.0	186.9	222.4	208.8	181.8							
Coal and wood.....do.....	4.0	2.4	3.9	3.9	3.8	5.2	5.6	(1)	3.0		3.3	3.1	2.9		
Gas (incl. bungalow and combination)△ ²do.....	164.8	161.3	172.4	145.5	176.6	210.3	194.5	168.6	156.9		133.5	158.6	171.9		
Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil.....do.....	6.8	6.5	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.9	8.7	13.2							
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total△ ¹do.....	131.1	122.1	200.7	232.5	303.8	344.5	332.7	229.5	90.8		72.0	78.2	114.0		
Coal and wood.....do.....	18.6	20.9	27.3	32.5	42.2	55.5	50.2	31.1	13.1		5.4	7.7	13.7		
Gas.....do.....	75.8	63.4	126.6	146.0	196.5	225.5	224.9	165.6	64.5		41.5	45.1	71.8		
Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil.....do.....	36.7	37.8	46.9	54.0	65.0	63.5	57.6	32.8	13.1		25.1	25.4	28.6		
Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), shipments, total△ ¹thousands.....	97.6	100.6	119.3	126.5	151.2	170.7	172.3	119.9	86.7		78.3	79.9	82.8		
Gas.....do.....	74.6	75.7	89.4	94.9	110.8	120.9	125.5	90.7	68.3		61.7	63.2	66.7		
Oil.....do.....	21.1	23.2	26.9	28.3	35.4	43.9	41.2	26.0	16.4		15.2	15.3	14.7		
Solid fuel.....do.....	1.9	1.7	3.0	3.3	4.9	6.0	5.6	3.2	2.1		1.3	1.4	1.4		
Water heaters, gas, shipments△.....do.....	248.1	227.6	236.7	234.7	241.2	231.5	262.7	190.3	183.3		202.1	201.6			
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS															
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly totals:															
Blowers and fans, new orders△.....mil. of dol.....			40.5			36.5			37.1						
Unit-heater group, new orders.....do.....			19.9			21.9			24.1						
Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net monthly average shipments, 1947-49=100.....	154.2	157.0	125.1	110.7	134.1	131.3	140.8	131.2	95.9		95.5	128.6	159.9	97.9	
Furnaces, industrial, new orders, net:															
Electric processing.....mil. of dol.....	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.8	3.0	1.4	1.6		1.4	2.0	1.1	1.8	
Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel).....do.....	6.9	2.5	3.1	6.2	5.7	1.6	5.9	4.1	5.2		2.2	2.2	5.6	6.9	
Industrial trucks (electric), shipments:															
Hand (motorized).....number.....	440	361	574	579	355	433	621	561	548		533	532	564	512	
Rider-type.....do.....	295	292	384	400	273	386	400	443	408		426	432	481	484	
Industrial trucks and tractors (gasoline-powered), shipments.....number.....	2,155	1,760	2,040	1,916	2,161	2,226	2,520	2,462	2,624		1,773	2,091	2,722	2,118	
Machine tools (metal-cutting and metal-forming):															
New orders (net), total.....mil. of dol.....	53.20	48.70	65.40	63.40	52.20	58.85	66.65	54.25	58.30		56.45	60.60	61.95	51.65	
Domestic.....do.....	46.90	45.55	60.10	53.25	47.05	50.10	51.15	44.10	48.15		45.05	46.50	47.60	39.80	
Shipments, total.....do.....	45.00	41.00	50.05	40.60	40.30	46.15	51.50	46.60	63.85		46.40	51.95	64.50	55.35	
Domestic.....do.....	38.25	36.30	44.95	37.00	35.35	42.25	46.15	41.10	55.35		40.65	44.65	54.95	45.10	
Estimated backlog.....months.....	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.8		5.0	4.5	4.8	4.5	
Other machinery and equipment, quarterly shipments:															
Construction machinery (selected types), total△															
Tractors, tracklaying (crawler), total.....mil. of dol.....			372.6			292.4			211.7						
Tractors, wheel (contractors' off-highway).....do.....			107.4			90.1			62.0		426.9	427.8	432.6	430.5	
Tractor shovel loaders, integral units only (wheel and tracklaying types).....mil. of dol.....			35.3			22.6			14.4						
Farm machines and equipment (selected products), excluding tractors.....mil. of dol.....			70.1			65.3			52.1						
Tractors, wheel (excl. garden and contractors' off-highway types).....mil. of dol.....			285.3			208.1			146.5						
Pumps (steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary), new orders.....mil. of dol.....	6.7	7.0	7.3	5.7	6.2	5.5	5.8	5.5	6.6		7.0	7.6			
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT															
Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments thousands.....	1,437	1,593	2,118	2,556	2,728	2,889	3,069	2,799	2,467		1,865	1,641	1,877	1,548	
Household electrical appliances:															
Ranges (incl. built-ins), domestic and export sales thousands.....	136.1	133.4	151.4	129.2	116.6	157.2	143.4	144.0	147.5		113.5	143.2	156.4	127.0	
Refrigerators and home freezers, output*.....1957=100.....	135.7	140.5	138.8	116.4	104.5	132.0	112.6	93.5	113.0		117.0	143.3	148.6	145.7	
Vacuum cleaners (standard type), sales billed thousands.....	317.4	257.3	276.0	221.2	268.5	305.1	330.9	290.1	293.8		258.3	294.5	339.9	278.4	
Washers, sales billed (domestic and export)△.....do.....	274.4	277.9	341.9	318.1	359.8	394.1	374.1	312.8	264.2		254.6	283.6	305.6	235.8	
Radio sets, production\$.....do.....	1,040.2	1,039.6	1,430.2	829.0	1,009.4	1,981.2	1,795.7	1,346.1	1,553.3		1,355.8	1,442.4	1,667.6	1,230.3	1,276.2
Television sets (incl. combination), prod.\$.....do.....	389.3	431.9	571.0	350.4	547.4	808.3	706.6	560.8	593.2		526.5	503.5	549.5	422.6	444.8
Electronic tubes and semiconductors, factory sales mil. of dol.....	68.0	69.4	77.5	70.0	74.0	87.0	88.5	82.3	84.0		80.6	81.5	92.2	77.4	
Insulating materials and related products:															
Insulating materials, sales billed, index 1947-49=100.....	166	153	153	131	145	160	164	141	154		146	149	168		
Steel conduit (rigid), shipments.....thous. of ft.....	31,654	35,037	46,100	39,126	29,926	20,192	10,248	13,016	39,063		42,211	32,463	20,505	18,808	
Motors and generators, quarterly:															
New orders, index.....1947-49=100.....			186			169			169						
Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 hp:															
New orders, gross.....thous. of dol.....			47,367			39,628			41,938				43,151	15,098	
Billings.....do.....			46,848			39,981			40,015				41,921		
Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp:															
New orders, gross.....thous. of dol.....			7,781			7,222			7,124				8,111	2,650	
Billings.....do.....			6,641			6,283			7,069				6,975		

* Revised. * Preliminary. ¹ Shipments of coal and wood stoves are included with liquid fuel types. ² Estimated backlog for metal-cutting tools only.

³ Represents 5-weeks' production. ⁴ Data are for month shown.

△ Beginning January 1959, industry estimates are based on revised inflating factors and are not strictly comparable with earlier data.

○ Includes data for built-in gas-fired oven-broiler units; shipments of cooking tops (for use with the ovens), not included in figures above, totaled 31,300 units (4-burner equivalent) in March 1960.

⊕ Revisions for 1958 are in the April 1960 SURVEY. ⊕ Includes data not shown separately.

† Revisions for gas heating stoves (January-June 1958) and warm-air furnaces (January 1957-June 1958) are available upon request.

* New series (from Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System); monthly data for 1947-1958 are available upon request.

⊙ Data exclude sales of combination washer-dryer machines; such sales (domestic only) totaled 10,400 units in April 1960.

\$ Radio production comprises home, portable battery, automobile, and clock models; television sets include combination models. Data for June, September, and December 1959 and March 1960 cover 5 weeks; all other months, 4 weeks.

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