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# Economic Report

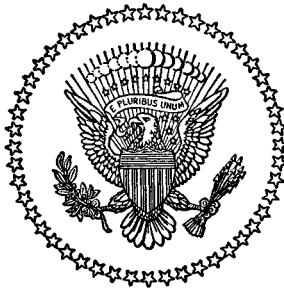
## of the President

TRANSMITTED TO THE CONGRESS



# Economic Report of the President

TRANSMITTED TO THE CONGRESS  
JANUARY 23, 1957



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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
January 23, 1957.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I present herewith my Economic Report, as required by Section 3 (a) of the Employment Act of 1946.

In preparing this Report, I have received the assistance and advice of the Council of Economic Advisers. I have also had the advice of the heads of the executive departments and independent agencies of the Government.

I set forth below, essentially in the words of the Report itself, what I consider to be its major conclusions and recommendations.

### *Opportunity and Responsibility in a Free Economy*

The vast productive power of the American economy was demonstrated again in 1956 in a record national output of \$412 billion of goods and services.

In addition to providing this material basis for better living, our free economy gives indispensable support to our form of political life and offers unparalleled opportunities to the individual for personal choice and development.

Important responsibilities accompany these opportunities. They are borne in part by Government, but they must be borne also by the individual in his own economic activity and in his organized activity with others.

Government must use all practicable means to promote high levels of production and employment, and to contribute toward achieving an expanding and widely-shared national income, earned in dollars of stable buying power. It must pursue policies that encourage the enterprising spirit of our people and protect incentives to work, to save, and to invest. It must exercise a strict discipline over its expenditures and avoid taking in taxes too much of the incomes of individuals and businesses. It must strive to strengthen competitive markets and to facilitate the adjustments necessary in a dynamic economy.

Even more exacting are the responsibilities of individuals and economic groups. Business managements should formulate and carry out their plans so as to contribute to steady economic growth. They must also recognize the broad public interest in the prices set on their products and services.

Both management and labor should remove restrictions on the operation of competitive markets and enhance the economy's adaptability to change. Of particular importance in a prosperous economy is the responsibility of leaders of business and labor to reach agreements on wages and other labor benefits that are consistent with productivity prospects and with the maintenance of a stable dollar.

Reliance for stability in economic growth cannot be placed exclusively on the fiscal and monetary policies of Government. The successful extension of prosperity with price stability calls for a cooperative effort in which the policies of individuals and economic groups and of all levels of government are consistent with one another and mutually reinforcing.

### *Economic Growth and Improvement, 1953-56*

The opportunities which our free economy provides for the improvement of well-being are clearly evident in the record of the last four years. Civilian employment increased by about 3.7 million. Per capita personal income measured in constant dollars rose 10 percent after taxes. Five million homes were built and home ownership became more widespread. Rising incomes enabled consumers to expand their purchases of virtually all types of goods and to make important improvements in their own provisions for financial security. Participation in, and support of, religious, cultural, educational, and civic activities increased significantly.

Great strides were taken in the expansion and improvement of the Nation's productive facilities. Business firms and farmers spent over \$150 billion for this purpose. These investment outlays contain the promise of greater national output and better living in the years ahead.

Agriculture has faced difficult problems in this period, resulting chiefly from the persistent tendency for production to exceed commercial demands. Progress has been made, however, toward a better balanced farm economy, and there has been some recent improvement in farm income. To sustain agricultural progress, experience suggests that continued emphasis is needed on the basic objectives of the last four years—wider freedom for our commercial farmers in managing their own enterprises, appropriate shifts in the use of the Nation's cropland, an improved system of price supports, and research into new products, markets, and uses.

The period was marked by economic improvement throughout the free world and by a notable expansion of international trade and finance, including our own exports and imports. Sharp increases have occurred in our exports to industrialized countries with high per capita incomes and to others currently experiencing a rapid rate of economic growth. This fact shows that prosperity elsewhere widens markets for the products of our farms, mines, and factories.

The contributions that Government can make toward the achievement of stable economic growth have been evident during the last four years.

The 1953-54 experience demonstrated that, when consumer and business confidence is maintained, timely public policies can help keep recessionary tendencies in check. The Government policies followed in 1955 and 1956 helped to moderate the upward pressure on prices and to prevent conditions that would threaten economic stability.

### *The Economy in 1956*

The Nation's aggregate output of goods and services in 1956 was \$21.5 billion greater than in 1955, despite a decrease in activity in some sectors of the economy, notably in automobile production and home construction. Heavy expenditures for new plant and equipment by business concerns, increases in foreign trade and investment, a high rate of consumer expenditures, and rising outlays by State and local governments contributed to the expansion. About half of the increase represented a gain in physical output, and the remainder reflected moderately higher prices.

Sizable gains in employment were made in important sectors of the economy; for the year as a whole, there was an increase of 1.8 million over 1955 in total civilian employment. Incomes rose for all major groups of income recipients.

As the year progressed, farm income improved. There were further advances in the value of farm land, in the net worth of farm proprietors, and in agricultural exports. Farm technology continued to improve.

Financial markets and prices were under continuous pressure. Interest rates rose as the demand for credit continued large relative to the supply of funds. The unusually heavy demands of business concerns tended to raise prices of capital goods and related commodities. High costs of raw materials and wage increases that tended to outrun the year's small gain in productivity were pervasive factors making for higher prices.

Pressures on prices, costs, and financial resources in 1956 called for the continuation of policies designed to counter inflationary forces. The Federal Government's budget surplus contributed to this end, as did the credit restraints imposed by the Federal Reserve System. The events of the year showed, however, that when production and employment are high, wage and price increases in important industries can create upward pressures on costs and prices generally, and that the monetary and fiscal policies of Government must be supported by appropriate private policies to assure both a high level of economic activity and stable prices.

### *Extending and Broadening Economic Progress*

This Report outlines legislative proposals designed to carry out the declared policy of the Employment Act. They include measures to strengthen our enterprise system, enlarge our national resources, and improve the level of living.

Government can strengthen the enterprise system at this time by preserving a balanced budget. Accordingly, the Congress should continue tax rates at their present levels, and Federal expenditures should be strictly limited.

Our enterprise system would also be strengthened by legislative measures to assist small businesses and to foster competition. These measures, which the Congress is urged to consider, include extension of the Small Business Act beyond June 30, 1957; easier access of small- and medium-sized companies to capital markets; such tax adjustments as can be made with a minimum loss of revenue; and reduction of the burden of paperwork imposed by Government. The Congress is also urged to provide for needed improvements in the antitrust laws and in the procedures available to enforcement agencies.

Recent changes in our financial structure and practices call for careful study of the adequacy of existing facilities for meeting the Nation's capital and credit requirements and of the means for exercising appropriate controls over credit. As requested in the State of the Union Message, the Congress should authorize a National Monetary and Financial Commission to perform this important task.

Our enterprise system would benefit from United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation and participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency, and from continuation of economic assistance, including defense support, under the Mutual Security Program.

Additional measures are required to enlarge and improve our national resources. The partnership principle, which encourages local leadership and participation in the development of water and power resources, should continue to be given close attention in current authorizations and appropriations.

To aid agricultural adjustments, recommendations will be made to the Congress for an improved acreage-allotment and price-support program for corn, and for steps to deal with problems of land use and water shortage accentuated by recent drought conditions. Extension of Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act for one year, and a limited increase in permissible losses, would be a useful short-run measure for helping reduce surplus stocks of farm commodities.

The Congress is again requested to enact a program of Federal assistance for developing the economic base of local areas experiencing persistent unemployment.

No proposal for enlarging our national resources is more important than that for Federal assistance in overcoming the critical shortage of school-rooms. The Congress is urged to enact a program which would help meet the backlog of these needs within four years. After that time full responsibility for school construction should revert to the State and local governments.

Further advances in the level of living would be accomplished by measures to raise the Nation's standards of housing, health, and personal security. Home building and ownership would be aided by an adjustment that would bring the maximum interest rate on VA-guaranteed home loans into closer conformity with competitive market rates; by an increase of funds for the secondary market operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association; and by an extension of the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program.

Health standards would be advanced by legislation to encourage voluntary health plans and by a program of construction grants for medical and dental training facilities.

Personal security would be strengthened by extending unemployment insurance coverage to employees of small firms and certain other groups; by broadening minimum wage legislation to cover additional workers needing this protection; by requiring Federal registration and reporting by private pension and welfare funds; and by a program of technical aid and limited financial assistance to States for promoting occupational safety.

### *Conclusion*

There are grounds for confidence that the Nation's over-all prosperity will be extended into the months ahead. A moderate rise in business capital outlays is indicated. Construction expenditures and foreign trade and investment should continue to favor economic expansion. The combined expenditures of Federal, State, and local governments are expected to be higher. Consumer expenditures should be sustained by favorable employment conditions and good earnings.

However, uncertainties and problems are always present in the economic situation and require careful attention. These include the present international situation, the upward pressure of costs and prices, factors affecting capital outlays by business, and the provision of an adequate flow of new savings to meet the prospective heavy demands for funds.

These and other uncertainties and problems which inevitably arise in a dynamic economy challenge individuals, economic groups, and Government to meet their respective responsibilities for maintaining stable economic growth. If all live up to these responsibilities, the capacity of our economy to provide the high levels of employment, production, and purchasing power envisaged by the Employment Act, and broadly attained in the past year, will be further enhanced.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.



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## Chapter 1

# Opportunity and Responsibility in a Free Economy

**T**HE ENORMOUS PRODUCTIVE POWER of the American economy was demonstrated again in 1956 when the Nation's output of goods and services reached \$412 billion. This vast and increasing output provides the means for assuring our national security, supplying our present consumption needs, and building our capacity for future production. Furthermore, it is accompanied by the release of additional time for creative personal development as well as for the more complete enjoyment of material things. Our free economy thus affords the American people an opportunity for better living in all its aspects.

These accomplishments reflect the efficiency of competitive markets as instruments for organizing and expanding production and consumption, but they do not of themselves reveal the social and individual values inherent in a free society. Among these are wide access to education and training, choice of a vocation from among many different employments or business pursuits, enjoyment of the rewards of one's own accomplishment, and freedom to plan consumption and investment according to personal preference and judgment. Moreover, our free economy gives indispensable support to the form of political life that we cherish.

There are instructive parallels between our political and economic institutions. No form of government offers greater opportunity for individual expression, or places heavier reliance on individual leadership and integrity. Similarly, no type of economic system offers greater opportunity for individual achievement or places heavier responsibilities on the individual. But although the opportunities afforded by such an economy are evident on all sides, the responsibilities on which it relies may be less obvious and less well understood.

These responsibilities, which center on the need for preserving and strengthening the institutions of competitive enterprise, are borne in part by Government. First, Government must pursue policies that give positive encouragement to the spirit of enterprise and protect the essential incentives to work, to save, and to invest. These policies must be designed with consideration not merely to their present impact but also to their long-run effect on the vitality and resiliency of the economy. Second, Government must exercise a strict discipline over its expenditures and must

take in taxes no more than absolutely necessary of the incomes of individuals and businesses. Third, Government must curb monopolistic tendencies and strive for conditions in which individuals, new methods, and new products have an opportunity to prove themselves in fair competition. It is incumbent on Government to assure the reasonable diffusion of economic power as our forefathers did of political power. Fourth, Government must pursue policies that facilitate the adjustments to advancing technology and changing consumer demands that are essential in a dynamic economy. It must avoid policies that make these adjustments more difficult. Finally, it must pursue policies that will help maintain high levels of production and employment and contribute toward achieving the goal of an expanding and widely-shared national income, earned in dollars of stable buying power.

But Government cannot assume exclusive responsibility for the smooth functioning of our enterprise system, nor can it guarantee sustained economic growth. Even an attempt to do so would involve intervention on a scale incompatible with the fundamental character of our enterprise system, based as it is on the belief that, when regulation is minimized, the energies and talents of the individual are more fully released for economic betterment. In such an economy, heavy responsibilities for the effective and equitable functioning of production and distribution must be borne by the individual in his own economic activity and in his organized activity with others.

Prominent among these responsibilities is that carried by the management of business concerns, particularly of companies having large and widespread operations, to administer their affairs so as to help avoid economic imbalance and dislocation. That much progress has been made in the acceptance of this responsibility is evidenced by the increasing practice of planning expansion programs well into the future and organizing operations with a view to greater stability of employment. Nevertheless, our economy has been subjected at times to heavy strains as excesses have crept into the management of business inventories, into the expansion of facilities, and particularly into the use of credit. Business management has a clear responsibility, in its own interest no less than in the national interest, to avoid such excesses and to formulate and carry out its plans so as to contribute to steady economic growth.

Management also has the responsibility, as does labor, to remove restrictions on competition and to enhance the adaptability of the economy to new technological and demand conditions. And thoughtful leaders of agriculture will not seek to improve its economic position by means which would prevent essential adjustments to changing market conditions. Competitive markets and the opportunity to move into any line of endeavor within the limits established by personal aptitudes, technological needs, and market demands are essential conditions of a strong enterprise system.

A further responsibility of leaders of management and labor in a free economy derives from the fact that concentrations of power place in their

hands the ability to take actions that, through the sensitive network of our economic system, significantly affect the Nation as a whole.

Specifically, business and labor leadership have the responsibility to reach agreements on wages and other labor benefits that are fair to the rest of the community as well as to those persons immediately involved. Negotiated wage increases and benefits should be consistent with productivity prospects and with the maintenance of a stable dollar. And businesses must recognize the broad public interest in the prices set on their products and services.

The full burden of avoiding price inflation, which is an ever present hazard in an expanding economy operating close to capacity, cannot be successfully carried by fiscal and monetary restraints alone. To place this burden on them would invite the risk of producing effects on the structure and functioning of our economy which might, in the years ahead, impair the vitality of competitive enterprise. And failure to accept the responsibilities inherent in a free economy could lead to demands that they be assumed by Government, with the increasing intervention and loss of freedom that such an approach inevitably entails. The successful extension of prosperity with price stability must be a cooperative effort in which the policies of individuals and economic groups and of all levels of Government are consistent with one another and mutually reinforcing.

There is much that the last four years can teach us of the opportunities inherent in a free economy and the responsibilities of Government and of citizens for helping to realize them. Accordingly, this Report first gives a brief account of economic developments and policies in 1953-56. This is followed by a more detailed record of economic developments in 1956 and of the policies which Government adopted during that year to help maintain stable economic growth. Finally, proposals are set forth to help extend prosperity into the future, to strengthen competitive enterprise, and to increase our ability to achieve further improvements in national well-being.

## Chapter 2

### Economic Growth and Improvement, 1953-56

THE ECONOMIC REPORT transmitted to the Congress in January 1954 called attention to the opportunity afforded by the ending of the conflict in Korea to turn the productive capacity of the Nation increasingly to peaceful purposes and thereby to undertake a sustained improvement in living standards. It also set forth the main lines along which the Federal Government proposed to move toward this goal and to seek to fulfill its mandate under the Employment Act of 1946 to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power. Although the Economic Reports of the past few years have described the improvements in living that have been achieved and the policies followed to promote stable economic growth, it may be useful to review briefly the developments of the four years, 1953-56. This review will provide both a record of achievement in a free economy and guidance for the years ahead.

The period was one of growth in our own economy and in the economies of other free nations, and witnessed clear gains in the well-being of the American people. The course of expansion was not entirely even, however, and the capacity of our economy to adapt to extensive, and in some cases sharp, changes was repeatedly tested. The agricultural sector faced especially difficult problems of adjustment. The rapidly changing conditions in the economy as a whole, as well as in particular sectors, called for a high degree of flexibility in Government policies affecting economic growth and stability. Successive sections of this chapter sketch this record of economic growth, of improvement in well-being, and of adjustment to economic change.

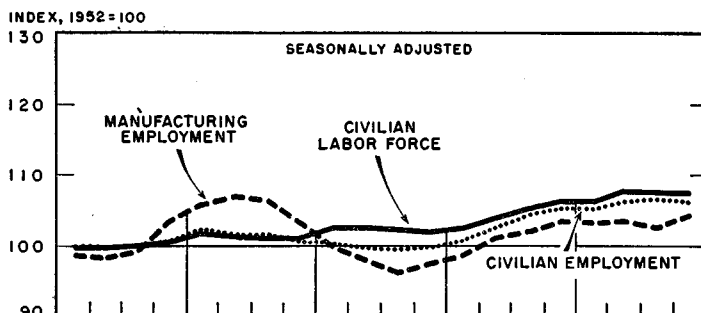
#### GROWTH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Increasing numbers of our people have been seeking and finding employment during the past four years. The number of persons in the labor force in 1956, including those in the military services, was almost 4 million more than in 1952; and the decline of 750,000 in the armed forces in this period released an additional number for civilian employment (Chart 1). During 1954 the growth in the labor force was relatively slow; but in the past two years the rate of growth was unusually rapid. Along with this increase in the labor force, the number of persons employed rose by about 4 million. Although unemployment increased during 1953-54

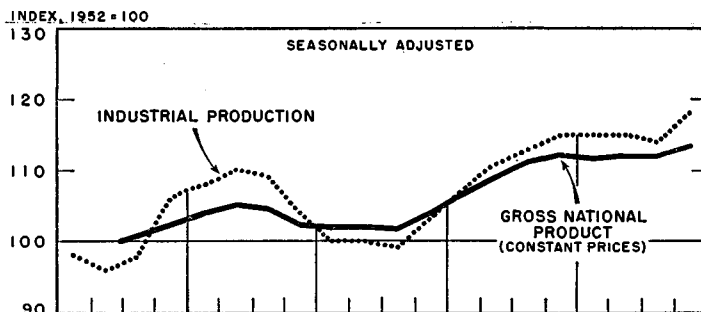
CHART 1

# Economic Expansion, 1952-56

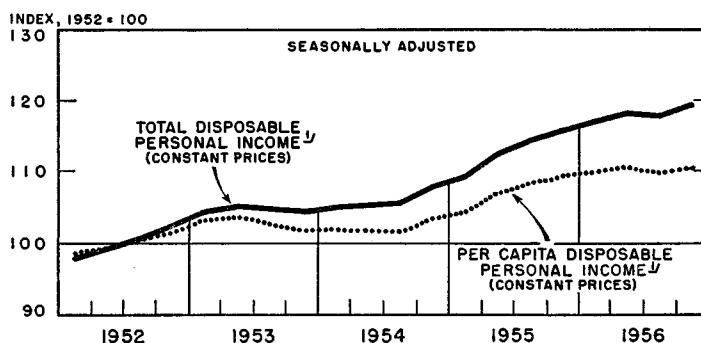
Civilian labor force and employment increased.



There was a larger increase in the output of goods and services . . .



. . . and in disposable personal income.



↓ PERSONAL INCOME LESS PERSONAL TAXES.

SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, AND COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS.

contraction of economic activity, it has since fallen to less than 4 percent of the labor force, and a significant number of the unemployed are persons newly drawn into the labor force who are counted as unemployed while seeking work.

The employment of growing numbers of persons has been accompanied by increases in the efficiency of our productive system. The output of goods and services expanded in 1956 to the new high figure of \$412 billion. Expressed in dollars of constant purchasing power, this is 12.5 percent more than was produced in 1952. With an employment increase of 6 percent during these years and a modest decline in average working hours, the gain in output reflects a sizable improvement in productivity. However, changes in productivity have historically been uneven from year to year, and the last four years have been no exception. In the expansion of early 1953, and again in the recovery of 1955, productivity gains were quite large. On the other hand, advances in productivity were small during the 1953-54 contraction and again in 1956.

Since purchases of military goods by the Federal Government were reduced sharply in the four-year period, over-all measures of the increase in national output do not fully reveal the rise in the flow of goods and services available for civilian use (Chart 2). The 1953-54 adjustment to a lower level of defense expenditures made it possible to devote an increasing proportion of the economy's resources to the output of goods and services for consumers, to the enlargement of productive capacity, and to the needs of State and local governments. While total gross national product in constant dollars rose about 12.5 percent, consumer expenditures, private investment outlays, and State and local purchases of goods and services increased substantially more. Together, these three sectors of our economy accounted for 88 percent of all purchases of goods and services in 1956, compared with 84 percent in 1952.

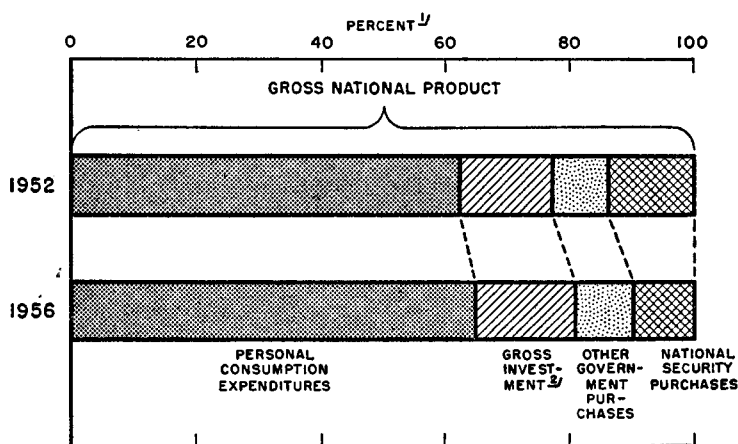
The Nation's productive plant and equipment have been notably expanded and improved. Since 1952, business firms and farmers have spent over \$150 billion to increase capacity and replace worn out and obsolete facilities. The growth in the physical stock of equipment appears to have been especially large, perhaps as much as one-quarter. Also, important advances in technology have improved the quality and efficiency of plant and equipment. These investment outlays contain the promise of greater national output and better living in the years ahead.

As would be expected in a growing economy in which production techniques and patterns of demand are continually changing, not all industries shared equally in the expansion. For some industries with a strong growth component, notably chemicals, aluminum, and electric power, output increased throughout the period; production in certain other industries, whose output fell substantially in 1954, advanced rapidly in both 1955 and 1956; and the output of still other industries, such as automobiles and home building, which had been particularly high in 1955, declined in 1956.

CHART 2

## Change in Composition of Output, 1952 to 1956

Lower national security purchases allowed a larger proportion of output to be devoted to private consumption and investment.



1/ BASED ON DATA IN 1956 PRICES.

2/ GROSS PRIVATE DOMESTIC INVESTMENT AND NET FOREIGN INVESTMENT.

SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS.

The growth of income received by individuals is another indication of the increased economic activity of the last four years. Personal income disbursed to individuals rose from \$276 billion in 1952 to \$331 billion in 1956. Despite some contraction in the flow of incomes in the latter part of 1953 and early 1954, the total for each year during the four-year period was higher than for the preceding one. Personal incomes after taxes also rose rapidly, reflecting both the increase in incomes received and the 1954 reduction in personal tax rates.

This expansion resulted in a clear improvement in income per person. The 1956 average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing, for example, were \$80.13, a rise of \$12.16 a week over 1952. Even after allowance for the 2.3 percent increase in consumer prices which occurred between 1952 and 1956, the gain in weekly earnings amounted to over \$10.50. Not only did those who work for wages and salaries make substantial absolute gains during the period; their share of income also rose. Labor income—that is, the sum of wages, salaries, social security benefits, and related payments—constituted 75.8 percent of total personal incomes disbursed in 1956, compared with 73.8 percent in 1952.

The income of business proprietors and professional people also expanded. Farm income continued to decline through 1955, but some improvement took place in 1956. Dividend payments increased each year, although corporate profits fluctuated more than other forms of income.

This record of expanding employment, production, and incomes shows that we do well to place primary reliance for economic growth and improvement on competitive enterprise. It demonstrates anew that such an economy, operating in an environment that provides the incentives needed for the full utilization and improvement of economic resources, has vast potentialities for advancement of material welfare. The competitive economy's growing productiveness is based on the fact that it provides increasing amounts of capital for the use of each worker and encourages the maximum use of the energies and talents of the individual. Through the organizing influence and discipline of competitive markets, these powerful forces are employed to meet the needs and preferences of the consumer as expressed in the market place. And all this is accomplished within a framework of free institutions and individual choice. Essentially, the record reveals the opportunity that a free economy affords for the betterment of well-being.

The period has also been one of improvement in the economies of other nations of the free world. Vigorous economic growth has characterized the industrialized countries of Western Europe and also Canada and Japan. In each of these, the flow of goods and services to consumers and the additions made to productive plant and equipment have increased materially. Substantial progress has also been made in many of the nations that are economically less developed, although the rate of growth has varied widely among them.

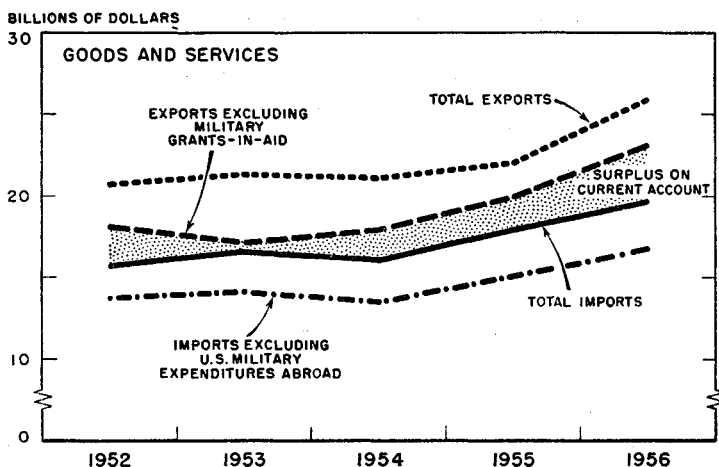
A remarkable strengthening of international trade and finance has taken place. Trade among the nations of the free world rose from less than \$74 billion in 1952 to approximately \$93 billion in 1956. Responding to economic expansion at home and abroad and to the gradual relaxation of trade controls, our foreign trade and investment have increased markedly; both exports and imports were at record levels in 1956. Following a decline for a short time after the termination of the Korean conflict, nonmilitary exports of goods and services increased during 1954, thus helping to sustain business activity in this country. The expansion of these exports was extended in 1955 and 1956, in the latter year reaching about \$23 billion, approximately 28 percent more than in 1952. Imports of goods and services followed the trend of domestic business activity more closely, falling in 1954 and rising in the next two years. In 1956, they totaled almost \$20 billion, some 25 percent above their total four years earlier (Chart 3).

Although Government grants and credits still financed a sizable amount of our exports, increasing reliance was placed on private trade and investment during the past four years. Net private investment abroad of United States funds was at a new high in 1956. While expanding their purchases of goods and services from the United States, other countries have added about \$7 billion to their gold and dollar reserves since 1952. The increase in these reserves, which were severely depleted during and after World War II, is traceable largely to our imports of goods and services and to our mili-

CHART 3

## U. S. Balance of Payments on Current Account, 1952-56

U. S. foreign trade reflected economic expansion at home and abroad.



SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS.

tary expenditures abroad. Further expansion of nonmilitary exports will continue to depend, fundamentally, upon the volume of our imports and the amount of private United States investment in foreign countries.

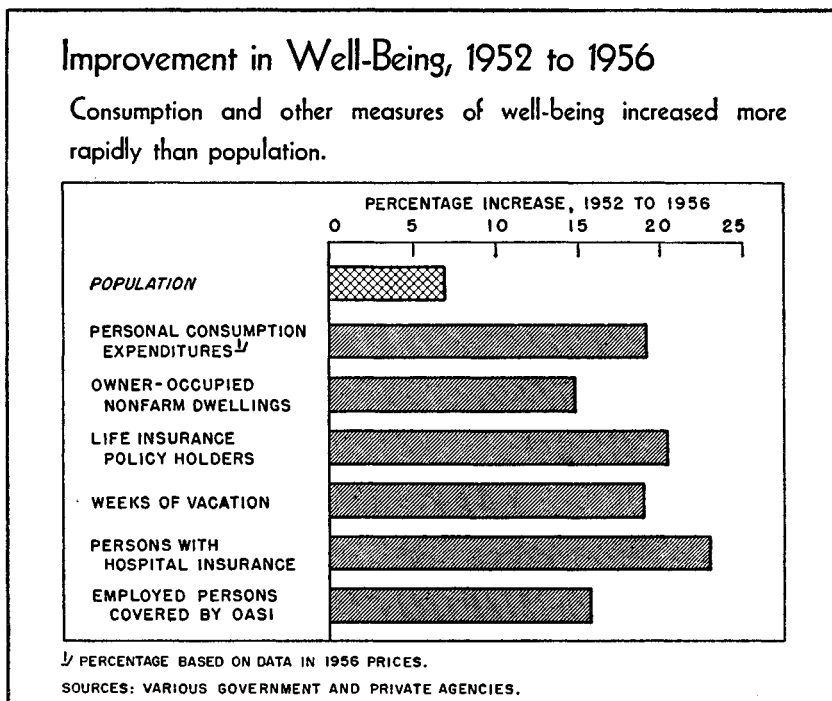
The sharpest expansion in our exports has been in shipments to industrialized countries with high per capita incomes, which are often competitive with us, and to certain less developed countries in which the rate of economic expansion has recently been high. This fact strongly suggests the economic advantage to this country which can accrue from economic development abroad. When trade is conducted on a nondiscriminatory, multilateral basis, it is natural to expect that prosperity elsewhere will be reflected in an increased demand for the products of our farms, mines, and factories. Such has been the case in the last four years.

### IMPROVEMENT IN LEVEL OF LIVING

The rise in real incomes which was described above reached to all income levels. Whereas 27.1 million families, or 54 percent of the total, had incomes before taxes of more than \$4,000 in 1952, 30.6 million, or 59 percent of the total, had incomes of this amount in 1955. Data are not yet available on the distribution of incomes in 1956, but other evidence indicates

that the improvement continued. Since the cost of living rose only slightly over this period, most of the increase in money incomes represented an actual gain in well-being. Expressed in dollars of constant purchasing power, per capita personal income rose 10 percent after taxes and consumer expenditures 11 percent. Some indicators of the increase and diffusion of well-being in recent years are given in Chart 4 and Appendix D.

CHART 4



Striking achievements were made in housing. The 5 million dwelling units that were constructed exceeded the number built in any other four-year period and substantially enlarged the housing stock available to the American people. There were improvements in the size, design, and equipment of new homes, and sizable outlays for repairs and alterations added to the comfort and convenience of existing homes. A growing proportion of our homes were owner occupied—60 percent in 1956, compared with 55 percent in 1950.

During the four-year period, 24.5 million new automobiles were bought, and, even though large numbers of old cars were scrapped, the number of automobiles increased 11 million. Consumers also purchased large quantities of other durable goods—especially household appliances.

The increase in the ownership of homes and of consumer durable goods entailed a large increase in debt. Short- and intermediate-term consumer

debt increased \$15 billion, or 53 percent, from December 1952 to December 1956; home mortgage debt rose \$40 billion, or 69 percent. On the other hand, American families made large additions to their financial assets. Consumer holdings of bank deposits, savings bonds, and other selected financial assets were about one-fourth higher in 1956 than in 1952. Provisions for personal security were also improved by large increases in the number of persons covered by life and medical insurance and in the degree of protection afforded, as well as by governmental social security programs.

Participation in and support of religious, cultural, educational, and civic activities are more extensive than ever before. Church membership has increased markedly, and recent years have witnessed a sharp rise in the construction of church and related buildings. Outlays for library construction have been large, and book circulation and publication have exceeded any previous records. Greatly increased amounts of resources are being devoted to education at all levels. Public and private outlays on construction of educational buildings totaled \$3.1 billion in 1956, a rise of 57 percent in four years; and private grants and gifts for higher education are estimated to have increased about two-thirds.

This is a gratifying record of the improvement in the level of living that can be achieved through a vigorous competitive economic system. In particular, it shows the capacity of such a system to bring about a widespread participation in the benefits of economic expansion. But much room for improvement remains.

Although average incomes have increased substantially, the incomes of many Americans are still inadequate. Some in the low-income group are older persons, beyond the employable age; others suffer from illness or are handicapped by lack of adequate training, education, or knowledge of better job opportunities. Also, some areas have failed to share in the general economic expansion; certain communities have had relatively high levels of unemployment over protracted periods. Considerable progress was made in the last four years, however, under various private and governmental programs aimed at meeting these problems and at strengthening personal security. Proposals are put forward in Chapter 4 for broadening and strengthening these activities of Government.

## PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

The basic problem of the agricultural sector of the economy in recent years has been a persistent tendency for production to outrun commercial demands. In response to a rapidly advancing technology and remunerative price supports, farm output has risen since 1952 (Chart 5). Consumption and exports have failed to increase correspondingly. Reflecting these facts, and the sharp decline in exports in 1952-53, stocks of surplus farm products have accumulated. Before the 1954 harvest could be affected by acreage

allotments, carry-overs of wheat and cotton had risen to about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times those of 1952 and the carry-over of corn had nearly doubled (see Chart 11, p. 31). Partly as a by-product of large cotton crops, stocks of food fats also nearly doubled. Substantial shifts were subsequently made in crop acreages—predominantly out of wheat and cotton—but large parts of this cropland were diverted to the production of feed grains, with the result that markets for a widening range of commodities have been threatened by excessive supplies.

These developments in output and stocks have been reflected in farm prices and income. For nearly five years the index of prices received by farmers moved persistently downward from the peak reached in February 1951 under the inflationary impact of the Korean conflict. But because the volume of farm marketings increased, realized gross farm income in 1956 was only 1 percent below the high level attained in 1947, before agricultural production abroad had recovered from wartime dislocation. However, the newer techniques of production and a delayed rise in prices paid by farmers raised farm expenses more than one-quarter in the interim, and net farm income was accordingly reduced substantially.

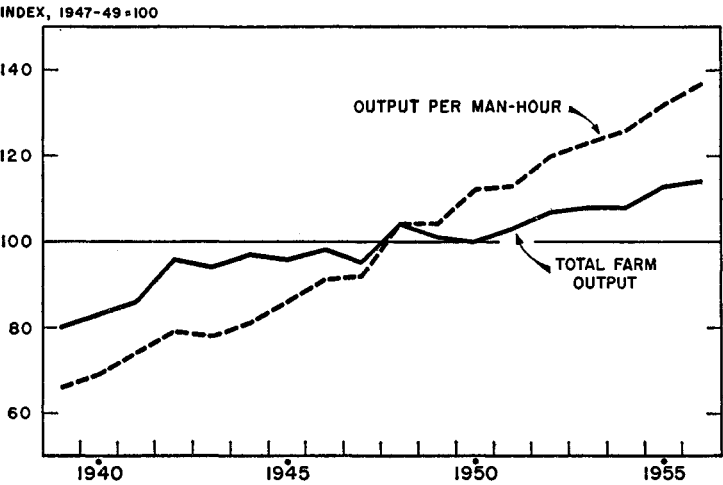
These conditions have naturally tended to bring about an extensive and difficult transition in agriculture. In general, adjustments have been in the direction of a better balanced farm economy. Most of the decline in the total number of farms has been among units that yield inadequate income to their operators; the number of moderate-sized family farms has increased; and the proportion of farms owned in whole or in part by the farm operator has risen. The value of farm assets has increased in recent years, and farmers' equities are at a record high level. Although total farm debt has increased every year since 1946, the mortgage debt component is now only slightly higher in relation to the value of farm real estate than in the most favorable years on record. Debt repayments have proceeded largely on schedule, and foreclosure rates are low. Farm families have added to their holdings of consumer durable goods at a rapid rate and, as usual, with less resort to consumer credit than is customary among urban families. In short, agriculture as a whole has made gains, though its income is not as high as in years of exceptional war and postwar demands.

Forces and conditions originating in the nonfarm sectors of the economy have to some extent contributed to agriculture's adjustment problems. As individual incomes rise, certain major farm products, such as wheat and cotton, meet severe competition from other desired consumer goods. Jointly with increases in efficiency, these demand factors have tended historically to reduce agriculture's proportion of employment, population, and national income. And conditions in the nonfarm economy have a direct impact on farm costs; for example, the prices of tractors and farm machinery reflect the pressure of general industrial demand, and the price and supply of fertilizers respond more to factors at work in the chemical industry than to those originating in farming.

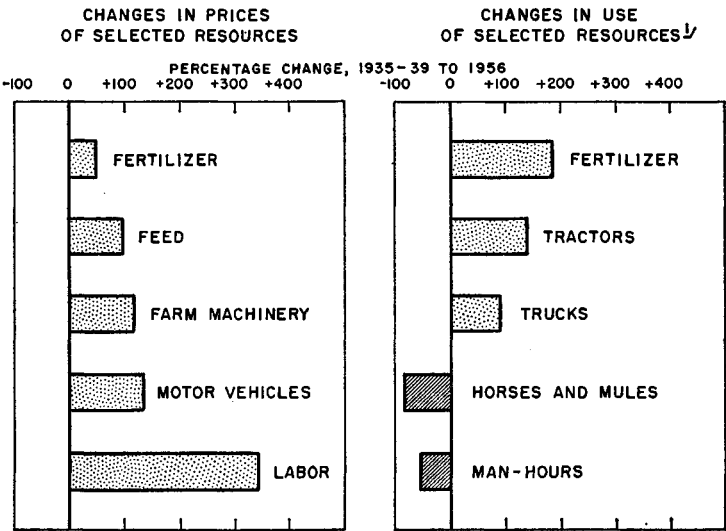
CHART 5

# Agricultural Production and Technology Since Prewar

Farm output and productivity have risen to record levels.



Changed cost relationships have influenced the combinations of resources used in farm production.

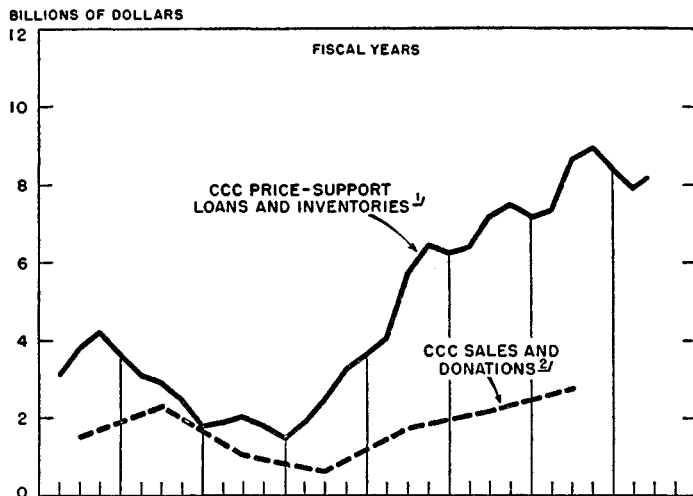


1/ PER UNIT OF OUTPUT.  
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

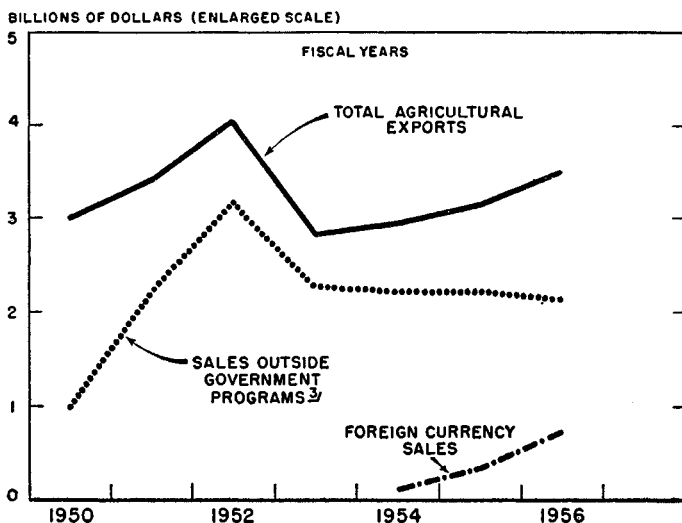
# CHART 6

## CCC Operations and Agricultural Exports, 1950-57

Output in excess of market requirements has increased Commodity Credit Corporation price-support loans and inventories.



Agricultural exports declined sharply in 1952-53 but have since increased under Government programs.



<sup>1/</sup> END OF QUARTER, EXCEPT LATEST DATA PLOTTED, WHICH ARE FOR NOVEMBER 30, 1956.

<sup>2/</sup> AT COST; FISCAL YEAR TOTALS.

<sup>3/</sup> INCLUDES DOLLAR SALES AT SUBSIDIZED EXPORT PRICES.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Some trends in the nonfarm sectors of the economy have operated distinctly in agriculture's favor. Increasing population and rising incomes have sustained total domestic consumption of farm products. Higher real incomes have increased the demand for livestock products, and industrial technology has created new market opportunities for the vegetable oilseeds. General prosperity has widened job opportunities for farm people outside agriculture, and farm earnings have been increasingly supplemented by off-farm employment.

In the immediate situation, however, efforts to stabilize farm income have led to Government activities on a broad scale. These have involved not only substantial public expenditures but also serious encroachment on the private marketing system. Net budget expenditures on behalf of agriculture, which are an indication of the immediate fiscal burden though not necessarily of the ultimate cost to the Treasury, now account for almost one-quarter of the Federal budget excluding national security expenditures and interest on the public debt. The six so-called "basic" commodities were supported at 90 percent of parity through 1954, and dairy products likewise until early in that year. Even under the somewhat more flexible scale in effect since then, support levels are frequently the most important single factor in determining the prices prevailing in a number of commodity markets. The Commodity Credit Corporation has become a major operating unit in our economy, with a statutory borrowing authority of \$14.5 billion and an outstanding debt of more than \$11 billion to the United States Treasury. Its investment in price-support loans and inventories increased nearly \$7 billion between June 30, 1952 and June 30, 1956, despite the disposal of commodities valued at about the same amount. Among shipments overseas, there has been a marked increase in commodities moving under Government programs concurrently with a decline in unsubsidized, commercial exports (Chart 6). The implications of these measures for agriculture and for the economy in general emphasize the importance for sustainable agricultural improvement of the policy objectives of the last four years—wider freedom for our commercial farmers in managing their own enterprises, appropriate shifts in the use of the Nation's cropland, an improved system of price supports, and research into new products, markets, and uses.

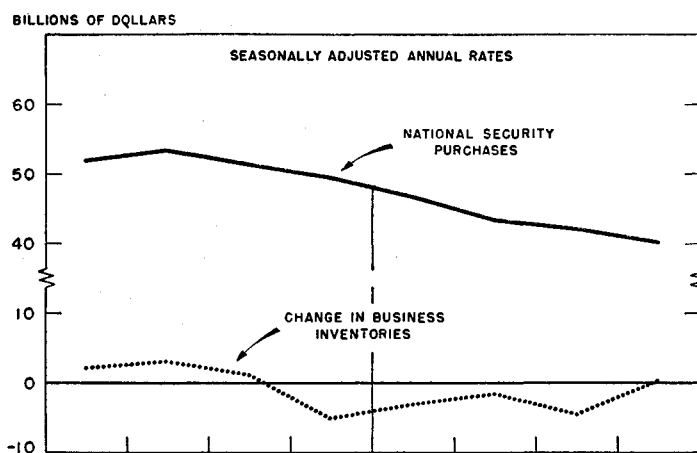
#### ADJUSTMENT TO ECONOMIC CHANGE

The last four years have demonstrated the ability of the Nation's private economy to expand, to provide an increasing number of jobs, and to raise levels of living. Also, they have tested the capacity of our economy to adjust to large changes in the pattern of demand and the effectiveness of public policies designed to promote growth and stability. Because the stabilization problem is continually changing in a dynamic economy, policies aimed at promoting stable growth must be flexible. This fact was well illustrated in the last four years, in which the problem shifted from one of helping to

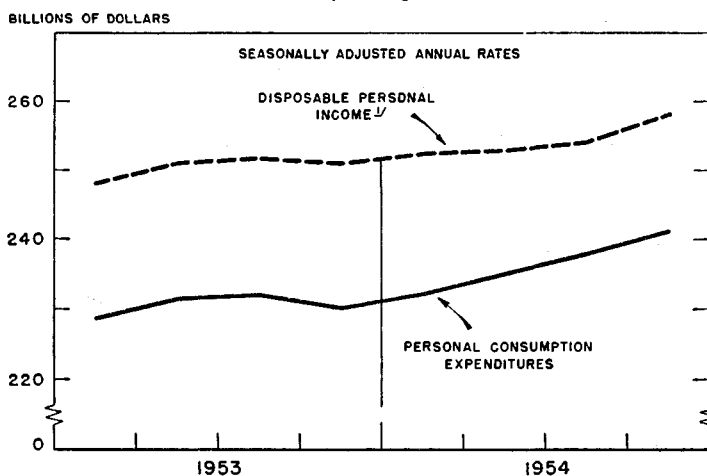
CHART 7

## Economic Adjustments, 1953-54

Defense expenditures and inventory investment were sharply reduced . . .



. . . but tax reductions and social security payments helped maintain consumer income and spending.

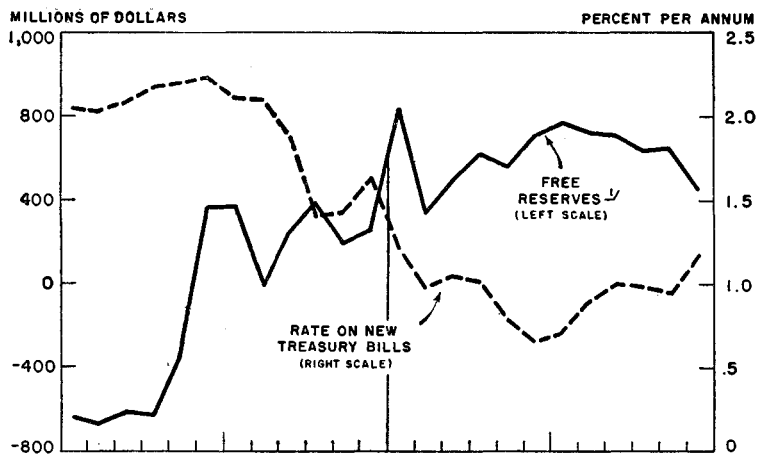


<sup>1/</sup> PERSONAL INCOME LESS PERSONAL TAXES.

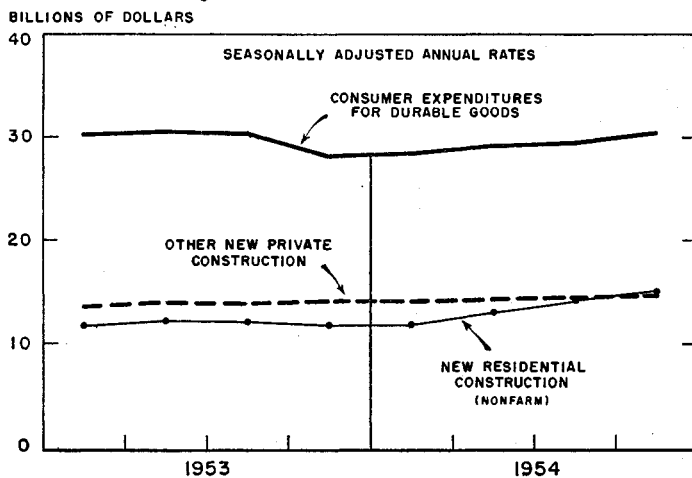
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

# Economic Adjustments, 1953-54

Credit policy was eased . . .



. . . which helped sustain expenditures on new construction and consumer durable goods in 1954.



✓ MEMBER BANK EXCESS RESERVES LESS BORROWINGS FROM FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS; AVERAGES OF DAILY FIGURES.

SOURCES: BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, AND DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

contain contractive forces and to bring about an early recovery in 1953-54 to one of restraining inflationary pressures in 1955-56.

Government policies aided significantly in preventing the declines in inventory and defense expenditures during 1953 and 1954 from causing a severe recession, and they contributed to the subsequent recovery. Legislative reductions in tax rates and changes in the tax structure, and the reduction in tax liabilities which automatically accompanies declining incomes, helped maintain disposable personal incomes (Chart 7). Similarly, incomes were supplemented by payments made under our unemployment insurance and social security programs. Tax measures increased the means and the incentives for business outlays on capital goods, and ample credit was made available on favorable terms. These measures became effective promptly, before the forces leading to a downturn could gather momentum and spread through the economy.

The extent to which the recession was contained and the vigor of the recovery that followed are shown in broad measures of employment, production, and income. Total civilian employment, which had been 62.3 million on a seasonally adjusted basis in the second quarter of 1953, the period of peak activity, declined to 61.1 million in the third quarter of 1954. In the same period, gross national product measured in constant prices fell 3 percent. Personal disposable income, which had been at an annual rate of \$251 billion in the second quarter of 1953, actually rose to \$254 billion in the third quarter of 1954. With incomes well maintained, the physical volume of consumer purchases declined only 1 percent from the second quarter to the fourth quarter of 1953, and then rose to a new high in the second quarter of 1954. Residential construction outlays measured in constant prices fell slightly in the second half of 1953, but increased sharply thereafter. Business construction expenditures began rising in late 1953; even though purchases of producers' equipment continued to decline, total fixed investment expenditures rose throughout 1954, and in the third quarter surpassed their 1953 peak. State and local expenditures increased each quarter during the recession.

In the recovery period, taken from the third quarter of 1954 through the second quarter of 1955, total civilian employment rose about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent, to 62.7 million; and gross national product, personal disposable income, and consumer purchases of goods and services each increased about 7 percent, all measured in constant prices. During the remainder of 1955, economic activity continued to increase vigorously; there were substantial gains in employment, production, and real incomes. While wholesale prices of industrial goods began to rise appreciably after the middle of the year, consumer prices, on the average, remained stable.

As strong expansionary forces began to be felt, the policies pursued during the second half of 1953 and 1954 were modified toward the end of the latter year. The Federal Reserve authorities reduced slightly the degree of credit ease that had prevailed. In January 1955 a Federal budget which

brought cash receipts and expenditures into balance was recommended. This required the postponement of corporate and excise tax reductions scheduled for April 1955, which was requested of, and granted by, the Congress. As the recovery became more firmly established and economic activity continued to expand, Government policies were increasingly directed toward avoiding excessive demand pressures and consequent inflationary price increases. Since the rise in home building and in mortgage debt was particularly sharp, the Administration in April, and again in July, imposed restraints on the terms of federally-underwritten credit extended for home purchases. Federal Reserve authorities moved toward a more restrictive credit policy early in 1955, and maintained it during the remainder of the year.

The year 1956 illustrated again that the course of economic events is never a mere extension of the recent past. Although many of the policies adopted in 1955 to promote economic growth with price stability were continued in 1956, the developments of the year required important policy modifications. These developments and the policies followed by Government are described in the following chapter.

The adjustments successfully completed in the last four years reveal the very great capacity of a free economy to correct imbalances and to maintain growth with a high degree of stability. Business concerns contribute significantly to this process by doing a more systematic and orderly job of planning and scheduling capital outlays. Improvements in economic information make it possible to discern maladjustments before they reach serious proportions. Fluctuations in economic activity are moderated by the variation of Federal tax receipts which accompanies changes in income, and by changes in the amount of unemployment compensation payments. And Government has learned much about fostering economic stability through properly designed and aptly timed public policies. The contraction of 1953-54 showed that if consumer and business confidence is maintained, and if appropriate and well-timed fiscal and monetary actions are taken by Government, massive programs of Federal intervention aimed at countering recessionary tendencies are not only unnecessary but are wholly undesirable. The experience also shows that vigorous competitive enterprise supported by wise governmental policies can use the opportunity provided by a reduction in military expenditures to achieve a significant improvement in our level of living.

## Chapter 3

### Economic Developments in 1956

AS THE YEAR 1956 OPENED, an expansion of some eighteen months' duration had carried total production, income, and employment to new high levels. The over-all expansion proceeded at a more moderate rate in the early months of the year, and the small rise in gross national product was due to higher prices rather than to further increases in the physical output of goods and services. The slowing down in the pace of the expansion was largely attributable to reduced automobile sales and production, lower residential construction, and smaller additions to inventories. Although these downward movements persisted through the spring and summer months, over-all business activity continued to advance because of strength elsewhere, notably the rapidly rising volume of expenditures for plant and equipment. In the final quarter automobile production and sales turned upward, and additions to business inventories increased. The result was a substantial rise in business activity which, combined with the

TABLE 1.—*Changes in gross national product and its major components, 1954–56*

[Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted annual rates]

Item	Fourth quarter 1956 <sup>1</sup>	Change		
		Third quarter 1954 to third quarter 1955	Third quarter 1955 to third quarter 1956	Third quarter 1956 to fourth quarter 1956 <sup>1</sup>
Gross national product.....	424.0	37.4	17.0	10.2
Personal consumption expenditures.....	271.2	20.0	9.0	4.4
Automobiles and parts.....	15.4	6.0	-4.8	1.7
All other expenditures.....	255.8	14.0	13.8	2.7
Gross private domestic fixed investment.....	64.4	7.3	4.6	1.3
Residential construction (nonfarm).....	14.9	3.0	-1.7	-.6
Other construction.....	18.0	2.0	1.7	-.1
Producers' durable equipment.....	31.5	2.5	4.5	2.0
Change in business inventories.....	4.0	8.2	-1.7	2.0
Net foreign investment.....	2.4	.9	1.5	.7
Government purchases of goods and services.....	82.0	.9	3.7	1.8
Federal (excluding Government sales).....	48.3	-1.1	.6	1.1
State and local.....	33.7	1.9	3.1	.7

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary estimates by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce (except as noted).

smaller increases earlier in the year, carried gross national product to an estimated annual rate of \$424 billion in the final quarter of 1956 (Tables 1 and 2). For the year as a whole gross national product was \$412 billion. About half of the increase of \$21.5 billion over 1955 represented a gain in real output, and the remainder reflected moderately higher prices. The number of persons employed in 1956 averaged 65.0 million, an increase of 1.8 million above the preceding year. In view of the very high levels of activity that had already been reached in 1955, the advance last year was substantial (Chart 8).

### THE PATTERN OF THE EXPANSION

Foremost among the sources of strength in the economy during 1956 was the continued expansion in outlays for new productive facilities. Capital outlays rose to an annual rate of \$37 billion by the end of 1956, almost 20 percent above the level prevailing a year earlier. The strength of investment, which was particularly notable in expenditures on equipment, was all the more remarkable since the increase came after a similar rise during 1955. These unprecedented provisions for new and improved productive facilities were the enterprise system's response to continued high sales in most sectors, favorable long-term business expectations, rising funds from depreciation charges, and competitive pressures to use new technological developments.

TABLE 2.—*Changes in production, employment, and personal income, 1954-56*

Item	Percentage change <sup>1</sup>		
	Third quarter 1954 to third quarter 1955	Third quarter 1955 to third quarter 1956	Third quarter 1956 to fourth quarter 1956 <sup>2</sup>
<b>PRODUCTION</b>			
Gross national product (constant prices).....	9.3	1.1	1.3
Industrial production.....	13.8	.7	3.5
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>			
Total civilian employment <sup>3</sup> .....	4.6	2.2	-.5
Nonagricultural employment <sup>3</sup> .....	4.5	2.9	.4
Employees in nonagricultural establishments <sup>4</sup> .....	4.5	2.3	.9
Employees in manufacturing establishments.....	6.0	.4	1.9
<b>PERSONAL INCOME</b>			
Personal income disbursements <sup>5</sup> .....	8.0	5.7	1.9
Disposable personal income <sup>6</sup> .....	7.8	5.3	1.7

<sup>1</sup> Quarterly changes based on seasonally adjusted data.

<sup>2</sup> Based on preliminary data for fourth quarter 1956.

<sup>3</sup> Based on Bureau of the Census data. See Table E-17 for definition.

<sup>4</sup> Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data. See Table E-22 for definition.

<sup>5</sup> Total personal income plus personal contributions for social insurance.

<sup>6</sup> Total personal income less personal taxes.

Sources: Department of Commerce, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Department of Labor, and Council of Economic Advisers.

Capital outlays rose in virtually all branches of production, transportation, and trade. The increase during 1956 was most marked in manufacturing, followed by public utilities. Within manufacturing, producers of automobiles, chemicals, steel, and petroleum products accounted for most of the gain. Investment by commercial enterprises continued to rise, but at a much slower rate than during the preceding year.

Larger expenditures by State and local governments added substantially to demand in 1956. State and local governments increased their spending on goods and services almost \$3 billion, as outlays on schools, highways, and various community facilities continued to rise. The expenditures of State and local government units exceeded their revenues, and their borrowings in the capital markets were again large. The Federal Government's fiscal operations helped to moderate the inflationary pressures that resulted from the larger volume of business activity. Although Federal expenditures on goods and services were higher in the second half of the calendar year, as was the sum of social security and other transfer payments, tax revenues increased in response to the advance in private incomes and yielded a surplus in both the conventional and cash budgets.

Growing foreign trade and investment was another expansionary factor. Merchandise shipments abroad (excluding military aid transfers), which comprised approximately three-fourths of our exports of goods and services, were nearly \$3 billion greater than in 1955 and at a record high of \$17 billion (Table 3). Almost three-fourths of these shipments consisted of manufactured industrial goods, mostly finished goods. Export activity was especially marked for a number of industries confronted by heavy domestic demands; machinery exports rose about 24 percent and with iron and steel products and chemicals accounted for about one-third of the \$3 billion increase. Expansion of bituminous coal exports provided an important additional market for that industry.

Merchandise shipped to this country, which comprised almost two-thirds of our imports of goods and services, rose more than \$1 billion, to a new

TABLE 3.—*United States exports and imports of goods and services, 1952–56*  
*Excluding transfers under military grant programs*

[Billions of dollars]

Year	Exports			Imports			Export surplus of goods and services <sup>3</sup>
	Total	Goods	Services <sup>1</sup>	Total	Goods	Services <sup>2</sup>	
1952.....	18.1	13.3	4.7	15.7	10.8	4.9	2.4
1953.....	17.1	12.3	4.8	16.6	11.0	5.7	.4
1954.....	17.9	12.8	5.1	16.1	10.4	5.7	1.8
1955.....	19.9	14.3	5.7	17.9	11.5	6.4	2.0
1956 <sup>3</sup> .....	23.1	17.0	6.1	19.7	12.7	7.0	3.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes income on investments.

<sup>2</sup> Includes income on investments and United States military expenditures abroad.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary estimates by Council of Economic Advisers.

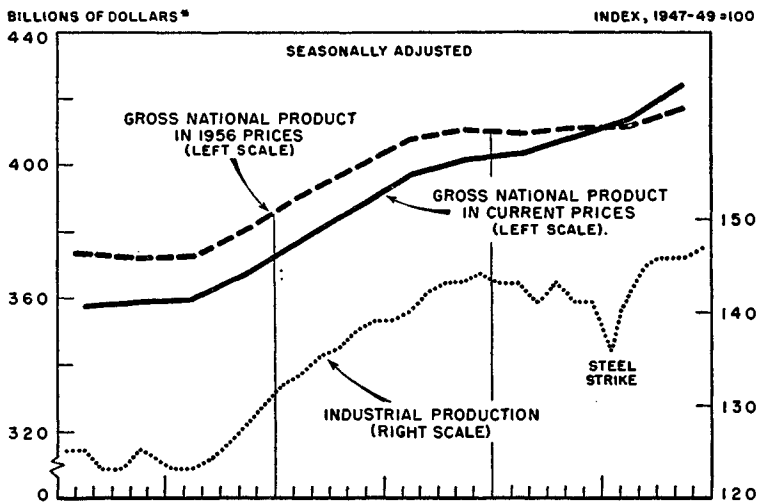
NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce (except as noted).

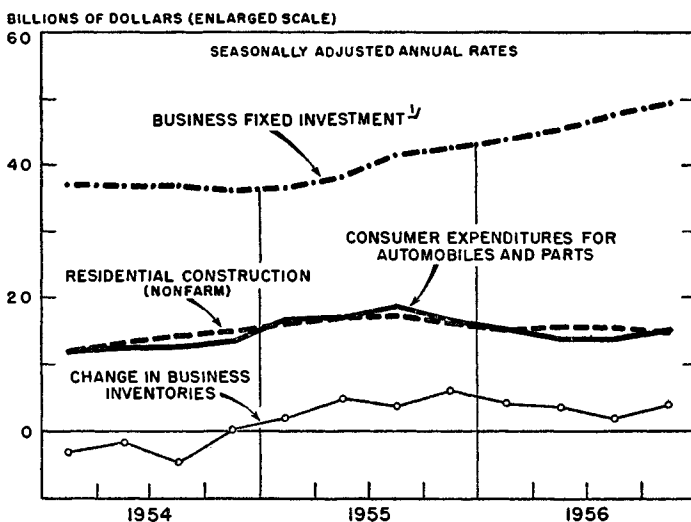
CHART 8

# Economic Activity, 1954-56

Economic activity rose in 1956 . . .



. . . with diverse movements among important sectors.



\*ANNUAL RATES.

⌋ PRODUCERS' DURABLE EQUIPMENT AND NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION.

SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, AND COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS.

high of nearly \$13 billion. Half of our merchandise imports consisted of finished and semimanufactured industrial goods. Larger inflows of such items as structural steel, machinery, nonferrous metals and ferroalloys, and iron ore and concentrates reflected the high level of our industrial activity. Notable increases also occurred in imports of automobiles, paper, cotton and woolen textiles, and, prior to the blocking of the Suez Canal, crude petroleum.

The excess of exports over imports was made possible in part by greater private capital investments abroad. These investments, which were almost \$1.2 billion in 1955, more than doubled in 1956. Most of the increase consisted of investments in foreign branches and subsidiaries of United States corporations in Canada, Western Europe, and Latin America. The volume of sales of Canadian securities to United States investors was larger than in 1955. United States Government loans to foreign countries, and investments of foreigners in the United States, also increased. The net result of all these transactions, with private remittances and nonmilitary Government grants virtually unchanged, was an addition of almost \$2 billion of net foreign investment to gross national product.

Consumer expenditures on all goods and services continued to rise. But the gains were not as large as during 1955, reflecting a smaller increase in incomes and a greater volume of savings. A larger amount of tax payments further limited the gain in personal disposable income, which was about \$16 billion, whereas in 1955 the gain had been more than \$20 billion. Personal savings accumulated at an annual rate of \$22 billion in the final quarter of 1956, compared with less than \$19 billion in the same period of 1955. Nonetheless, consumers in the final quarter of the year bought nondurable goods at an annual rate more than \$6 billion higher than a year earlier, and added at a similar rate to their spending on services. They also spent more on durable goods, with the exception of automobiles.

Outlays for automobiles and home building, which had risen to unusually high levels through the third quarter of 1955 and had been a major expansionary factor during that year, were a moderating influence in the economy through most of 1956. That total economic activity could continue its upward course when there was substantial downward pressure in these two important industries was one of the notable features of the year.

In the third quarter of 1956, consumer and business purchases of automobiles, together with expenditures by automobile manufacturers and retail dealers incident to changes in inventories, were one-third below those in the same quarter a year earlier; in the fourth quarter, however, these expenditures rose substantially. Consumer purchases of automobiles and parts, after a decrease from an annual rate of \$18.5 billion in the third quarter of 1955 to \$13.7 billion in the third quarter of 1956, increased to a rate of about \$15.5 billion in the last quarter, as new models were introduced.

Housing starts, which had declined during 1955, continued generally downward as home builders were faced with reduced availability of funds, higher costs of land and construction, and more selective demand. Expenditures for residential building followed a similar pattern, although they declined more slowly, until their annual rate in the fourth quarter of 1956 was \$2.3 billion below the peak rate in the third quarter of 1955. Despite the relatively large declines in both housing starts and expenditures, 1.1 million dwelling units were built in 1956 and residential construction expenditures were higher than in any year except 1955.

Additions to inventory played a less important part in the expansion of 1956 than in the recovery and expansion of 1954-55, although they remained substantial. During the first half of the year, production was cut back and inventories were reduced in a number of industries related to automobiles and housing. However, there were large increases of purchased-materials inventories by durable goods producers generally, of work-in-process inventories by manufacturers of producer equipment, and of stocks of such nondurable goods as synthetic fibers, cotton and synthetic fabrics, and gasoline. Total business inventory accumulation during the first half of the year was at an annual rate of \$3.8 billion, compared with \$6.1 billion in the final quarter of 1955. The over-all rate of accumulation was smaller in the third quarter, as metal fabricating industries used up inventories during the steel strike and automobile dealers further reduced their stocks. This movement was reversed, however, in the closing months of the year, when automobile manufacturers and dealers and some of their suppliers rebuilt their stocks and manufacturers of producer equipment continued their accumulations; these additions more than offset reductions in the rate of inventory accumulation by most industries manufacturing nondurable goods.

Changes in industrial production reflected the year's shifting pattern of major demands (Table 4). Early in the year, industries affected by lower automobile sales experienced substantial declines. Lumber production was adversely affected by the reduction in residential building. However, industries that benefited from the high capital outlays expanded their output almost without interruption throughout the year. The output of the stone, clay, and glass industries, influenced by heavy nonresidential construction demands, moved up moderately to a high in May. Production of nondurable manufactures rose slightly during the latter part of the year, after edging downward through July. Soft coal production rose 6 percent above that in 1955 as a result of strong domestic and export demand. At the year-end, the Middle East crisis led to new high output of domestic crude oil.

Despite this diversity in individual industry experience, total industrial production, which had receded slightly during the first half of the year and sharply in July as a result of the steel strike, advanced again in the fall. At the end of the year, total output was 2 percent above that of December 1955 and at an all-time high.

TABLE 4.—Changes in industrial production, 1955–56

Industry	Index, 1947–49=100, seasonally adjusted			Percentage change		
	December 1955	July 1956	December 1956 <sup>1</sup>	December 1955 to July 1956	July 1956 to Decem- ber 1956	December 1955 to December 1956 <sup>1</sup>
Industrial production.....	144	136	147	-6	8	2
Durable manufactures.....	161	148	166	-8	12	3
Primary metals.....	150	* 68	149	-55	119	-1
Fabricated metal products....	138	129	138	-7	7	0
Nonelectrical machinery.....	146	152	154	4	1	5
Electrical machinery.....	199	210	217	6	3	9
Transportation equipment....	212	191	219	-10	15	3
Instruments and related products.....	159	167	173	5	4	9
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	154	159	159	3	0	3
Lumber and products.....	126	125	120	-1	-4	-5
Furniture and fixtures.....	123	124	120	1	-3	-2
Miscellaneous manufactures....	146	145	143	-1	-1	-2
Nondurable manufactures.....	130	127	131	-2	3	1
Textiles and apparel.....	112	106	107	-5	1	-4
Rubber and leather products....	125	111	120	-11	8	-4
Paper and printing.....	140	147	148	5	1	6
Chemical and petroleum products.....	166	166	169	0	2	2
Foods, beverages, and tobacco.....	113	110	113	-3	3	0
Minerals.....	129	122	130	-5	7	1
Coal.....	87	77	80	-11	4	-8
Crude oil and natural gas.....	151	149	155	-1	4	3
Metal, stone, and earth minerals.....	123	100	129	-19	29	5

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

\* Steel strike.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

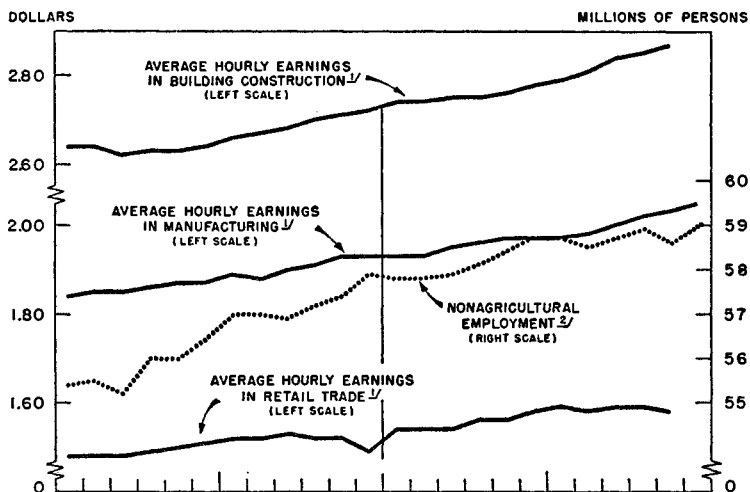
## HIGHER EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

The expansion of over-all business activity in 1956 created ample job opportunities in most occupations, and incomes rose for all major groups of income recipients (Chart 9). Sizable employment gains were made in trade, construction, finance and other services, public utilities, and State and local governments. For the year as a whole, the gain in civilian employment was 1.8 million. Since agricultural employment declined more than 100,000, total civilian nonagricultural employment was about 1.9 million greater than a year earlier. Average employment for the year reached a high of 65 million.

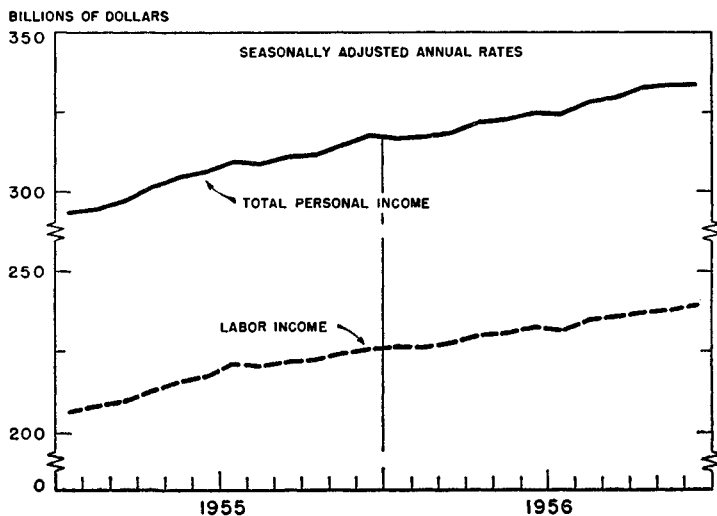
In manufacturing, the production adjustments necessitated by the decline in automobile sales and housing construction involved reductions in hours of work and in the number of persons employed in the affected industries. Most of the reductions in working force, however, were less than the declines in output, since firms retained many of their experienced workers. Employment continued to increase in those industries in which output was expanding, notably in machinery. Also, the employment of nonproduction workers in manufacturing continued to rise appreciably during the year,

# Employment and Income, 1955-56

Increases in employment and wage rates . . .



. . . resulted in higher personal income.



<sup>1</sup>/ FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS OR NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES.  
<sup>2</sup>/ SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.

SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,  
 AND COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS.

even in some sectors where production workers were laid off. For manufacturing as a whole, total employment by the end of the year had reached a level above that at the end of 1955.

Unemployment remained relatively low throughout 1956. During most of the year the average duration of unemployment was shorter than in 1955, and unemployment for men with family responsibilities was low.

Improvements in income were widely shared among the major groups of income recipients. Compensation of employees in the final quarter of the year was approximately 6½ percent above that received in the fourth quarter of 1955. The largest relative gain was made by employees of private nonmanufacturing concerns. Despite slightly lower hours of work, average weekly earnings in manufacturing increased by \$3.65, to \$82.89, in the final quarter of 1956. Total business and professional income advanced almost 7 percent. Dividend payments remained large during 1956, and for the year as a whole were somewhat higher than in 1955. Rental incomes fell slightly. Total personal incomes rose \$19 billion, compared with a rise of \$23 billion during 1955.

#### DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURE

After declining since 1951, agricultural prices and income both increased moderately during 1956. In the first six months, prices of farm products moved distinctly upward, and about half of the increase was held during the harvest months. Net realized farm income was about 5 percent higher than in 1955 (Chart 10). After adjustment for the change in farm inventories, net income was the same as in 1955, although it rose after the middle of the year. There were further increases in the value of farm land and in the net worth of farm proprietors.

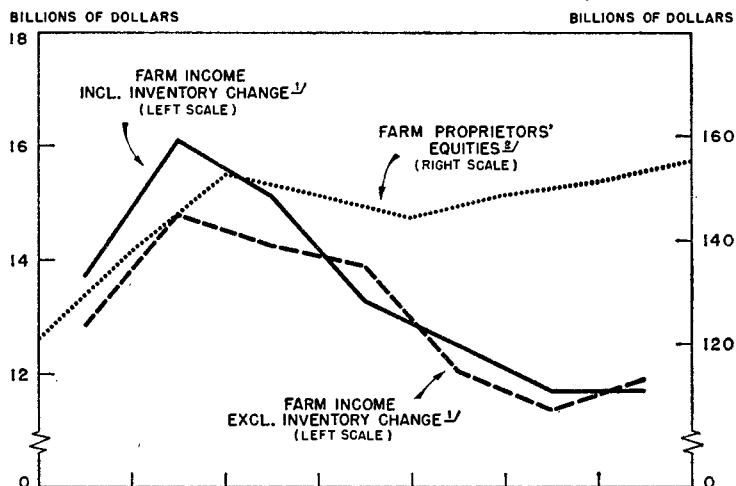
Total farm output in 1956 was at a new high, despite conditions of extreme drought in a region stretching from South Dakota to the Mexican border. As yields per acre for some crops were the largest ever recorded, the index of crop production was for the second successive year at the peak that had been attained in 1948. The corn crop was the second largest in history, produced on the smallest acreage in over 60 years, with corn yields per acre at an all-time high. Soybeans, for which market prospects were excellent, were produced in unprecedented volume. The wheat crop was slightly larger than in 1955, but a little below prospective domestic and export disposition. With carry-over stocks at excessive levels, lower production of cotton, tobacco, rice, and feed grains other than corn represented adjustments in the direction of a better balance between output and market requirements.

Changes in output of livestock products also were for the most part in the direction of needed adjustments. Hog slaughter late in the fall was below the rate that had seriously depressed prices a year earlier. There were large shipments of cattle at relatively firm prices. The prolonged rise in the number of cattle and calves on farms apparently came to a halt. For milk

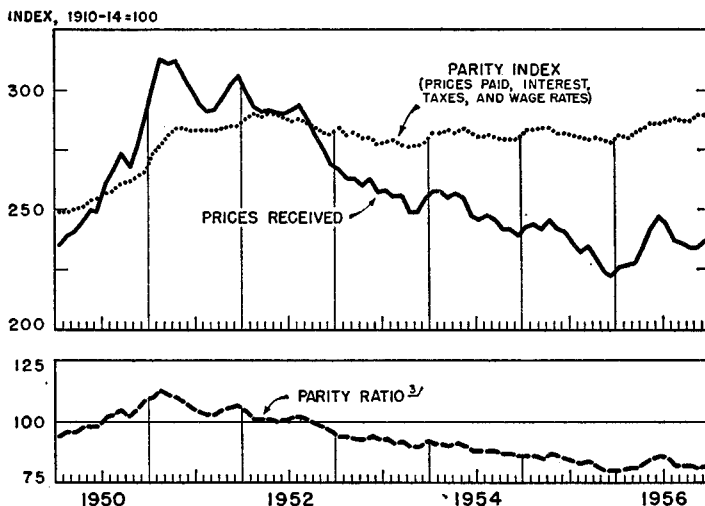
CHART 10

## Farm Income and Price Developments, 1950-56

Farm income stabilized, after having declined since 1951. Farm proprietors' equities remained roughly constant during 1952-56.



Prices received by farmers improved in 1956. The parity ratio averaged slightly lower than in 1955.



<sup>1/</sup> FARM OPERATORS' NET INCOME FROM FARMING, INCLUDING GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS.

<sup>2/</sup> EQUITIES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.

<sup>3/</sup> PERCENTAGE RATIO OF INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PARITY INDEX.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

and dairy products, the year was marked by a combination of higher prices, larger output, near-record cash receipts from marketings, and reduction in stocks.

Exports of farm products in the year ended June 30, 1956 were substantially larger than in the preceding fiscal year; in terms of physical volume, they were the highest in 29 years. Government export programs played an important role in this increase in shipments. In addition, feed grains benefited from an expansion in livestock numbers in Europe; tobacco, from generally increasing consumer incomes and improved foreign exchange positions overseas; oilseeds, from a short olive crop in the Mediterranean countries; and wheat, from enlarged import needs in Northwestern Europe to compensate for winter wheat lost in the 1956 freeze. Exports have continued to rise so far in fiscal 1956-57.

However, major problems of adjustment remain. Neither the volume nor the composition of farm output has as yet been brought into proper balance with combined domestic and export requirements. United States carry-overs of a number of crops have continued to mount (Chart 11). For certain key commodities, the excess of stocks is world-wide. The grain stocks carried into the 1956-57 marketing year by the principal exporting countries were higher than ever before. World carry-over stocks of cotton about doubled between mid-1951 and mid-1956, and the proportion held in the United States increased. However, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) has already sold more than 6 million bales for export in 1956-57, and reductions in the domestic carry-overs of wheat and rice are also in prospect for 1957.

Federal price-support activities were a major factor in sustaining farm prices and income despite burdensome supplies. Of the 1955 crops, almost half the rice and cotton, two-fifths of the grain sorghums and rye, and one-third of the wheat were afforded direct price support by CCC loans and purchases. The CCC investment in price-support loans and inventories declined through the third quarter of the year, from a peak of \$8.9 billion reached in February, but losses realized in disposing of surpluses have been running higher in the current fiscal year than in fiscal 1956. Price-support levels for 1956 crops were raised in April above those originally announced; dairy farmers in certain areas benefited from suspension of seasonal price reductions under Federal milk-marketing orders; and special purchase programs were undertaken for several perishable commodities in exceptionally heavy supply. Government payments in excess of \$235 million under the Soil Bank Program made a sizable addition to farm income, especially in the fourth quarter.

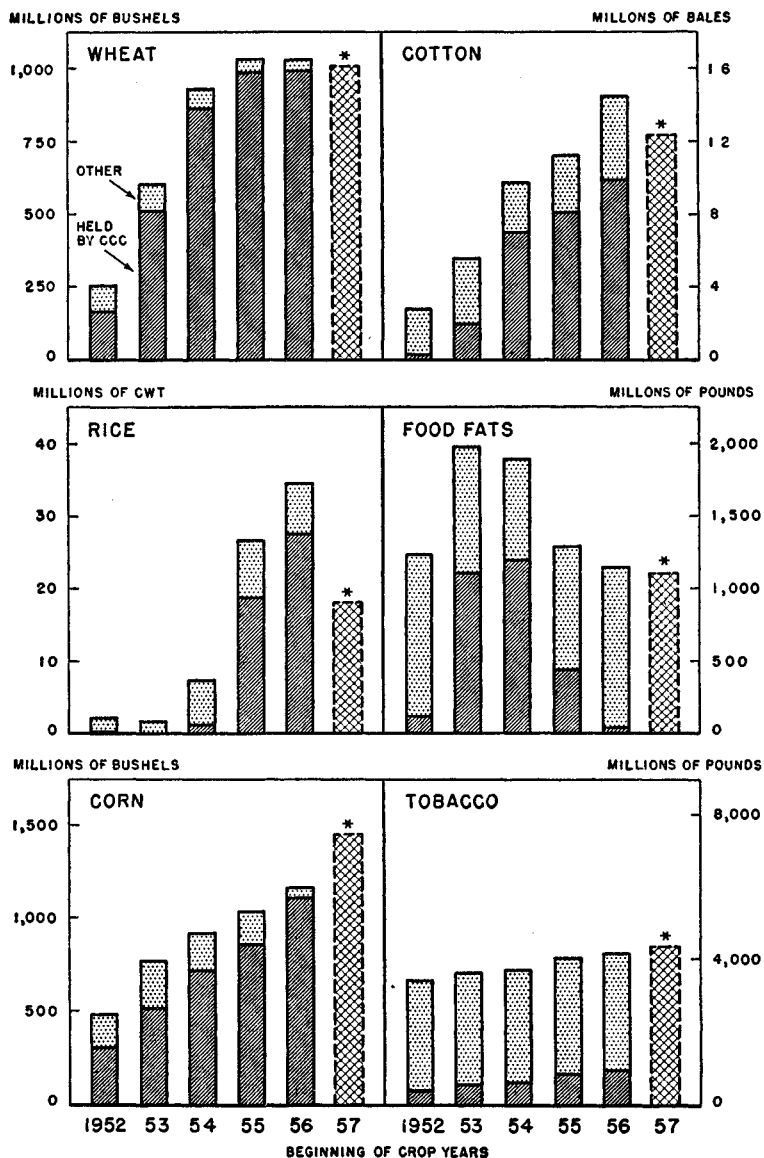
#### MOVEMENTS IN PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS

Prices of most commodities and services rose during 1956. Industrial prices, which had begun to increase in the second half of 1955, continued their upward movement into 1956. Prices of investment goods and semi-

CHART 11

# Carry-Overs of Selected Crops, 1952-57

Surpluses of cotton and rice are expected to be lower in 1957, but increased carry-overs of corn and tobacco are in prospect.



\* ESTIMATED TOTAL CARRY-OVER.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

manufactured materials and components rose quite rapidly, reflecting heavy pressure of demand relative to supply. Manufacturers' prices of consumer goods advanced slowly. During the spring and early summer, however, reduced outlays on automobiles and housing resulted in price declines for a number of important raw materials and a pause in the upward movement of prices of materials, components, and supplies. Prices of consumer finished goods also ceased to increase. The only major group of industrial commodities whose prices continued to rise during this period was producer finished equipment, the demand for which was especially insistent (Chart 12).

Although the advance in industrial prices ceased for a while, rising costs became an increasingly pervasive factor. After the middle of the year, and especially after steel prices were raised following the strike settlement, industrial prices advanced again on a broad front. The combination of heavy demands from the investment goods sector of the economy, rising labor costs, and renewed advances in prices of many raw materials resulted in price increases for a broad range of semimanufactured materials, components, and supplies. And these price increases became cost increases to producers of finished goods, many of whom were also experiencing rising labor costs. The increase in machinery and equipment prices was accelerated; manufacturers' prices of consumer appliances, which had been under severe competitive pressure for several years, were raised moderately; and automobile prices increased with the introduction of new models. By December, prices of producer equipment had risen 13 percent above those at mid-1955, intermediate materials for durable goods manufacturing 10 percent, construction materials prices 7 percent, consumer durables 6 percent, consumer nondurables 3 percent, and the average of all industrial prices 8 percent.

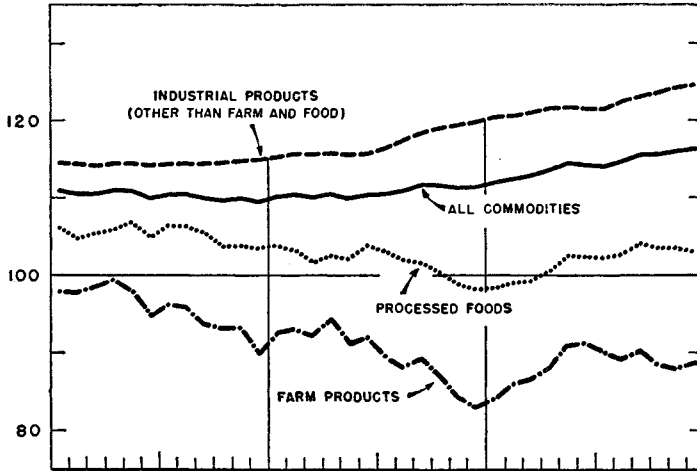
Farm prices joined the advance of industrial prices during the first half of 1956. Between December 1955 and June 1956 wholesale prices of farm products increased 10 percent, and by September prices of processed foods had risen 6 percent. Although these prices fell moderately thereafter, they remained well above prices a year earlier. Thus, all three of the major groups of wholesale prices—industrial, farm, and processed foods—contributed to an average rise in wholesale prices of more than 4 percent between December 1955 and December 1956.

Reacting to developments in both the farm and industrial sectors, and to the continued increase in rents and in costs of services, all major categories of consumer prices rose in 1956, the first significant general rise since 1952. After farm prices started to increase at the turn of the year, consumer food prices moved up with a few months' lag. And prices of many other consumer commodities, which had been stable or declining for several years, rose gradually as retail distributors were confronted with higher manufacturers' prices. By December 1956, the average of all consumer prices was 2.7 percent above the average at the end of 1955 (Chart 13).

# Wholesale Prices, 1954-56

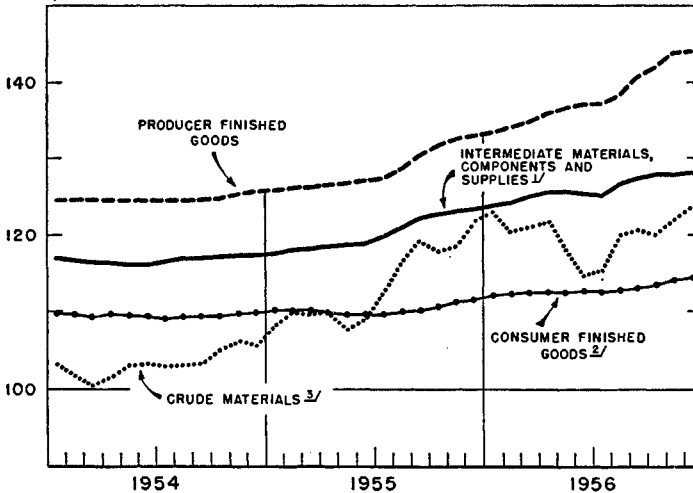
All three major groups of wholesale prices rose in 1956.

INDEX, 1947-49=100



Among industrial prices the sharpest increases were for producer finished goods and intermediate materials.

INDEX, 1947-49=100



1/ EXCLUDES MATERIALS FOR FOOD MANUFACTURING AND MANUFACTURED ANIMAL FEEDS.

2/ EXCLUDES CONSUMER FOODS.

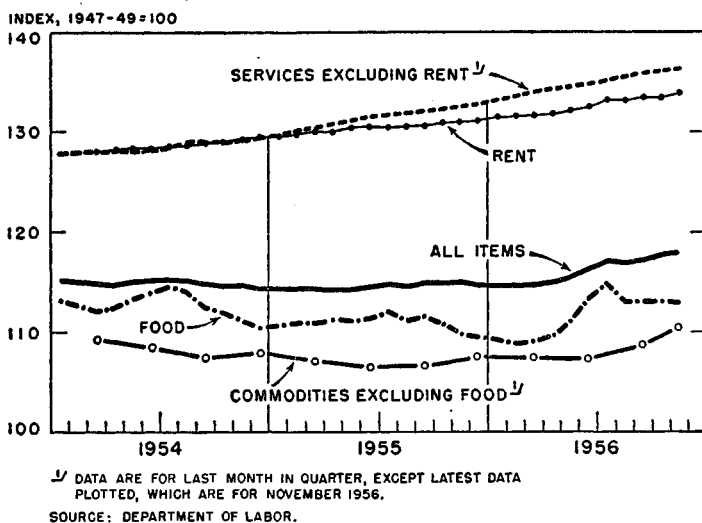
3/ EXCLUDES FARM PRODUCTS.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

CHART 13

## Consumer Prices, 1954-56

In 1956 prices of foods and other commodities joined the rise of service prices and rent.



The general rise in costs during 1956 was in response to high raw material prices and advancing labor costs. Even though many raw material prices receded somewhat from the peaks reached at the turn of the year, they remained high throughout 1956. Wage and salary rates advanced during the year in industries producing both finished goods and parts and components, and also in many nonmanufacturing lines. For example, average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing and building construction rose 6 percent and in retail trade 4 percent. While the increases in wage and salary rates were only slightly greater than those in 1955, the improvement in productivity appears to have been substantially less. Thus, wage and salary costs per unit of output, which had been stable during most of 1955, rose significantly last year.

It would appear that the improvement in output per employee man-hour which occurred in 1956 was not only less than the rise in 1955 but less than the average recorded for the postwar period. Total employment is estimated to have increased between 1955 and 1956 by about as much as the physical output of goods and services. Even after account is taken of changes in hours worked, only a very small gain in over-all productivity is indicated. In interpreting these developments, however, it must be borne in mind that productivity improvements are irregular from year to year and vary from industry to industry. Nonetheless, the smallness of the 1956 gain contributed to the rise in unit labor costs and, in turn, to the increase in prices.

In some industries the 1956 rise in prices matched or more than matched advancing costs; but in others, especially during the first three quarters of the year, costs rose relative to prices, and profit margins fell. This cost-price relationship contrasted with that which characterized 1955, when prices generally rose more rapidly than costs and profit margins of most industries recovered from their 1954 recession lows. The reduction of profit margins in 1956 was especially noticeable in the motor vehicle, lumber, stone, clay, and glass, and electrical machinery industries. The renewed rise in industrial wholesale prices after midyear reflected in part an effort by many sellers to preserve profit margins.

Total corporate profits before taxes fell from an annual rate of \$45 billion in the second half of 1955 to \$43 billion in the first half of 1956 and, partly because of the steel strike, to \$41 billion in the third quarter. There are indications that corporate profits improved substantially in the closing months of the year, and that for the year as a whole they were slightly larger than in 1955.

### PRESSURES ON FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Financial markets were subject to continuous and heavy pressures in 1956. The financial requirements of business concerns increased sharply, mainly because of the rapid rise in business capital outlays and to some extent because of inventory accumulation and larger investment abroad. At the same time, substantial demands for credit continued in other sectors of the economy. Mortgage debt rose about \$15 billion, an increase exceeded only in 1955. State and local governments issued more than \$5 billion in securities for new capital, only moderately less than in 1955. Outstanding consumer credit rose about \$3.4 billion, compared with an increase of \$6.4 billion in 1955 (Chart 14).

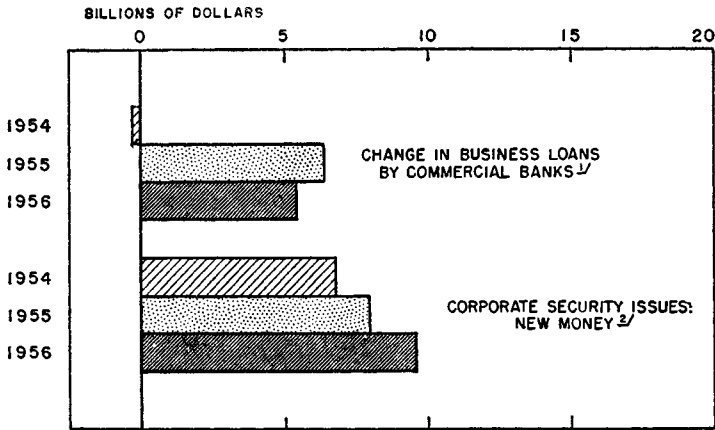
Two circumstances were primarily responsible for the strong demand of business concerns for external funds. First, the internal funds available to corporations in the form of retained earnings and depreciation charges grew at a slower rate than plant and equipment expenditures and inventory investment. A small decline in retained earnings, which occurred because of higher dividend payments, was more than offset by rising depreciation charges but not sufficiently to finance the increased expenditure requirements. Second, as the year progressed, business concerns found it increasingly difficult to finance expenditures by further reductions in their holdings of liquid assets.

These conditions led to a substantial increase in corporate security issues and to large bank borrowings by business firms. Despite a smaller volume in the first quarter, new money security issues totaled \$9.6 billion in 1956, or \$1.7 billion above 1955 (Table 5). The rise in corporate security offerings was largely concentrated in manufacturing and mining, public utility, and communications concerns. The reduced availability and higher cost of funds in the capital markets led many concerns to resort to bank borrow-

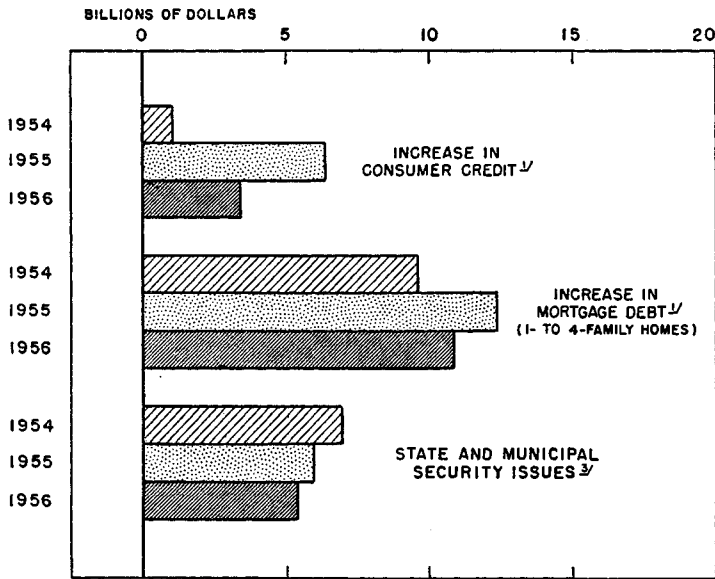
CHART 14

## Demand for Funds, 1954-56

Business required large amounts of outside financing in 1956 . . .



. . . and the outstanding debt of other sectors continued to rise, though less sharply than in 1955.



1/ CHANGE IN AMOUNTS OUTSTANDING.

2/ NET PROCEEDS.

3/ PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS.

SOURCES: BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, THE BOND BUYER, AND COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS.

TABLE 5.—*Security offerings, 1953–56*

[Millions of dollars]

Security	1953	1954	1955	1956 <sup>1</sup>
State and municipal securities (principal amounts).....	5,558	6,969	5,977	5,409
Corporate securities (gross proceeds).....	8,898	9,516	10,240	10,950
Bonds.....	7,083	7,488	7,420	7,910
Preferred stock.....	489	816	635	660
Common stock.....	1,326	1,213	2,185	2,380
New capital from corporate security offerings <sup>2</sup> .....	8,495	7,490	8,821	10,370
New money.....	7,960	6,780	7,957	9,620
Plant and equipment.....	5,647	5,110	5,333	6,670
Working capital.....	2,313	1,670	2,624	2,950
Other purposes.....	535	709	864	750

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.<sup>2</sup> New capital is net proceeds less amounts applied to retirement of securities.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Securities and Exchange Commission and *The Bond Buyer*.

ing to meet at least part of the requirements that would otherwise have been financed on a long-term basis.

This large interim financing added to the usual working capital requirements led to heavy business demand for bank credit in 1956. Business loans at commercial banks rose \$5.5 billion, somewhat less than in 1955, but some sectors of the business community, notably the capital goods industries, made use of bank funds at a greatly increased rate. Borrowings of metal and metal products companies from weekly reporting member banks were over three times as much as in 1955, absorbing 39 percent of the increase in loans to manufacturing firms and accounting for more than one-fourth of the total rise in business loans at these banks. The increase in the borrowings of petroleum, coal, chemical and rubber companies as a group exceeded by more than 50 percent the increase of their borrowings in 1955. Loans to public utility and transportation concerns also rose considerably. Borrowings of food, liquor, and tobacco companies, which had been reduced in 1955, increased substantially in 1956. Loans to commodity dealers also expanded. Sales finance companies and construction firms reduced their bank borrowings, in contrast to the sharp increases of the previous year. Real estate and consumer loans by banks rose somewhat less than in 1955, reflecting declines in residential construction and automobile sales. Security loans declined. The net result of these divergent demands was an increase of about \$8 billion in the total loans of all commercial banks, following the increase of nearly \$12 billion during 1955 (Table 6).

To supply the funds needed to meet the demands, financial institutions sold substantial amounts of securities, in many instances at a loss. Commercial banks, whose reserve position was under continued pressure, reduced their holdings of United States Government securities by about \$3 billion, following a reduction of \$7 billion in 1955. Accordingly, liquidity considerations became increasingly important in bank lending policy (Chart 15).

TABLE 6.—Changes in commercial bank holdings of loans and investments, 1953–56

[Billions of dollars]

Loans or investment	Net change during			
	1953	1954	1955	1956 <sup>1</sup>
Loans (excluding interbank) and investments.....	4.1	10.2	4.6	4.3
Loans (excluding interbank).....	3.4	2.9	11.6	7.9
Business.....	-.7	-.3	6.4	5.5
Real estate.....	1.0	1.7	2.4	1.8
Consumer.....	1.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.3	1.6
Security.....	.4	.9	.6	-.8
Agricultural.....	1.0	.2	-.7	( <sup>2</sup> )
All other.....	.2	.6	.9	.1
Investments.....	.6	7.2	-7.0	-3.6
U. S. Government securities.....	.1	5.6	-7.4	-3.1
Other securities.....	.5	1.6	.4	-.5

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary estimates by Council of Economic Advisers.<sup>2</sup> Less than 50 million dollars.

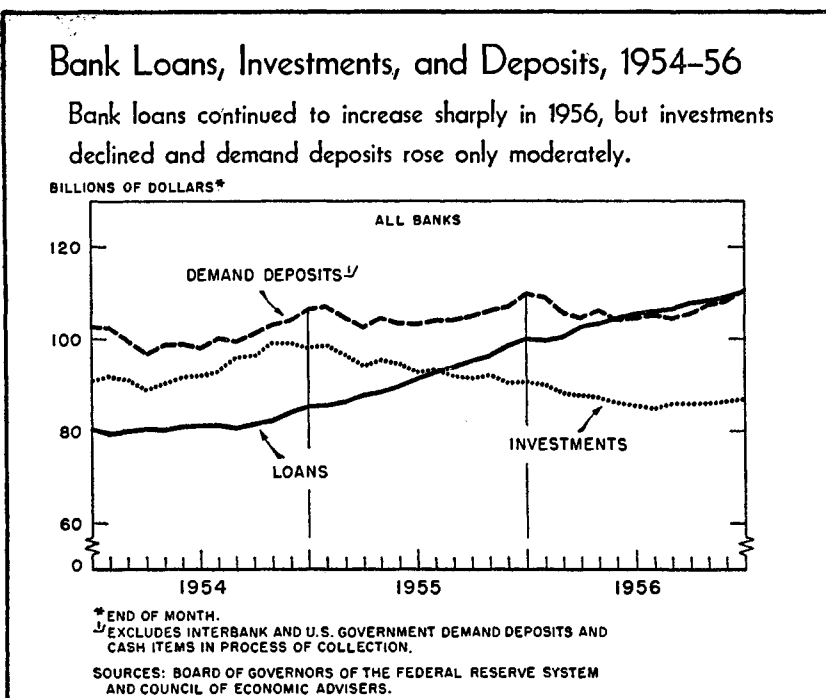
NOTE.—See Table E-38 for data including interbank loans.

Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (except as noted).

The sales of United States Government securities by commercial banks, augmented by sales by insurance companies and mutual savings banks, exerted considerable pressure on bond prices. The effect of these sales on prices was moderated, however, by the use of the Federal budget surplus to reduce the Federal debt, and by increased holdings of United States

CHART 15

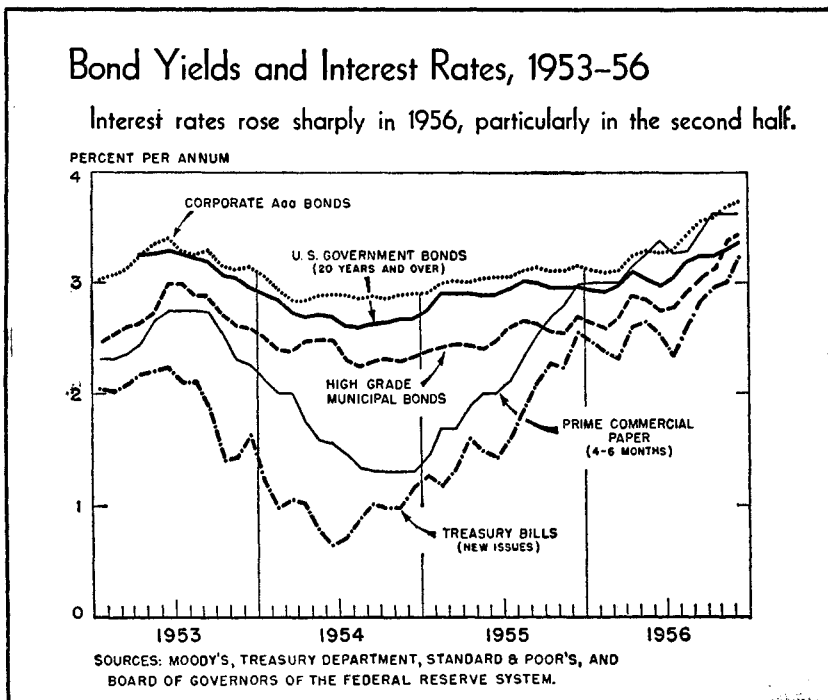


securities by Government trust funds. In addition to proceeds from the sale of securities, the supply of funds was enlarged by the rise in personal savings.

The limited availability of funds relative to demand was also reflected in the mortgage market, where downpayments on federally-underwritten loans were increased and maturities were shortened as credit standards of lenders became more exacting. Conventional mortgages claimed an increasing share of mortgage investment funds, since their interest rates more nearly reflected changing market conditions, whereas the rates on VA-guaranteed and FHA-insured mortgages were fixed during most of the year at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  percent. Insured and guaranteed mortgages, accordingly, were sold in the secondary market at increasing discounts from par.

Interest rates rose sharply in both the short-term and long-term credit markets (Chart 16). The prime loan rate at leading banks was raised in April and again in August; and the rate on new Treasury bills, which averaged 1.753 percent in 1955, reached a high of 3.331 percent in the week ended December 22, 1956. Yields on long-term Government and corporate securities moved steadily upward, passing the 1953 peaks and continuing to higher levels. Yields on high-grade State and local government bonds also surpassed their 1953 highs. Although interest rates rose generally, the increase was more pronounced in the short-term than in the long-term market, with the result that the spread of yields between the shortest and longest

CHART 16



maturities of United States Government obligations was narrower than at any time since early 1930.

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RESPONSIBILITIES IN A HIGH-EMPLOYMENT ECONOMY

In view of the pressures on prices, costs, and financial resources, there was clear need for continuing in 1956 the fiscal and monetary restraints initiated in the preceding year. The Federal Government's major contribution to this end was a budget surplus (Chart 17). This achievement was the culmination of persistent efforts since 1953 to bring the Federal budget into balance without impairing national defense or other essential Government services. Total Federal expenditures remained below those of 1953; their increase during the past year was held to modest proportions, with the result that the larger tax revenues flowing from higher incomes yielded a sizable surplus in the calendar year 1956. On a cash basis, receipts of the Federal Government exceeded payments to the public by \$5.5 billion, against an excess of payments over receipts of \$0.7 billion in 1955 (Table 7). The gross public debt was reduced from nearly \$281 billion at the end of 1955 to \$277 billion, the first substantial decline in eight years.

These results were accomplished despite reductions in tax rates and other adjustments of taxes that became effective in 1954, and in the face of necessary increases of expenditures during 1956. They were made possible by the postponement of reductions of corporate and excise taxes scheduled first for April 1, 1955 and then for April 1, 1956. Without these postponements, Federal tax receipts would have been reduced about \$3 billion a year. While tax reduction should continue to have high priority, achievement of a budget surplus was of greater urgency under recent conditions. Fiscal policies during the past year prevented the additional strains on the economy that would have occurred if taxes had been cut and private expenditures had increased further.

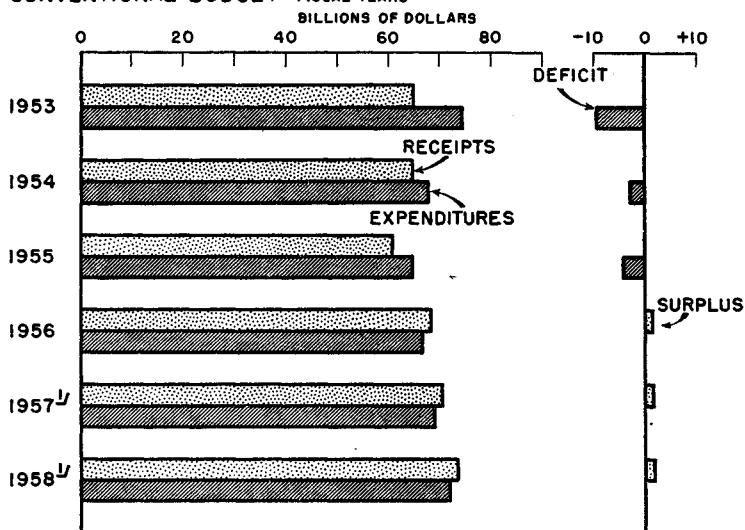
The intensive use of resources and upward pressures on prices during 1956 required a monetary policy designed to prevent an undue expansion in bank credit. A large over-all expansion of bank credit would not have resulted in a significantly higher national output, but would instead have led to a greater rise in prices. In pursuing a policy of restraint, Federal Reserve authorities maintained pressure on the reserve position of banks through open market operations and discount rate actions. Because the increase in bank reserves was relatively small, the rise in the total loans and investments of commercial banks was held to about \$4½ billion, or 2.7 percent; and the money supply (demand deposits adjusted and currency) increased only about 1 percent.

The discount rates of Federal Reserve Banks were raised twice in 1956, following four such increases in 1955. The rates were increased in April from 2½ percent to 2¾ percent at ten Banks and to 3 percent at two, and

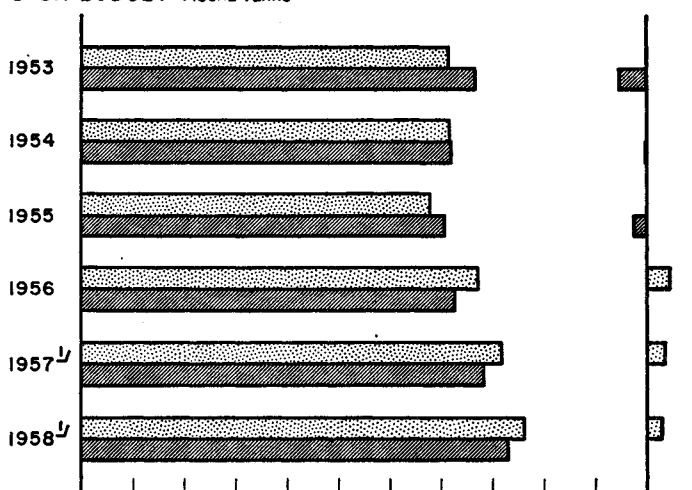
## Federal Receipts and Expenditures, 1953-58

Budget surpluses have helped restrain pressures on financial and productive resources.

### CONVENTIONAL BUDGET- FISCAL YEARS



### CASH BUDGET- FISCAL YEARS



<sup>U</sup> ESTIMATED.

SOURCES: TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

TABLE 7.—*Consolidated cash statements of Federal and State and local governments,  
calendar years 1952-56*

[Billions of dollars]

Receipts or payments	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total Government:</b>					
Cash receipts.....	93.0	93.3	93.2	98.0	108.9
Cash payments.....	94.6	99.2	95.1	100.0	105.1
Total cash surplus or deficit (—).....	—1.6	—5.9	—1.9	—2.0	3.8
<b>Federal Government:</b>					
Cash receipts.....	71.3	70.0	68.6	71.4	80.2
Cash payments.....	73.0	76.2	69.6	72.2	74.7
Federal cash surplus or deficit (—).....	—1.6	—6.2	—1.1	— .7	5.5
<b>State and local governments:</b>					
Cash receipts.....	21.7	23.3	24.7	26.5	28.7
Cash payments.....	21.6	23.0	25.5	27.8	30.4
State and local cash surplus or deficit (—).....	.1	.3	— .8	—1.3	—1.7

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Federal grants-in-aid have been deducted from State and local government receipts and payments since they are included in Federal payments.

Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Treasury Department, Bureau of the Budget, and Council of Economic Advisers.

in August the rate became 3 percent at all Banks. These increases realigned the discount rate with market rates and exerted an independent influence on the cost and availability of funds. Member bank borrowings at Reserve Banks continued to be greater than excess reserves during 1956, except for three weeks, although the volume of borrowed reserves tended to decline in the latter part of the year (Chart 18).

In the course of the year it became increasingly apparent that tighter credit conditions affected unevenly different sectors of the economy and different types of businesses. New and smaller business firms appeared to find it more difficult to satisfy their financing requirements than established and larger concerns. Also, the changes in the cost and availability of credit exerted especially severe effects on home building. Consequently, the Administration took steps to moderate the adverse impact of credit stringency in certain areas but sought to do this without impairing the effectiveness of the general policy of credit restraint.

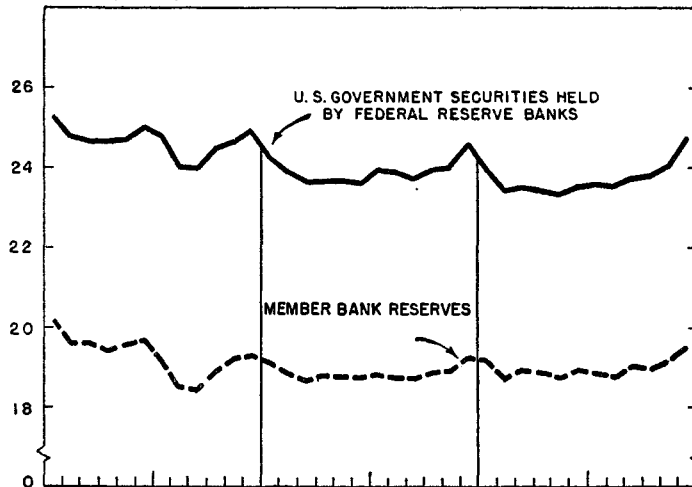
By early 1956 there was a distinct increase in applications to the Small Business Administration (SBA) by qualifying small concerns that could not obtain financing elsewhere. A supplemental appropriation of \$20 million to this agency's revolving fund was requested and approved by the Congress in the fiscal year 1956. An additional \$50 million was appropriated for the fiscal year 1957. These actions enabled SBA to increase its lending to small concerns. At the same time, efforts to increase the participation of private financial institutions in the loan program of SBA were intensified.

Some of the restraints in the field of home building that had been initiated in 1955 by Federal agencies were eased as the danger of local excess supplies of new houses was moderated in most areas. In January, the maximum maturity of Government-underwritten home loans was restored to the legal

# Member Bank Reserves, 1954-56

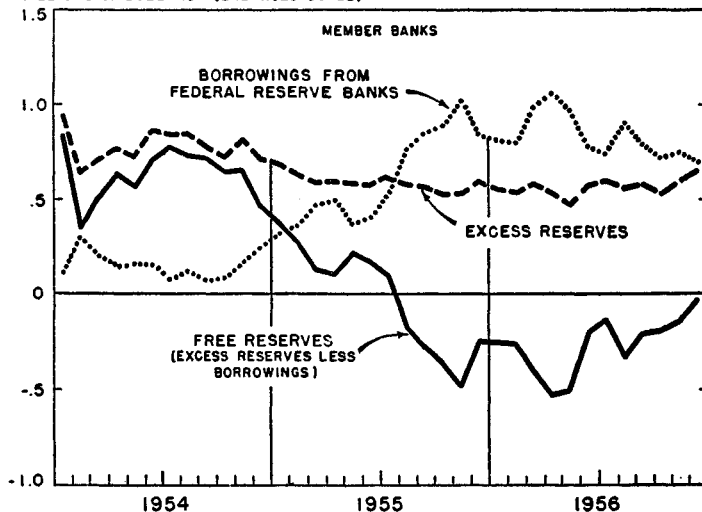
Member bank reserves rose slightly in 1956.

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS\*



The deficit in "free" reserves (excess reserves less borrowings at the Federal Reserve) was reduced.

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS\* (ENLARGED SCALE)



\* AVERAGES OF DAILY FIGURES.

SOURCE: BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

limit of 30 years. In April and again in September, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board relaxed its earlier limitations on ordinary borrowings by savings and loan associations from the Federal Home Loan Banks. In September the 1955 increase in minimum downpayments was revoked by the Federal Housing Administration for homes appraised at \$9,000 or less.

Additional actions were taken in the late summer to soften the cumulative impact of the credit stringency. In its secondary market operations, the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) reduced the required subscription to its stock by sellers of home mortgages and raised the price at which it issues advance commitments. By increasing the cash proceeds from sales of mortgage loans, these measures facilitated access of lenders to FNMA, whose purchases increased rapidly during the second half of 1956. Finally, action was taken in December to help remove a more basic impediment to home building and home financing. The maximum interest rate permitted on FHA-insured loans was raised administratively to place them in a better competitive position in the capital market and thus to encourage a greater flow of funds into mortgage investment.

Economic developments in recent years show the basic role that monetary and fiscal restraints must play if the excesses that often accompany prosperity are to be avoided. At the same time, this experience suggests that fiscal and monetary policies must be supported by appropriate private policies to assure both a high level of economic activity and a stable dollar. When production, sales, and employment are high, wage and price increases in important industries create upward pressures on costs and prices generally. To depend exclusively on monetary and fiscal restraints as a means of containing the upward movement of prices would raise serious obstacles to the maintenance of economic growth and stability. In the face of a continuous upward pressure on costs and prices, moderate restraints would not be sufficient; yet stronger restraints would bear with undue severity on sectors of the economy having little if any responsibility for the movement toward a higher cost-price level and would court the risk of being excessively restrictive for the economy generally.

These are not acceptable alternatives to stable and balanced economic growth. The American economy possesses the potentials for expansion and improvement. If these potentials are supported by proper fiscal and monetary policies on the part of Government, and by appropriate private policies, our economy can achieve and maintain high levels of production, employment, and income with stable prices.

#### THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

The level of economic activity was high as 1956 ended. Business capital outlays were still increasing in volume. Nonagricultural employment and payrolls were growing, and unemployment was low. Retail sales were rising during the final quarter of the year. Foreign trade and investment

remained high, and agricultural exports were particularly large. The steady rise of expenditures by State and local governments was continuing, and expenditures of the Federal Government increased moderately.

On the other hand, outlays for residential building, and the output of some products dependent on it, were continuing their already extended decline, although housing starts remained above an annual rate of 1 million during the final months of the year. Prompted by persistent and heavy competitive pressures, adjustments in output were being made by manufacturers of some of the major household appliances. The demand for funds was generally heavy relative to the supply, and business concerns and financial institutions were in a less liquid position as a result of the heavy financing requirements they had met during the year.

Business inventories increased during the closing months of 1956, largely reflecting additions to stocks by automobile dealers and manufacturers, further acquisitions by the machinery and equipment industries, in which output and sales were rising, and enlargement of stocks by steel users generally. On the whole, however, inventories did not appear to be excessive relative to sales.

How economic activity will move in the coming months cannot be confidently foreseen, but the likely direction of movement of certain major categories of expenditure and demand is suggested by facts now available. First, present indications are that business capital outlays will rise moderately during the months ahead. Orders for durable goods have been exceeding sales for some time, so that unfilled orders, particularly those for industrial and electrical machinery, have continued to rise. Surveys of business plans for capital expenditure in 1957 also point to some further increase above current levels. However, these surveys suggest a lower rate of increase than in 1956. Some of the unusually large expansion programs begun a year or two ago are scheduled to be completed this year. Financing considerations have prompted the postponement of some projects. And further increases in the output of capital goods will inevitably be limited by the fact that some of the industries producing capital goods are themselves operating at or near capacity rates.

Second, the long-extended increase in State and local government expenditures—nearly \$3 billion per year in recent years—can be expected to continue as these units endeavor to meet the rapidly rising requirements for their facilities and services. Federal spending also is expected to be somewhat higher during the calendar year 1957, because of defense needs and obligations for essential civilian services.

Third, planned expansions in public projects, together with the large capital outlays of businesses and increases in institutional building, favor a high rate of total expenditure for new construction in the months ahead. Home builders' plans for the new season, however, appear to have been affected by the limited availability of mortgage investment funds, though recent Government actions should help cushion the impact of credit re-

straints on home building. The reduced supply of new homes tends to create market conditions favorable to the absorption of additional construction.

Fourth, while the factors influencing our markets abroad are complex and diverse, foreign trade and investment on balance appear likely to remain high.

Finally, the positive elements in the current economic situation augur well for high employment which, combined with good earnings, should provide consumers with the means to spend more in the months ahead. The confidence of the American people in the strength of the economy remains high, favoring continued large consumer expenditures. The persistent drive of our people to improve their levels of living and their willingness to work hard to achieve this purpose are important for the near-term economic outlook as well as for the vitality of our economic system in the long run.

Uncertainties are always present, however, and allowances must be made for them. One of the most important stems from the present international situation. A second relates to the movement of prices. While the moderate upward drift of the price level may not yet have run its course, enlarged output, improved productivity, and vigorous competition, supported by appropriate public and private policies, can help counteract the forces making for higher prices.

A third element of uncertainty pertains to the various factors that affect the initiation of new programs of capital outlays by businesses. Although there were indications of improvement at the close of 1956, profit margins and total profits in many industries were reduced by rising costs. In some cases, declining profits tend to accelerate capital outlays, as businesses seek to reduce costs through the installation of more efficient productive facilities; in others, capital outlays are adversely affected, as lower profits reduce both the incentive and the financial ability to maintain or augment these expenditures. Finally, while the flow of new savings available for investment should remain large, meeting the prospective heavy private demands for funds and those of State and local governments will continue to pose problems of timing and balance in the capital markets.

These and other uncertainties and problems which inevitably arise in a dynamic economy present a challenge to Government and to individuals and economic groups to meet their respective responsibilities for maintaining stable economic growth. If all live up to these responsibilities, there are grounds for confidence that the over-all prosperity which the Nation has been enjoying will be extended into the months ahead, and that the capacity of our economy to provide the high levels of employment, production, and purchasing power envisaged by the Employment Act will be further enhanced. Favorable attention by the Congress to the economic program outlined in the next chapter can make a major contribution to achieving these objectives.

## Chapter 4

### Extending and Broadening Economic Progress

**T**HE LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS presented in this chapter and in the three preceding Economic Reports have been designed to implement the Employment Act by fostering, guiding, and complementing private economic activity. The accent and detail of these programs have varied according to economic conditions and prospects. But in every case they have been shaped by three common objectives: to strengthen our enterprise system, to enlarge our national resources, and to improve our level of living. The proposals put forward in this chapter seek to achieve the first of these objectives by maintaining sound public finances, improving private financial facilities, promoting thrift, strengthening competition, widening opportunities for small business, and strengthening economic ties with other countries. The second objective leads to proposals for increasing our public assets where needed, developing our human and natural resources, promoting agricultural adjustments, and assisting local areas that experience persistent unemployment. As steps toward the third goal, proposals are advanced for improving housing, health, and personal security. The program as a whole is designed to consolidate the economic gains already achieved and to strengthen the base for further progress.

#### MAINTAINING SOUND GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Expenditures of all Federal, State, and local agencies currently account for nearly one out of every five dollars spent on goods and services in the United States. This fact provides a measure of the magnitude of governmental demands in our economy, whether or not they involve a budgetary deficit, and emphasizes the importance of wise and responsible budget policy at all levels of government.

Three fundamentals of budgetary policy have guided the Administration in conducting the fiscal affairs of the Federal Government in the last four years. First, there is the strict discipline which the budget properly exercises over expenditures. While adequate provision must be made for essential services that Government is in the best position to provide, the test of essentiality should be firmly applied. This principle of budgetary policy leaves no room for operations of the Federal Government that are not truly necessary, or that can be performed better and more economically through private efforts or by State or local governments. A second major principle

of budgetary policy derives from the fact that large governmental expenditures inevitably place a heavy burden of taxes on the economy. This burden must ultimately be borne by the individual citizen, wherever and however the taxes are levied. Sound fiscal policy distributes the tax burden as fairly as possible and imposes the least possible restraint on those incentives—to work, to save, and to invest—that are basic both to our system of competitive enterprise and to the growth potential of the economy. A third aspect of fiscal management, which has rightly received increased attention in recent years, is that the financial affairs of Government should be so administered as to help stabilize the economy and to encourage sound growth. The principle of flexibility in fiscal policy calls for relating the budget as far as feasible to economic conditions, helping to counteract inflationary or deflationary tendencies as the situation requires.

These fundamentals of budgetary policy also provide sound guidance today. The present situation requires that Government expenditures be kept under close control. Increases should be limited to clearly essential needs, and reductions should be achieved wherever possible. In this way the Federal Government can avoid adding unnecessarily to the pressures to which the economy is already subject. The legislative proposals presented here have been formulated with this consideration in view. The Congress, also, should scrutinize with special care all suggestions for legislative action that would place additional burdens on the Federal budget.

In view of the budgetary outlook and prospective economic conditions, present tax rates should be continued so as to preserve a high level of revenue and to permit a further reduction of debt. The excise rates on automobiles and parts, cigarettes, distilled spirits, wines, and beer, and the tax rate on the income of corporations, should be retained at their present levels for another year. Certain proposals for tax adjustments for small business concerns are discussed in a later section of this chapter.

The maximum limit set by the Congress on the size of the Federal debt is now \$278 billion, but it will return to \$275 billion on June 30, 1957, in accordance with present law. The current outlook for budget surpluses available for debt retirement both this year and next, together with a steadily improving seasonal distribution of revenue, should permit the Treasury to operate within the \$275 billion ceiling during the fiscal year 1958. This will be true, however, only if expenditures are kept under close control by both the Executive and the Congress and if tax revenues come up to expectation.

The expenditures of State and local governments are now about half those of the Federal Government, and their recent rate of increase has been considerably higher. The principal objects of this increased spending are schools, highways, and the variety of community facilities required by population increase and the rapid growth of suburban areas. In view of the exceptionally high demands for the labor, materials, and equipment needed to carry out these projects, it is inevitable that not all of them

can go forward as rapidly, or on as large a scale, as may be desired. Financial considerations also may require some rescheduling of proposed projects, since State and local governments with large borrowing requirements have already encountered heavy competing demands in the capital markets. Some improvement in the ability of these governmental units to finance their projects would result from an amendment of the Internal Revenue Code to extend the "conduit principle" to regulated investment companies that hold their assets in State and local securities. The amendment, which would involve no loss of revenue, would permit regulated investment companies of this type to pass through to their stockholders the tax-exempt status of the income received on State and local securities. The Congress is requested to enact legislation to accomplish this result.

The Economic Report of January 1956 recommended that State governments review State and local debt limits and other legal restrictions on borrowing for public works. The pressures on debt limits have increased in the past year. In view of the heavy prospective capital expenditures required of State and local governments, and the fiscal capacities of these governments, existing legal limits on the amount of debt and interest rates may in some cases still not be realistic.

#### IMPROVING PRIVATE FINANCIAL FACILITIES AND PROMOTING THRIFT

The exceptionally heavy demands which economic expansion is placing on credit and capital markets have directed attention increasingly to questions concerning the adequacy of our financial facilities, and of the laws and regulations which govern their operation. Alert to these problems, the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency during the past year made an extensive and constructive investigation of Federal laws affecting financial institutions. The impact on the economy of monetary policies designed to restrain inflationary pressures has also become increasingly a matter of public concern. There is need at this time of a thorough study of recent changes in our financial structure and practices, covering the activities of public as well as private agencies, and of the legislative and administrative steps needed to improve our facilities for meeting credit and capital requirements and for exercising appropriate controls over credit. The State of the Union Message recommended that the Congress authorize a National Monetary and Financial Commission to perform this important task. The Commission should be composed of distinguished citizens of outstanding competence and experience in the range of questions to be studied.

Last year's Economic Report stated that the time was appropriate for the Congress and the Executive Branch to study the need for stand-by authority to set limits, whenever required by economic conditions, on the downpayment and maturity terms of instalment credit for the purchase of consumer durable goods. At the request of the President, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System undertook a comprehensive study of the subject early in 1956. The full results of this study will shortly

become available. They will serve as a useful guide in determining whether legislative action is desirable.

The Congress is requested to give favorable consideration to proposals that will be made for strengthening the Securities and Exchange Commission's authority to prevent certain remaining types of abuses in the distribution and sale of securities. Securities legislation must be guided by twin objectives. It must afford adequate protection to the investor and at the same time facilitate the flow of investment funds into legitimate business undertakings. It is important in the latter connection to take due account of the needs of small and medium-sized concerns for capital, and particularly for venture capital.

If a vigorous rate of economic growth is to be realized without recourse to inflationary finance, the supply of savings must be sufficiently high to meet the heavy demands for funds for private, State, and local undertakings. The Federal Government is releasing funds for such purposes by a budgetary surplus and reduction of its debt. But the individual occupies a strategic position in the saving process. The most important contributions that the Federal Government can make toward encouraging individual thrift are to help sustain high levels of employment and income and to preserve the buying power of the dollar. Government can also help by making needed adjustments in the rate of return on savings, where maximum limits are set by law or by administrative action. The recent action of the Federal Reserve authorities and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in raising the upper limit of interest rates on time and savings deposits at commercial banks was designed both to give positive encouragement to additional saving, and to place these forms of savings in a better competitive position relative to other forms.

#### STRENGTHENING COMPETITION

The capacity of our free economy to grow and to spread its benefits widely derives in large measure from the discipline provided by competitive markets. It is this discipline that converts the natural drive for self-advancement into a constructive social force and curbs the misuse of economic power. The preservation and strengthening of competition must, therefore, be a leading objective of public policy. It is not the role of Government to regulate the size of business as such, for large as well as small concerns serve socially constructive purposes in a competitive economy. The essential function of Government in this sphere is to foster a competitive environment in which all segments of business can share fairly in opportunities to realize their potentialities. Vigorous enforcement of the antitrust laws is basic to the attainment of this objective, for threats of encroachment on competition are always present and assume constantly changing forms. Accordingly, the agencies of Government charged with

enforcing the antitrust laws must be constantly alert and must have adequate means to discharge their responsibilities.

Both the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission have in recent years increased the rate of filing new proceedings, many of which affect broad and vital areas of the economy. They have done much also to make Section 7 of the Clayton Act an effective antitrust weapon. The vigorous application of this law provides a strong deterrent to mergers, whether accomplished through the acquisition of assets or by the purchase of stock, that may tend substantially to lessen competition or to create a monopoly.

Steps have been taken by both agencies to expedite the disposition of antitrust cases and to follow up on compliance. The Justice Department has made effective use of prefilings negotiations and is making a continuing effort to secure enforcement in actions successfully terminated. Similarly, the Federal Trade Commission has screened over 2,000 cease-and-desist orders since August 1954, to bring their compliance up to date.

To perform their purpose fully, the antitrust laws require not only vigorous enforcement but adaptation to changing economic conditions. This fact was recognized by the appointment in 1953 of the Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws, and by the enactment, in substance, of three of the Committee's proposals. Further recommendations were made last year in the Economic Report and in the Progress Report of the Cabinet Committee on Small Business. The Congress is urged to take favorable action on these proposals. First, to aid proper enforcement of merger and other antitrust statutes, the Attorney General should have the power, where civil proceedings are contemplated, to issue a civil investigative demand, thus making possible the production of necessary documents without the need of grand jury proceedings. Second, cease-and-desist orders of the Federal Trade Commission under the Clayton Act should be made final, unless appealed to the courts. Third, a series of interrelated measures would strengthen the Government's ability to deal specifically with mergers: requirement of advance notification of proposed mergers that are likely to have significant effect on competition; extension of Federal regulation to cover bank mergers by asset as well as by stock acquisition; application of the Clayton Act to mergers where either party is in interstate commerce; and authorization of the Federal Trade Commission, in merger cases where it believes violation is likely, to seek a preliminary injunction before a complaint is filed.

In the field of regulated industries we have departed to a degree from our traditional reliance on competitive market forces and substituted direct Government regulation as a means of protecting the public interest. The Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization has made recommendations that would free common carriers from certain administrative limitations on their ability to compete. The National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws called for Congressional inquiry to

determine whether greater application of antitrust laws to regulated areas might be warranted. The recommendations of these two groups deserve consideration by the Congress.

#### WIDENING THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESS

An intensive and continuing study of the problems confronting small business is being made by the Cabinet Committee on Small Business, which was appointed by the President on May 31, 1956. The Committee is charged with the task of formulating recommendations for administrative and legislative actions to expand the opportunities of small firms to grow and prosper. While policies that strengthen competitive forces and foster stable economic growth are the surest means for improving the opportunities of small business in a free economy, specific measures are needed to deal with problems of special importance to this sector of the economy.

The first Progress Report of the Committee, which was submitted on August 7, 1956, made 14 recommendations for action. The substance of two of the Committee's recommendations, directed to the preservation and strengthening of competitive markets, was dealt with in the preceding section of this Report; others concern financing and technical assistance, taxation, procurement, and paperwork.

Small businesses, particularly those that are new and growing, frequently encounter difficulty in obtaining the amount and type of financing they need. Several Government programs help meet this problem. First, the Small Business Administration makes loans to qualifying small businesses unable to obtain funds on reasonable terms from private sources. It has performed this function as far as possible with the participation of private financial institutions. In 1955, the continuation for two more years of the Small Business Administration was approved, and its lending authority was strengthened. At this time the Congress is requested to extend the Small Business Act.

Second, the access of small and medium-sized businesses to the capital markets is facilitated by the provision of a simplified notification procedure for issues of securities that do not exceed \$300,000, and by the examination and processing of applications for such small issues by the Securities and Exchange Commission in its field offices. In view of the increased needs for capital which confront small business in a growing economy, the Cabinet Committee recommended that the Congress authorize the extension of these simplified procedures to issue of securities that do not exceed \$500,000. To avoid any lessening of protection to investors, the procedures should be allowed only to seasoned businesses and withheld from so-called "penny stocks." The Congress is urged to take favorable action on this Cabinet Committee proposal.

Small businesses have benefited materially from recent tax law changes—the expiration of the excess profits tax, the 1954 reduction of the personal

income tax, and the extensive revision of the Internal Revenue Code. However, the reliance of small concerns on self-financing is such that they are especially sensitive to the burden of taxation. Certain adjustments in the tax laws would ease their financing problems and help maintain their independent status. The Cabinet Committee on Small Business made a careful study of tax changes that would benefit small business concerns, and presented a number of recommendations for such changes. The Congress should give early consideration to those Cabinet Committee recommendations for tax relief that would involve only a minimum loss of revenue. Consideration of further changes should be deferred until such time as a general tax reduction is possible.

Efforts to widen the participation of small business in Government procurement must continue. Under Defense Department programs, small business suppliers are actively sought out and given an opportunity to compete for contracts on fair terms with larger companies. The Department has cooperated with the Small Business Administration in a joint set-aside program under which procurement contracts are screened for award to small business. In the past year this program was extended to various civilian executive agencies, following a successful pilot program conducted by the General Services Administration in 1955 in cooperation with the Small Business Administration. Also, the Defense Department, mindful of the limited opportunities for prime contracting open to such businesses as defense weapons become more complex, has initiated a program to stimulate subcontracting with small businesses.

Three additional recommendations on procurement programs, which were made by the Cabinet Committee on Small Business, have already been given effect by administrative action. First, a comprehensive review of procurement policies, procedures, and legislation, covering all departments and agencies, is being conducted by the General Services Administration. Second, regulations have been issued by those departments and agencies responsible for substantial amounts of procurement to assure prompt availability of progress payments and to make certain that the need for advance or progress payments will not handicap a qualified potential contractor in competing for procurement. Third, through amendment of its regulations, the Renegotiation Board has made it clear that subcontracting, especially with small concerns, is given favorable consideration in the determination of allowable profits, although the allowable profit to a prime contractor on subcontracted work may not be as large as on the work that he does himself.

The Federal Government can save small businesses time and money by reducing the paperwork required by its programs. In this connection, the Congress is requested to authorize the consolidation of wage reporting by employers for income tax withholding and old age and survivors insurance purposes. As recommended by the Cabinet Committee on Small Business, the Bureau of the Budget is reviewing the reports and statistics which small businesses must now maintain for, or supply to, Government,

in order to simplify them. This desirable objective must be weighed, however, against the need for better information on the economic position of small businesses.

The facilities of a commercial or industrial type that are owned and operated by the Federal Government compete in many cases with private enterprise, and particularly with small businesses. Each Government agency has been instructed to examine its activities of this type and to discontinue or curtail them wherever feasible and consistent with the public interest.

#### STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC TIES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

A major objective of United States foreign economic policy continues to be to facilitate and increase the international flow of goods and capital on a nondiscriminatory basis. Since the volume of our imports and the amount of private funds available for investment abroad depend mainly on domestic prosperity, a stable and growing economy at home is an essential foundation for a sound structure of world trade. But positive measures are needed to help other nations participate in the growth and prosperity of the free world. Considerable progress has been made in this direction in the last four years, but important opportunities remain.

By multilateral reductions of trade barriers, the United States has promoted the nondiscriminatory flow of goods, while reserving the right to prevent serious injury to domestic industries. The authority initially granted by the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934 was extended until June 30, 1958, with some modifications, by the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955. The 1955 legislation provided the President with certain new authority. Specifically, it permitted the reduction of tariffs on a reciprocal basis by as much as 5 percent a year for three years, and made possible the reduction, in annual stages, of rates in excess of 50 percent *ad valorem* to the 50 percent level. In accordance with this legislation, reciprocal tariff concessions involving approximately \$1 billion of United States exports and imports were negotiated with 21 foreign countries in 1956 under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In 1955, prior to the passage of the Trade Agreements Extension Act, the United States and 16 other countries concluded substantial tariff negotiations with Japan under the GATT, thereby bringing that country economically closer to the rest of the free world. The "escape clause" and "peril point" provisions of the Trade Agreements Act, which are designed to protect domestic industries against serious injury from tariff concessions, continue to serve as safeguards for domestic enterprise in a manner broadly consistent with trade liberalization.

Multilateral negotiations under the GATT have been more effective than bilateral negotiations in reducing trade barriers and discriminatory restrictions against our exports. To make the GATT an even more effective

instrument for removing discrimination against our exports, an administrative agency—the Organization for Trade Cooperation—is required. In order to enhance the advantages that the GATT now provides, Congress is requested to enact legislation authorizing United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

The United States has provided large sums to assist the economic development of other countries through Government grants and loans and private investment. The last three Economic Reports have emphasized the desirability of encouraging private investment in countries seeking to expedite their development. Private investment is generally accompanied by technical and managerial services that are as necessary as capital funds but are often more difficult to obtain. At present, foreign tax inducements to attract capital are in some situations nullified by not allowing credit in determining United States tax liability for income taxes waived by the country in which the investment is made. The investment of private funds abroad would be facilitated by tax treaties which, subject to appropriate safeguards, recognize the laws of other countries designed to attract new investment.

The economic development of the free world has been materially aided by grants and loans extended by our Government. For the current fiscal year, \$1.8 billion was appropriated for nonmilitary assistance under the Mutual Security Program, including defense support, development assistance, technical cooperation, and other programs. Recommendations will be presented to the Congress to continue this assistance and to provide the flexibility needed to help meet the challenge of rapidly changing international conditions.

The Export-Import Bank has loaned substantial amounts to finance our exports and to assist economic development abroad. Private capital has been associated with many of these loans, thus augmenting the effectiveness of the Bank's operations. The authority of the Export-Import Bank to approve credits, which expires June 30, 1958, should be extended.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, which rely in large part on the capital subscriptions and guarantees of the United States Government, increased their dollar transactions markedly in 1956. The lending activities of the Bank aid in the sound economic development of its member countries. The International Monetary Fund helps member countries meet temporary maladjustments in their balance of payments positions and promotes sound international financial policies and freer foreign exchange transactions. Recently, it provided funds to strengthen the reserve position of the United Kingdom.

United States customs procedures were simplified and inequities removed by legislation enacted in 1953 and 1956. In accordance with the 1953 law, a series of administrative actions has liberalized import invoice requirements.

The Customs Simplification Act of 1956 is intended to reduce burdensome delays and uncertainties by modifying the methods employed in the customs valuation of imported merchandise. On the basis of other legislation, the Tariff Commission is investigating ways to improve the present system of commodity classification and the customs rate structure.

Two promising moves now under study would further the economic integration of Western Europe. One is the establishment of a common market, without internal trade barriers, among the six continental nations comprising the European Coal and Steel Community. The second is the association of the United Kingdom with these countries and other continental nations in a free trade area. These moves, if brought to a constructive conclusion, should add much to the growing economic strength and political unification of the area, with substantial benefits to the United States and the entire free world.

The continued industrialization of Western Europe and of much of the rest of the world requires the expansion of economical sources of energy. Members of the European Steel and Coal Community are planning cooperative efforts in the field of atomic energy. Action should be taken by the Congress to authorize full participation by the United States in the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency of the United Nations, in order to extend our program of helping free-world nations share in the benefits of peaceful use of the atom.

#### ENLARGING PUBLIC ASSETS AND DEVELOPING NATURAL RESOURCES

Notable improvements have been made in the last four years in developing our natural resources and bringing the Nation's stock of public assets more nearly into line with the expanded private economy and the requirements of improved levels of living. The amount spent on public construction, including State and local but excluding military and industrial-type projects, increased steadily from \$7.8 billion in 1952 to \$11.6 billion in 1956. In percentage terms, this increase outstripped the growth in national output as a whole and exceeded the rise in private construction expenditures.

Three major public works programs, involving substantial Federal outlays, were initiated. First, work was started in 1954 on the St. Lawrence Seaway, which will extend ocean transport into the heart of the Nation. Construction of the United States sector of the Seaway proper is being financed through revenue bonds issued to the United States Treasury, while associated storage dams and power installations will be financed by non-Federal agencies. The construction costs of these associated projects will substantially exceed the outlays of the Federal Government. Second, the Upper Colorado River Basin project was authorized in 1956. By providing flood control, hydroelectric power, and water for irrigation and other uses, this project will eventually transform an undeveloped area, comprising parts of several States, into a major national productive asset. Third, few devel-

opments in our time offer greater promise for the Nation's future growth than the \$25 billion, 13-year program enacted by the Congress last year for a national system of interstate highways.

A number of other actions have been taken in the last four years to add to our public assets and improve our natural resources. Expenditures for flood control have been increased. Specific Federal grants have been authorized for assisting the construction of pollution abatement works and sewage treatment facilities and for upstream watershed protection. Federal loans have been authorized for small irrigation projects. The tax laws have been revised to encourage private expenditures for conservation. A start has been made on Mission 66, a ten-year program of major improvements in our national parks. A unit has been established within the Executive Branch to encourage and coordinate long-range public works planning at all levels of government. Urban planning has been strengthened through grants to the States for assisting small municipalities and metropolitan or regional agencies in this activity and through the expanded Urban Renewal Program. Provision has also been made for interest-free advances for planning local public works and for loans to construct public works, if financing on reasonable terms is otherwise unavailable. Priority for these loans is given to smaller communities. Sound principles have been developed for sharing the responsibility for improving public assets and natural resources among Federal and State and local governments. The Nation's mineral resource base has been strengthened by a number of Federal programs, including those of the Department of Interior for mapping, exploration, and research in mining methods and metallurgy.

Special efforts have been made in recent years to develop nuclear technology as a constructive resource. Progress was accelerated by the 1954 amendment of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 and subsequent administrative actions of the Atomic Energy Commission. The new law has facilitated the advance of our international leadership along lines laid down in the "Atoms for Peace" proposal made to the United Nations in December 1953. Increasing use of radioisotopes is being made, here and abroad, in research, medical therapy, and industrial processes and operations. Government policy places particular stress on private development of large-scale reactors that use the heat of atomic fission in the generation of electricity at competitive prices. This new source of energy will acquire increasing significance as accessible and high-grade reserves of coal, oil, and gas are progressively consumed. Other nations not so well endowed as our own with relatively low-cost fossil fuels could benefit sooner from the availability of atomic energy. The possibility of developing thermonuclear (fusion) reactors for generating low-cost energy from abundant hydrogen is also being explored.

On the whole, there appears to be adequate incentive for participation by non-Federal interests in the development and application of nuclear technology. But if there is a lag in the construction of large-scale commer-

cial power reactors by these interests, it may be necessary to request funds at a later date for direct Federal construction.

The Congress is requested to authorize partial governmental insurance against industrial atomic hazards. If provision were made for Federal insurance of liability, in excess of the amounts covered by private companies, additional encouragement would be given to the private undertaking of extensive projects, including the construction and operation of commercial reactors.

Federal assistance in the development of public assets must be extended to help meet needs in certain areas of vital national interest. None of these is more important than the speedy expansion of school classroom facilities. The Congress was requested last year to enact a program of Federal assistance to help overcome the critical shortage of schoolrooms. This program was designed to supplement the already large efforts of State and local governments to the extent necessary to meet the backlog of these needs within five years, after which time full responsibility for school construction would revert to the State and local governments. The Congress is again urged to act on these recommendations. To make up for lost time, provision should be made for completing the program in four instead of five years.

The President's Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy has reported on the problems of providing the rapidly increasing amounts of water required by population growth and economic expansion. It made certain organizational proposals, urged the development of more consistent policies of cooperation and cost-sharing with State and local governments and other interests, and stressed the importance of long-range, basin-wide planning. Recommendations for any legislation necessary to accomplish these purposes will be submitted to the Congress as they are developed.

The partnership principle, which encourages local leadership and participation in the development of water and power resources, should continue to receive close attention in current authorizations and appropriations. Federal responsibilities in specific projects should be so defined as to stimulate and facilitate cooperative efforts with State and local governments and private enterprise. Except for complex multipurpose projects of paramount national interest, for which local resources are clearly insufficient or in which local benefits cannot be clearly equated with local cost burdens, the partnership principle assures maximum benefits and speed of completion within appropriate limits of Federal participation. One such multipurpose development which the Congress is requested to authorize is the Fryingpan-Arkansas project. This undertaking would provide water, supplemental irrigation, and power in parts of several States.

The prospects for long-term population growth present a challenge to the numerous governmental units responsible for providing community facilities. Large increases in population may be expected to occur mainly in metropolitan areas, where they will intensify certain already familiar

difficulties of State and local governments. These difficulties include the division of authority among governmental units and a lack of jurisdictions furnishing area-wide services; the unequal distribution within metropolitan areas of taxable capacity relative to needs for public services; State constitutional and other restrictions on local taxing and borrowing powers; and inadequate provision for the preparation of long-range capital expenditure and revenue programs.

The main responsibility for resolving these difficulties lies with the State and local governments. Tangible evidence of an increasing awareness of this responsibility is provided by the recent report of the Council of State Governments. This report, prepared at the direction of the Governors' Conference, recommends specific approaches to solving the governmental problems of metropolitan areas. Also, a few metropolitan areas are preparing to consolidate their planning or service functions, and a number of private foundations and citizens' groups are working toward a better understanding of metropolitan problems. But still greater efforts are required to arrive at early practical solutions.

The Federal Government has taken steps to assist these efforts in accordance with the recommendations of the President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Consideration is being given to the need for better coordination of Federal programs affecting urban areas. Ways of helping State and local governments plan more adequately for future growth are being explored. The initiative and major resources for solving the problems of urban growth must come, however, from the local government units and, basically, from an enlightened citizenry.

#### IMPROVING SKILLS AND TECHNOLOGY

Shortages of trained manpower exist in virtually every field. Although the supply of scientific, engineering, and other technical and skilled manpower has grown rapidly in recent decades, the demand has increased even more rapidly. Present limitations on the supply of trained manpower are traceable to many factors, including the low birth rates of the 1930's, the failure of many talented youths to complete high school or college, relatively long training periods, shortages of qualified teachers, and inadequacies of facilities and equipment for research and training. Current heavy demands for specialized personnel reflect the requirements of military and atomic programs, the increasing complexities of the underlying technology, and the expanding needs of private industry as good times sustain markets, encourage diversification of lines, and stimulate civilian application of defense-related innovations.

The intensity of current operations on the technological frontier is indicated by the magnitude of research and development expenditures. Although estimates vary according to definition, the magnitude is notable by reference to any standard. National Science Foundation figures show an

average annual expenditure of more than \$3 billion by the Federal Government in the fiscal years 1955-57, if certain admissible Department of Defense items not normally included are taken into account. A still broader definition would raise the 1957 estimate for the Department of Defense alone to \$5.2 billion. The 1954 revision of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to treatment of research expenditures encouraged the formalization and expansion of industry research programs. Since private outlays amount to about \$3 billion, the total annual national expenditure for research and development now ranges from about \$6 billion to about \$9 billion.

The Federal Government has taken many steps to meet its specialized manpower needs and to improve the supply in general. Various departments and agencies maintain training programs for essential skills, administer grants and fellowships, help provide necessary equipment and facilities, and make research contracts with universities, other institutions, and business concerns. The National Science Foundation is devoting increasing funds to the encouragement of education in the sciences. It pays particular attention to the development of personnel for the basic research on which applied science rests, and to the improvement of high-school and university teaching of sciences and mathematics. Efforts are being made to secure more effective use of scarce technical manpower in research undertakings that received Federal financial support. The services of the Department of Labor's apprenticeship and training programs are being strengthened and broadened.

Two Presidential Committees were established last year to deal with problems of improving our human resources. The Committee on Education Beyond the High School is focusing attention on the need for providing teachers and buildings for the expected rising tide of college enrollments and on ways of reducing the loss of talent that results from premature discontinuance of schooling by capable students. The National Committee for the Development of Scientists and Engineers is assessing the occupational shortages within its scope, exploring related problems, and enlisting the aid of interested organizations in working out solutions. Legislative recommendations may emerge from the work of these two Committees.

Federal actions have been directed not only toward alleviating the current manpower shortages in particular fields but also toward strengthening the Nation's basic educational system, which supports all subsequent instruction for working and living. In November 1955, a White House Conference on Education reviewed the many facets of the public school problem—the provision of qualified teachers, the development of appropriate curricula, and the supply of needed classrooms. The Conference was the culmination of a series of almost 4,000 State and local meetings attended by a half million citizens. Prompt action is requested on the program of Federal assistance for school construction recommended earlier in this chapter.

## PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENTS

A persistent tendency toward excessive carry-overs indicates that full agricultural adjustment to peacetime conditions has not yet been accomplished. The Administration has made great efforts to move accumulated surpluses into consumption, at home and abroad, without seriously disturbing commercial markets. The disposal overseas of surplus stocks has received particular attention. This has involved direct and indirect export aids, sales for foreign currencies under bilateral agreements, and barter transactions. Although these programs have serious disadvantages, they have been helpful as short-run measures. Accordingly, it is recommended that Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act be extended by the Congress for one year beyond the current expiration date of June 30, 1957, and the present limit on permissible losses under this program be raised \$1 billion. The short term of the extension and the limited dollar authorization would serve to emphasize the temporary nature of the program.

Greater progress must be made toward correcting the conditions that generate surpluses if costly Government acquisition and disposal programs are not to become permanent, if our relations with competing export countries are not to deteriorate, and if farmers' freedom of action is not to be increasingly curtailed. The approach through severe restrictions on acreage planted to the basic crops has been only partially successful. Statutory minimum allotments have prevented the full reductions in acreage warranted by carry-overs of wheat, cotton, and rice, and actual reductions have been considerably offset by increases in yields per acre. The diversion of considerable acreage from the basic commodities to other crops, notably feed grains, has caused surplus conditions to spread. A new approach to output adjustment was initiated in 1956 by the Soil Bank Act. Under this Act, growers of basic crops are encouraged to plant less than their full allotments and are compensated for part of the net income that they forego. While participation in the program was encouraging, its net contribution to reduction of output in 1956 was nominal. Most crops had already been planted when the law was enacted, and the yield prospects on much of the land placed in reserve had been reduced by drought.

The real test of the Soil Bank Program will come in 1957. Nearly 11 million acres of winter wheat land have already been placed in the 1957 acreage reserve, and participation by growers of other crops may raise the total to 25 million acres. A 1957 goal of 20 million acres has been set for the conservation reserve program, under which farmers may receive annual payments for transferring cropland to specified conservation uses and may be reimbursed for much of the initial cost incurred. If these targets are reached, 1 out of every 9 acres of cropland would be taken out of production. Output would not be reduced in the same proportion, however, since there will be a tendency to put relatively low-yielding land into the soil bank

while cultivation of the cropped acreage may be expected to be more intensive. Moreover, stocks carried over into the 1957-58 season will reflect the large 1956 harvest, and reductions attributable to the 1957 soil bank will not be fully evident until 1958.

In view of the gradual rise in crop yields and the rising productivity of the land withheld from current cropping, the soil bank may be expected to restrain output successively less in 1958 and 1959 than in 1957. One attempt to meet this problem is being made by means of premium payments for holding the same land in the soil bank for successive years. Any actions that would diminish the Program's immediate impact must be avoided. In order that growers of corn may have the opportunity of participating on reasonable terms, recommendations will be presented to the Congress for legislation along the lines of the program favored by a substantial majority of the corn growers who voted in the recent referendum.

Price supports are a valuable instrument for moderating excessive fluctuations in prices and fostering stability in farm income. But experience shows that they can be so used as to fail of their purpose and cause numerous difficulties. The Administration has been gradually moving away from supports at high, rigid percentages of parity originally introduced for the purpose of stimulating output in wartime. As we make progress in the essential task of reducing our huge accumulated surpluses, we must make sure that statutory formulas do not operate to stimulate unneeded production and thus generate new price-depressing surpluses. The modernized parity formula seeks to adjust the relationship among parity prices of individual commodities according to changing supply and demand conditions in the recent past. But the 10-year base for these adjustments is itself distorted by exceptional demand conditions after World War II and during the Korean conflict, as well as by the levels of support that have been in effect for a number of commodities during some of these years. For certain commodities, notably wheat and cotton, parity prices as now computed under statutory formulas appear clearly out of line by any economic standard.

The Secretary of Agriculture has been investigating possible revisions of the parity formula, as required by the Agricultural Act of 1956. Not merely the parity formula but also its application needs significant improvement, and the concept of parity itself requires the closest scrutiny, if these devices are to make the desired contribution to a prosperous, balanced, and free agriculture.

The special needs of two sectors of the farm community have recently called for new Government programs. First, emergency aid has been given to farmers and stockmen in the drought-stricken regions of the Great Plains. Since the beginning of 1953, more than \$800 million of Federal funds have been used for low-cost feed grain, subsidized hay and roughage, emergency credit, distribution of free food, cost-sharing in projects to control wind erosion, and support purchases of cattle products. In designated

counties, permission was granted to graze land placed in the soil bank. Benefits of a more permanent sort will be forthcoming from a program of conservation and land-use adjustments in the Great Plains, authorized by the Congress in 1956. The Administration will present recommendations to the Congress for further steps to deal with problems of land use and water shortage that have been accentuated by recent drought conditions.

Second, the Rural Development Program focuses on the 1 million farm families and 1,000 low-income counties in rural areas that have shared only partially in the general prosperity. The emphasis of this Program is on mobilizing local, State, and Federal agencies, private industrial and commercial enterprises, and civic groups in a joint effort to promote balanced economic growth in the communities involved. It is now in operation in some 50 pilot counties or trade areas. Progress will come in part through better farming, but education and vocational training, improvement of health and personal security, information on full-time job opportunities off the farm, and part-time farming supplemented by other employment, also have important roles to play.

#### ADING LOCAL AREAS OF PERSISTENT UNEMPLOYMENT

The high employment levels of the last few years have facilitated economic adjustments needed to correct persistent unemployment conditions in various areas. Although the Federal Government makes its greatest contribution to the solution of local unemployment problems by following policies which promote stable growth for the economy as a whole, there are many ways in which it helps local areas with more or less chronic unemployment. In awarding Federal procurement contracts, preference has been given to businesses located in such areas. Also, defense facilities constructed in the areas are accorded special accelerated tax amortization privileges. Increased appropriations for the Office of Area Development in the Department of Commerce have made it possible to extend improved and augmented services to many such areas. The Department of Labor, through affiliated State agencies, has expanded community employment programs and services.

But greater efforts are needed to help certain localities strengthen their economic base. In some cases the forces responsible for persistent unemployment are so strong and so varied that they will yield only to comprehensive measures taken jointly by private groups, State and local governments, and the Federal Government. To supplement the efforts of local and State groups, which in a number of areas have already achieved marked success in stimulating sound economic development, an enlarged Federal program of aid to areas of persistent unemployment was proposed to the Congress in 1956. The program provided for Federal loans to pay for part of the cost of purchasing and developing land and facilities for industrial usage, for grants for research to help communities evaluate their resources and needs for economic development, and for an expanded program of technical assist-

ance through field consultation. In addition, the proposed legislation would assure better coordination of existing Federal programs so as to make them more useful in the revitalization of areas with longstanding unemployment. Under the proposed legislation an Area Assistance Administration would be established in the Department of Commerce to administer the expanded Federal services. The Congress is urged to enact legislation for this program, including the necessary appropriations.

#### IMPROVING HOUSING STANDARDS

Better housing and better neighborhoods are essential elements in the higher levels of living that our citizens continuously seek to achieve. A variety of Federal programs—including the insurance and guarantee of home purchase and improvement loans, insurance of loans on rental housing projects, and financial assistance to local governments for the rehabilitation of urban neighborhoods—aid citizens in realizing these ambitions. Two main principles guide the administration of these programs: they should strengthen rather than supplant private and local government efforts and should be limited to essential projects that citizens and business enterprises or local governments, by themselves, cannot adequately carry out. The soundness of these principles is manifested in the record volume of homes built by private enterprise in the last four years, in the improved quality of our stock of housing, in the more widespread ownership of homes, and in the progress in slum clearance and urban renewal.

Several steps taken since 1953 have improved the Government's housing and home financing programs. First, the Federal National Mortgage Association was reorganized in 1954 to provide for the use of private funds in this important facility. At the end of 1956, \$15 million of the Association's capital was held by private investors and \$770 million of its borrowed funds had been obtained in the private capital market. During the last year, the Association rendered notable service in assisting a home mortgage market that was subject to unusually heavy stress, and it continued to support certain special housing programs. Second, a Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program was established in 1954 to make private funds more readily available in remote areas and for minority groups, thereby reducing the need for direct Government lending. Through its services, over 26,000 loans totaling over \$230 million have been placed with private lenders. Third, the Urban Renewal Program of 1954 broadened the earlier provisions for Federal aid to slum clearance by authorizing assistance for the conservation and rehabilitation of urban areas. By the end of 1956 about 250 projects in both small and large cities had been approved for execution or final planning, and an additional 191 projects were in more preliminary stages. Federal grants of \$825 million disbursed or set aside for this purpose have been, or will be, augmented by local contributions to a total of about \$1.2 billion. Through projects now in advanced

stages, more than 9,000 acres of slums will be replaced by 75,000 new housing units and by major industrial, commercial, and other facilities.

To encourage private investment in the rebuilding and rehabilitation of blighted areas and in the provision of homes for persons displaced by public programs, Federal mortgage insurance on favorable terms was made available for residential projects in urban renewal areas and for persons displaced from such areas. Other important changes in the Federal mortgage insurance programs included the equalization of downpayment requirements on new and used houses, which aids private construction by improving the salability of existing homes, and provisions to help meet the growing need for more adequate housing for the elderly.

Several legislative changes in Federal programs are needed at this time. The effectiveness of the Federal mortgage insurance and guarantee programs has been seriously reduced of late, and home building has been impeded, by ceilings on interest rates for Government-underwritten loans that are below competitive market rates for comparable investments. This condition has tended to diminish the flow of funds into the federally-sponsored programs on which large numbers of home purchasers and home builders depend for low-downpayment and long-maturity mortgages. It was partly corrected by administrative action in December 1956 when the maximum interest rate on FHA-insured home loans was raised from 4½ percent to 5 percent. The Congress is requested to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act to permit a similar adjustment in the maximum interest rate on VA-guaranteed home loans. This action would improve the competitive position of veterans' home loans in the capital market, and increase the availability of credit for veterans desiring to exercise their right to benefits under existing legislation.

The Congress is also requested to review other restrictive ceilings on interest rates on Government-underwritten loans which are tending to defeat the purpose of encouraging private investment. Likewise, provisions controlling the interest rate on Federal loans for college housing should be amended to permit more frequent adjustments to the market yields on long-term Government securities, and to bring forth a larger participation of private capital in this rapidly expanding program.

To enable the Federal National Mortgage Association to continue purchases of mortgages in the secondary market, it is recommended that the Treasury subscription to the Association's capital stock be increased by \$100 million. Under existing law, this would add \$1 billion to the Corporation's authority to issue debentures and correspondingly augment its capacity to buy mortgages. The Congress will be requested to make additional authorizations for the purchase by the Association of mortgage loans under certain special-assistance programs.

Under legislation enacted last year, applications of World War II veterans for home loan benefits will not be accepted after July 25, 1958. The Con-

gress may wish to consider changes in the Federal Housing Administration's home mortgage insurance program to ease the adjustments in home building and financing that are likely to accompany the expiration of these entitlements and to unify the mortgage insurance facilities available to veterans and nonveterans.

The Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program, which has helped channel private funds into home loans in remote areas, should be extended beyond its scheduled expiration date of June 30, 1957.

Finally, the States can do much to improve the flow of funds into home mortgages. Outmoded foreclosure laws, which add unnecessarily to the risks and costs of mortgage lending, should be revised. Legal impediments to investment by out-of-state institutions in federally-underwritten home mortgages, which often result from undue restrictions on out-of-state corporations, should be removed. The investment of pension and welfare funds in such loans should be encouraged within prudent limits. The States are urged to give their early attention to these matters.

### RAISING HEALTH STANDARDS

The Nation's material improvement has been accompanied by significant gains in health and life expectancy. Progress in diminishing disease, disability, and premature death has enhanced our capacity for work, for enjoyment of the fruits of effort and enterprise, and for discharge of the military obligations of citizenship. The struggle for better health and longer life is a continual one, however, and huge returns are still to be expected from relatively small outlays for additional research on crippling and killing diseases.

The contributions of the Federal Government toward the health of our people range over a wide area. The Public Health Service, through the National Institutes of Health, is supporting a greater volume of medical research than ever before. A law enacted in 1954 broadened a Federal-State construction program, to give greater emphasis to hospitals for the chronically ill, to nursing homes, and to diagnostic, treatment, and rehabilitation centers. In the same year, the Congress authorized expanded Federal support of a joint program with the States for restoration of the handicapped to more productive lives. In 1956, a three-year program of grants-in-aid was established for the construction of public and nonprofit health research facilities. The Water Pollution Act of 1956 provided for intensified pollution research, matching grants for construction of water-treatment works, and cooperation to resolve serious interstate pollution problems. In the same year, a program was enacted to help overcome the shortage of graduate and practical nurses and other needed health personnel. Another law provided for surveys to determine the extent and nature of illness and disability, to improve the information base for guidance of health research.

For the further advance of our health standards, the Congress is again requested to consider proposals for encouraging voluntary health insurance plans. One such proposal seeks to facilitate the improvement of voluntary plans by smaller health insurance companies and by nonprofit insurance associations through pooling arrangements. The Congress is also requested to authorize a temporary program of construction grants for expansion and improvement of training facilities at medical and dental schools. Such a program is needed to balance the legislative provision made last year for Federal financial assistance in the construction of health research facilities.

#### STRENGTHENING PERSONAL SECURITY

The maintenance of high levels of employment and income in recent years has been a powerful aid to Americans in making better provision for their own and their families' security. Because good times and a stable dollar are our best formula for accomplishing this result, Government makes its greatest contribution to the strengthening of personal security when it pursues policies that promote stable economic growth and price stability. But Government also contributes to the vigor and stability of the economy by measures designed to assure retirement and survivorship incomes and to alleviate certain severe forms of personal misfortune. The principal lines along which this can be done have been set forth in the Economic Reports of the last three years.

One set of proposals, aimed at reinforcing the Federal-State system of unemployment insurance, has resulted in important actions. During 1954 Congress extended the coverage of unemployment insurance to 1.4 million employees of firms with 4 to 7 persons on their payrolls and to 2.5 million Federal civilian employees. In the last three years, 38 States have raised weekly benefits, 12 have lengthened the potential duration of benefit payments, and 4 have extended coverage to firms with less than 4 employees.

Additional improvements are needed. First, benefits are still inadequate in relation to wages. It is again suggested that the States raise the dollar maximums so that the great majority of covered workers will be eligible for payments equal to at least half their regular earnings. Second, the duration of benefits is still inadequate in many States. It is again suggested that the States and Territories which have not yet done so lengthen the maximum term of benefits to 26 weeks for every person who qualifies for any benefit and remains unemployed that long. Third, important classes of workers are still not covered. It is recommended that the Congress extend unemployment insurance to the 1.8 million employees of firms with 1 to 3 persons on their payrolls who are still uncovered in many States, to ex-servicemen, and to employees in Puerto Rico. Also, the States are urged to include the 4.5 million persons who work for them or for their political subdivisions.

Important changes have been made in laws affecting the economic status of older persons. The Federal-State Employment Services are giving spe-

cial assistance toward finding employment for older persons, and the Department of Labor is studying the problem of enlarging their employment opportunities. The Social Security Amendments of 1954 expanded the number of jobs covered, raised benefits, and encouraged retired individuals to engage in some remunerative work. By the end of 1956, 9 out of every 10 workers were covered or eligible for coverage under old-age and survivors insurance; and roughly 45 percent of persons aged 65 or more were receiving benefits, aggregating about \$4.8 billion annually. Benefits of about \$800 million were paid in 1956 to 1.6 million children and their widowed mothers, and to about 300,000 women aged 62-64 who became eligible for retirement benefits under legislation that became effective in November of that year. The 1956 Amendments extended coverage to an additional 900,000 workers and to 3 million servicemen, liberalized provisions governing the eligibility of women for old-age benefits, and provided benefits for workers aged 50 and over who are totally and permanently disabled. In addition, by liberalizing the Federal grants that match State payments, the 1956 Amendments encouraged more generous public assistance and medical care for persons not adequately protected by social insurance. The Railroad Retirement Act was amended in 1956 to increase by almost 10 percent the payments to more than 400,000 beneficiaries of the railroad retirement program; and Civil Service retirement provisions were liberalized in important respects.

Private pension plans now cover about 13 million workers and provide benefits to about 920,000 retired workers. Steps should be taken to deal with two problems that arise in connection with these plans, as well as private welfare funds. It would be desirable for business firms to make it easier for a worker to terminate employment without losing part or all of his accumulated rights in a pension plan. To help protect the beneficiaries of private pension and welfare funds from loss through mismanagement, it is again recommended that Congress require Federal registration of private plans and the filing of reports on their administration and finances.

In addition to actions designed to help the unemployed and the aged, measures have been taken to improve the income status of individuals. Effective March 1, 1956, an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act raised the minimum wage to \$1.00 an hour, directly increasing the wages of 2 million covered workers. A number of administrative wage orders of the Department of Labor, specifying various minimum wage rates, were issued or became effective in 1956: for numerous Puerto Rican industries under the Fair Labor Standards Act; for substantial numbers of workers and industries under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act; and for large numbers of Federal and federally-assisted construction contracts under the Davis-Bacon Act and related statutes. It is again recommended that the Congress and the States extend the coverage of minimum wage legislation to additional workers needing this protection.

Although progress is being made toward equalizing economic opportunity for all citizens, additional legislative steps are desirable. One such step would be the enactment by the Congress of the principle of equal pay for equal work without discrimination on account of sex.

Further improvements are needed in workmen's compensation insurance against disabilities suffered on the job; this insurance is mainly the responsibility of the States. The relevant laws have been liberalized in recent years, but those of many States still leave much to be desired in benefits, administration, and provision for rehabilitation. Although great strides have been made in safeguarding workers, occupational accidents still cause almost two million injuries and deaths a year. A proposal will be presented to the Congress for a new program to provide technical aid and limited financial assistance to States for promoting occupational safety.

Another problem requiring attention is the loss of income caused by temporary disabilities not related to the work of employees. For some years, four States have had insurance programs covering such contingencies, and many employers provide similar protection. A recommendation will again be presented to the Congress to provide temporary disability insurance benefits for employees in the District of Columbia. It is hoped that the States that have not as yet done so will take the necessary legislative steps to protect their workers against temporary off-the-job disabilities.

#### SOME CHALLENGES OF THE FUTURE

The proposals made in this chapter have been designed mainly with the needs of the near-term future in mind, but Government has an obligation also to look into the more distant future, although this can be done only imperfectly. Even long-established trends are subject to change, and there is much that cannot be foreseen at all; but certain factors that will influence our economy in the years ahead can be discerned with some confidence. Two of the most important of these factors are the growth and the changing age composition of our population.

Before and shortly after World War II, the consensus of experts was that the population of the United States would grow more and more slowly, reach a peak within a few decades, and then begin to decline. Actually, the population has grown in the last ten years at more than double the rate that prevailed in the 1930's. There have also been notable and diverse changes in the rates of population growth in different sections of the Nation. These changes and the increase in total population have already exerted profound influence on our economy. New challenges will arise in the future when the sharp increase in the number of births since 1940, and especially since 1946, is reflected in the size of significant age groups. The number of young people reaching their eighteenth birthday in the mid-1970's will be nearly double what it was in 1956. The population of college age can be expected to increase by something over 60 percent by 1970; but in that year enroll-

ments in the regular sessions of institutions of higher education are now expected to be more than double the present figure. The number of first marriages, which will be reflected in the rate of household formation, is likely to be substantially larger in the mid-1960's than at present and very much larger in the late 1960's and the 1970's. The actual size of the labor force is unpredictably affected by the decisions of individuals in choosing, or not choosing, to seek employment. Although the rates of labor force participation cannot be safely forecast, the number of persons available for work is certain to grow substantially.

These few examples of results that can be expected from the growth and changing age composition of our population suggest some of the challenges in the years ahead for public and private policy. Pertinent population data are presented and briefly discussed in Appendix C to this Report.

The extent to which the national output will be increased by the prospective enlargement of our population will depend in considerable part on our ability to maintain a high level of employment and continue our gains in productivity. Output per man-hour has increased over a long period at an average rate of about 2 percent annually; since World War II it has risen at an average of well over 3 percent a year. Productivity should continue to increase at customary or recent rates, but such a pace cannot be regarded as automatic and assured, without reference to any other factors. Enormous increases in the supplies of skilled manpower, mechanical energy, raw materials, and capital equipment will be needed if technological opportunities are to be realized, and if the demands of a vigorously growing population are to be satisfied at improved levels of living. These increases imply very large requirements for savings and investment.

The opportunities and potentials of our free economy in the next quarter-century are very great, even when conservatively appraised. So also are the responsibilities that must be borne by Government and by the citizen. The primary objective of Government must be to encourage balanced and sustainable economic growth in an environment favorable to the spirit of enterprise. This effort must be supported by private policies that will help assure the vigor of competitive enterprise and the achievement of steady economic growth without price inflation. Our success in meeting these responsibilities will go far to insure major further advances in the well-being of our people, and it can have profoundly beneficial significance for the peace and progress of the world.

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**Appendix A**

**SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS IN**

**THE ECONOMIC REPORT OF**

**THE PRESIDENT**

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# Summary of Recommendations in the Economic Report of the President

Including Recommendations to the Congress and Suggestions to the States and Local Governments

## I. MAINTAINING SOUND GOVERNMENT FINANCES

- a) Extend for a year beyond April 1, 1957 the present excise rates on automobiles and parts, cigarettes, distilled spirits, wines, and beer, and the present tax rate on the income of corporations. [Page 48.]
- b) Permit regulated investment companies holding their assets in State and local securities to pass through to their stockholders the tax-exempt status of the income received on these securities. [Page 49.]
- c) Review State and local debt limits and other legal limitations that may unduly restrict borrowing for public improvements. (State and local responsibility) [Page 49.]

*See also Recommendation IV (c).*

## II. IMPROVING PRIVATE FINANCIAL FACILITIES AND PROMOTING THRIFT

- a) Authorize a National Monetary and Financial Commission to study changes in our financial structure and practices, laws and regulations affecting financial facilities, and means for controlling credit. [Page 49.]
- b) Strengthen the authority of the Securities and Exchange Commission to prevent certain remaining types of abuses in the distribution and sale of securities. [Page 50.]

## III. STRENGTHENING COMPETITION

- a) Empower the Attorney General in antitrust cases to issue civil investigative demands for the production of necessary documents without the need of grand jury proceedings. [Page 51.]
- b) Make Federal Trade Commission cease-and-desist orders under the Clayton Act final, unless appealed to the courts. [Page 51.]
- c) Require advance notification to the antitrust agencies of proposed mergers that are likely to have a significant effect on competition. [Page 51.]
- d) Extend Federal regulation to cover bank mergers by asset, as well as by stock acquisition. [Page 51.]
- e) Make explicit the application of the Clayton Act to business mergers where either party is engaged in interstate commerce. [Page 51.]

- f) Authorize the Federal Trade Commission to restrain mergers by means of preliminary injunction before a complaint is filed. [Page 51.]
- g) Consider recommendations of the National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws on the application of antitrust laws to regulated areas, and of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization on ways of increasing competition in transport. [Pages 51-52.]

#### IV. WIDENING THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESS

- a) Extend the Small Business Act beyond June 30, 1957. [Page 52.]
- b) Permit the application of the Securities and Exchange Commission's simplified notification procedure to security issues in amounts up to \$500,000. [Page 52.]
- c) Give early consideration to those recommendations of the Cabinet Committee on Small Business for tax relief that would involve only a minimum loss of revenue. [Page 53.]
- d) Authorize consolidation of wage reporting by employers for income tax withholding and old age and survivors insurance purposes. [Page 53.]

#### V. STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC TIES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

- a) Authorize United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation. [Page 55.]
- b) Continue economic assistance, including defense support, under the Mutual Security Program. [Page 55.]
- c) Extend beyond June 30, 1958 the authority of the Export-Import Bank to approve credits. [Page 55.]
- d) Authorize full participation by the United States in the International Atomic Energy Agency. [Page 56.]

#### VI. ENLARGING PUBLIC ASSETS AND DEVELOPING NATURAL RESOURCES

- a) Authorize partial Federal insurance against industrial atomic hazards. [Page 58.]
- b) Authorize a four-year program of Federal assistance for public school construction. [Page 58.]
- c) Authorize the Fryingpan-Arkansas project. [Page 58.]
- d) Take steps to resolve difficulties of State and local governments in accomodating metropolitan growth. (State and local responsibility) [Pages 58-59.]

*See also Recommendations I (b) and (c).*

#### VII. IMPROVING SKILLS AND TECHNOLOGY

*See Recommendations VI (b) and XI (b).*

## VIII. PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENTS

- a) Extend Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act for one year beyond June 30, 1957, and raise the present limit on permissible losses under this program by \$1 billion. [Page 61.]

## IX. AIDING LOCAL AREAS OF PERSISTENT UNEMPLOYMENT

- a) Establish an Area Assistance Administration in the Department of Commerce and enlarge the program of Federal aid to include loans and expanded technical assistance. [Pages 63-64.]

## X. IMPROVING HOUSING STANDARDS

- a) Amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act to make the maximum interest rate on VA-guaranteed home loans conform to the current maximum applicable to FHA-insured home loans. [Page 65.]
- b) Amend the Housing Act of 1950 to relate the interest rate on Federal loans for college housing to market yields on long-term Government securities and provide for more frequent adjustments of the rate. [Page 65.]
- c) Increase the Treasury subscription to the capital stock of the Federal National Mortgage Association by \$100 million, and approve additional authorizations for FNMA purchases under special assistance programs. [Page 65.]
- d) Consider changes in the home mortgage insurance program of the Federal Housing Administration to facilitate market adjustments incident to termination of home loan guarantee benefits for World War II veterans. [Pages 65-66.]
- e) Extend the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program beyond its scheduled expiration date of June 30, 1957. [Page 66.]
- f) Revise outmoded foreclosure laws, remove undue restrictions on mortgage lending by out-of-State institutions, and encourage the placement of pension and welfare funds in mortgage loans. (State responsibility) [Page 66.]

## XI. RAISING HEALTH STANDARDS

- a) Consider proposals for encouraging voluntary health insurance plans. [Page 67.]
- b) Authorize a temporary program of construction grants for medical and dental training facilities. [Page 67.]

## XII. STRENGTHENING PERSONAL SECURITY

- a) Raise maximum weekly unemployment insurance benefits and lengthen their maximum duration, where needed, and extend coverage to employees of the States and political subdivisions. (State responsibility) [Page 67.]
- b) Extend unemployment insurance to employees of firms with one to three persons on their payrolls, to ex-servicemen, and to employees in Puerto Rico. [Page 67.]

- c) Require Federal registration and filing of reports by private pension and welfare funds. [Page 68.]
- d) Extend minimum wage coverage to additional workers. (Federal and State responsibility) [Page 68.]
- e) Enact the principle of equal pay for equal work without discrimination on account of sex. [Page 69.]
- f) Authorize limited financial assistance to the States for promoting occupational safety. [Page 69.]
- g) Provide nonoccupational temporary disability insurance for employees in the District of Columbia. (Federal responsibility) Develop similar programs in the States. (State responsibility) [Page 69.]

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**Appendix B**

**REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT ON THE  
ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL  
OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
DURING 1956**

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## Letter of Transmittal

DECEMBER 31, 1956.

The PRESIDENT.

SIR: The Council of Economic Advisers submits this Annual Report for calendar year 1956 in accordance with the requirements of Congress, as set forth in Section 4 (d) of the Employment Act of 1946.

Respectfully,

RAYMOND J. SAULNIER, *Chairman.*

JOSEPH S. DAVIS.

PAUL W. McCracken.



## Report to the President on the Activities of the Council of Economic Advisers During 1956

The year 1956 marked the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Council of Economic Advisers by the Employment Act of 1946. The Council was created to help carry out the purposes of the Employment Act, which include promotion by the Federal Government of maximum employment, production, and purchasing power by all means consistent with its other obligations and in a manner calculated to foster free competitive enterprise and the general welfare. This was also the third full year since reconstitution of the Council under the President's Reorganization Plan No. 9 of 1953. That Plan clarified the relationship between the Council and the President by transferring to the Chairman of the Council the function of reporting the Council's views and activities to the President. It also strengthened the internal administration of the Council by transferring to its Chairman the responsibility for employing staff, specialists, and consultants.

### *Advisory Board on Economic Growth and Stability*

At the time the President transmitted the Reorganization Plan to the Congress, he established an Advisory Board on Economic Growth and Stability, under the chairmanship of the Council Chairman. The members of the Board are high-ranking officials of various departments and agencies responsible for programs which have an important bearing on economic developments. The present members of the Board are as follows:

Department of State—Successor to Herbert V. Prochnow, Deputy Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, not yet appointed  
Department of the Treasury—W. Randolph Burgess, Under Secretary  
Department of Agriculture—True D. Morse, Under Secretary  
Department of Commerce—Walter Williams, Under Secretary  
Department of Labor—Successor to Arthur Larson, Under Secretary, not yet appointed  
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Marion B. Folsom, Secretary  
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System—Abbot L. Mills, Member of the Board  
Bureau of the Budget—Percival F. Brundage, Director

The White House Office—Gabriel Hauge, Special Assistant to the President

Council of Economic Advisers—Raymond J. Saulnier, Chairman

The Advisory Board meets a distinct need of Government by providing a forum for discussion and informal coordination of the economic policies of various departments and agencies. The Board has met regularly at frequent intervals since its establishment and has been of practical value to the Council in evaluating economic developments and formulating policies to promote stable economic growth.

### *Council Membership*

Arthur F. Burns, who joined the Council on March 18, 1953 and served as its Chairman, resigned on December 1, 1956. The President appointed Raymond J. Saulnier, a member of the Council since March 23, 1955, to succeed Mr. Burns.

The vacancy left by Mr. Burns' resignation and Mr. Saulnier's appointment as Chairman was filled by the nomination by the President of Paul W. McCracken. Mr. McCracken is on leave from his position as Professor of Business Conditions, School of Business Administration, University of Michigan. Prior to his nomination, Mr. McCracken served as a member of the senior staff of the Council. Joseph S. Davis, Emeritus Director of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, became a member of the Council on May 2, 1955.

### *Council Activities*

In carrying out its responsibility of advising the President on economic policies and programs designed to achieve the objectives of the Employment Act, the Council gave special attention during 1956 to recent advances in costs and prices and to problems of those parts of the economy which have not shared fully in the general prosperity.

Consideration was given to measures for maintaining a satisfactory rate of home building, promoting agricultural adjustments, and improving farmers' income.

Extensive analyses were made of problems faced by communities experiencing persistent and relatively high unemployment. On the basis of these analyses, measures were recommended for helping to reduce local unemployment through joint programs of local, State, and Federal governments and civic groups.

Until his resignation Mr. Burns served as Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Small Business established by the President on May 31, 1956. Later these duties were assumed by Mr. Saulnier. The Committee has continuing responsibilities for making recommendations for legislative and administrative actions to strengthen the economic position and to foster the

sound development of small businesses. The members of the Committee are as follows:

Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense  
Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce  
James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor  
Arthur S. Flemming, Director, Office of Defense Mobilization  
Albert M. Cole, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency  
Wendell B. Barnes, Administrator, Small Business Administration  
Raymond J. Saulnier, Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers

In its first Progress Report, published on August 7, 1956, the Committee recommended a number of specific policies that would aid small businesses.

Mr. Saulnier represented the Council on the Defense Mobilization Board until December, when he was succeeded by Mr. McCracken. Mr. Burns represented the Council of Economic Advisers on the Council on Foreign Economic Policy; Mr. Davis usually served as his alternate.

Two Council members participated during the year in the Paris meetings of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Mr. Burns attended the April meeting, at which experts exchanged views on economic conditions and prospects. Mr. Saulnier attended the September meeting to participate in OEEC's comprehensive annual review of economic developments.

As in previous years, the Council has handled a large volume of correspondence on economic questions. Some of the communications were received directly. A considerable number were referred to the Council by other agencies and by the White House.

Several interagency task forces were established by the Council during the year. One examined ways and means by which the contribution of the Federal-aid highway program to economic stability might be maximized. Another examined debt developments bearing on economic growth and stability. A third examined the problems of consumers and explored possible ways of improving Government protection of consumer interests.

Members of the Council's staff participated in training conferences and seminars held by other Government agencies for new employees and visiting foreign experts. Staff members also served on a number of interagency committees organized by other agencies.

The Council assisted in the preparation of the *Economic Report of the President*, transmitted to the Congress on January 24, 1956. The Report reviewed developments and policies during 1954-55 and made recommendations to the Congress and suggestions to State, local, and private groups for actions designed to promote stable economic growth. In 1956, all of the 30,000 copies that were printed were distributed. Over half of the total were sold to the public by the Superintendent of Documents.

*Economic Indicators*, a monthly compendium of current economic statistics prepared by the Council and published by the Joint Economic Com-

mittee, is being used more extensively each year. In addition to the copies distributed to members of the Congress and to libraries, copies go to over 6,000 paying subscribers.

### *Staff and Organization*

The total number of staff members of the Council is 31, of whom 16, including part-time consultants, constitute the senior staff. All of the senior staff members are economists with established reputations for judgment and skill in objective analysis. Staff assignments are made by subject matter, so that developments in major fields embraced by the Council's responsibilities—national income, public finance, money and credit, business organization, manpower, agriculture, international trade and finance, technology, social security, prices, productivity, etc.—are continually under expert scrutiny. Each staff member cooperates closely with other agencies of the Government. Contacts are maintained with business, labor, and other pertinent private economic groups, as an aid in analyzing and evaluating economic developments.

The Council has continued the practice of rotating a part of its senior staff, to take advantage of the services of university faculty members who are not available on a permanent basis. Five members of the present senior staff, on leave of absence from universities, are replacements for staff members whose leaves from university posts expired earlier this year. In addition, three members of university faculties serve the Council as Consultants while continuing in their university positions. The members of the senior staff now include Leo Grebler, Frances M. James, Alfred E. Kahn, Marshall A. Kaplan, Clarence D. Long, David W. Lusher, Daniel Marx, Jr., Raymond F. Mikesell, Frank E. Norton, Kenneth D. Roose, Charles L. Schultze, Irving H. Siegel, Walter W. Stewart, Collis Stocking, Boris C. Swerling, and Philip E. Taylor.

### *Budget for Fiscal Years 1956 and 1957*

For the fiscal year 1956, the Council received an appropriation from the Congress for \$329,000. It finished the year with a small unobligated balance.

For the fiscal year 1957, the Congress appropriated \$365,700 for the Council's activities. The increased appropriation was needed primarily to enable the Council to meet the salary increases required by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955.

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**Appendix C**

**POPULATION CHANGES AND PROSPECTS**

**Change in Population Outlook**

**Changes in Related Trends**

**Educational Trends and the Labor Force**

**Population Projections**

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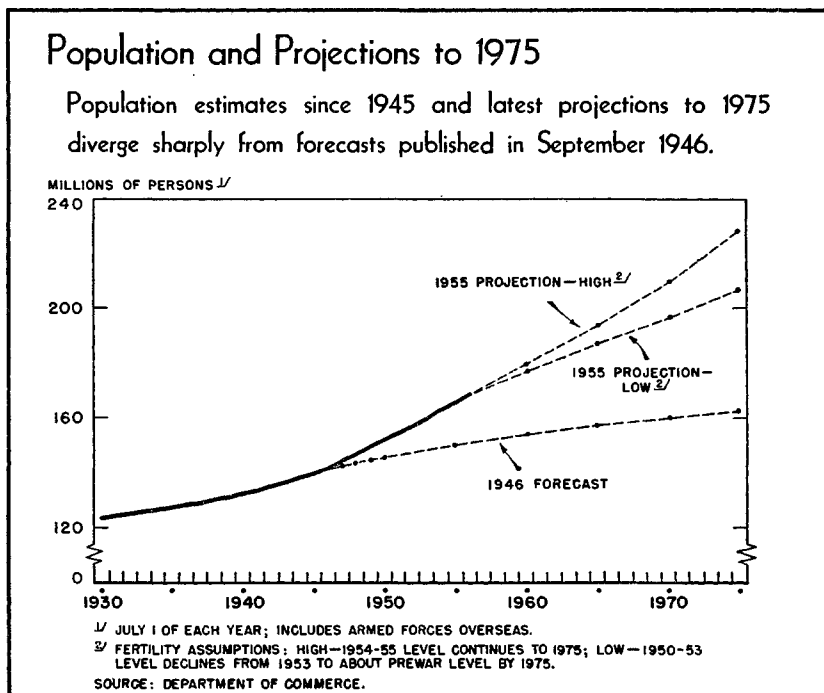
## Population Changes and Prospects

Notable changes under way in the size and composition of our population have important implications for the future which are not yet widely appreciated. A fuller understanding of their nature and meaning is essential for timely public and private action to promote and accommodate economic growth.

### CHANGE IN POPULATION OUTLOOK

By 1940 specialists had come to substantial agreement that our long period of vigorous population growth was over, that the United States was well advanced in a transition to a stationary or declining population, and that the number of children of school age would not increase. With minor modifications, this view was still widely held after World War II, when the wartime increases in marriages and births from the lows of the prewar decade were at first interpreted as temporary deviations from well-established trends. The forecast of September 1946 which then appeared reasonable pointed to a population of 153 million in 1960 (Chart C-1) and to an ultimate peak of 164.5 million about 1990.

CHART C-1



This prospect was gradually altered as postwar marriages, births, and migration kept diverging widely from their prewar trends. "Illustrative projections" released by the Census Bureau in August 1950 recognized that a population upsurge of substantial magnitude and indefinite duration was in progress. Subsequent revisions have strongly confirmed this generalization, and the actual population growth in 1950-56 has conformed most closely to the highest projections. By mid-1955 the population of the Continental United States, including armed forces overseas, had passed 165 million, and the 1960 total now bids fair to approach 180 million.

After the end of the war there was a great increase in marriages, and the wartime increase in births was followed by a much larger one. The total of 38.8 million live births during 1947-56 (Table C-1) was 10.5

TABLE C-1.—*Population change, 1946-56*

(Thousands of persons)

Year	Net increase <sup>1</sup>	Natural increase			Net civilian immigration
		Total	Births <sup>2</sup>	Deaths <sup>3</sup>	
1946.....	2, 145	2, 007	3, 411	1, 404	171
1947.....	2, 638	2, 366	3, 817	1, 451	275
1948.....	2, 530	2, 188	3, 637	1, 449	329
1949.....	2, 551	2, 201	3, 649	1, 448	354
1950.....	2, 525	2, 168	3, 632	1, 464	350
1951.....	2, 715	2, 326	3, 823	1, 497	379
1952.....	2, 645	2, 405	3, 913	1, 508	240
1953.....	2, 681	2, 438	3, 965	1, 527	239
1954.....	2, 841	2, 593	4, 078	1, 485	248
1955.....	2, 842	2, 560	4, 091	1, 531	286
1956 <sup>4</sup> .....	2, 946	2, 637	4, 207	1, 570	309
1947-56: average.....	2, 691	2, 388	3, 881	1, 493	301

<sup>1</sup> Includes changes due to admissions into and discharges from armed forces overseas, for which figures are not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted for underregistration.

<sup>3</sup> Adjusted for underregistration of infant deaths; includes estimate of deaths in armed forces overseas.

<sup>4</sup> Provisional estimates.

Sources: Department of Commerce and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

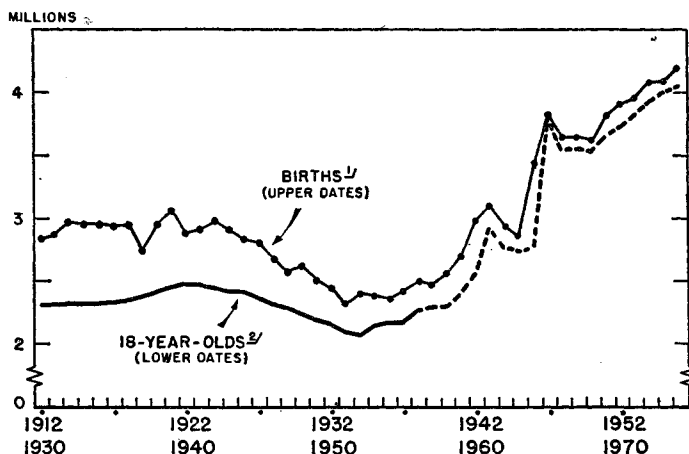
million above the prewar 10-year high of 1915-24; and the rise of births in the 1950's is in striking contrast to the decline in the decade following 1924 (Chart C-2). The annual number of deaths has continued to rise very slowly, as widespread improvement in health has steadily raised average life expectancy at birth to the present 70 years (Table C-2). The excess of births over deaths, which had fallen below 1 million in the mid-1930's, has been above 2 million every year since 1946 and averaged 2.5 million a year in 1951-56, when successive high figures for births were recorded annually. Net civilian immigration—including those technically termed immigrants, other aliens, and American citizens from Puerto Rico and elsewhere—added an average of nearly 200,000 a year in the 1940's and about 300,000 a year in 1947-56.

As a result of these developments, the population increased in the past decade at an average rate of 1.7 percent per year. Although this rate is

CHART C-2

## Births Through 1956 and the Number of 18-Year-Olds to 1974

Reversal of the interwar downtrend of births and lowered mortality rates promise large increases in the number reaching college age.



<sup>1/</sup> ADJUSTED FOR UNDER-REGISTRATION; CALENDAR YEAR TOTALS.

<sup>2/</sup> DATA FOR JULY 1. PROJECTIONS BEGINNING 1957.

SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

far below the average of about 3 percent maintained in 1790–1860, it is extremely high in comparison with expectations and more than double the rate in the prewar decade.

The radical changes sketched above have led to great efforts to enlarge and improve the basis for assessing present and future needs for jobs, schools, hospitals, homes, highways, and other public and private facilities. Examination of the abundant information now available reveals marked altera-

TABLE C-2.—Average future lifetime expected at birth, selected years, 1900–54

[Years]

Year	Total	White	Non-white <sup>1</sup>	Period	White		Nonwhite <sup>1</sup>	
					Female	Male	Female	Male
1904 <sup>2</sup>	47.6	48.0	30.8	1900-02 <sup>2</sup>	51.08	48.23	35.04	32.54
1914 <sup>2</sup>	54.2	54.9	38.9	1909-11 <sup>2</sup>	53.62	50.23	37.67	34.05
1924 <sup>2</sup>	59.7	61.4	46.6	1919-21 <sup>2</sup>	58.53	56.34	46.92	47.14
1934	61.1	62.4	51.8	1929-31	62.67	59.12	49.51	47.55
1944	65.2	66.2	56.6	1939-41	67.29	62.81	55.51	52.33
1954	69.6	70.3	63.1	1949-51	72.03	66.31	62.70	58.91

<sup>1</sup> Prior to 1939-41, based on data only for Negroes, who comprised at least 95 percent of the nonwhite population.

<sup>2</sup> Based on data for death-registration States only.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

tions in many underlying trends and significant relationships that had seemed firmly established. Some of the outstanding changes are summarized in the following sections.

### CHANGES IN RELATED TRENDS

1. Married persons now comprise a much larger proportion of our population than before World War II (Table C-3). The 1940's saw not only a pronounced rise in the percentages of married persons in the various age groups, but also declines in median ages at first marriage. Smaller changes, mostly in the same direction, have taken place in the 1950's.

TABLE C-3.—*Distribution of the female population aged 14 and over, by marital status, selected years, 1890-1956*

Period	Percent of total female population <sup>1</sup>			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
1890: June.....	27.8	57.7	14.0	0.4
1900: June.....	28.4	57.1	13.9	0.5
1910: April.....	27.8	58.5	12.9	0.6
1920: January.....	27.4	58.9	12.8	0.8
1930: April.....	26.9	59.7	12.0	1.3
1940: April.....	27.6	59.5	11.3	1.6
1950: March.....	22.5	64.8	10.6	2.1
1956: March.....	21.4	66.3	9.9	2.4

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted for age with age distribution of the total female population in 1940 used as a standard. Figures show percentage distributions with effects of change in age distribution removed.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce.

2. The marked downtrend during the 1940's in the percentage of married women with no children, and the rise in the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the 15-49 age group, have continued in the 1950's. Declining proportions of couples have only one child and increasing proportions have two and three children, and there has been a marked increase in the annual rate of third, fourth, and fifth births.

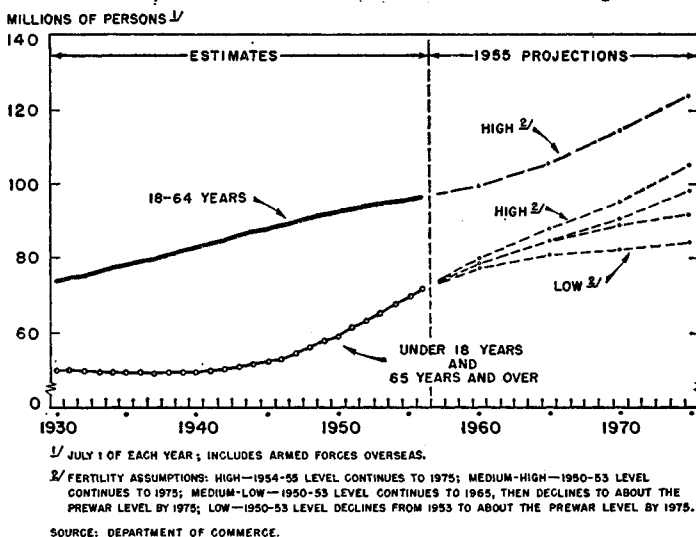
3. A rise in the number of children under 5 years of age in relation to the number of women of childbearing age has been in progress for nearly two decades, in contrast to the decline that had been evident since early in the nineteenth century. Live births per 1,000 white women aged 15-44 have risen from an unprecedentedly low number in the mid-1930's to the level of the early 1920's; the increase has been even greater for nonwhite women. Because of the large increase in births and significant reductions in infant and child mortality, the rising postwar generation is much larger than that of the 1930's. Similar increases in higher age groups are in prospect as today's children grow older.

4. The number of persons aged 18-64, from whom the labor force is largely drawn, has risen steadily in recent decades (Chart C-3). By contrast, there has been a striking change in the trend of additions to the group under age 18. Until the early 1940's, the total number of persons in the two

CHART C-3

## Population in Special Age Groups, 1930-75

The number of persons in age groups under 18 and 65-and-over has reversed its prewar decline in relation to the number aged 18-64.



age groups, under 18 and 65 and over, had changed little for well over a decade; as a percentage of the total population, this total was at an historic low in 1942. Since then, however, the total has increased substantially, and the percentage has recently risen above the level of 1910.

5. Between 1900 and 1950, when the population doubled, the number of persons aged 65 and over quadrupled, and the percentage of the population in this age group rose from 4.1 to 8.1. The total number in the group continues to mount, but the rate of increase is now declining, partly because of reduced immigration since 1913 and partly because of declining rates of increase in births in the nineteenth century.

6. Despite continued growth in the number of persons aged 65 and over, the median age of the population—which had been rising ever since 1810 and had been expected to continue rising for decades to come—has begun to decline from the high plateau of 30.2 years reached in 1950-53 (Table C-4). In this sense we are no longer an “aging” population.

7. Whereas before 1950 males had outnumbered females in the total population, females have now become a majority, both in the total and in all age groups above 20-24 years. This reversal is attributable chiefly to the fact that the life expectancy of women has continued to improve more than that of men. Reduction in immigration since 1924 has been an additional factor, since among immigrants the number of males has tended to

TABLE C-4.—Median ages of the population and the labor force, selected years, 1820-1955

Year	Median age (years)							
	Total population <sup>1</sup>					Labor force <sup>2</sup>		
	Total	By race		By sex		Total	Male	Female
		White	Non-white	Male	Female			
1820-----	16.7	16.5	17.2	16.6	16.7	-----	-----	-----
1890-----	22.0	22.5	18.5	22.3	21.6	32.2	33.5	24.7
1920-----	25.3	25.6	22.4	25.8	24.7	34.3	35.9	28.6
1930-----	26.5	26.9	23.5	26.7	26.2	35.5	37.2	30.2
1940-----	29.0	29.5	25.2	29.1	29.0	36.0	37.7	31.9
1945-----	30.0	30.5	26.0	29.8	30.2	36.0	37.2	33.3
1950-----	30.2	30.7	26.0	29.8	30.6	38.1	38.7	36.7
1955-----	30.0	30.7	24.7	29.3	30.7	39.1	39.1	39.0

<sup>1</sup> As of census dates 1820-1940, and July 1, 1945-55; figures for 1945-55 include armed forces overseas.

<sup>2</sup> Data relate to the April level for each year. Data for 1890, 1920, and 1930 have been adjusted for comparability with current levels of measurement from the Current Population Survey.

Source: Department of Commerce.

exceed the number of females. While the number of widows has increased, the percentages of widows in the various age groups, and in the total female population aged 14 and over, have been declining since 1890 (Table C-3).

8. The percentage of nonwhite persons in the total population has been rising, after having declined for many decades. It fell from 12.5 percent in 1890 to a low of 10.2 percent in 1930 and 1940, and then rose to 10.9 percent in mid-1956. Between April 1, 1940 and July 1, 1956, the white population increased by 26 percent, the nonwhite by 35 percent. This more rapid growth of the nonwhite population was due chiefly to much higher birth rates, only partially offset by higher death rates. More than 40 percent of the nonwhite population today are under 18 years of age.

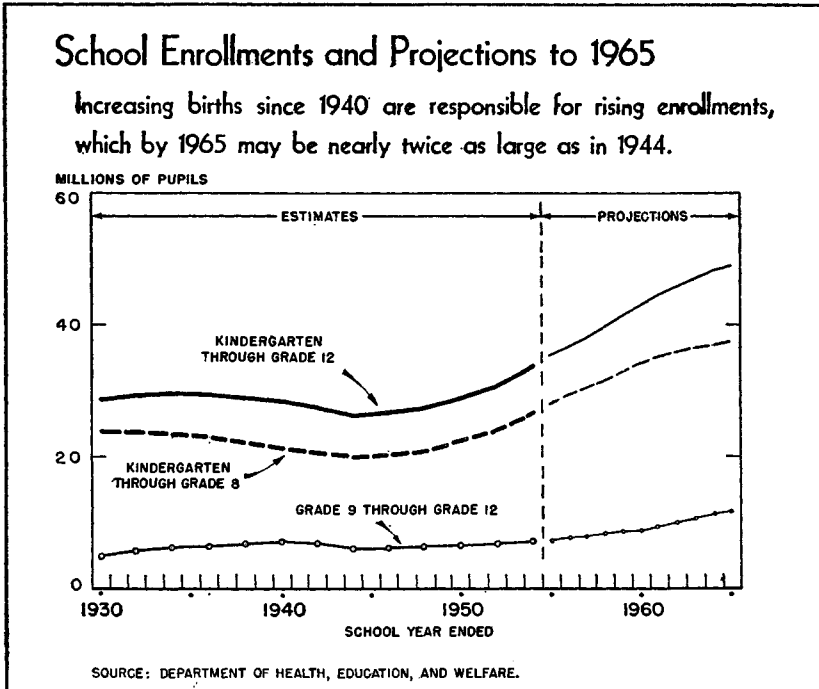
9. Notable shifts in the geographical distribution of our people occurred in the period 1940-56. Florida and most of the Western and Southwestern States experienced rapid growth; most of the Northeastern and Southeastern States grew by less than the national average of 27 percent; and three States (Arkansas, Mississippi, and Oklahoma) lost population. Suburban and outlying rural sections of the standard metropolitan areas grew rapidly, while central cities gained very little and the rural-farm population declined greatly.

#### EDUCATIONAL TRENDS AND THE LABOR FORCE

The population changes discussed in the preceding sections have contributed to significant changes in still other trends and relationships, a few of which should be mentioned here.

1. The decline in births after 1924 led to a fall in school enrollments in kindergarten through grade 8 in 1930-44 (Chart C-4 and Table C-5). Enrollments began to increase, however, late in World War II, in response

CHART C-4



to the rise in births and to continued reductions in infant and child mortality. The increase became strong in the 1950's as the large numbers born after the war reached school age. Fall enrollment through grade 8 in October 1956 was 30.5 percent greater than in October 1950 (Table C-6).

TABLE C-5.—*Enrollments in elementary and secondary schools, selected years, 1930-54, with projections to 1965*<sup>1</sup>

[Thousands of pupils]

School year ended	Kindergarten through grade 12			Kindergarten through grade 8			Grade 9 through grade 12		
	Total	Public	Non-public	Total	Public	Non-public	Total	Public	Non-public
1930.....	28,552	25,854	2,698	23,740	21,423	2,317	4,812	4,431	381
1934.....	29,381	26,618	2,763	23,279	20,897	2,382	6,102	5,721	381
1940.....	28,257	25,597	2,660	21,127	18,955	2,172	7,130	6,642	488
1944.....	25,950	23,416	2,534	19,912	17,824	2,088	6,038	5,592	446
1952.....	30,554	26,707	3,848	23,958	20,789	3,169	6,596	5,917	679
1954.....	33,388	28,905	4,393	26,280	22,665	3,615	7,108	6,330	778
Projections:									
1955.....	35,182	30,458	4,724	27,865	23,964	3,901	7,317	6,494	823
1960.....	42,812	36,670	6,142	34,068	28,958	5,110	8,744	7,712	1,032
1965.....	48,927	41,702	7,225	37,347	31,521	5,826	11,580	10,181	1,399

<sup>1</sup> The school year ended in the spring of 1954 is the latest for which the comprehensive data shown in this table and Chart C-4 are available; the projections therefore begin with the following year. Enrollment data are reported by each State; hence pupils who move from one State to another within the school year are counted more than once.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE C-6.—*Fall school enrollment of the civilian noninstitutional population 5 to 34 years old, 1950-56*<sup>1</sup>

October	Total	Kindergarten and elementary	High school	College or professional school
Thousands of persons				
1950.....	30,276	21,406	6,656	2,214
1951.....	30,865	22,223	6,773	1,869
1952.....	32,465	23,377	7,108	1,980
1953.....	34,450	24,808	7,266	2,377
1954.....	36,083	25,936	7,733	2,414
1955.....	37,426	27,086	7,961	2,379
1956.....	39,353	27,927	8,543	2,883
Net increase, 1950-56.....	9,077	6,521	1,887	669
Percentage increase, 1950-56.....	30.0	30.5	28.4	30.2

<sup>1</sup> Based on sample surveys.

Source: Department of Commerce.

2. The great expansion of high-school enrollments in the 1920's and 1930's was reversed during World War II, chiefly because many children of high-school age were drawn into remunerative jobs. Since the war, these enrollments have increased as the numbers of those aged 14-17 have risen and there has been a resumption of the prewar trend for rising proportions of this age group to remain in school. Fall enrollment in these grades increased by 28.4 percent between October 1950 and October 1956, and the percentage of those in the 14-17 age group who were enrolled in school rose from 83.3 to 88.2.

3. For a century or more, and especially after 1900, the average length of terms in public schools was increased; the percentage of those in age groups 5-17 who were enrolled in public schools rose; and the average daily attendance improved (Table C-7). The war interrupted these trends; and the recovery in the postwar years has been slow and incomplete, partly because

TABLE C-7.—*Indicators of extension of public elementary and secondary schooling, selected years, 1920-54*

School year ended	Percent of population 5-17 years of age enrolled		Percent of enrolled pupils in average daily attendance		Average number of days					
					Attended per pupil enrolled		In school term		Attended per person in ages 5-17	
	Total	Negro <sup>1</sup>	Total	Negro <sup>1</sup>	Total	Negro <sup>1</sup>	Total	Negro <sup>1</sup>	Total	Negro <sup>1</sup>
1920.....	77.8	72.6	74.8	67.3	121	80	162	119	94	58
1930.....	81.3	78.6	82.8	72.1	143	97	173	132	116	75
1940.....	85.3	85.9	86.7	80.4	152	126	175	156	130	108
1944.....	80.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	84.3	81.4	148	133	176	164	119	( <sup>2</sup> )
1950.....	81.6	<sup>3</sup> 85.4	88.7	85.3	158	148	178	173	131	126
1952.....	84.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	87.6	85.0	156	150	178	176	132	( <sup>2</sup> )
1954.....	83.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	88.9	85.1	159	151	179	177	133	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> In Negro public elementary and secondary schools in 17 Southern States and the District of Columbia.

<sup>2</sup> Not available except for census years.

<sup>3</sup> Based on statistics for nonwhite population, of which Negroes constituted 98.8 percent in these areas.

Sources: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and Council of Economic Advisers.

of the lag in expanding public-school facilities and qualified staffs and of increasing enrollments in nonpublic schools.

4. Before World War II the growth of enrollments in schools of higher education was much slower than in secondary schools, and war service interrupted college and graduate work for many students. A marked bulge occurred after the war under the stimulus of veterans' educational benefits; and in the present decade, participation in higher education has been growing rapidly. Some 7 million persons in today's adult population have spent four years in college; this is twice the number in 1940. Between October 1950 and October 1956, fall enrollments in colleges and professional schools increased by more than 30 percent. A similar increase was shown for all levels of schooling for those in the 18-34 age group, although the total number of persons in this group changed little.

5. The labor force increased by 9.4 million between 1946 and 1956 in spite of the fact that the number of boys and girls aged 18—a common age of entrance into full-time jobs—was lower in the postwar decade than in the 1930's and early 1940's and slightly lower in mid-1956 than in mid-1946. There has been an extraordinary increase in the number of women—especially the number of married women—who have taken jobs; and the increase since the war has been especially pronounced for older women. Accordingly, the median age of women in the labor force rose from 33.3 years in 1945 to 39.0 years in 1955, while the median age of male workers rose by less than two years, from 37.2 to 39.1 (Table C-4). Within a few years, as young entrants into the labor force increase, the median age of the labor force is expected to begin an extended fall, for the first time in our history.

#### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The postwar upset of apparently well-grounded expectations and the radical changes in long-established trends warn of the serious risks in forecasting total population and many related magnitudes for even 10-20 years ahead. Certain basic projections, however, can be made and used with a high degree of confidence on the assumption that we experience no extreme disaster.

Although future births defy prediction, the course of actual births in past years has forecasting value for successive waves of various significant age groups. Birth registration had been made compulsory in all States by 1930, underregistration has been gradually reduced, and reasonable allowances can be made for unregistered births. Also, infant, child, and youth mortality has been reduced to low levels. For all the younger age groups, uncertainties about the future course of deaths and net civilian immigration have relatively small influence.

Projections of the numbers who will reach significant "threshold" ages can therefore be made with only a small margin of error for as many years in the future as involve no forecast of births (Table C-8). Similarly, the

TABLE C-8.—*Projections of the population of the United States in selected ages, 1955-75*<sup>1</sup>

[Thousands of persons]

Age and year	Total	Male	Female
5 years:			
1955.....	3, 516	1, 797	1, 719
1960.....	4, 011	2, 049	1, 962
6 years:			
1955.....	3, 538	1, 807	1, 731
1960.....	3, 924	2, 004	1, 920
12 years:			
1955.....	2, 914	1, 483	1, 431
1960.....	3, 540	1, 808	1, 732
1965.....	3, 828	1, 954	1, 874
14 years:			
1955.....	2, 393	1, 214	1, 178
1960.....	2, 764	1, 411	1, 353
1965.....	3, 659	1, 865	1, 794
18 years:			
1955.....	2, 171	1, 098	1, 073
1960.....	2, 561	1, 299	1, 262
1965.....	3, 816	1, 948	1, 868
1970.....	3, 733	1, 904	1, 829
20 years:			
1955.....	2, 159	1, 087	1, 071
1960.....	2, 310	1, 167	1, 143
1965.....	2, 757	1, 394	1, 363
1970.....	3, 546	1, 798	1, 748
1975.....	4, 037	2, 046	1, 991
65 years:			
1955.....	1, 180	572	607
1960.....	1, 262	591	671
1965.....	1, 331	608	723
1970.....	1, 433	645	788
1975.....	1, 887	702	885

<sup>1</sup> Includes armed forces overseas.

Source: Department of Commerce.

size of many significant age groups can be projected with considerable assurance for several years into the future, as long as only future survivors of those already born are included. Barring catastrophe, it can thus be confidently stated that by 1961 the number of children aged 5 will be about twice the number in the two or three very low years before World War II, and that by 1968 the number aged 12 will be roughly double what it was in the late 1940's.

The changing number of 18-year-olds has special significance because at this age young people typically complete high school and enter college or the labor force, except that some young men are drawn into military service. A series, actual through 1956 and projected through 1974, is shown for this age group on Chart C-2, along with the series of births 18 years earlier. The narrowing gap between the two curves reflects the marked reduction in mortality up to age 18 during the past 40 years. Largely because of this reduction, the 1940-52 decline in the number of 18-year-olds was much less than the fall in the number of births in 1922-34, and the prospective increase in the number of 18-year-olds in 1958-74 exceeds the actual increase in births between 1940 and 1956.

The college-age population (ages 18-24) declined from a 1943-44 peak of about 16.9 million to about 15.1 million in mid-1955, the lowest point in 25 years. According to recent Census Bureau projections, small gains during the next few years will be followed by larger gains in 1960-64 and by

still sharper increases from 1964 through 1973, when the number will be roughly 75 percent larger than in 1955. Though by no means all of those aged 18-24 will continue their schooling, the enrollment in institutions of higher education in 1973 seems likely to be more than double the 1955 figure if faculties and facilities are enlarged to meet the demands.

Projections of the number of women aged 20 may give some clue to the future course of first marriages, since 20.1 years has recently been the median age at first marriage and a slight fall appears more likely than a rise. After declining for several years, the number of women aged 20 has recently begun to increase, broadly following the series for 18-year-olds, and by 1975 the number is expected to be nearly double the low figure of 1954.

The number of women aged 20-34 is of special importance for population forecasts, since this is the group in which the number of births is greatest. The number of women in this age group has been high in the postwar decade, although it has declined since 1950. It is expected to rise moderately in the early 1960's, and sharply from 1967 to beyond 1975. The projected number for 1975 is 38 percent above the high figure for 1950. While this series gives no solid basis for forecasting births, as experience in the postwar decade has shown, it can be said that the age distribution of women after 1962 will be increasingly favorable to a new increase of births.

Reliable projections of the younger age groups provide a basis for estimating future high-school and college enrollments, additions to the labor force, and the number of families and households. But such derived estimates have a wide margin of error when made years in advance because they are necessarily based upon rough assumptions as to the choices that individuals and groups will make.

While the numbers that may be in the upper age groups 20 years in the future are not influenced by future births, they are subject to changes in health conditions, which are unpredictable. Moreover, inaccuracies in age reporting affect the reliability of present figures for age groups 60 and over. Undue reliance should therefore not be placed on the projections that the number reaching age 65 will rise from 1.2 million in 1955 to 1.6 million in 1975, and that the numbers aged 65 and over will increase from 14.1 million in 1955 to 20.7 million in 1975. The implied increase in the proportion of these older people in the total population, from 8.5 percent to 9-10 percent, is even more provisional because the total population cannot be safely forecast.

The latest illustrative projections of the total population (published in October 1955) point to a range of 206.9-228.5 million in 1975. These projections incorporate the very conservative assumption that there will be no improvement in mortality experience after 1960. Only a guess can be made about such improvement, however, chiefly because future progress in medical research cannot be predicted. Furthermore, special conditions and legislative changes may affect the volume of net civilian immigration.

Finally, the actual course of births may differ widely from any assumed course, as has been true during and since the war. For such reasons, projections of the total population, though embodying a combination of expert knowledge and careful judgment, require frequent revision as additional evidence becomes available. They can serve many useful purposes, however, if their limitations are clearly recognized.

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**Appendix D**

**STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO THE  
DIFFUSION OF WELL-BEING, 1946-56**

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## Statistical Tables Relating to the Diffusion of Well-Being, 1946-56

The following tables present certain indicators of the improvement of well-being that has been attained in the United States in the last decade. Necessarily, they are limited to those aspects and conditions of personal welfare that can be expressed in quantitative terms. Although they fail to reveal, except indirectly, the qualitative aspects of welfare, they may be useful indicators of some of the material conditions on which improvements in the quality of living are based. Tables are included on production and employment; personal income and its distribution; consumption; material comforts and conveniences; conditions of work; education; leisure and recreational activities; personal financial security; and health.

TABLE D-1.—*Population growth and vital statistics, 1946-56*

Year	Population <sup>1</sup>		Birth rate <sup>2</sup>	Death rate	Age- adjusted death rate <sup>3</sup>	Infant mortality	Maternal mortality
	Number (thousands)	Annual percentage gain					
			Per 1,000 population			Per 1,000 live births	
1946-----	141,389	1.04	24.1	10.0	9.1	33.8	1.57
1947-----	144,126	1.94	26.6	10.1	9.0	32.2	1.35
1948-----	146,631	1.74	24.9	9.9	8.8	32.0	1.17
1949-----	149,188	1.74	24.5	9.7	8.5	31.3	.90
1950-----	151,683	1.67	24.1	9.6	8.4	29.2	.83
1951-----	154,360	1.76	24.9	9.7	8.3	28.4	.75
1952-----	157,028	1.73	25.1	9.6	8.2	28.4	.68
1953-----	159,636	1.66	25.0	9.6	8.1	27.8	.61
1954-----	162,417	1.74	25.3	9.2	7.7	26.6	.52
1955-----	165,271	1.76	<sup>4</sup> 24.9	9.3	7.7	26.4	.47
1956-----	168,091	1.71	<sup>5</sup> 25.1	<sup>5</sup> 9.4	<sup>5</sup> 7.7	<sup>5</sup> 26.0	<sup>5</sup> .40

<sup>1</sup> As of July 1; includes armed forces overseas.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted for under-registration; see Table C-1 for number of births.

<sup>3</sup> The age-adjusted rate makes allowance for changes in age composition of the population. The age-adjusted rate for a given year is the death rate which would have resulted if the mortality of each age group during the given year had been experienced by a population with a standard age distribution. The age distribution of the population enumerated on April 1, 1940 is used as the standard.

<sup>4</sup> Provisional.

<sup>5</sup> Preliminary; based on provisional data for January-October 1956.

NOTE.—The birth rate for 1946 is based on total population including armed forces overseas. Birth rates for 1947-56 and death rates for 1946-56 are based on total population residing in continental United States (excluding armed forces overseas).

Sources: Department of Commerce and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE D-2.—*Total and per capita gross national product, in current and 1956 prices, 1946-56*

Year	Total (billions of dollars)		Per capita	
	In current prices	In 1956 prices <sup>1</sup>	In current prices	In 1956 prices
1946.....	209.2	290.6	1,480	2,055
1947.....	232.2	289.6	1,611	2,009
1948.....	257.3	302.7	1,755	2,064
1949.....	257.3	301.8	1,725	2,023
1950.....	285.1	329.9	1,879	2,175
1951.....	328.2	354.2	2,126	2,295
1952.....	345.4	366.6	2,200	2,335
1953.....	363.2	381.6	2,275	2,390
1954.....	360.7	374.6	2,221	2,306
1955.....	390.9	401.7	2,365	2,431
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	412.4	412.4	2,453	2,453

<sup>1</sup> For method of deflation, see Table E-2.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary; includes fourth quarter estimate by Council of Economic Advisers.

Sources: Department of Commerce and Council of Economic Advisers.

TABLE D-3.—*Civilian employment, 1946-56*

[Millions of persons 14 years of age and over]

Year	Civilian employment <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Male	Female
1946.....	55.2	38.9	16.3
1947.....	58.0	41.7	16.3
1948.....	59.4	42.4	17.0
1949.....	58.7	41.7	17.0
1950.....	60.0	42.3	17.7
1951.....	61.0	42.5	18.5
1952.....	61.3	42.4	18.9
1953.....	62.2	43.1	19.1
1954.....	61.2	42.4	18.9
1955.....	63.2	43.3	19.9
1956.....	65.0	44.1	20.8

<sup>1</sup> See Table E-17 for further detail on the labor force.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce.

TABLE D-4.—*Total and per capita personal income, in current and 1956 prices, 1946-56*

Year	Total (billions of dollars)		Per capita (dollars)	
	In current prices	In 1956 prices <sup>1</sup>	In current prices	In 1956 prices <sup>1</sup>
1946.....	178.0	247.9	1,259	1,753
1947.....	190.5	231.5	1,322	1,606
1948.....	208.7	235.8	1,423	1,608
1949.....	206.8	235.8	1,386	1,580
1950.....	227.0	256.5	1,497	1,692
1951.....	255.3	267.1	1,654	1,730
1952.....	271.8	277.9	1,731	1,770
1953.....	286.0	290.4	1,792	1,819
1954.....	287.3	290.5	1,769	1,789
1955.....	306.1	310.4	1,852	1,878
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	325.2	325.2	1,935	1,935

<sup>1</sup> Dollar estimates in current prices divided by the consumer price index on a 1956 base.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary; includes fourth quarter estimate by Council of Economic Advisers.

Sources: Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, and Council of Economic Advisers.

TABLE D-5.—*Total and per capita disposable personal income, in current and 1956 prices, 1946-56*<sup>1</sup>

Year	Total (billions of dollars)		Per capita (dollars)	
	In current prices	In 1956 prices <sup>2</sup>	In current prices	In 1956 prices <sup>2</sup>
1946.....	159.2	221.7	1,126	1,568
1947.....	169.0	205.3	1,173	1,425
1948.....	187.6	212.0	1,279	1,445
1949.....	188.2	214.6	1,261	1,438
1950.....	206.1	232.9	1,359	1,536
1951.....	226.1	236.5	1,465	1,532
1952.....	237.4	242.7	1,512	1,546
1953.....	250.2	254.0	1,568	1,562
1954.....	254.4	257.2	1,566	1,583
1955.....	270.6	274.4	1,637	1,660
1956 <sup>3</sup> .....	286.6	286.6	1,705	1,705

<sup>1</sup> Disposable personal income is personal income less personal taxes.

<sup>2</sup> Dollar estimates in current prices divided by the consumer price index on a 1956 base.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary; includes fourth quarter estimate by Council of Economic Advisers.

Sources: Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, and Council of Economic Advisers.

TABLE D-6.—*Distribution of personal income disbursements, 1946-56*

Year	Total per- sonal income dis- burse- ments (bil- lions of dol- lars) <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total income disbursements									
		Labor income and transfer payments				Proprietors' income		Investment income			
		Total	Wage and salary dis- burse- ments	Other labor income	Trans- fer pay- ments	Farm	Busi- ness and pro- fes- sional	Total	Rental income of per- sons	Divi- dends	Per- sonal inter- est income
1946.....	180.0	69.6	62.2	1.1	6.3	7.7	11.8	10.9	3.4	3.2	4.2
1947.....	192.6	71.1	63.8	1.2	6.1	7.5	10.3	11.0	3.4	3.4	4.3
1948.....	210.9	70.7	64.1	1.3	5.4	7.9	10.2	11.1	3.4	3.4	4.3
1949.....	209.0	71.7	64.3	1.4	5.9	6.1	10.2	12.1	3.8	3.6	4.7
1950.....	229.9	71.9	63.7	1.7	6.6	5.8	10.0	12.3	3.7	4.0	4.6
1951.....	258.7	72.7	66.0	1.9	4.9	6.2	9.6	11.5	3.5	3.5	4.5
1952.....	275.6	73.8	67.1	1.9	4.8	5.5	9.3	11.3	3.6	3.3	4.5
1953.....	289.9	75.1	68.1	2.1	4.9	4.6	8.9	11.5	3.5	3.2	4.7
1954.....	291.9	74.8	67.0	2.2	5.6	4.3	8.9	12.1	3.6	3.4	5.1
1955.....	311.3	75.5	67.6	2.2	5.7	3.8	8.8	12.0	3.2	3.6	5.2
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	331.0	75.8	68.0	2.2	5.6	3.5	8.8	11.8	2.9	3.6	5.3

<sup>1</sup> Personal income receipts plus personal contributions for social insurance.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary; includes fourth quarter estimate by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Department of Commerce and Council of Economic Advisers.

TABLE D-7.—Average family personal income, before and after Federal individual income tax liability, in current and 1956 prices, 1946-47 and 1950-55

Year	Number of families and unattached individuals (millions)	Average (mean) personal income per family or individual			
		Before tax		After tax	
		In current prices	In 1956 prices <sup>1</sup>	In current prices	In 1956 prices <sup>1</sup>
1946.....	43.3	\$3,940	\$5,490	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
1947.....	44.7	4,130	5,020	\$3,720	\$4,520
1950.....	48.9	4,440	5,020	4,070	4,600
1951.....	49.5	4,900	5,130	4,420	4,620
1952.....	50.2	5,120	5,240	4,570	4,670
1953.....	50.5	5,370	5,450	4,790	4,860
1954.....	51.2	5,340	5,400	4,830	4,880
1955.....	52.2	5,520	5,600	4,980	5,050

<sup>1</sup> Dollar estimates in current prices divided by the consumer price index on a 1956 base.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

NOTE.—Data for 1948 and 1949 are not available.

Sources: Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, and Council of Economic Advisers.

TABLE D-8.—Distribution of families by family-income groups, 1946-47 and 1950-55

Year	Family personal income (before income taxes) <sup>1</sup>								
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000 and over	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 and over	Under \$4,000	\$4,000 and over	Under \$5,000	\$5,000 and over
Millions of families and unattached individuals									
1946.....	43.3	11.4	31.9	20.2	23.1	28.8	14.5	34.2	9.1
1947.....	44.7	11.1	33.6	19.6	25.1	28.2	16.5	33.9	10.8
1950.....	48.9	11.3	37.6	19.4	29.5	28.0	20.9	35.1	13.8
1951.....	49.5	9.2	40.3	16.4	33.1	24.6	24.9	32.1	17.4
1952.....	50.2	9.0	41.2	15.5	34.7	23.1	27.1	30.8	19.4
1953.....	50.5	8.4	42.1	14.6	35.9	21.8	28.7	29.2	21.3
1954.....	51.2	8.5	42.7	14.8	36.4	22.2	29.0	29.8	21.4
1955.....	52.2	8.3	43.9	14.5	37.7	21.6	30.6	29.2	23.0
Percent of families and unattached individuals									
1946.....	100.0	26.3	73.7	46.7	53.3	66.5	33.5	79.0	21.0
1947.....	100.0	24.8	75.2	43.8	56.2	63.1	36.9	75.8	24.2
1950.....	100.0	23.1	76.9	39.7	60.3	57.3	42.7	71.8	28.2
1951.....	100.0	18.6	81.4	33.1	66.9	49.7	50.3	64.8	35.2
1952.....	100.0	17.9	82.1	30.9	69.1	46.0	54.0	61.4	38.6
1953.....	100.0	16.6	83.4	28.9	71.1	43.2	56.8	57.8	42.2
1954.....	100.0	16.6	83.4	28.9	71.1	43.4	56.6	58.2	41.8
1955.....	100.0	15.9	84.1	27.8	72.2	41.4	58.6	55.9	44.1

<sup>1</sup> In current prices.

NOTE.—Data for 1948 and 1949 are not available.

Source: Department of Commerce.

**TABLE D-9.—Average gross hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1956 prices, 1946–56**

Year	In current prices	In 1956 prices <sup>1</sup>
1946.....	\$1.09	\$1.52
1947.....	1.24	1.51
1948.....	1.35	1.53
1949.....	1.40	1.60
1950.....	1.46	1.65
1951.....	1.59	1.66
1952.....	1.67	1.71
1953.....	1.77	1.80
1954.....	1.81	1.83
1955.....	1.88	1.91
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	1.98	1.98

<sup>1</sup> Dollar estimates in current prices divided by the consumer price index on a 1956 base.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Average gross hourly earnings reflect not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late-shift work, and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive basis.

Sources: Department of Labor and Council of Economic Advisers.

**TABLE D-10.—Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1956 prices, 1946–56**

Year	Average gross weekly earnings		Average net spendable weekly earnings <sup>1</sup>			
	In current prices	In 1956 prices <sup>2</sup>	Worker with no dependents		Worker with three dependents	
			In current prices	In 1956 prices <sup>2</sup>	In current prices	In 1956 prices <sup>2</sup>
1946.....	\$43.82	\$61.03	\$37.72	\$52.53	\$43.20	\$60.17
1947.....	49.97	60.72	42.76	51.96	48.24	58.61
1948.....	54.14	61.18	47.43	53.59	53.17	60.08
1949.....	54.92	62.62	48.09	54.83	53.83	61.38
1950.....	59.33	67.04	51.09	57.73	57.21	64.64
1951.....	64.71	67.69	54.04	56.53	61.28	64.10
1952.....	67.97	69.50	55.66	56.91	63.62	65.05
1953.....	71.69	72.78	58.54	59.43	66.58	67.59
1954.....	71.86	72.66	59.55	60.21	66.78	67.52
1955.....	76.52	77.61	63.15	64.05	70.45	71.45
1956 <sup>3</sup> .....	80.13	80.13	65.97	65.97	73.33	73.33

<sup>1</sup> Average gross weekly earnings less Federal social security and income taxes.

<sup>2</sup> Dollar estimates in current prices divided by the consumer price index on a 1956 base.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Average gross weekly earnings are affected not only by changes in average gross hourly earnings (see Table D-9, note), but also by changes in the length of the workweek, part-time work, stoppages for varying causes, labor turnover, and absenteeism.

Sources: Department of Labor and Council of Economic Advisers.

TABLE D-11.—Average gross weekly earnings in selected industries, in current and 1956 prices, 1946-56

[For production workers or nonsupervisory employees]

Year	Manufacturing			Build- ing con- struction	Retail trade	Whole- sale trade	Class I rail- roads	Tele- phone	Laun- dries	Bitu- minous coal mining
	Total	Dura- ble goods	Non- durable goods							
	In current prices									
1946.....	43.82	46.49	41.14	56.24	36.35	47.73	50.00	44.29	30.20	58.03
1947.....	49.97	52.46	46.96	63.30	40.66	51.99	55.03	44.77	32.71	66.59
1948.....	54.14	57.11	50.61	68.85	43.85	55.58	60.11	48.92	34.23	72.12
1949.....	54.92	58.03	51.41	70.95	45.93	57.55	62.36	51.78	34.98	63.28
1950.....	59.33	63.32	54.71	73.73	47.63	60.36	64.14	54.38	35.47	70.35
1951.....	64.71	69.47	58.46	81.47	50.65	64.31	70.93	58.26	37.81	77.79
1952.....	67.97	73.46	60.98	88.01	52.67	67.80	74.30	61.22	38.63	78.09
1953.....	71.69	77.23	63.60	91.76	54.88	71.69	76.33	65.02	39.69	85.31
1954.....	71.86	77.18	64.74	94.12	56.70	73.93	78.74	68.46	40.10	80.85
1955.....	76.52	83.21	68.06	96.03	58.50	77.55	81.71	72.07	40.70	96.26
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	80.13	86.39	71.45	101.32	60.42	81.21	87.82	73.38	42.14	105.21
	In 1956 prices <sup>1</sup>									
1946.....	61.03	64.75	57.30	78.33	50.63	66.48	69.64	61.69	42.06	80.82
1947.....	60.72	63.74	57.06	76.91	49.40	63.17	66.87	54.40	39.74	80.91
1948.....	61.18	64.53	57.19	77.80	49.55	62.80	67.92	55.28	38.68	81.49
1949.....	62.62	66.17	58.62	80.90	52.37	65.62	71.11	59.04	39.89	72.16
1950.....	67.04	71.55	61.82	83.31	53.82	68.20	72.47	61.45	40.08	79.49
1951.....	67.69	72.67	61.15	85.22	52.98	67.27	74.19	60.94	39.55	81.37
1952.....	69.50	75.11	62.35	89.99	53.85	69.33	75.97	62.60	39.50	79.85
1953.....	72.78	78.41	64.57	93.16	55.72	72.78	77.49	66.01	40.29	86.61
1954.....	72.66	78.04	65.46	95.17	57.33	74.75	79.62	69.22	40.55	81.75
1955.....	77.61	84.39	69.03	97.39	59.33	78.65	82.87	73.09	41.28	97.63
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	80.13	86.39	71.45	101.32	60.42	81.21	87.82	73.38	42.14	105.21

<sup>1</sup> Data not comparable with prior data.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Dollar estimates in current prices divided by the consumer price index on a 1956 base.

NOTE.—For definition of gross weekly earnings, see Table D-10, note.

Sources: Department of Labor and Council of Economic Advisers.

TABLE D-12.—Work stoppages, 1946-56<sup>1</sup>

Year	Work stoppages	Workers involved (thousands)	Man-days idle	
			Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers
1946.....	4,985	4,600	116,000	1.4
1947.....	3,693	2,170	34,600	.4
1948.....	3,419	1,960	34,100	.4
1949.....	3,606	3,030	50,500	.6
1950.....	4,843	2,410	38,800	.4
1951.....	4,737	2,220	22,900	.2
1952.....	5,117	3,540	59,100	.6
1953.....	5,091	2,400	28,300	.3
1954.....	3,468	1,530	22,600	.2
1955.....	4,320	2,650	28,200	.3
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,800	1,900	33,000	.3

<sup>1</sup> The number of stoppages and workers involved pertain to stoppages beginning in the period. Data on man-days of idleness pertain to all stoppages in effect during the period.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

Source: Department of Labor.

TABLE D-13.—*Total and per capita personal consumption expenditures, in current and 1956 prices, 1946-56*

Year	Total (billions of dollars)		Per capita (dollars)	
	In current prices	In 1956 prices <sup>1</sup>	In current prices	In 1956 prices <sup>1</sup>
1946.....	146.6	204.2	1,037	1,444
1947.....	165.0	200.5	1,145	1,391
1948.....	177.6	200.7	1,211	1,368
1949.....	180.6	205.9	1,211	1,381
1950.....	194.0	219.2	1,279	1,445
1951.....	208.3	217.9	1,350	1,412
1952.....	218.3	223.2	1,390	1,421
1953.....	230.5	234.0	1,444	1,466
1954.....	236.5	239.1	1,456	1,472
1955.....	254.0	257.6	1,537	1,559
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	265.8	265.8	1,581	1,581

<sup>1</sup> Dollar estimates in current prices divided by the consumer price index on a 1956 base.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

Sources: Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, and Council of Economic Advisers.

TABLE D-14.—*Vacations and vacation activities, 1946-56*

Year	Number of weeks of vacations <sup>1</sup> (millions)	Visitors to areas administered by National Park Service (millions)	
		Total <sup>2</sup>	National Parks only
1946.....	34.4	21.8	9.0
1947.....	43.4	25.5	10.7
1948.....	54.3	29.9	11.3
1949.....	54.3	31.7	13.0
1950.....	59.1	33.3	13.9
1951.....	55.8	37.1	15.1
1952.....	58.8	42.3	17.1
1953.....	60.9	46.2	17.4
1954.....	70.8	47.8	18.0
1955.....	65.9	50.0	18.8
1956 <sup>3</sup> .....	70.0	54.9	20.1

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to persons with a job but on vacation. About 85 percent of vacations in 1956 are estimated to be with pay.

<sup>2</sup> Includes National Parks, national monuments, and other areas.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

Sources: Department of Commerce and Department of Interior.

TABLE D-15.—*Families owning automobiles, 1948-49 and 1950-56*

Year	Families owning automobiles	
	Number (millions)	Percent of all families
1948.....	23	54
1949.....	25	56
1950.....	27	60
1951.....	30	65
1952.....	31	65
1953.....	31	65
1954.....	34	70
1955.....	35	71
1956.....	37	73

NOTE.—Data relate to ownership of an automobile by some member of the family early in each year. Data are not available prior to 1948.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

TABLE D-16.—*Home ownership, 1947, 1950, and 1952-56*

Year	Total owner-occupied dwelling units		Nonfarm owner-occupied dwelling units	
	Number (millions)	Percent of total occupied dwelling units	Number (millions)	Percent of nonfarm occupied dwelling units
1947.....	21.3	55	17.3	53
1950.....	23.6	55	19.8	53
1952.....	(1)	(1)	22.2	56
1953.....	(1)	(1)	22.7	56
1954.....	(1)	(1)	23.6	57
1955.....	(1)	(1)	24.1	57
1956.....	29.3	60	25.5	59

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

NOTE.—Data are for the early part of each year, usually March or April.

Sources: Department of Commerce, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Council of Economic Advisers.

TABLE D-17.—*Married couples with and without own household, 1946-56*

Year	Total married couples	Married couples with own household	Married couples without own household	Percent without own household <sup>1</sup>
Millions				
1946.....	31.6	28.9	2.7	8.6
1947.....	33.5	30.6	2.9	8.7
1948.....	34.4	31.9	2.5	7.2
1949.....	35.4	33.3	2.2	6.1
1950.....	36.1	34.1	2.0	5.6
1951.....	36.1	34.4	1.8	4.9
1952.....	36.7	35.1	1.6	4.2
1953.....	37.1	35.6	1.5	4.2
1954.....	37.3	35.9	1.5	3.9
1955.....	37.6	36.3	1.3	3.5
1956.....	38.3	37.0	1.3	3.3

<sup>1</sup> Percents are based on thousands of couples.

NOTE.—Data for 1946 relate to June, for 1950 and 1956 to March, and for all other years to April.

Source: Department of Commerce.

TABLE D-18.—*Homes with selected electrical appliances, 1946-56*

End of year	Wired homes with									
	Television sets		Refrigerators		Freezers		Vacuum cleaners (floor)		Electric washers	
	Number (millions)	Percent of all wired homes	Number (millions)	Percent of all wired homes	Number (millions)	Percent of all wired homes	Number (millions)	Percent of all wired homes	Number (millions)	Percent of all wired homes
1946.....	-----	-----	21.4	69.1	-----	-----	15.1	48.8	18.8	60.5
1947.....	-----	-----	23.5	71.2	-----	-----	16.4	49.5	20.8	63.0
1948.....	1.0	2.9	27.0	76.6	1.5	4.3	18.2	51.7	23.7	67.4
1949.....	3.9	10.1	29.5	79.2	2.0	5.2	19.7	52.8	25.6	68.6
1950.....	10.6	26.4	33.8	86.4	2.8	7.2	22.0	56.5	28.1	71.9
1951.....	15.8	38.5	35.5	86.7	3.8	9.3	23.6	57.7	30.1	73.5
1952.....	21.2	50.2	37.8	89.2	4.9	11.5	25.1	59.4	32.2	76.2
1953.....	27.7	63.5	39.4	90.4	5.8	13.4	26.4	60.5	34.2	78.5
1954.....	32.1	74.1	41.4	92.5	6.8	15.1	27.9	62.2	36.4	81.3
1955.....	35.0	76.1	43.3	94.1	7.7	16.8	29.6	64.3	38.7	84.1
1956.....	38.4	81.0	45.5	96.0	8.6	18.0	31.6	66.7	41.2	86.8

Source: McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. (*Electrical Merchandising*).

TABLE D-19.—*Life insurance, 1946-56*

End of year	Disposable personal income per family (dollars) <sup>1</sup>	Life insurance per family (dollars)	Number of policies (millions) <sup>2</sup>	Number of policyholders (millions)	Policy reserves of United States life insurance companies (billions of dollars)
1946.....	3,400	3,600	177	73	41.7
1947.....	3,700	3,900	182	75	44.9
1948.....	3,900	4,200	188	78	48.2
1949.....	3,800	4,300	193	80	51.5
1950.....	4,100	4,600	202	83	54.9
1951.....	4,400	4,900	210	86	58.5
1952.....	4,600	5,300	219	88	62.6
1953.....	4,800	5,800	229	90	66.7
1954.....	4,800	6,300	237	93	70.9
1955.....	5,000	6,900	251	<sup>3</sup> 103	75.4
1956 <sup>4</sup> .....	5,200	7,500	265	106	80.1

<sup>1</sup> Differences between these figures and those in Table D-7 are due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Total of ordinary, group, and industrial.

<sup>3</sup> Figures beginning with 1955 are not strictly comparable with the earlier data because of a change in the method of estimation. The result of this change in procedure was to raise the 1955 figure by 6 or 7 percent over the figure that would have been obtained by the old method.

<sup>4</sup> Estimate.

Sources: Department of Commerce and Institute of Life Insurance.

TABLE D-20.—*Selected financial assets of consumers, 1946-56*

[Amounts outstanding in billions of dollars]

End of year	Currency and demand deposits	Time deposits	Savings and loan shares	Federal obligations	State and local obligations	Mortgage holdings
1946.....	44.8	49.6	8.5	55.4	9.6	13.5
1947.....	45.3	51.7	9.7	57.2	10.0	14.9
1948.....	44.0	52.6	10.9	56.2	11.2	16.1
1949.....	42.0	53.5	12.4	59.4	11.8	16.9
1950.....	42.6	54.0	13.9	59.5	12.5	17.7
1951.....	44.8	55.9	16.0	58.3	13.0	18.4
1952.....	48.1	60.0	19.0	58.3	14.0	19.4
1953.....	48.1	64.0	22.6	58.4	16.0	20.5
1954.....	50.3	68.3	27.0	56.6	16.9	22.2
1955.....	50.5	71.2	31.9	58.4	18.7	24.1
1956 <sup>1</sup> .....	51.0	74.7	37.0	60.7	20.5	26.0

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary estimates by Council of Economic Advisers.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (except as noted).

TABLE D-21.—*Shareowners in public corporations, 1952, 1954, and 1956*

Year	Number of shareowners (thousands)
1952.....	6,490
1954.....	7,500
1956.....	8,630

NOTE.—Data for 1952 and 1956 relate to the early part of the year and for 1954 to the end of the year.

Sources: Brookings Institution and New York Stock Exchange.

TABLE D-22.—*Fall school enrollment, 1948 and 1950-56*<sup>1</sup>

[Thousands of persons]

October	Kindergarten			Elementary school			High school			College or professional school		
	Total	Public school	Private school	Total	Public school	Private school	Total	Public school	Private school	Total	Public school	Private school
1948-----	1,086	904	182	19,778	17,784	1,994	6,334	5,853	481	2,278	(?)	(?)
1950-----	902	755	147	20,504	18,087	2,417	6,656	6,115	541	2,214	1,294	920
1951-----	1,107	876	231	21,116	(?)	(?)	6,773	(?)	(?)	1,869	(?)	(?)
1952-----	1,383	1,135	249	21,994	(?)	(?)	7,108	(?)	(?)	1,980	(?)	(?)
1953-----	1,654	1,336	317	23,154	20,245	2,908	7,266	6,600	665	2,377	1,042	1,334
1954-----	1,509	1,235	274	24,427	21,416	3,011	7,733	7,053	679	2,414	1,441	973
1955-----	1,628	1,365	263	25,458	22,078	3,379	7,961	7,181	780	2,379	1,515	864
1956-----	1,758	1,566	192	26,169	22,474	3,695	8,543	7,668	875	2,883	1,824	1,059

<sup>1</sup> Civilian noninstitutional population, 5 to 34 years of age.<sup>2</sup> Not available.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce.

TABLE D-23.—*Percent of civilian noninstitutional population 5 to 34 years of age enrolled in school, by age group, October of each year, 1946-56*

[Percent]

October	Total 5 to 34 years of age	5 to 29 years of age										30 to 34 years of age
		Total	5 years	6 years	7 to 9 years	10 to 13 years	14 and 15 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	
1946-----	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	98.2	98.3	92.8	66.7	22.4	10.0	2.2	(?)
1947-----	42.3	50.3	53.4	96.2	98.4	98.6	91.6	67.6	24.3	10.2	3.0	1.0
1948-----	43.1	51.2	55.0	96.2	98.3	98.0	92.7	71.2	26.9	9.7	2.6	.9
1949-----	43.9	52.1	55.1	96.2	98.5	98.7	93.5	69.6	25.3	9.2	3.8	1.1
1950-----	44.2	52.7	51.8	97.0	98.9	98.6	94.7	71.3	29.4	9.0	3.0	.9
1951-----	45.4	54.4	53.8	96.0	99.0	99.2	94.8	75.1	26.3	8.3	2.5	.7
1952-----	46.8	56.0	57.8	96.8	98.7	98.9	96.2	73.4	28.7	9.5	2.6	1.2
1953-----	48.8	58.3	58.4	97.7	99.4	99.4	96.5	74.7	31.2	11.1	2.9	1.7
1954-----	50.0	59.7	57.7	96.8	99.2	99.5	95.8	78.0	32.4	11.2	4.1	1.5
1955-----	50.8	60.4	58.1	98.2	99.2	99.2	95.9	77.4	31.5	11.1	4.2	1.6
1956-----	52.3	61.9	58.9	97.0	99.4	99.2	96.9	78.4	35.4	12.8	5.1	1.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes children enrolled in kindergarten.<sup>2</sup> Not available.

Source: Department of Commerce.

TABLE D-24.—Selected measures of educational achievement and costs, 1946-56

Year	Earned degrees conferred <sup>1</sup>			Percent enrolled in school or college <sup>2</sup>			Education expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance (dollars) <sup>3</sup>	
	Bachelor's and first professional	Master's and second professional	Doctor's	Total (5 to 34 years of age)	5 to 13 years of age	14 to 17 years of age	Total <sup>4</sup>	Current
1946.....	136,174	19,209	1,966	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	80.1	145	136
1947.....	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	42.3	92.3	79.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
1948.....	271,019	42,400	4,188	43.1	91.9	81.8	203	179
1949.....	365,428	50,805	5,292	43.9	92.7	81.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
1950.....	432,058	58,183	6,633	44.2	92.8	83.3	259	209
1951.....	382,546	65,077	7,337	45.4	92.8	85.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
1952.....	329,986	63,534	7,683	46.8	92.3	85.1	313	244
1953.....	303,049	60,959	8,307	48.8	93.6	85.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
1954.....	290,825	56,788	8,995	50.0	93.6	87.1	351	265
1955.....	285,138	58,165	8,837	50.8	93.9	86.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>6</sup> 275
1956 <sup>7</sup> .....	325,000	57,400	8,270	52.3	94.0	88.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>6</sup> 280

<sup>1</sup> For school year ending in year shown.<sup>2</sup> Percent of civilian noninstitutional population 5 to 34 years of age enrolled as of October of each year.<sup>3</sup> For pupils in public elementary and secondary schools.<sup>4</sup> Total of current expenditures, capital outlays, and interest paid.<sup>5</sup> Not available.<sup>6</sup> Estimates based on National Education Association data.<sup>7</sup> Preliminary.

Sources: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and Department of Commerce.

TABLE D-25.—Population, paid civilian employment, and employment covered by old-age and survivors insurance and railroad retirement, 1946-56

Year	Population	Civilian employment		Covered by OASI including joint railroad retirement-OASI coverage as percent of—	
		Total paid employment	Covered by OASI including joint railroad retirement-OASI coverage <sup>1</sup>	Population	Paid civilian employment
	Millions of persons 14 years of age and over <sup>2</sup>			Percent	
Monthly averages: <sup>2</sup>					
1946	103.1	53.0	33.3	32.3	62.8
1947	106.0	56.0	35.6	33.6	63.6
1948	107.2	57.4	36.9	34.4	64.3
1949	108.2	58.8	35.8	33.1	63.0
1950	109.3	58.1	36.7	33.6	63.2
1951	107.1	59.3	46.1	43.0	77.7
1952	108.1	59.7	46.6	43.1	78.1
1953	111.6	60.2	47.3	42.4	78.6
1954	113.0	59.5	46.3	41.0	77.8
1955	114.5	61.5	51.7	45.2	84.1
1956 <sup>3</sup>	116.0	63.2	54.0	46.5	85.4

<sup>1</sup> The Social Security Amendments of 1950 expanded by more than 10 million the number of jobs eligible for coverage by old-age and survivors insurance in a given month. The Social Security Amendments of 1954 extended coverage to an additional 7½ million jobs eligible for coverage on the average monthly basis; while the 1956 Amendments of the Social Security Act further extended coverage to nearly 1 million jobs, so that today, 90 percent of all civilian gainfully employed persons are covered or eligible for coverage.

The expansion in the number of jobs eligible for coverage did not result in an equal number of additional covered persons, for three reasons. First, many persons holding these newly covered jobs had been working at some time during the year in other jobs already covered; for these, the coverage was strengthened rather than extended. Second, a substantial number of persons affected by the amendments were eligible for coverage on a group elective basis, and not all of these groups had elected coverage by the end of 1956. Data on covered workers in this table include only those workers in the voluntary coverage group who had elected to be covered. As of December 1956, there were about 6½ million persons in jobs subject to coverage on a group elective basis. Approximately half the number of persons in this group, comprised primarily of ministers (eligible on an individual elective basis) and employees of State and local governments, and nonprofit organizations, had elected coverage. Third, even in those jobs for which coverage was compulsory, some persons had not reported their earnings for social security tax purposes.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning 1951, monthly averages are based on four calendar months: March, June, September, and December.

<sup>3</sup> Civilian noninstitutional population in the Continental United States.

<sup>4</sup> Estimates.

Sources: Department of Commerce, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Railroad Retirement Board, and Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE D-26.—Old-age and survivors insurance benefits, 1946-56

Year	Amount of benefits paid (millions of dollars)	Number of beneficiaries receiving monthly payments (thousands) <sup>1</sup>
1946	378	1,642
1947	466	1,978
1948	556	2,315
1949	667	2,743
1950	961	3,477
1951	1,885	4,379
1952	2,194	5,026
1953	3,006	5,981
1954	3,670	6,886
1955	4,968	7,961
1956 <sup>2</sup>	5,700	9,200

<sup>1</sup> Status at the end of the year.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE D-27.—*Unemployment insurance benefits, 1946-56*

Year	Civilian employment (millions of persons, 14 years of age and over)		Covered employment as percent of civilian employment <sup>1</sup>	Average weekly payment for total unemployment (dollars) <sup>1</sup>
	Total	Covered by unemployment compensation <sup>1</sup>		
1946.....	55.2	30.2	54.7	18.50
1947.....	58.0	32.3	55.7	17.83
1948.....	59.4	33.1	55.7	19.03
1949.....	58.7	31.7	54.0	20.48
1950.....	60.0	32.9	54.8	20.76
1951.....	61.0	34.9	57.2	21.09
1952.....	61.3	35.6	58.1	22.79
1953.....	62.2	36.7	59.0	23.58
1954.....	61.2	35.4	57.9	24.93
1955.....	63.2	39.0	61.7	25.08
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	65.0	41.0	63.1	27.05

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1955 and 1956 include State programs and programs for Federal employees; all other years are for State programs only. Data for 1956 also include workers added by the extension of coverage to smaller firms.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

Sources: Department of Commerce and Department of Labor.

TABLE D-28.—*Civilian hospital beds, 1946-56*

End of year	Number of beds (thousands)
1946.....	( <sup>1</sup> )
1947.....	1,017
1948.....	1,025
1949.....	1,119
1950.....	1,185
1951.....	1,194
1952.....	1,219
1953.....	1,242
1954.....	1,275
1955.....	1,279
1956.....	1,286

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

NOTE.—Data relate to the United States and Territories.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE D-29.—*Hospital, surgical, and medical expense coverage, 1946-56*

End of year	Net number of persons protected (millions)			
	Hospital expense	Surgical expense	Regular medical expense	Major medical expense
1946.....	42.1	18.6	6.4	-----
1947.....	52.6	26.2	8.9	-----
1948.....	61.0	34.1	12.9	-----
1949.....	66.0	41.1	16.9	-----
1950.....	76.6	54.2	21.6	-----
1951.....	85.3	64.9	27.7	0.1
1952.....	91.0	72.5	35.7	.7
1953.....	97.3	81.0	42.7	1.2
1954.....	101.5	85.9	47.2	2.2
1955.....	107.7	91.9	55.5	5.2
1956 <sup>1</sup> .....	112.0	96.0	63.0	10.0

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

Source: Health Insurance Council.

TABLE D-30.—*Injury-frequency rates in manufacturing industries, 1946-56*

Year	Rate <sup>1</sup>
1946.....	19.9
1947.....	18.8
1948.....	17.2
1949.....	14.5
1950.....	14.7
1951.....	15.5
1952.....	14.3
1953.....	13.4
1954.....	11.9
1955.....	12.1
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	12.1

<sup>1</sup> The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary; January-September average.

Source: Department of Labor.



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**Appendix E**

**STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO INCOME,  
EMPLOYMENT, AND PRODUCTION**

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# NATIONAL INCOME OR EXPENDITURE

TABLE E-1.—Gross national product or expenditure, 1929–56

(Billions of dollars)

Period	Total gross national product	Personal consumption expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Gross private domestic investment <sup>2</sup>							Net foreign investment	Government purchases of goods and services					
			Total	New construction			Producers' durable equipment	Net change in business inventories	Total		Federal				State and local	
				Total	Residential (nonfarm)	Other					Total	National security <sup>3</sup>	Other	Less: Government sales		
1929.....	104.4	79.0	16.2	8.7	3.6	5.1	5.8	1.7	0.8	8.5	1.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	7.2	
1930.....	91.1	71.0	10.3	6.2	2.1	4.1	4.5	— .4	.7	9.2	1.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	7.8	
1931.....	76.3	61.3	5.5	4.0	1.6	2.4	2.8	—1.3	.2	9.2	1.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	7.7	
1932.....	58.5	49.3	.9	1.9	.6	1.2	1.6	—2.6	.2	8.1	1.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	6.6	
1933.....	56.0	46.4	1.4	1.4	.5	1.0	1.6	—1.6	.2	8.0	2.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	6.0	
1934.....	65.0	51.9	2.9	1.7	.6	1.1	2.3	—1.1	.4	9.8	3.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	6.8	
1935.....	72.5	56.3	6.3	2.3	1.0	1.3	3.1	.9	—1	10.0	2.9	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	7.1	
1936.....	82.7	62.6	8.4	3.3	1.6	1.7	4.2	1.0	—1	11.8	4.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	7.0	
1937.....	90.8	67.3	11.7	4.4	1.9	2.5	5.1	2.2	.1	11.7	4.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	7.2	
1938.....	85.2	64.6	6.7	4.0	2.0	2.0	3.6	— .9	1.1	12.8	5.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	7.5	
1939.....	91.1	67.6	9.3	4.8	2.7	2.1	4.2	.4	.9	13.3	5.2	1.3	3.9	( <sup>4</sup> )	8.2	
1940.....	100.6	71.9	13.2	5.5	3.0	2.5	5.5	2.2	1.5	14.1	6.2	2.2	4.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	7.9	
1941.....	125.8	81.9	18.1	6.6	3.5	3.1	6.9	4.5	1.1	24.8	16.9	13.8	3.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	7.8	
1942.....	159.1	89.7	9.9	3.7	1.7	2.0	4.3	1.8	— .2	59.7	62.0	49.6	2.7	0.2	7.7	
1943.....	192.5	100.5	5.6	2.3	.9	1.4	4.0	— .8	—2.2	88.6	81.2	80.4	1.5	.6	7.4	
1944.....	211.4	109.8	7.1	2.7	.8	1.9	5.4	—1.0	—2.1	96.5	89.0	88.6	1.6	1.2	7.5	
1945.....	213.6	121.7	10.4	3.8	1.1	2.7	7.7	—1.1	—1.4	82.9	74.8	75.9	1.0	2.2	8.1	
1946.....	209.2	146.6	27.1	10.3	4.0	6.3	10.7	6.1	4.6	30.9	20.9	21.2	2.5	2.7	10.0	
1947.....	232.2	165.0	29.7	14.0	6.3	7.7	16.7	—1.0	8.9	28.6	15.8	13.3	3.8	1.3	12.8	
1948.....	257.3	177.6	41.2	17.9	8.6	9.3	19.1	4.2	2.0	36.6	21.0	16.0	5.6	.4	15.6	
1949.....	257.3	180.6	32.5	17.5	8.3	9.2	17.8	—2.7	.5	43.6	25.4	19.3	6.6	.4	18.2	
1950.....	285.1	194.0	51.2	22.7	12.6	10.1	21.1	7.4	—2.2	42.0	22.1	18.5	3.9	.3	19.9	
1951.....	328.2	208.3	56.9	23.3	11.0	12.4	23.2	10.4	.2	62.8	41.0	37.3	4.2	.4	21.8	
1952.....	345.4	218.3	49.8	23.7	11.1	12.6	23.1	3.0	— .2	77.5	54.3	48.8	5.8	.4	23.2	
1953.....	363.2	230.5	50.3	25.8	11.9	13.8	24.3	.3	—2.0	84.4	59.5	51.5	8.4	.4	24.9	
1954.....	360.7	236.5	48.0	27.9	13.5	14.4	22.4	—2.3	.3	76.5	48.9	43.0	6.3	.4	27.6	
1955.....	390.9	254.0	60.6	32.7	16.6	16.1	23.7	4.2	— .5	76.8	46.7	41.2	5.9	.4	30.1	
1956 <sup>6</sup> .....	412.4	265.8	65.3	33.2	15.3	17.8	28.7	3.4	1.4	79.9	47.0	41.6	5.8	.4	32.8	
Seasonally adjusted annual rates																
1953: First quarter.....	361.6	228.6	51.5	25.2	11.7	13.5	24.3	2.0	—2.1	83.6	59.0	51.8	7.6	0.5	24.6	
Second quarter.....	367.4	231.4	53.5	26.2	12.2	14.0	24.2	3.1	—3.0	85.5	61.2	53.3	8.3	.7	24.3	
Third quarter.....	366.3	232.0	51.8	25.8	12.1	13.8	24.9	1.1	—1.4	83.8	59.1	51.3	8.2	.4	24.7	
Fourth quarter.....	357.5	230.2	44.5	25.9	11.7	14.1	23.8	—5.2	—1.7	84.5	58.6	49.4	9.5	.3	25.9	
1954: First quarter.....	357.6	232.2	45.8	25.9	11.8	14.1	22.9	—3.1	—1.1	80.8	54.0	46.5	7.8	.4	26.8	
Second quarter.....	358.5	235.0	48.2	27.3	13.0	14.3	22.6	—1.7	—2	75.5	48.2	43.2	5.4	.4	27.3	
Third quarter.....	359.4	237.8	46.7	28.7	14.2	14.4	22.5	—4.5	—7	75.6	47.7	42.0	6.0	.4	28.0	
Fourth quarter.....	367.1	241.1	51.5	29.5	15.0	14.5	21.7	.2	.3	74.2	45.7	40.1	5.9	.3	28.5	
1955: First quarter.....	377.3	246.7	54.7	31.5	16.1	15.3	21.3	1.9	— .4	76.3	46.8	41.8	5.4	.4	29.5	
Second quarter.....	387.4	251.8	60.2	32.9	16.9	16.0	22.4	4.9	— .9	76.2	46.3	41.3	5.5	.4	29.9	
Third quarter.....	396.8	257.8	62.3	33.5	17.2	16.4	25.0	3.7	.2	76.5	46.6	41.3	5.8	.4	29.9	
Fourth quarter.....	401.9	259.5	65.1	33.0	16.2	16.8	25.9	6.1	— .8	78.1	47.2	40.6	7.1	.5	30.9	
1956: First quarter.....	403.4	261.7	63.1	32.6	15.3	17.3	26.4	4.1	.1	78.5	46.4	40.5	6.3	.4	32.1	
Second quarter.....	408.3	263.7	64.7	33.6	15.6	18.0	27.5	3.5	1.2	78.7	46.1	40.7	5.8	.4	32.6	
Third quarter.....	413.8	266.8	65.1	33.6	15.5	18.1	29.5	2.0	1.7	80.2	47.2	41.9	5.7	.4	33.0	
Fourth quarter <sup>6</sup> .....	424.0	271.2	68.4	32.9	14.9	18.0	31.5	4.0	2.4	82.0	48.3	43.2	5.5	.4	33.7	

<sup>1</sup> See Table E-7 for major components.

<sup>2</sup> See Table E-8 for more detail and explanation of components.

<sup>3</sup> For 1947–56, national security expenditures include the items classified as such in the *Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1954*. They are not comparable with the national security category in the Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, which corresponds more closely to national defense expenditures for goods and services. National defense expenditures since 1947 are as follows: 1947, 12.3 billion dollars; 1948, 11.6 billion; 1949, 13.6 billion; 1950, 14.3 billion; 1951, 33.9 billion; 1952, 46.4 billion; 1953, 49.3 billion; 1954, 41.1 billion; 1955, 39.1 billion; and 1956, 39.6 billion.

<sup>4</sup> Not available separately.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 50 million dollars.

<sup>6</sup> Preliminary; fourth quarter by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce (except as noted).

TABLE E-2.—Gross national product or expenditure, in 1956 prices, 1929-56<sup>1</sup>

[Billions of dollars, 1956 prices]

Period	Total gross national product	Personal consumption expenditures				Gross private domestic investment					
		Total	Durable goods	Non-durable goods	Services	Total	New construction			Producers' durable equipment	Change in business inventories
							Total	Residential (non-farm)	Other		
1929.....	187.1	129.1	14.4	66.5	48.3	37.2	22.3	9.3	13.1	11.9	3.0
1930.....	169.5	121.7	11.6	63.2	46.9	25.1	16.5	5.4	11.0	9.5	- .8
1931.....	156.9	118.2	10.0	63.0	45.2	15.6	11.5	4.5	7.0	6.4	-2.3
1932.....	133.5	107.4	7.6	58.0	41.9	4.3	6.4	2.2	4.1	3.8	-5.9
1933.....	130.1	104.7	7.4	56.3	41.1	4.2	4.9	1.7	3.2	4.0	-4.7
1934.....	143.6	110.3	8.4	60.0	41.9	8.3	5.5	2.0	3.4	5.4	-2.6
1935.....	158.5	117.2	10.3	63.4	43.4	17.2	7.2	3.3	3.9	7.2	2.8
1936.....	179.5	129.2	12.8	70.7	45.8	22.4	10.1	4.9	5.2	9.9	2.5
1937.....	190.2	133.8	13.4	73.0	47.4	29.1	12.1	5.3	6.8	11.2	5.8
1938.....	181.5	131.8	11.0	74.3	46.5	16.4	10.8	5.4	5.3	7.8	-2.1
1939.....	196.2	139.4	13.0	78.4	48.0	22.9	12.9	7.2	5.7	9.1	.9
1940.....	213.7	146.7	14.9	81.9	49.9	30.8	14.5	7.8	6.7	11.7	4.6
1941.....	247.2	156.5	17.2	87.4	51.9	39.1	16.3	8.4	7.9	13.7	9.1
1942.....	278.7	153.8	11.1	89.3	53.4	19.7	8.3	3.8	4.5	7.9	3.5
1943.....	309.6	157.9	9.6	92.4	56.0	11.1	4.7	1.8	2.8	7.3	-.9
1944.....	332.6	163.4	8.7	96.4	58.3	13.1	5.1	1.5	3.5	9.7	-1.6
1945.....	325.7	174.4	9.9	103.7	60.9	17.8	7.0	1.9	5.0	13.5	-2.6
1946.....	290.6	194.6	19.0	109.2	66.4	44.3	17.1	6.5	10.6	17.1	10.1
1947.....	289.6	197.6	22.7	106.5	68.4	42.6	19.4	8.5	10.9	23.2	( <sup>6</sup> )
1948.....	302.7	201.5	23.5	106.7	71.3	51.6	22.2	10.3	11.9	24.6	4.7
1949.....	301.8	206.7	24.8	108.3	73.6	39.9	21.8	10.2	11.6	21.9	-3.8
1950.....	329.9	219.1	30.0	111.2	77.8	61.2	27.5	14.9	12.6	25.5	8.3
1951.....	354.2	220.6	26.7	113.2	80.6	62.3	26.2	12.1	14.1	25.7	10.3
1952.....	366.6	227.6	26.4	117.1	84.0	54.3	26.0	11.9	14.1	25.5	2.8
1953.....	381.6	237.2	29.4	120.7	87.1	54.1	27.4	12.6	14.8	26.5	.2
1954.....	374.6	241.4	29.7	122.0	89.8	51.4	29.6	14.4	15.2	24.4	-2.6
1955.....	401.7	258.3	35.8	128.2	94.3	63.8	34.1	17.3	16.8	25.3	4.3
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	412.4	265.8	34.0	132.9	98.9	65.3	33.2	15.3	17.8	28.7	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E-2.—Gross national product or expenditure, in 1956 prices, 1929-56<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[Billions of dollars, 1956 prices]

Period	Net foreign investment	Government purchases of goods and services				
		Total	Federal			State and local
			Total <sup>2</sup>	National security <sup>3</sup>	Other	
1929.....	.9	19.9	3.2	(4)	(4)	16.7
1930.....	.6	22.0	3.7	(4)	(4)	18.4
1931.....	.1	23.1	3.9	(4)	(4)	19.2
1932.....	— .1	22.0	4.1	(4)	(4)	17.9
1933.....	— .5	21.7	5.8	(4)	(4)	15.9
1934.....	— .1	25.1	7.7	(4)	(4)	17.3
1935.....	—1.4	25.5	7.5	(4)	(4)	18.0
1936.....	—1.6	29.4	11.6	(4)	(4)	17.8
1937.....	—1.2	28.5	10.9	(4)	(4)	17.6
1938.....	1.4	31.9	13.2	(4)	(4)	18.7
1939.....	1.0	32.9	12.5	3.0	9.4	20.5
1940.....	1.7	34.5	15.2	5.5	9.7	19.4
1941.....	.1	51.5	33.3	27.1	6.2	18.2
1942.....	—2.3	107.5	90.9	86.7	4.7	16.6
1943.....	—5.9	146.5	131.4	130.1	2.4	15.1
1944.....	—5.8	162.0	147.2	146.5	2.6	14.8
1945.....	—4.7	138.1	123.1	124.9	1.7	15.1
1946.....	4.6	47.1	30.1	30.4	3.5	17.0
1947.....	9.1	40.3	21.0	17.8	5.0	19.3
1948.....	1.2	48.4	27.3	20.8	7.2	21.1
1949.....	— .2	55.4	31.6	23.9	8.2	23.8
1950.....	—2.6	52.2	26.7	22.3	4.7	25.5
1951.....	1.1	70.2	44.2	40.2	4.5	26.0
1952.....	.3	84.5	58.1	52.3	6.2	26.4
1953.....	—2.1	92.3	64.9	56.1	9.2	27.5
1954.....	— .3	82.0	52.2	45.9	6.7	29.8
1955.....	— .4	80.0	48.3	42.6	6.1	31.7
1956 <sup>4</sup> .....	1.4	79.9	47.0	41.6	5.8	32.8

<sup>1</sup> These estimates represent an approximate conversion of the Department of Commerce series in 1947 prices. (See Table E-4.) This was done by major components, using the implicit price indexes converted to a 1956 base. Although it would have been preferable to redeflate the series by minor components, this would not substantially change the results except possibly for the period of World War II, and for the series on change in business inventories.

<sup>2</sup> Net of Government sales, which are not shown separately in this table. See Table E-1 for Government sales in current prices.

<sup>3</sup> See Table E-1, footnote 3.

<sup>4</sup> Not available separately.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 50 million dollars.

<sup>6</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Council of Economic Advisers.

TABLE E-3.—Gross private and government product, in current and 1956 prices, 1929–56

[Billions of dollars]

Year	Current prices					1956 prices <sup>4</sup>				
	Total gross national product	Gross private product <sup>1</sup>			Gross government product <sup>2</sup>	Total gross national product	Gross private product <sup>1</sup>			Gross government product <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Farm <sup>3</sup>	Non-farm			Total	Farm <sup>3</sup>	Non-farm	
1929.....	104.4	100.1	9.8	90.3	4.3	187.1	175.9	15.0	160.9	11.2
1930.....	91.1	86.6	7.7	78.8	4.5	169.5	157.7	13.9	143.8	11.8
1931.....	76.3	71.6	6.2	65.4	4.7	156.9	144.9	16.2	128.7	12.0
1932.....	58.5	54.0	4.4	49.6	4.4	133.5	121.8	15.2	106.5	11.7
1933.....	56.0	51.3	4.6	46.7	4.7	130.1	117.3	14.7	102.5	12.8
1934.....	65.0	59.4	4.3	55.1	5.6	143.6	128.6	12.3	116.3	15.0
1935.....	72.5	66.6	6.9	59.6	5.9	158.5	142.4	15.3	127.1	16.1
1936.....	82.7	75.5	6.3	69.2	7.3	179.5	160.7	12.5	148.2	18.8
1937.....	90.8	83.9	8.1	75.8	6.9	190.2	172.6	16.6	156.0	17.6
1938.....	85.2	77.6	6.7	70.9	7.6	181.5	162.4	16.2	146.2	19.1
1939.....	91.1	83.5	6.5	77.0	7.6	196.2	177.0	16.1	160.9	19.2
1940.....	100.6	92.8	6.8	86.0	7.8	213.7	193.7	15.8	177.9	20.0
1941.....	125.8	110.4	9.4	107.0	9.4	247.2	222.6	16.9	205.7	24.6
1942.....	159.1	144.0	13.4	130.6	15.1	278.7	242.8	18.5	224.3	35.9
1943.....	192.5	167.0	15.3	151.7	25.6	309.6	253.7	16.9	236.8	55.9
1944.....	211.4	179.2	15.7	163.5	32.2	332.6	268.5	17.6	250.9	64.2
1945.....	213.6	178.4	16.2	162.2	35.2	325.7	263.1	16.4	246.7	62.6
1946.....	209.2	188.5	18.8	169.7	20.7	290.6	257.8	17.2	240.6	32.8
1947.....	232.2	215.6	20.6	195.0	16.7	289.6	264.5	15.8	248.7	25.1
1948.....	257.3	240.0	23.7	216.2	17.4	302.7	277.5	18.6	259.0	25.2
1949.....	257.3	238.0	20.1	217.8	19.3	301.8	275.4	17.4	258.1	26.4
1950.....	285.1	264.3	21.1	243.1	20.8	329.9	302.7	18.2	284.5	27.2
1951.....	328.2	301.0	24.6	276.4	27.2	354.2	320.2	16.9	303.2	34.0
1952.....	345.4	314.5	22.7	291.8	31.0	366.6	330.1	17.2	312.9	36.5
1953.....	363.2	331.5	21.0	310.5	31.7	381.6	345.3	17.9	327.4	36.3
1954.....	360.7	328.4	20.2	308.2	32.2	374.6	339.0	18.8	320.2	35.6
1955.....	390.9	356.9	19.7	337.3	33.9	401.7	366.2	19.5	346.7	35.5
1956 <sup>5</sup> .....	412.4	376.5	19.8	356.6	35.8	412.4	376.5	19.8	356.6	35.8

<sup>1</sup> Gross national product less compensation of general government employees, i. e., gross product accruing from domestic business, households, and institutions, and from the rest of the world.

<sup>2</sup> See *Survey of Current Business*, August 1954, pp. 20-24, for estimates in both current and 1947-49 prices and for the implicit price deflators for 1929-51. Estimates for 1952-56 are based on unpublished data.

<sup>3</sup> Includes compensation of general government employees and excludes compensation of employees in government enterprises. Government enterprises are those agencies of government whose operating costs are at least to a substantial extent covered by the sale of goods and services, in contrast to the general activities of government which are financed mainly by tax revenues and debt creation. Government enterprises, in other words, conduct operations essentially commercial in character, even though they perform them under governmental auspices. The Post Office and public power systems are typical examples of government enterprises. On the other hand, State universities and public parks, where the fees and admissions cover only a nominal part of operating costs, are part of general government activities.

<sup>4</sup> See Table E-2, footnote 1.

<sup>5</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Department of Commerce and Council of Economic Advisers.

TABLE E-4.—Gross national product or expenditure, in 1947 prices, 1929-56<sup>1</sup>

[Billions of dollars, 1947 prices]

Period	Total gross national product	Personal consumption expenditures				Gross private domestic investment				Net foreign investment	Government purchases of goods and services			Gross private product <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Durable goods	Non-durable goods	Services	Total	New construction	Producers' durable equipment	Change in business inventories		Total	Federal	State and local	
1929.....	149.3	107.3	13.0	58.1	36.2	26.8	16.1	8.5	2.1	1.6	13.6	2.3	11.2	142.3
1930.....	135.2	100.9	10.5	55.2	35.2	17.9	11.8	6.8	- .7	1.2	15.1	2.7	12.5	127.8
1931.....	126.6	98.0	9.1	55.0	33.9	12.0	8.3	4.6	- .9	.6	15.9	2.9	13.0	119.1
1932.....	107.6	88.9	6.9	50.7	31.4	3.3	4.6	2.7	-4.1	.3	15.1	3.0	12.1	100.3
1933.....	103.7	86.6	6.7	49.2	30.8	2.1	3.5	2.0	-4.2	.1	14.9	4.3	10.6	95.6
1934.....	113.4	91.5	7.6	52.5	31.4	4.3	3.9	3.9	-3.5	.5	17.2	5.7	11.6	103.9
1935.....	127.8	97.3	9.4	55.4	32.5	13.6	5.2	5.2	3.2	- .5	17.4	5.4	11.9	117.6
1936.....	142.5	107.6	11.6	61.8	34.3	15.2	7.3	7.1	.9	- .7	20.3	8.3	12.0	130.3
1937.....	153.5	111.5	12.2	63.8	35.5	22.5	8.7	8.1	5.7	- .2	19.7	7.8	11.8	142.1
1938.....	145.9	109.8	10.0	64.9	34.9	12.1	7.8	5.6	-1.2	1.9	22.1	9.6	12.5	133.6
1939.....	157.5	116.3	11.8	68.5	36.0	16.8	9.4	6.5	.8	1.6	22.8	9.0	13.8	145.0
1940.....	171.6	122.5	13.5	71.6	37.4	22.8	10.6	8.4	3.9	2.2	24.1	11.0	13.0	158.6
1941.....	198.2	130.9	15.6	76.4	38.9	28.9	11.8	9.8	7.3	1.1	37.3	25.1	12.2	181.7
1942.....	223.6	128.1	10.1	78.0	40.1	14.7	6.0	5.7	3.0	-1.1	81.8	70.8	11.0	198.7
1943.....	248.9	131.4	8.7	80.8	42.0	7.4	3.4	5.2	-1.2	-4.1	114.2	104.3	9.9	209.0
1944.....	268.2	135.9	7.9	84.3	43.7	9.2	3.6	6.9	-1.3	-4.0	127.1	117.4	9.7	222.0
1945.....	263.1	145.2	8.9	90.6	45.6	13.0	5.0	9.7	-1.6	-2.9	107.8	97.9	9.9	218.0
1946.....	233.8	162.4	17.2	95.4	49.8	32.4	12.3	12.3	7.8	5.0	34.0	22.7	11.2	211.2
1947.....	232.2	165.0	20.6	93.1	51.3	29.7	14.0	16.7	-1.0	8.9	28.6	15.8	12.8	215.6
1948.....	243.9	168.0	21.3	93.3	53.5	38.8	16.1	17.7	5.1	2.1	34.9	20.8	14.0	227.3
1949.....	241.5	172.3	22.4	94.7	55.2	28.1	15.8	15.7	-3.5	.8	40.3	24.3	16.0	224.0
1950.....	264.7	182.8	27.2	97.2	58.4	45.3	20.0	18.3	7.0	-1.1	37.7	20.5	17.3	246.6
1951.....	282.9	183.6	24.2	99.0	60.4	45.2	19.0	18.4	7.8	2.3	51.8	34.2	17.5	259.9
1952.....	293.7	189.3	23.9	102.4	63.0	39.3	18.8	18.3	2.2	1.7	63.4	45.6	17.8	268.9
1953.....	305.3	197.4	26.7	105.4	65.3	38.5	19.8	19.0	- .3	- .3	69.6	51.1	18.5	280.7
1954.....	300.8	200.8	26.9	106.6	67.3	37.7	21.5	17.5	-1.3	1.2	61.2	41.0	20.1	276.8
1955.....	322.4	215.2	32.5	112.1	70.7	46.7	24.8	18.2	3.7	1.2	59.3	37.8	21.5	298.6
1956 <sup>3</sup> .....	330.4	221.2	30.8	116.3	74.1	47.4	24.0	20.6	2.8	2.7	59.0	36.8	22.2	306.4

<sup>1</sup> See *National Income, 1954 Edition, A Supplement to the Survey of Current Business*, for explanation of conversion of estimates in current prices to those in 1947 prices. See Table E-5 for implicit deflators.

<sup>2</sup> Total gross national product less compensation of general government employees.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary estimates by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce (except as noted).

TABLE E-5.—Implicit price deflators for gross national product, 1929-56

[Index numbers, 1947=100]

Year	Gross national product <sup>1</sup>	Personal consumption expenditures				Gross private domestic investment <sup>1</sup>				Government purchases of goods and services			Gross government product	Gross private product
		Total	Durable goods	Non-durable goods	Services	New construction			Producers' durable equipment	Total	Federal	State and local		
						Total	Residential non-farm	Other						
1929.....	70.0	73.6	70.7	64.8	88.6	53.9	52.6	54.9	68.5	62.4	56.0	63.8	61.5	70.4
1930.....	67.4	70.3	67.9	61.6	84.8	52.2	51.3	52.6	65.8	60.7	52.8	62.4	61.3	67.7
1931.....	60.3	62.6	60.6	52.6	79.3	47.7	46.7	48.4	62.3	57.9	53.2	58.9	62.0	60.2
1932.....	54.3	55.4	53.0	44.9	73.0	40.8	37.7	42.5	58.8	53.4	48.9	54.5	60.5	53.9
1933.....	54.0	53.6	52.0	45.3	67.2	40.6	37.5	42.4	55.7	54.0	47.3	56.7	58.3	53.6
1934.....	57.3	56.7	55.4	50.8	66.9	43.4	41.7	44.4	59.3	56.7	52.9	58.6	58.7	57.2
1935.....	56.7	57.8	54.5	52.9	67.2	44.2	41.1	47.0	59.1	57.5	53.8	59.2	58.3	56.6
1936.....	58.1	58.2	54.5	53.2	68.4	45.0	43.2	46.8	59.0	58.3	58.3	58.4	59.7	57.9
1937.....	59.2	60.3	56.9	55.1	70.8	50.4	47.6	52.8	63.3	59.6	58.0	60.6	61.0	59.0
1938.....	58.4	58.9	57.0	52.3	71.6	50.7	49.2	52.3	65.4	57.9	55.1	60.1	61.8	58.1
1939.....	57.9	58.1	56.5	51.3	71.6	50.6	49.9	51.5	64.0	58.3	57.3	59.0	61.2	57.6
1940.....	58.6	58.7	57.4	52.0	72.0	51.7	51.5	51.9	66.0	58.5	55.9	60.7	59.9	58.5
1941.....	63.5	62.6	61.9	56.6	74.5	56.0	56.3	55.6	70.6	66.3	67.3	64.3	57.2	64.1
1942.....	71.2	70.0	69.2	65.8	78.5	61.6	59.9	63.1	76.4	73.0	73.4	70.0	60.9	72.5
1943.....	77.3	76.5	76.2	73.4	82.7	69.2	65.2	71.9	77.2	77.6	77.9	74.8	64.1	79.9
1944.....	78.8	80.8	85.6	77.6	86.3	74.7	71.6	76.1	78.3	76.0	75.8	77.8	69.7	80.7
1945.....	81.2	83.8	90.6	80.8	88.5	76.8	77.0	76.8	79.3	76.9	76.4	81.8	77.0	81.8
1946.....	89.5	90.3	92.2	88.6	92.9	83.3	83.4	83.3	87.4	91.0	92.2	88.8	91.9	89.2
1947.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1948.....	105.5	105.7	104.3	105.9	105.9	111.4	112.0	110.9	108.1	104.9	100.8	110.8	104.5	105.6
1949.....	106.6	104.8	105.1	102.3	108.9	110.7	109.2	112.0	113.3	108.2	104.6	113.6	111.0	106.2
1950.....	107.7	106.2	105.1	103.3	111.4	113.9	113.8	113.9	115.7	111.3	108.0	115.3	115.0	107.2
1951.....	116.0	113.5	112.0	112.2	116.1	122.8	121.6	123.9	125.7	121.3	119.9	124.3	118.3	115.8
1952.....	117.6	115.3	111.3	113.4	120.0	125.9	124.9	126.9	126.4	122.3	119.0	130.6	124.7	117.0
1953.....	119.0	116.8	111.7	112.9	125.0	130.1	127.4	132.4	127.8	121.2	116.3	134.6	128.9	118.1
1954.....	119.9	117.8	109.1	113.4	128.2	129.6	125.8	133.4	128.2	125.1	119.1	137.3	134.1	118.7
1955.....	121.2	118.0	109.9	112.6	130.4	132.1	128.8	135.6	130.3	129.6	123.7	140.1	142.4	119.5
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	124.8	120.2	110.3	114.3	133.4	138.1	134.3	141.5	139.4	135.4	127.8	148.0	149.4	122.9

<sup>1</sup> Separate deflators are not available for total gross private domestic investment, change in business inventories, and net foreign investment. For explanation of conversion of estimates in current prices to those in 1947 prices, see *National Income, 1954 Edition, A Supplement to the Survey of Current Business*.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary estimates by Council of Economic Advisers.

Source: Department of Commerce except as noted).

TABLE E-6.—*The Nation's income, expenditure, and saving, 1954-56*

[Billions of dollars]

Economic group	1954			1955			1956 <sup>1</sup>		
	Re- ceipts	Ex- pend- itures	Excess of re- ceipts (+) or ex- pend- itures (-)	Re- ceipts	Ex- pend- itures	Excess of re- ceipts (+) or ex- pend- itures (-)	Re- ceipts	Ex- pend- itures	Excess of re- ceipts (+) or ex- pend- itures (-)
Consumers:									
Disposable personal income.....	254.4			270.6			286.6		
Personal consumption expendi- tures.....		236.5			254.0			265.8	
Personal net saving (+).....			17.9			16.6			20.8
Business:									
Gross retained earnings.....	34.8			39.5			40.9		
Gross private domestic invest- ment.....		48.0			60.6			65.3	
Excess of investment (-).....			-13.2			-21.0			-24.4
International:									
Net foreign investment.....		-4			-5			1.4	
Excess of receipts (+) or of investment (-).....			4			5			-1.4
Government (Federal, State, and local):									
Tax and nontax receipts or ac- cruals.....	89.6			100.6			107.6		
Less: Transfers, interest, and subsidies (net).....		19.9			21.6			23.7	
Net receipts.....	69.6			79.0			83.9		
Total government expenditures.....		96.4			98.4			103.6	
Less: Transfers, interest, and subsidies (net).....		19.9			21.6			23.7	
Purchases of goods and serv- ices.....		76.5			76.8			79.9	
Surplus(+) or deficit(-) on income and product account.....			-6.9			2.2			4.0
Statistical discrepancy.....	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.0		1.0
Gross national product.....	360.7	360.7		390.9	390.9		412.4	412.4	

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary; fourth quarter by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Based on the national income and product statistics of the Department of Commerce (except as noted).

TABLE E-7.—*Personal consumption expenditures, 1929-56*

[Billions of dollars]

Period	Total personal consumption expenditures	Durable goods				Nondurable goods				Services			
		Total	Automobiles and parts	Furniture and household equipment	Other	Total	Food excluding alcoholic beverages <sup>1</sup>	Clothing and shoes <sup>2</sup>	Gasoline and oil	Other	Total	Housing <sup>3</sup>	Household operation
1929.....	79.0	9.2	3.2	4.8	1.2	37.7	19.5	9.4	1.8	7.0	32.1	11.4	4.0
1930.....	71.0	7.2	2.2	3.9	1.1	34.0	18.0	8.0	1.7	6.3	29.8	11.0	3.9
1931.....	61.3	5.5	1.6	3.1	.9	28.9	14.7	6.9	1.5	5.7	26.9	10.3	3.5
1932.....	49.3	3.6	.9	2.1	.6	22.8	11.4	5.1	1.5	4.8	22.9	9.0	2.9
1933.....	46.4	3.5	1.1	1.9	.5	22.3	10.9	4.6	1.5	5.3	20.7	7.9	2.8
1934.....	51.9	4.2	1.4	2.2	.6	26.7	12.2	5.7	1.6	7.2	21.0	7.6	3.0
1935.....	56.3	5.1	1.9	2.6	.7	29.3	13.6	6.0	1.7	7.9	21.9	7.6	3.2
1936.....	62.6	6.3	2.3	3.2	.8	32.8	15.2	6.6	1.9	9.1	23.5	7.9	3.4
1937.....	67.3	6.9	2.4	3.6	1.0	35.2	16.4	6.8	2.1	9.8	25.1	8.4	3.7
1938.....	64.6	5.7	1.6	3.1	.9	34.0	15.6	6.5	2.1	9.5	25.0	8.8	3.6
1939.....	67.6	6.7	2.2	3.5	1.0	35.1	15.7	7.1	2.2	10.1	25.8	9.0	3.8
1940.....	71.9	7.8	2.7	3.9	1.1	37.2	16.7	7.4	2.3	10.8	26.9	9.3	4.0
1941.....	81.9	9.7	3.4	4.9	1.4	43.2	19.4	8.9	2.6	12.3	29.0	10.0	4.3
1942.....	89.7	7.0	.7	4.7	1.6	51.3	23.7	11.0	2.1	14.5	31.5	10.8	4.8
1943.....	100.5	6.6	.8	3.9	1.9	59.3	27.8	13.4	1.3	16.7	34.7	11.3	5.2
1944.....	109.8	6.8	.8	3.8	2.2	65.4	30.6	14.6	1.4	18.7	37.7	11.9	5.9
1945.....	121.7	8.1	1.0	4.6	2.5	73.2	34.1	16.5	1.8	20.8	40.4	12.4	6.4
1946.....	146.6	15.9	3.9	8.7	3.3	84.5	40.4	18.2	3.0	22.8	46.2	13.6	6.7
1947.....	165.0	20.6	6.3	11.0	3.4	93.1	45.6	18.8	3.6	25.1	51.3	15.4	7.4
1948.....	177.6	22.2	7.3	11.5	3.4	98.7	49.4	19.6	4.3	25.5	56.7	17.5	8.0
1949.....	180.6	23.6	9.5	10.9	3.2	96.9	48.8	18.5	4.7	24.9	60.1	19.4	8.5
1950.....	194.0	28.6	12.4	12.9	3.3	100.4	51.0	18.5	5.0	25.9	65.0	21.4	9.4
1951.....	208.3	27.1	10.9	12.7	3.5	111.1	58.3	19.8	5.5	27.4	70.1	23.4	10.3
1952.....	218.3	26.6	10.4	12.5	3.7	116.1	61.4	20.1	6.0	28.6	75.6	23.6	11.1
1953.....	230.5	29.8	13.2	12.8	3.9	119.1	63.0	19.9	6.6	29.6	81.7	27.6	12.0
1954.....	236.5	29.4	12.6	12.9	3.9	120.9	64.3	19.7	7.2	29.7	86.3	29.3	12.6
1955.....	254.0	35.7	17.2	14.3	4.2	126.2	67.0	20.6	7.7	30.8	92.1	30.6	14.0
1956 <sup>4</sup> .....	265.8	34.0	14.6	15.0	4.4	132.9	70.5	21.6	8.4	32.5	98.9	32.2	15.4
Seasonally adjusted annual rates													
1953: First quarter.....	228.6	30.2	13.5	12.8	3.9	118.9	62.8	20.4	6.2	29.5	79.5	26.8	11.7
Second quarter.....	231.4	30.6	13.8	12.9	3.9	119.8	63.1	20.3	6.4	29.9	81.0	27.2	12.0
Third quarter.....	232.0	30.5	13.7	12.9	3.9	118.9	63.0	19.5	6.7	29.7	82.6	27.8	12.3
Fourth quarter.....	230.2	28.0	11.6	12.6	3.7	118.6	63.1	19.3	6.9	29.4	83.6	28.5	12.2
1954: First quarter.....	232.2	28.5	11.9	12.8	3.7	119.2	63.3	19.5	7.0	29.4	84.5	28.8	12.4
Second quarter.....	235.0	29.2	12.4	12.8	4.0	120.3	63.8	19.7	7.1	29.7	85.5	29.1	12.4
Third quarter.....	237.8	29.4	12.5	12.9	4.0	121.5	64.9	19.5	7.2	29.9	86.9	29.4	12.6
Fourth quarter.....	241.1	30.4	13.4	12.9	4.1	122.5	65.3	19.9	7.4	29.8	88.3	29.8	13.1
1955: First quarter.....	246.7	34.7	16.8	13.9	4.1	122.5	64.8	19.9	7.5	30.3	89.5	30.1	13.4
Second quarter.....	251.8	35.3	16.9	14.1	4.2	125.3	66.5	20.6	7.7	30.5	91.2	30.5	13.6
Third quarter.....	257.8	37.2	18.5	14.5	4.2	127.6	68.1	20.8	7.8	31.0	92.9	30.8	14.2
Fourth quarter.....	259.5	35.4	16.5	14.5	4.4	129.2	68.6	21.3	7.8	31.5	94.9	31.1	14.8
1956: First quarter.....	261.7	34.8	15.5	14.9	4.4	130.5	69.5	20.8	8.1	32.2	96.4	31.5	15.0
Second quarter.....	263.7	33.4	13.8	15.2	4.3	132.3	70.1	21.5	8.3	32.4	98.0	31.9	15.2
Third quarter.....	266.8	33.0	13.7	15.0	4.4	134.0	71.2	21.9	8.5	32.5	99.7	32.5	15.5
Fourth quarter <sup>4</sup> .....	271.2	34.9	15.4	15.1	4.4	134.8	71.3	22.3	8.6	32.5	101.5	33.0	15.8

<sup>1</sup> Quarterly data are estimates by Council of Economic Advisers.<sup>2</sup> Includes standard clothing issued to military personnel.<sup>3</sup> Includes imputed rental value of owner-occupied dwellings.<sup>4</sup> Preliminary; fourth quarter by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce (except as noted).

TABLE E-8.—*Gross private domestic investment, 1929–56*

(Billions of dollars)

Period	Total gross private domestic investment	Nonfarm producers' plant and equipment			Farm equipment and construction			Residential construction (non-farm)	Other private construction	Net change in business inventories		
		Total <sup>1</sup>	Equipment <sup>2</sup>	Construction <sup>3</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup>	Equipment	Construction			Total	Non-farm <sup>5</sup>	Farm
1929.....	16.2	9.3	5.2	4.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	3.6	0.7	1.7	1.8	-0.2
1930.....	10.3	7.2	4.0	3.3	.7	.5	.2	2.1	.7	-.4	-.1	-.3
1931.....	5.5	4.4	2.6	1.8	.4	.3	.1	1.6	.5	-1.3	-1.6	.3
1932.....	.9	2.4	1.4	1.0	.2	.1	(?)	.6	.2	-2.6	-2.6	(?)
1933.....	1.4	2.2	1.5	.8	.2	.1	(?)	.5	.1	-1.6	-1.4	-.3
1934.....	2.9	2.9	2.1	.9	.3	.3	.1	.6	.1	-1.1	.2	-1.3
1935.....	6.3	3.7	2.7	1.0	.5	.4	.1	1.0	.1	.9	.4	.5
1936.....	8.4	5.0	3.6	1.4	.7	.5	.2	1.6	.2	1.0	2.1	-1.1
1937.....	11.7	6.5	4.5	2.1	.8	.6	.2	1.9	.2	2.2	1.7	.5
1938.....	6.7	4.7	3.1	1.5	.7	.5	.2	2.0	.3	-.9	-1.0	.1
1939.....	9.3	5.3	3.7	1.6	.7	.5	.2	2.7	.3	.4	.3	.1
1940.....	13.2	6.9	4.9	2.0	.8	.6	.2	3.0	.3	2.2	1.9	.3
1941.....	18.1	8.6	6.1	2.5	1.1	.8	.3	3.5	.3	4.5	4.0	.5
1942.....	9.9	5.3	3.7	1.6	.9	.7	.3	1.7	.2	1.8	.7	1.2
1943.....	5.6	4.6	3.5	1.1	.8	.6	.3	.9	.1	-.8	-.6	-.2
1944.....	7.1	6.2	4.7	1.5	1.0	.7	.3	.8	.1	-1.0	-.6	-.4
1945.....	10.4	9.2	6.9	2.3	1.0	.7	.3	1.1	.2	-1.1	-.6	-.5
1946.....	27.1	14.8	10.0	4.8	1.6	.7	.9	4.0	.6	6.1	6.4	-.2
1947.....	29.7	20.7	15.0	5.7	3.0	1.6	1.4	6.3	.7	-1.0	1.3	-2.3
1948.....	41.2	23.5	16.8	6.7	3.9	2.3	1.5	8.6	1.0	4.2	3.0	1.1
1949.....	32.5	21.7	15.3	6.4	4.0	2.5	1.5	8.3	1.3	-2.7	-1.9	-.9
1950.....	51.2	25.5	18.5	7.0	4.2	2.6	1.6	12.6	1.5	7.4	6.4	.9
1951.....	56.9	29.1	20.4	8.8	4.7	2.8	1.8	11.0	1.7	10.4	9.0	1.4
1952.....	49.8	29.6	20.5	9.1	4.5	2.6	1.9	11.1	1.6	3.0	2.1	.9
1953.....	50.3	31.9	21.6	10.3	4.4	2.7	1.7	11.9	1.8	.3	.9	-.6
1954.....	48.0	30.5	19.9	10.6	4.1	2.5	1.6	13.5	2.1	-2.3	-2.7	.5
1955.....	60.6	33.3	21.1	12.2	4.2	2.6	1.6	16.6	2.3	4.2	3.8	.3
1956 <sup>6</sup> .....	65.3	40.2	26.4	13.8	3.8	2.3	1.5	15.3	2.6	3.4	3.6	-.2
Seasonally adjusted annual rates												
1953:												
First quarter.....	51.5	31.5	21.4	10.0	4.7	2.9	1.8	11.7	1.6	2.0	2.5	-0.5
Second quarter.....	53.5	31.8	21.4	10.4	4.6	2.8	1.8	12.2	1.8	3.1	4.0	-.9
Third quarter.....	51.8	32.4	22.2	10.3	4.4	2.7	1.7	12.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	-.7
Fourth quarter.....	44.5	31.9	21.3	10.6	4.1	2.4	1.7	11.7	1.9	-5.2	-4.9	-.3
1954:												
First quarter.....	45.8	31.1	20.5	10.6	4.0	2.4	1.6	11.8	1.9	-3.1	-3.3	.2
Second quarter.....	48.2	30.6	20.0	10.6	4.2	2.6	1.6	13.0	2.1	-1.7	-2.2	.5
Third quarter.....	46.7	30.5	19.9	10.6	4.3	2.6	1.7	14.2	2.2	-4.5	-5.1	.6
Fourth quarter.....	51.5	30.0	19.3	10.7	4.1	2.4	1.6	15.0	2.2	.2	-.3	.5
1955:												
First quarter.....	54.7	30.2	18.8	11.4	4.1	2.5	1.6	16.1	2.3	1.9	1.4	.5
Second quarter.....	60.2	31.9	19.8	12.0	4.2	2.6	1.6	16.9	2.4	4.9	4.5	.4
Third quarter.....	62.3	34.6	22.2	12.5	4.4	2.9	1.6	17.2	2.3	3.7	3.4	.3
Fourth quarter.....	65.1	36.3	23.4	12.9	4.1	2.5	1.6	16.2	2.3	6.1	5.9	.2
1956:												
First quarter.....	63.1	37.7	24.3	13.4	3.6	2.1	1.5	15.3	2.3	4.1	4.2	-.1
Second quarter.....	64.7	39.4	25.4	14.0	3.7	2.1	1.5	15.6	2.5	3.5	3.9	-.3
Third quarter.....	65.1	41.0	27.0	14.0	4.0	2.5	1.5	15.5	2.6	2.0	2.4	-.3
Fourth quarter <sup>7</sup> .....	68.4	42.7	28.9	13.7	4.0	2.6	1.5	14.9	2.8	4.0	4.1	-.1

<sup>1</sup> Items for nonfarm producers' plant and equipment are not comparable with those shown in Table E-28, principally because the latter exclude equipment and construction outlays charged to current expense and also investment by nonprofit organizations and professional persons.

<sup>2</sup> Total producers' durable equipment less farm machinery and equipment, and farmers' purchases of tractors and business motor vehicles.

<sup>3</sup> Industrial buildings, public utilities, gas- and oil-well drilling, warehouses, office and loft buildings, stores, restaurants, and garages.

<sup>4</sup> Farm construction (residential and nonresidential) plus farm machinery and equipment, and farmers' purchases of tractors and business motor vehicles. (See footnote 2.)

<sup>5</sup> Includes religious, educational, social and recreational, hospital and institutional, miscellaneous non-residential, and all other private construction.

<sup>6</sup> After inventory valuation adjustment.

<sup>7</sup> Less than 50 million dollars.

Preliminary; fourth quarter by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce (except as noted).

TABLE E-9.—National income by distributive shares, 1929-56

[Billions of dollars]

Period	Total national income <sup>1</sup>	Com- pen- sa- tion of em- ploy- ees <sup>2</sup>	Business and pro- fessional income and inventory valuation adjustment			In- come of farm prop- ri- etors <sup>3</sup>	Rent- al in- come of per- sons	Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment			Net in- terest
			Total	In- come of un- in- corpo- rated enter- prises	In- ven- tory valua- tion ad- just- ment			Total	Cor- porate profits before taxes <sup>4</sup>	In- ven- tory valua- tion ad- just- ment	
1929.....	87.8	51.1	8.8	8.6	0.1	6.0	5.4	10.1	9.6	0.5	6.4
1930.....	75.7	46.8	7.4	6.7	.8	4.1	4.8	6.6	3.3	3.3	6.0
1931.....	59.7	39.7	5.6	5.0	.6	3.2	3.8	1.6	-.8	2.4	5.8
1932.....	42.5	31.1	3.4	3.1	.3	1.9	2.7	-2.0	-3.0	1.0	5.4
1933.....	40.2	29.5	3.2	3.7	-.5	2.4	2.0	-2.0	.2	-2.1	5.0
1934.....	49.0	34.3	4.6	4.6	-.1	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.7	-.6	4.9
1935.....	57.1	37.3	5.4	5.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	5.0	1.7	2.9	3.1	-.2	4.8
1936.....	64.9	42.9	6.5	6.6	-.1	4.0	1.8	5.0	5.7	-.7	4.7
1937.....	73.6	47.9	7.1	7.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	5.6	2.1	6.2	6.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	4.7
1938.....	67.6	45.0	6.8	6.6	.2	4.3	2.6	4.3	3.3	1.0	4.6
1939.....	72.8	48.1	7.3	7.5	-.2	4.3	2.7	5.7	6.4	-.7	4.6
1940.....	81.6	52.1	8.4	8.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	4.6	2.9	9.1	9.3	-.2	4.5
1941.....	104.7	64.8	10.9	11.5	-.6	6.5	3.5	14.5	17.0	-2.5	4.5
1942.....	137.7	85.3	13.9	14.3	-.4	10.0	4.5	19.7	20.9	-1.2	4.3
1943.....	170.3	109.6	16.8	17.0	-.2	11.4	5.1	23.8	24.6	-.8	3.7
1944.....	182.6	121.3	18.0	18.1	-.1	11.5	5.4	23.0	23.3	-.3	3.3
1945.....	181.2	123.2	19.0	19.1	-.1	11.8	5.6	18.4	19.0	-.6	3.2
1946.....	179.6	117.7	21.3	23.0	-1.7	13.9	6.2	17.3	22.6	-5.3	3.1
1947.....	197.2	128.8	19.9	21.4	-1.5	14.5	6.5	23.6	29.5	-5.9	3.8
1948.....	221.6	140.9	21.6	22.1	-.4	16.7	7.2	30.6	32.8	-2.2	4.5
1949.....	216.2	140.9	21.4	21.0	.5	12.7	7.9	28.1	26.2	1.9	5.2
1950.....	240.0	154.3	22.9	24.0	-1.1	13.3	8.5	35.1	40.0	-4.9	5.9
1951.....	277.0	180.4	24.8	25.1	-.3	16.0	9.1	39.9	41.2	-1.3	6.8
1952.....	290.2	195.1	25.7	25.5	.2	15.1	9.9	36.9	35.9	1.0	7.4
1953.....	302.1	208.1	25.9	26.1	-.2	13.3	10.2	36.0	37.0	-1.0	8.7
1954.....	298.3	206.9	25.9	25.9	-.1	12.5	10.5	32.9	33.2	-.3	9.7
1955.....	324.0	223.2	27.3	27.6	-.2	11.7	10.1	40.9	42.7	-1.7	10.8
1956 <sup>6</sup> .....	342.3	239.0	29.1	29.8	-.6	11.7	9.7	40.8	43.4	-2.6	11.9
Seasonally adjusted annual rates											
1953: First quarter.....	303.0	205.8	26.3	26.6	-0.3	13.6	10.1	39.1	39.5	-0.5	8.2
Second quarter.....	305.8	209.3	26.1	26.2	-.1	13.2	10.1	38.7	40.2	-1.5	8.5
Third quarter.....	304.1	209.7	25.8	26.4	-.6	13.0	10.1	36.6	38.8	-2.2	8.9
Fourth quarter.....	295.7	207.6	25.5	25.2	.3	13.3	10.2	29.8	29.7	.2	9.2
1954: First quarter.....	295.8	205.2	25.3	25.4	-.1	13.9	10.4	31.7	31.9	-.2	9.3
Second quarter.....	296.7	205.9	25.9	25.8	.1	12.1	10.6	32.7	32.9	-.2	9.5
Third quarter.....	297.6	206.6	26.0	26.2	-.1	12.1	10.6	32.5	32.8	-.3	9.8
Fourth quarter.....	303.1	209.7	26.2	26.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	11.8	10.5	34.7	35.2	-.6	10.1
1955: First quarter.....	311.3	213.9	26.5	26.6	-.1	11.8	10.3	38.5	39.7	-1.2	10.4
Second quarter.....	321.9	221.6	27.1	27.4	-.3	12.2	10.2	40.2	41.1	-.9	10.6
Third quarter.....	328.3	226.8	27.7	28.0	-.3	11.3	10.0	41.6	43.5	-1.9	11.0
Fourth quarter.....	334.4	230.3	28.0	28.3	-.3	11.4	9.8	43.4	46.4	-3.0	11.3
1956: First quarter.....	334.9	233.0	28.2	28.9	-.7	11.5	9.8	40.9	43.7	-2.8	11.5
Second quarter.....	338.7	237.2	28.9	29.6	-.7	11.3	9.7	39.8	42.9	-3.1	11.7
Third quarter.....	343.5	240.4	29.5	29.9	-.4	11.6	9.7	40.4	41.2	-.8	12.0
Fourth quarter <sup>6</sup> .....	352.0	245.3	29.9	30.7	-.8	12.4	9.7	42.3	46.0	-3.7	12.4

<sup>1</sup> National income is the total net income earned in production. It differs from gross national product mainly in that it excludes depreciation charges and other allowances for business and institutional consumption of durable capital goods, and indirect business taxes. See Table E-10.

<sup>2</sup> Wages and salaries and supplements to wages and salaries (employer contributions for social insurance; employer contributions to private pension, health, and welfare funds; compensation for injuries; directors' fees; pay of the military reserve; and a few other minor items).

<sup>3</sup> Excludes income resulting from net reductions of farm inventories and gives credit in computing income to net additions to farm inventories during the period.

<sup>4</sup> See Table E-50 for corporate tax liability (Federal and State income and excess profits taxes) and corporate profits after taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 50 million dollars.

<sup>6</sup> Preliminary; fourth quarter by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce (except as noted).

TABLE E-10.—*Relation of gross national product and national income, 1929-56*

[Billions of dollars]

Period	Gross national product	Less: Capital consumption allowances			Equals: Net national product	Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises	Less:					Equals: National income
		Total	Depreciation charges	Other <sup>1</sup>			Indirect business tax			Business transfer payments	Statistical discrepancy	
							Total	Federal	State and local			
1929.....	104.4	8.6	7.7	0.9	95.8	-0.1	7.0	1.2	5.8	0.6	0.3	87.8
1930.....	91.1	8.5	7.7	.8	82.6	-.1	7.2	1.0	6.1	.5	-1.0	75.7
1931.....	76.3	8.2	7.6	.6	68.1	(2)	6.9	.9	6.0	.6	.8	59.7
1932.....	58.5	7.6	7.0	.6	50.9	(2)	6.8	.9	5.8	.7	.8	42.5
1933.....	56.0	7.2	6.7	.5	48.8	(2)	7.1	1.6	5.4	.7	.9	40.2
1934.....	65.0	7.1	6.6	.5	57.9	.3	7.8	2.2	5.6	.6	.7	49.0
1935.....	72.5	7.2	6.7	.6	65.3	.4	8.2	2.2	6.0	.6	-.2	57.1
1936.....	82.7	7.5	6.7	.8	75.2	(2)	8.7	2.3	6.4	.6	1.1	64.9
1937.....	90.8	7.7	6.9	.8	83.0	.1	9.2	2.4	6.8	.6	-.2	73.6
1938.....	85.2	7.8	6.9	.8	77.4	.2	9.2	2.2	6.9	.4	.5	67.6
1939.....	91.1	7.8	7.1	.7	83.3	.5	9.4	2.3	7.0	.5	1.2	72.8
1940.....	100.6	8.1	7.3	.8	92.5	.4	10.0	2.6	7.4	.4	.8	81.6
1941.....	125.8	9.0	8.1	1.0	116.8	.1	11.3	3.6	7.7	.5	.4	104.7
1942.....	159.1	10.2	9.2	1.0	149.0	.2	11.8	4.0	7.7	.5	-.8	137.7
1943.....	192.5	10.9	9.9	1.0	181.6	.2	12.7	4.9	7.8	.5	-1.7	170.3
1944.....	211.4	12.0	10.8	1.2	199.4	.7	14.1	6.2	8.0	.5	2.8	182.6
1945.....	213.6	12.5	11.2	1.3	201.0	.8	15.5	7.1	8.4	.5	4.5	181.2
1946.....	209.2	11.7	10.0	1.7	197.6	.8	17.3	7.9	9.5	.6	.9	179.6
1947.....	232.2	14.1	12.2	2.0	218.1	-.2	18.7	7.9	10.8	.7	1.4	197.2
1948.....	257.3	16.5	14.3	2.2	240.8	-.2	20.4	8.1	12.3	.7	-2.1	221.6
1949.....	257.3	18.4	16.4	2.1	238.9	-.2	21.6	8.2	13.5	.8	.1	216.2
1950.....	285.1	20.5	18.0	2.5	264.6	.2	23.7	9.0	14.7	.8	.2	240.0
1951.....	328.2	23.5	20.3	3.1	304.8	.2	25.6	9.5	16.1	1.0	1.3	277.0
1952.....	345.4	23.9	21.0	2.9	321.6	-.1	28.1	10.5	17.6	1.2	2.0	290.2
1953.....	363.2	26.5	23.3	3.2	336.7	-.4	30.2	11.2	19.0	1.4	2.6	302.1
1954.....	360.7	28.8	25.4	3.3	331.9	-.2	30.2	10.1	20.1	1.4	1.8	298.3
1955.....	390.9	31.3	27.8	3.5	359.5	.3	32.5	11.0	21.5	1.4	1.8	324.0
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	412.4	34.0	30.2	3.8	378.4	.9	34.6	11.5	23.1	1.4	1.0	342.3
Seasonally adjusted annual rates												
1953:												
First quarter.....	361.6	25.6	-----	-----	333.0	-0.2	29.8	11.3	18.5	1.3	1.7	303.0
Second quarter.....	367.4	26.2	-----	-----	341.2	-.3	30.2	11.3	18.8	1.4	3.6	305.8
Third quarter.....	366.3	26.8	-----	-----	339.5	-.4	30.4	11.3	19.2	1.4	3.2	304.1
Fourth quarter.....	357.5	27.4	-----	-----	330.1	-.7	30.4	10.9	19.5	1.4	1.9	295.7
1954:												
First quarter.....	357.6	28.0	-----	-----	329.6	-.5	30.0	10.3	19.7	1.4	1.9	295.8
Second quarter.....	358.5	28.5	-----	-----	330.0	.2	30.1	10.1	20.0	1.4	2.0	296.7
Third quarter.....	359.4	29.0	-----	-----	330.4	-.2	29.9	9.7	20.2	1.4	1.4	297.6
Fourth quarter.....	367.1	29.6	-----	-----	337.5	-.4	30.6	10.1	20.5	1.4	2.1	303.1
1955:												
First quarter.....	377.3	30.3	-----	-----	347.0	.2	31.4	10.6	20.8	1.4	3.0	311.3
Second quarter.....	387.4	31.1	-----	-----	356.3	.7	32.4	11.3	21.2	1.4	1.2	321.9
Third quarter.....	396.8	31.7	-----	-----	365.1	.1	32.8	11.0	21.8	1.4	2.7	328.3
Fourth quarter.....	401.9	32.2	-----	-----	369.7	.2	33.4	11.3	22.1	1.4	.6	334.4
1956:												
First quarter.....	403.4	32.9	-----	-----	370.5	.7	33.7	11.3	22.4	1.4	1.1	334.9
Second quarter.....	408.3	33.6	-----	-----	374.7	.7	34.1	11.3	22.8	1.4	1.1	338.7
Third quarter.....	413.8	34.4	-----	-----	379.4	.9	35.1	11.7	23.4	1.4	.2	343.5
Fourth quarter <sup>3</sup> .....	424.0	35.1	-----	-----	388.9	1.4	35.5	11.7	23.8	1.4	1.4	352.0

<sup>1</sup> Accidental damage to fixed capital and capital outlays charged to current account.<sup>2</sup> Less than 50 million dollars.<sup>3</sup> Preliminary; fourth quarter by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce (except as noted).

TABLE E-11.—*Relation of national income and personal income, 1929-56*

[Billions of dollars]

Period	National income	Less:			Plus:				Equals: Personal income
		Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	Contributions for social insurance	Excess of wage accruals over disbursements	Government transfer payments	Net interest paid by government	Dividends	Business transfer payments	
1929.....	87.8	10.1	0.2	-----	0.9	1.0	5.8	0.6	85.8
1930.....	75.7	6.6	.3	-----	1.0	1.0	5.5	.5	76.9
1931.....	59.7	1.6	.3	-----	2.1	1.1	4.1	.6	65.7
1932.....	42.5	-2.0	.3	-----	1.4	1.1	2.6	.7	50.1
1933.....	40.2	-2.0	.3	-----	1.5	1.2	2.1	.7	47.2
1934.....	49.0	1.1	.3	-----	1.6	1.2	2.6	.6	53.6
1935.....	57.1	2.9	.3	-----	1.8	1.1	2.9	.6	60.2
1936.....	64.9	5.0	.6	-----	2.9	1.1	4.5	.6	68.5
1937.....	73.6	6.2	1.8	-----	1.9	1.2	4.7	.6	73.9
1938.....	67.6	4.3	2.0	-----	2.4	1.2	3.2	.4	68.6
1939.....	72.8	5.7	2.1	-----	2.5	1.2	3.8	.5	72.9
1940.....	81.6	9.1	2.3	-----	2.7	1.3	4.0	.4	78.7
1941.....	104.7	14.5	2.8	-----	2.6	1.3	4.5	.5	96.3
1942.....	137.7	19.7	3.5	-----	2.6	1.5	4.3	.5	123.5
1943.....	170.3	23.8	4.5	0.2	2.5	2.1	4.5	.5	151.4
1944.....	182.6	23.0	5.2	-.2	3.1	2.8	4.7	.5	165.7
1945.....	181.2	18.4	6.1	-----	5.6	3.7	4.7	.5	171.2
1946.....	179.6	17.3	6.0	-----	10.9	4.5	5.8	.6	178.0
1947.....	197.2	23.6	5.7	-----	11.1	4.4	6.5	.7	190.5
1948.....	221.6	30.6	5.2	-----	10.5	4.4	7.2	.7	208.7
1949.....	216.2	28.1	5.7	-----	11.6	4.6	7.5	.8	206.8
1950.....	240.0	35.1	6.9	-----	14.3	4.7	9.2	.8	227.0
1951.....	277.0	39.9	8.2	.1	11.6	4.8	9.1	1.0	255.3
1952.....	290.2	36.9	8.6	-----	12.0	4.9	9.0	1.2	271.8
1953.....	302.1	36.0	8.7	-.1	12.9	5.0	9.3	1.4	286.0
1954.....	298.3	32.9	9.7	-----	15.0	5.2	10.0	1.4	287.3
1955.....	324.0	40.9	11.1	-----	16.1	5.2	11.2	1.4	306.1
1956 <sup>1</sup> .....	342.3	40.8	12.5	-----	17.3	5.5	12.0	1.4	325.2
Seasonally adjusted annual rates									
1953: First quarter.....	303.0	39.1	8.8	-----	12.7	4.9	9.2	1.3	283.4
Second quarter.....	305.8	38.7	8.9	-0.1	12.7	5.0	9.5	1.4	286.9
Third quarter.....	304.1	36.6	8.7	-.1	12.8	5.0	9.5	1.4	287.7
Fourth quarter.....	295.7	29.8	8.5	-.1	13.4	5.1	9.5	1.4	286.8
1954: First quarter.....	295.8	31.7	9.6	-----	14.3	5.1	9.7	1.4	284.9
Second quarter.....	296.7	32.7	9.7	-----	14.8	5.2	9.9	1.4	285.6
Third quarter.....	297.6	32.5	9.7	-----	15.0	5.2	10.0	1.4	286.9
Fourth quarter.....	303.1	34.7	9.8	-----	15.8	5.2	10.3	1.4	291.4
1955: First quarter.....	311.3	38.5	10.6	.1	15.9	5.2	10.4	1.4	295.1
Second quarter.....	321.9	40.2	10.9	.5	16.2	5.2	10.7	1.4	303.8
Third quarter.....	328.3	41.6	11.3	-.6	16.0	5.2	11.0	1.4	309.6
Fourth quarter.....	334.4	43.4	11.4	-----	16.3	5.3	12.1	1.4	314.6
1956: First quarter.....	334.9	40.9	12.1	-----	16.9	5.4	11.8	1.4	317.5
Second quarter.....	338.7	39.8	12.3	-----	17.3	5.5	12.2	1.4	322.9
Third quarter.....	343.5	40.4	12.7	-----	17.2	5.6	12.3	1.4	327.0
Fourth quarter <sup>1</sup> .....	352.0	42.3	13.0	-----	17.7	5.7	11.8	1.4	333.3

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary; fourth quarter by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce (except as noted).

TABLE E-12.—Sources of personal income, 1929–56

[Billions of dollars]

Period	Total personal income	Labor income (wage and salary disbursements and other labor income) <sup>1</sup>	Proprietors' income <sup>2</sup>		Rental income of persons	Dividends	Personal interest income	Transfer payments	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	Non-agricultural personal income <sup>3</sup>
			Farm	Business and professional						
1929.....	85.8	51.0	6.0	8.8	5.4	5.8	7.4	1.5	0.1	77.7
1930.....	76.9	46.7	4.1	7.4	4.8	5.5	6.9	1.5	.1	70.8
1931.....	65.7	39.6	3.2	5.6	3.8	4.1	6.9	2.7	.2	60.9
1932.....	50.1	30.9	1.9	3.4	2.7	2.6	6.6	2.2	.2	46.9
1933.....	47.2	29.4	2.4	3.2	2.0	2.1	6.2	2.1	.2	43.6
1934.....	53.6	34.1	2.4	4.6	1.7	2.6	6.1	2.2	.2	49.8
1935.....	60.2	37.2	5.0	5.4	1.7	2.9	5.9	2.4	.2	53.9
1936.....	68.5	42.5	4.0	6.5	1.8	4.5	5.8	3.5	.2	63.2
1937.....	73.9	46.7	5.6	7.1	2.1	4.7	5.9	2.4	.6	67.0
1938.....	68.6	43.6	4.3	6.8	2.6	3.2	5.8	2.8	.6	62.8
1939.....	72.9	46.6	4.3	7.3	2.7	3.8	5.8	3.0	.6	67.1
1940.....	78.7	50.5	4.6	8.4	2.9	4.0	5.8	3.1	.7	72.6
1941.....	96.3	62.8	6.5	10.9	3.5	4.5	5.8	3.1	.8	88.0
1942.....	123.5	83.0	10.0	13.9	4.5	4.3	5.8	3.1	1.2	111.5
1943.....	151.4	106.7	11.4	16.8	5.1	4.5	5.8	3.0	1.8	137.6
1944.....	165.7	118.5	11.5	18.0	5.4	4.7	6.2	3.6	2.2	151.6
1945.....	171.2	119.4	11.8	19.0	5.6	4.7	6.9	6.2	2.3	156.8
1946.....	178.0	113.8	13.9	21.3	6.2	5.8	7.6	11.4	2.0	161.1
1947.....	190.5	125.2	14.5	19.9	6.5	6.5	8.2	11.8	2.1	172.8
1948.....	208.7	137.9	16.7	21.6	7.2	7.2	9.0	11.3	2.2	188.5
1949.....	206.8	137.4	12.7	21.4	7.9	7.5	9.8	12.4	2.2	190.8
1950.....	227.0	150.3	13.3	22.9	8.5	9.2	10.6	15.1	2.9	210.5
1951.....	255.3	175.6	16.0	24.8	9.1	9.1	11.6	12.6	3.4	235.7
1952.....	271.8	190.3	15.1	25.7	9.9	9.0	12.3	13.2	3.8	253.1
1953.....	286.0	203.4	13.3	25.9	10.2	9.3	13.7	14.3	3.9	269.2
1954.....	287.3	201.8	12.5	25.9	10.5	10.0	14.9	16.4	4.6	271.4
1955.....	306.1	217.4	11.7	27.3	10.1	11.2	16.1	17.6	5.2	290.9
1956 <sup>4</sup> .....	325.2	232.3	11.7	29.1	9.7	12.0	17.4	18.7	5.8	309.9
Seasonally adjusted annual rates										
1953: First quarter...	283.4	200.9	13.6	26.3	10.1	9.2	13.1	14.0	3.9	266.4
Second quarter...	286.9	204.4	13.2	26.1	10.1	9.5	13.5	14.1	4.0	270.1
Third quarter...	287.7	205.1	13.0	25.8	10.1	9.5	13.9	14.2	4.0	271.1
Fourth quarter...	286.8	203.0	13.3	25.5	10.2	9.5	14.3	14.8	3.9	270.0
1954: First quarter...	284.9	200.1	13.9	25.3	10.4	9.7	14.5	15.7	4.6	267.6
Second quarter...	285.6	200.8	12.1	25.9	10.6	9.9	14.7	16.2	4.5	270.0
Third quarter...	286.9	201.5	12.1	26.0	10.6	10.0	15.0	16.4	4.6	271.4
Fourth quarter...	291.4	204.5	11.8	26.2	10.5	10.3	15.4	17.2	4.6	276.2
1955: First quarter...	295.1	208.2	11.8	26.5	10.3	10.4	15.6	17.3	5.0	279.8
Second quarter...	303.8	215.4	12.2	27.1	10.2	10.7	15.8	17.6	5.2	288.1
Third quarter...	309.6	221.3	11.3	27.7	10.0	11.0	16.2	17.4	5.3	294.8
Fourth quarter...	314.6	224.2	11.4	28.0	9.8	12.1	16.6	17.7	5.3	299.7
1956: First quarter...	317.5	226.7	11.5	28.2	9.8	11.8	16.9	18.3	5.7	302.4
Second quarter...	322.9	230.7	11.3	28.9	9.7	12.2	17.2	18.7	5.8	308.0
Third quarter...	327.0	233.6	11.6	29.5	9.7	12.3	17.6	18.7	5.9	311.9
Fourth quarter <sup>4</sup> ...	333.3	238.3	12.4	29.9	9.7	11.8	18.0	19.1	6.0	317.4

<sup>1</sup> The total of wage and salary disbursements and other labor income differs from compensation of employees in Table E-9 in that it excludes employer contributions for social insurance and excludes the excess of wage accruals over wage disbursements.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes income resulting from net reductions of inventories and gives credit in computing income to net additions to inventories during the period.

<sup>3</sup> Nonagricultural income is personal income exclusive of net income of unincorporated farm enterprises, farm wages, agricultural net interest, and net dividends paid by agricultural corporations.

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary; fourth quarter by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce (except as noted).

TABLE E-13.—Disposition of personal income, 1929–66

Period	Personal income	Less: Personal taxes <sup>1</sup>	Equals: Disposable personal income	Less: Personal consumption expenditures	Equals: Personal saving	Saving as percent of disposable personal income (percent)
Billions of dollars						
1929.....	85.8	2.6	83.1	79.0	4.2	5.1
1930.....	76.9	2.5	74.4	71.0	3.4	4.6
1931.....	65.7	1.9	63.8	61.3	2.5	3.9
1932.....	50.1	1.5	48.7	49.3	— .6	—1.2
1933.....	47.2	1.5	45.7	46.4	— .6	—1.3
1934.....	53.6	1.6	52.0	51.9	.1	.2
1935.....	60.2	1.9	58.3	56.3	2.0	3.4
1936.....	68.5	2.3	66.2	62.6	3.6	5.4
1937.....	73.9	2.9	71.0	67.3	3.7	5.2
1938.....	68.6	2.9	65.7	64.6	1.1	1.7
1939.....	72.9	2.4	70.4	67.6	2.9	4.1
1940.....	78.7	2.6	76.1	71.9	4.2	5.5
1941.....	96.3	3.3	93.0	81.9	11.1	11.9
1942.....	123.5	6.0	117.5	89.7	27.8	23.7
1943.....	151.4	17.8	133.5	100.5	33.0	24.7
1944.....	165.7	18.9	146.8	109.8	36.9	25.1
1945.....	171.2	20.9	150.4	121.7	28.7	19.1
1946.....	178.0	18.8	159.2	146.6	12.6	7.9
1947.....	190.5	21.5	169.0	165.0	4.0	2.4
1948.....	208.7	21.1	187.6	177.6	10.0	5.3
1949.....	206.8	18.7	188.2	180.6	7.6	4.0
1950.....	227.0	20.9	206.1	194.0	12.1	5.9
1951.....	255.3	29.3	226.1	208.3	17.7	7.8
1952.....	271.8	34.4	237.4	218.3	19.0	8.0
1953.....	286.0	35.8	250.2	230.5	19.7	7.9
1954.....	287.3	32.9	254.4	236.5	17.9	7.0
1955.....	306.1	35.5	270.6	254.0	16.6	6.1
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	325.2	38.6	286.6	265.8	20.8	7.3
Seasonally adjusted annual rates						
1953: First quarter.....	283.4	35.5	247.9	228.6	19.3	7.8
Second quarter.....	286.9	35.9	251.0	231.4	19.6	7.8
Third quarter.....	287.7	36.0	251.7	232.0	19.7	7.8
Fourth quarter.....	286.8	35.8	251.0	230.2	20.8	8.3
1954: First quarter.....	284.9	32.7	252.3	232.2	20.1	8.0
Second quarter.....	285.6	32.8	252.8	235.0	17.8	7.0
Third quarter.....	286.9	33.0	254.0	237.8	16.2	6.4
Fourth quarter.....	291.4	33.3	258.0	241.1	16.9	6.6
1955: First quarter.....	295.1	34.5	260.6	246.7	13.9	5.3
Second quarter.....	303.8	35.3	268.5	251.8	16.7	6.2
Third quarter.....	309.6	35.9	273.8	257.8	15.9	5.8
Fourth quarter.....	314.6	36.3	278.4	259.5	18.8	6.8
1956: First quarter.....	317.5	37.3	280.2	261.7	18.6	6.6
Second quarter.....	322.9	38.1	284.9	263.7	21.2	7.4
Third quarter.....	327.0	38.8	288.2	266.8	21.4	7.4
Fourth quarter <sup>2</sup> .....	333.3	40.1	293.2	271.2	22.0	7.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes also such items as fines, penalties, and donations.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary; fourth quarter by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce (except as noted).

TABLE E-14.—*Total and per capita disposable personal income and personal consumption expenditures, in current and 1956 prices, 1929-56*

Period	Total disposable personal income (billions of dollars)		Per capita disposable personal income (dollars)		Total personal consumption expenditures (billions of dollars)		Per capita personal consumption expenditures (dollars)		Population (thousands) <sup>2</sup>
	Current prices	1956 prices <sup>1</sup>	Current prices	1956 prices <sup>1</sup>	Current prices	1956 prices <sup>1</sup>	Current prices	1956 prices <sup>1</sup>	
1929.....	83.1	131.7	682	1,081	79.0	125.2	648	1,027	121,875
1930.....	74.4	121.0	604	982	71.0	115.4	576	937	123,188
1931.....	63.8	113.9	514	918	61.3	109.5	494	882	124,149
1932.....	48.7	96.8	389	773	49.3	98.0	395	785	124,949
1933.....	45.7	96.0	364	765	46.4	97.5	369	775	125,690
1934.....	52.0	105.5	411	834	51.9	105.3	410	832	126,485
1935.....	58.3	115.2	458	905	56.3	111.3	442	874	127,362
1936.....	66.2	129.5	517	1,012	62.6	122.5	488	955	128,181
1937.....	71.0	134.2	551	1,042	67.3	127.2	522	987	128,961
1938.....	65.7	126.6	505	973	64.6	124.5	497	958	129,969
1939.....	70.4	137.5	538	1,051	67.6	132.0	516	1,008	131,028
1940.....	76.1	147.5	576	1,116	71.9	139.3	544	1,054	132,122
1941.....	93.0	171.6	697	1,286	81.9	151.1	614	1,133	133,402
1942.....	117.5	195.8	871	1,452	89.7	149.5	665	1,108	134,860
1943.....	133.5	209.6	977	1,534	100.5	157.8	735	1,154	136,739
1944.....	146.8	226.5	1,060	1,636	109.8	169.4	794	1,225	138,397
1945.....	150.4	227.2	1,075	1,624	121.7	183.8	870	1,314	139,928
1946.....	159.2	221.7	1,126	1,568	146.6	204.2	1,037	1,441	141,389
1947.....	169.0	205.3	1,173	1,425	165.0	200.5	1,145	1,394	144,126
1948.....	187.6	212.0	1,279	1,445	177.6	200.7	1,211	1,368	146,631
1949.....	188.2	214.6	1,261	1,438	180.6	205.9	1,211	1,381	149,188
1950.....	206.1	232.9	1,359	1,536	194.0	219.2	1,279	1,445	151,683
1951.....	226.1	236.5	1,465	1,532	208.3	217.9	1,350	1,412	154,360
1952.....	237.4	242.7	1,512	1,546	218.3	223.2	1,390	1,421	157,028
1953.....	250.2	254.0	1,568	1,592	230.5	234.0	1,444	1,466	159,636
1954.....	254.4	257.2	1,566	1,583	236.5	239.1	1,456	1,472	162,417
1955.....	270.6	274.4	1,637	1,660	254.0	257.6	1,537	1,559	165,271
1956 <sup>3</sup> .....	286.6	286.6	1,705	1,705	265.8	265.8	1,581	1,581	168,091
Seasonally adjusted annual rates									
1953: First quarter.....	247.9	253.5	1,562	1,597	228.6	233.7	1,440	1,472	158,718
Second quarter.....	251.0	255.3	1,576	1,603	231.4	235.4	1,453	1,478	159,304
Third quarter.....	251.7	254.0	1,573	1,587	232.0	234.1	1,450	1,463	160,028
Fourth quarter.....	251.0	253.3	1,561	1,575	230.2	232.3	1,432	1,445	160,770
1954: First quarter.....	252.3	254.6	1,563	1,577	232.2	234.3	1,438	1,451	161,436
Second quarter.....	252.8	255.4	1,560	1,576	235.0	237.4	1,450	1,465	162,078
Third quarter.....	254.0	256.3	1,560	1,574	237.8	240.0	1,461	1,474	162,816
Fourth quarter.....	258.0	261.7	1,577	1,599	241.1	244.5	1,474	1,495	163,602
1955: First quarter.....	260.6	264.8	1,586	1,612	246.7	250.7	1,502	1,526	164,287
Second quarter.....	268.5	272.9	1,628	1,654	251.8	255.9	1,527	1,552	164,934
Third quarter.....	273.8	277.1	1,653	1,673	257.8	260.9	1,556	1,575	165,653
Fourth quarter.....	278.4	281.2	1,673	1,690	259.5	262.1	1,559	1,575	166,424
1956: First quarter.....	280.2	283.9	1,677	1,699	261.7	265.1	1,566	1,587	167,103
Second quarter.....	284.9	286.3	1,698	1,707	263.7	265.0	1,572	1,580	167,754
Third quarter.....	288.2	285.9	1,710	1,696	266.8	264.7	1,583	1,570	168,499
Fourth quarter <sup>3</sup> .....	293.2	288.9	1,732	1,706	271.2	267.2	1,602	1,578	169,296

<sup>1</sup> Dollar estimates in current prices divided by the consumer price index on a 1956 base. Personal consumption expenditures in this table therefore differ from the data in Table E-2.

<sup>2</sup> Population of the continental United States including armed forces overseas. Annual data are for July 1; quarterly data are for middle of period.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary; fourth quarter by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, and Council of Economic Advisers.

TABLE E-15.—*Financial saving by individuals, 1939-56*<sup>1</sup>

[Billions of dollars]

Period	Total	Cur- rency and bank de- posits <sup>2</sup>	Sav- ings and loan asso- ciations <sup>3</sup>	Securities				Private in- surance and pension reserves		Gov- ern- ment insur- ance and pension re- serves	Less: Increase in debt	
				Total <sup>4</sup>	U. S. sav- ings bonds	Other gov- ern- ment <sup>4</sup>	Cor- porate and other	Insur- ance	Pen- sion		Mort- gage debt <sup>5</sup>	Con- sumer debt <sup>6</sup>
1939.....	4.25	3.00	0.04	-0.53	0.66	-0.83	-0.36	1.72	(7)	1.30	0.50	0.78
1940.....	4.24	2.88	.20	-.17	.86	-.81	-.22	1.85	(7)	1.30	.84	.97
1941.....	10.52	4.80	.36	2.83	2.75	.44	-.36	2.14	(7)	1.86	.82	.66
1942.....	29.30	10.95	.26	10.25	7.98	2.17	.09	2.49	(7)	2.55	.09	-2.89
1943.....	38.71	16.18	.55	13.83	11.14	2.88	-.20	2.85	(7)	3.92	-.38	-1.01
1944.....	41.41	17.55	.81	14.96	11.80	3.89	-.73	3.21	(7)	4.96	-.06	.14
1945.....	37.39	19.06	1.06	9.36	6.85	3.43	-.92	3.46	(7)	5.14	.20	.48
1946.....	13.74	10.56	1.18	.89	.90	-.65	.65	3.42	(7)	3.55	3.60	2.28
1947.....	6.67	2.01	1.20	3.51	1.78	.89	.84	3.64	(7)	3.49	4.46	2.73
1948.....	2.99	-1.84	1.21	3.22	2.13	-.43	1.52	3.75	(7)	3.57	4.61	2.31
1949.....	2.86	-1.46	1.51	3.03	1.53	.52	.98	3.71	(7)	2.34	3.87	2.40
1950.....	1.80	3.62	1.51	2.04	.55	.12	1.36	3.92	(7)	1.09	7.16	3.22
1951.....	11.29	5.95	2.12	2.04	-.47	-.09	2.60	4.06	(7)	4.24	6.58	.54
1951 <sup>1</sup> .....	11.34	6.07	2.09	.74	-.47	-.34	1.55	3.11	2.29	4.24	6.61	.58
1952.....	13.23	7.15	3.06	2.83	.09	.90	1.84	3.78	2.57	4.40	6.52	4.05
1953.....	10.56	4.77	3.64	2.94	.20	1.65	1.09	3.92	2.89	3.24	7.31	3.52
1954.....	11.31	7.03	4.44	-.51	.60	-1.11	(8)	4.36	3.02	2.68	9.17	.54
1955.....	8.13	4.35	4.90	5.66	.27	3.00	2.39	4.66	3.38	3.20	12.23	5.79
1953: First quarter...	1.73	-1.37	.87	1.76	.35	1.18	.22	.95	.72	.79	1.58	.40
Second quarter...	2.58	1.70	1.06	1.70	-.26	1.31	.66	.79	.72	1.06	2.10	1.36
Third quarter...	2.25	1.74	.59	.01	.01	-.22	.23	.90	.72	.97	1.94	.75
Fourth quarter...	4.00	3.70	1.11	-.53	.11	-.62	-.02	1.28	.72	.42	1.69	1.02
1954: First quarter...	2.49	-2.13	1.05	1.26	.05	.73	.49	1.00	.75	.64	1.47	-1.38
Second quarter...	1.71	1.44	1.25	-.68	.12	-.87	.07	.99	.75	.84	2.22	.66
Third quarter...	2.78	3.69	.72	-1.37	.16	-1.56	.03	1.08	.75	.70	2.59	.20
Fourth quarter...	4.32	4.03	1.42	.27	.26	.60	-.59	1.29	.76	.50	2.89	1.05
1955: First quarter...	1.74	-1.00	1.14	1.85	.20	1.22	.42	1.17	.84	.48	2.69	.05
Second quarter...	-3.34	.15	1.46	.83	.02	.47	.34	.98	.84	1.02	3.38	2.26
Third quarter...	3.48	3.24	.66	1.77	-.01	1.14	.63	1.20	.84	1.00	3.50	1.73
Fourth quarter...	3.26	1.97	1.65	1.21	.06	.16	.99	1.30	.84	.70	2.66	1.75
1956: First quarter...	4.81	-.50	1.12	3.68	.16	2.72	.80	.96	.96	.76	2.59	-.41
Second quarter...	2.21	.75	1.61	.62	-.08	.10	.60	.96	.96	1.59	2.95	1.34
Third quarter...	3.85	1.52	.68	1.88	-.08	.74	1.22	1.19	.96	1.02	2.76	.63

<sup>1</sup> Individuals' saving, in addition to personal holdings, covers saving of unincorporated business, trust and pension funds, and nonprofit institutions in the forms specified. Prior to 1951, separate data on corporate pension fund investments are not available and are reflected in the various components of individuals' saving.

<sup>2</sup> Includes currency, demand deposits, and time and savings deposits.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include net purchases by brokers and dealers or by other individuals financed by bank loans.

<sup>4</sup> Includes armed forces leave bonds and other U. S. Government bonds (except savings bonds) and all securities issued by State and local governments.

<sup>5</sup> Mortgage debt to institutions on 1- to 4-family nonfarm dwellings.

<sup>6</sup> Largely attributable to purchases of automobiles and other durable consumers' goods, although including some debt arising from purchases of other consumption goods. The other segments of individuals' debt have been allocated to the assets to which they pertain, viz, saving in insurance and securities.

<sup>7</sup> Not available separately. See footnote 1.

<sup>8</sup> Less than 5 million dollars.

NOTE.—In addition to the concept of saving shown above, there are other concepts of individuals' saving, with varying degrees of coverage, currently in use. The series with the most complete coverage, the personal saving estimates of the Department of Commerce, is derived as the difference between personal income and expenditures. Conceptually, Commerce saving includes the following items not included in Securities and Exchange Commission saving: Housing net of depreciation, and farm and unincorporated business investment in inventories and plant and equipment, net of depreciation and net of increases in mortgage and other debt to corporations and financial institutions. Government insurance is excluded from the Commerce saving series. For a reconciliation of the two series, see *Survey of Current Business*, July 1956.

Revisions for 1948-56 in the consumer credit statistics of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System have not yet been incorporated into these estimates.

Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Securities and Exchange Commission.

TABLE E-16.—*Sources and uses of gross saving, 1929-56*

[Billions of dollars]

Period	Gross private saving and government surplus or deficit on income and product transactions							Gross investment			Statistical discrepancy
	Total	Private saving			Government surplus (+) or deficit (-)			Total	Gross private domestic investment	Net foreign investment	
		Total	Personal saving	Gross business saving	Total	Federal	State and local				
1929.....	16.7	15.7	4.2	11.5	1.0	1.2	-0.1	17.0	16.2	0.8	0.3
1930.....	11.9	12.2	3.4	8.8	-3	.3	-.5	11.0	10.3	.7	-1.0
1931.....	4.9	7.7	2.5	5.2	-2.8	-2.1	-.7	5.7	5.5	.2	.8
1932.....	.3	2.0	-.6	2.7	-1.7	-1.5	-.2	1.1	.9	.2	.8
1933.....	.6	1.9	-.6	2.6	-1.4	-1.3	(1)	1.5	1.4	.2	.9
1934.....	2.6	5.0	.1	4.9	-2.4	-2.9	.5	3.3	2.9	.4	.7
1935.....	6.4	8.4	2.0	6.3	-2.0	-2.6	.6	6.2	6.3	-.1	-.2
1936.....	7.2	10.1	3.6	6.5	-3.0	-3.5	.5	8.3	8.4	-.1	1.1
1937.....	12.1	11.5	3.7	7.8	.6	-.2	.7	11.8	11.7	.1	-.2
1938.....	7.3	8.9	1.1	7.8	-1.6	-2.0	.4	7.8	6.7	1.1	.5
1939.....	9.0	11.2	2.9	8.3	-2.1	-2.2	.1	10.2	9.3	.9	1.2
1940.....	13.9	14.6	4.2	10.4	-.7	-1.4	.7	14.7	13.2	1.5	.8
1941.....	18.8	22.6	11.1	11.5	-3.8	-5.1	1.3	19.2	18.1	1.1	.4
1942.....	10.5	41.9	27.8	14.1	-31.4	-33.2	1.8	9.7	9.9	-.2	-.8
1943.....	5.1	49.3	33.0	16.3	-44.2	-46.7	2.5	3.4	5.6	-2.2	-1.7
1944.....	2.3	54.2	36.9	17.2	-51.9	-54.6	2.7	5.0	7.1	-2.1	2.8
1945.....	4.5	44.3	28.7	15.6	-39.7	-42.3	2.6	9.0	10.4	-1.4	4.5
1946.....	30.8	26.6	12.6	14.0	4.2	2.2	2.0	31.7	27.1	4.6	.9
1947.....	37.3	24.0	4.0	20.0	13.3	12.2	1.0	38.6	29.7	8.9	1.4
1948.....	45.2	37.4	10.0	27.4	7.9	8.0	-.1	43.1	41.2	2.0	-2.1
1949.....	33.0	36.2	7.6	28.7	-3.2	-2.4	-.8	33.1	32.5	.5	.1
1950.....	48.8	40.7	12.1	28.6	8.1	9.2	-1.1	49.0	51.2	-2.2	.2
1951.....	55.8	49.6	17.7	31.9	6.2	6.5	-.4	57.1	56.9	.2	1.3
1952.....	47.7	51.0	19.0	32.0	-3.3	-3.4	(1)	49.6	49.8	-.2	2.0
1953.....	45.7	52.5	19.7	32.8	-6.8	-7.1	.2	48.3	50.3	-2.0	2.6
1954.....	45.8	52.7	17.9	34.8	-6.9	-6.1	-.8	47.6	48.0	-.4	1.8
1955.....	58.3	56.1	16.6	39.5	2.2	3.3	-1.2	60.1	60.6	-.5	1.8
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	65.7	61.7	20.8	40.9	4.0	5.8	-1.8	66.7	65.3	1.4	1.0
Seasonally adjusted annual rates											
1953:											
First quarter.....	47.8	53.1	19.3	33.8	-5.3	-4.6	-.7	49.4	51.5	-2.1	1.7
Second quarter.....	46.9	52.9	19.6	33.3	-6.0	-6.9	.9	50.5	53.5	-3.0	3.6
Third quarter.....	47.3	52.2	19.7	32.5	-4.9	-5.6	.6	50.4	51.8	-1.4	3.2
Fourth quarter.....	41.0	52.2	20.8	31.4	-11.2	-11.3	(1)	42.8	44.5	-1.7	1.9
1954:											
First quarter.....	42.8	54.0	20.1	33.9	-11.2	-10.5	-.7	44.7	45.8	-1.1	1.9
Second quarter.....	46.0	52.5	17.8	34.7	-6.5	-5.7	-.8	48.0	48.2	-.2	2.0
Third quarter.....	44.6	51.1	16.2	34.9	-6.5	-5.8	-.8	46.0	46.7	-.7	1.4
Fourth quarter.....	49.6	53.0	16.9	36.1	-3.4	-2.4	-1.0	51.8	51.5	.3	2.1
1955:											
First quarter.....	51.3	52.4	13.9	38.5	-1.1	.6	-1.8	54.3	54.7	-.4	3.0
Second quarter.....	58.0	57.0	16.7	40.3	1.0	2.8	-1.8	59.3	60.2	-.9	1.2
Third quarter.....	59.8	55.6	15.9	39.7	4.2	4.5	-.3	62.5	62.3	.2	2.7
Fourth quarter.....	63.5	58.9	18.8	40.1	4.6	5.6	-.9	64.3	65.1	-.8	.6
1956:											
First quarter.....	62.1	58.5	18.6	39.9	3.6	5.8	-2.2	63.2	63.1	.1	1.1
Second quarter.....	64.8	60.8	21.2	39.6	4.0	6.1	-2.1	65.9	64.7	1.2	1.1
Third quarter.....	66.6	63.1	21.4	41.7	3.5	4.8	-1.4	66.8	65.1	1.7	.2
Fourth quarter <sup>2</sup> .....	69.4	64.4	22.0	42.4	5.0	6.4	-1.4	70.8	68.4	2.4	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Less than 50 million dollars.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary; fourth quarter by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce (except as noted).

# EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

TABLE E-17.—Noninstitutional population and the labor force, 1929-56

Period	Non-institutional population <sup>1</sup>	Total labor force (including armed forces) <sup>1</sup>	Armed forces <sup>1</sup>	Civilian labor force					Total labor force as percent of non-institutional population	Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force		
				Total	Employment <sup>2</sup>			Unemployment				
					Total	Agricultural	Non-agricultural					
Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over											Percent	
1929	(3)	49,440	260	49,180	47,630	10,450	37,180	1,550	(3)	3.2		
1930	(3)	50,080	260	49,820	45,480	10,340	35,140	4,340	(3)	8.7		
1931	(3)	50,680	260	50,420	42,400	10,290	32,110	8,020	(3)	15.9		
1932	(3)	51,250	250	51,000	38,940	10,170	28,770	12,060	(3)	23.6		
1933	(3)	51,840	250	51,590	38,760	10,090	28,670	12,830	(3)	24.9		
1934	(3)	52,490	260	52,230	40,890	9,900	30,990	11,340	(3)	21.7		
1935	(3)	53,140	270	52,870	42,260	10,110	32,150	10,610	(3)	20.1		
1936	(3)	53,740	300	53,440	44,410	10,000	34,410	9,030	(3)	16.9		
1937	(3)	54,320	320	54,000	46,300	9,820	36,480	7,700	(3)	14.3		
1938	(3)	54,950	340	54,610	44,220	9,690	34,530	10,390	(3)	19.0		
1939	(3)	55,600	370	55,230	45,750	9,610	36,140	9,480	(3)	17.2		
1940	100,380	56,180	540	55,640	47,520	9,540	37,980	8,120	56.0	14.6		
1941	101,520	57,530	1,620	55,910	50,350	9,100	41,250	5,560	56.7	9.9		
1942	102,610	60,380	3,970	56,410	53,750	9,250	44,500	2,660	58.8	4.7		
1943	103,660	64,560	9,020	55,540	54,470	9,080	45,390	1,070	62.3	1.9		
1944	104,630	66,040	11,410	54,630	53,960	8,950	45,010	670	63.1	1.2		
1945	105,520	65,290	11,430	53,860	52,320	8,580	44,240	1,040	61.9	1.9		
1946	106,520	60,970	3,450	57,520	55,250	8,320	46,930	2,270	57.2	3.9		
1947	107,608	61,758	1,590	60,168	58,027	8,266	49,761	2,142	57.4	3.6		
1948	108,632	62,898	1,456	61,442	59,378	7,973	51,405	2,064	57.9	3.4		
1949	109,773	63,721	1,616	62,105	58,710	8,026	50,684	3,395	58.0	5.5		
1950	110,929	64,749	1,650	63,099	59,957	7,507	52,450	3,142	58.4	5.0		
1951	112,075	65,983	3,098	62,884	61,005	7,054	53,951	1,879	58.9	3.0		
1952	113,270	66,560	3,594	62,966	61,293	6,805	54,488	1,673	58.8	2.7		
1953	115,094	67,362	3,547	63,815	62,213	6,562	55,651	1,602	58.5	2.5		
1954	116,220	67,818	3,350	64,468	61,238	6,504	54,734	3,230	58.4	5.0		
1955	117,388	68,896	3,048	65,847	63,193	6,730	56,464	2,654	58.7	4.0		
1956	118,734	70,387	2,857	67,530	64,979	6,585	58,394	2,551	59.3	3.8		
1953: January	114,581	66,439	3,543	62,896	61,004	5,760	55,244	1,892	58.0	3.0		
February	114,674	66,428	3,543	62,885	61,097	5,611	55,486	1,788	57.9	2.8		
March	114,755	66,884	3,545	63,339	61,665	5,924	55,741	1,674	58.3	2.6		
April	114,828	66,683	3,528	63,155	61,573	6,274	55,299	1,582	58.1	2.5		
May	114,931	66,818	3,533	63,285	61,979	6,422	55,557	1,306	58.1	2.1		
June	115,032	68,703	3,556	65,147	63,585	7,865	55,720	1,562	59.7	2.4		
July	115,132	68,804	3,590	65,214	63,666	7,544	56,122	1,548	59.8	2.4		
August	115,232	68,521	3,590	64,931	63,691	7,173	56,518	1,240	59.5	1.9		
September	115,342	67,480	3,575	63,905	62,584	7,109	55,475	1,321	58.5	2.1		
October	115,449	67,609	3,550	64,059	62,758	7,075	55,683	1,301	58.6	2.0		
November	115,544	67,495	3,520	63,975	62,276	6,617	55,659	1,699	58.4	2.7		
December	115,634	66,485	3,492	62,993	60,680	5,370	55,310	2,313	57.5	3.7		
1954: January	115,738	66,292	3,452	62,840	59,753	5,284	54,469	3,087	57.3	4.9		
February	115,819	67,139	3,414	63,725	60,055	5,704	54,351	3,670	58.0	5.8		
March	115,914	67,218	3,393	63,825	60,100	5,875	54,225	3,724	58.0	5.8		
April	115,987	67,438	3,375	64,063	60,598	6,076	54,522	3,455	58.1	5.4		
May	116,083	67,786	3,361	64,425	61,119	6,822	54,297	3,305	58.4	5.1		
June	116,153	68,788	3,343	65,445	62,098	7,628	54,470	3,347	59.2	5.1		
July	116,217	68,824	3,330	65,494	62,148	7,486	54,661	3,347	59.2	5.1		
August	116,329	68,856	3,334	65,522	62,277	6,928	55,349	3,245	59.2	5.0		
September	116,432	68,566	3,322	65,244	62,145	7,527	54,618	3,100	58.9	4.8		
October	116,547	68,190	3,308	64,882	62,141	7,239	54,902	2,741	58.5	4.2		
November	116,644	67,909	3,285	64,624	61,732	6,154	55,577	2,893	58.2	4.5		
December	116,763	66,811	3,285	63,526	60,688	5,325	55,363	2,838	57.2	4.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E-17.—Noninstitutional population and the labor force, 1929-56—Continued

Period	Non-institutional population <sup>1</sup>	Total labor force (including armed forces) <sup>1</sup>	Armed forces <sup>1</sup>	Civilian labor force					Total labor force as percent of non-institutional population	Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force		
				Total	Employment <sup>2</sup>			Unemployment				
					Total	Agricultural	Non-agricultural					
Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over											Percent	
1955: January	116,855	66,700	3,203	63,497	60,150	5,297	54,853	3,347	57.1	5.3		
February	116,901	66,550	3,229	63,321	59,938	5,084	54,854	3,383	56.9	5.3		
March	117,051	66,840	3,186	63,654	60,477	5,692	54,785	3,176	57.1	5.0		
April	117,130	67,784	3,137	64,647	61,685	6,215	55,470	2,962	57.9	4.6		
May	117,236	68,256	3,064	65,192	62,703	6,963	55,740	2,489	58.2	3.8		
June	117,318	69,692	2,996	66,696	64,016	7,681	56,335	2,679	59.4	4.0		
July	117,404	70,429	2,964	67,465	64,994	7,704	57,291	2,471	60.0	3.7		
August	117,517	70,695	2,969	67,726	65,488	7,536	57,952	2,237	60.2	3.3		
September	117,634	69,853	2,971	66,882	64,733	7,875	56,858	2,149	59.4	3.2		
October	117,749	70,250	2,958	67,292	65,161	7,905	57,256	2,131	59.7	3.2		
November	117,864	70,164	2,958	67,205	64,807	6,920	57,887	2,398	59.5	3.6		
December	117,995	69,538	2,946	66,592	64,165	5,884	58,282	2,427	58.9	3.6		
1956: January	118,080	68,691	2,916	65,775	62,891	5,635	57,256	2,885	58.2	4.4		
February	118,180	68,396	2,906	65,490	62,576	5,469	57,107	2,914	57.9	4.4		
March	118,293	68,806	2,893	65,913	63,078	5,678	57,400	2,834	58.2	4.3		
April	118,367	69,434	2,879	66,555	63,990	6,387	57,603	2,564	58.7	3.9		
May	118,537	70,711	2,865	67,846	65,238	7,146	58,092	2,608	59.7	3.8		
June	118,632	72,274	2,844	69,430	66,503	7,876	58,627	2,927	60.9	4.2		
July	118,762	72,325	2,836	69,489	66,655	7,700	58,955	2,833	60.9	4.1		
August	118,891	71,787	2,840	68,947	66,752	7,265	59,487	2,195	60.4	3.2		
September	119,047	70,896	2,827	68,069	66,071	7,388	58,683	1,998	59.6	2.9		
October	119,198	70,905	2,823	68,082	66,174	7,173	59,000	1,909	59.5	2.8		
November	119,344	70,560	2,828	67,732	65,269	6,192	59,076	2,463	59.1	3.6		
December	119,481	69,855	2,826	67,029	64,550	5,110	59,440	2,479	58.5	3.7		

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1940-52 revised to include about 150,000 members of the armed forces who were outside the continental United States in 1940 and who were, therefore, not enumerated in the 1940 Census and were excluded from the 1940-52 estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Includes part-time workers and those with jobs but not at work for such reasons as vacation, illness, bad weather, temporary layoff, and industrial disputes.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

NOTE.—Civilian labor force data beginning with May 1956 are based on a 330-area sample. For January 1954-April 1956 they are based on a 230-area sample; for 1946-53 on a 68-area sample; for 1940-45 on a smaller sample; and for 1929-39 on sources other than direct enumeration.

Beginning July 1955, labor force data are for the calendar week containing the 12th of the month; previously, for week containing the 8th.

Annual population data are as of July 1; monthly data are as of the 1st of the month.

For the years 1940-52, estimating procedures made use of 1940 Census data; for subsequent years, 1950 Census data were used. For the effects of this change on the historical comparability of the data, see *Annual Report on the Labor Force, 1954*, Series P-50, No. 59, April 1955, p. 12.

Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Department of Commerce, Department of Labor (labor force, 1929-39), and Council of Economic Advisers.

TABLE E-18.—*Employment and unemployment, by age, and by sex for 20-64 year group, 1942-56*

[Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over]

Period	Total civilian labor force	Employed <sup>1</sup>					Unemployed				
		Total	14-19 years	20-64 years		65 years and over	Total	14-19 years	20-64 years		65 years and over
				Males	Fe-males				Males	Fe-males	
1942.....	56,410	53,750	5,770	32,870	12,640	2,470	2,660	510	1,330	700	120
1943.....	55,540	54,470	6,350	30,450	14,930	2,740	1,070	290	360	350	70
1944.....	54,630	53,060	6,050	29,460	15,560	2,890	670	200	230	210	30
1945.....	53,860	52,820	5,480	28,920	15,500	2,920	1,040	190	500	320	30
1946.....	57,520	55,250	4,550	34,170	13,810	2,720	2,270	290	1,550	360	70
1947.....	60,168	58,027	4,716	36,567	13,991	2,754	2,142	425	1,256	394	68
1948.....	61,442	59,378	4,842	37,206	14,517	2,815	2,064	415	1,099	470	82
1949.....	62,105	58,710	4,512	36,639	14,689	2,871	3,395	595	1,929	733	139
1950.....	63,099	59,957	4,564	37,158	15,327	2,907	3,142	543	1,704	766	131
1951.....	62,884	61,005	4,614	37,351	16,115	2,924	1,879	356	835	595	96
1952.....	62,966	61,293	4,530	37,366	16,468	2,930	1,673	362	776	460	75
1953.....	63,815	62,213	4,514	37,948	16,575	3,176	1,602	312	823	407	61
1954.....	64,468	61,238	4,285	37,405	16,476	3,070	3,230	515	1,738	856	120
1955.....	65,847	63,193	4,446	38,216	17,336	3,196	2,654	471	1,366	710	109
1956.....	67,530	64,979	4,764	38,827	18,065	3,324	2,551	510	1,229	713	99
1954: January.....	62,840	59,753	3,822	37,164	15,849	2,917	3,087	462	1,685	823	118
February.....	63,725	60,055	3,844	36,948	16,253	3,010	3,670	540	2,082	926	122
March.....	63,825	60,100	3,902	36,844	16,333	3,024	3,724	495	2,103	977	150
April.....	64,063	60,598	3,941	37,231	16,379	3,047	3,465	469	1,938	915	142
May.....	64,425	61,119	3,995	37,357	16,692	3,075	3,305	519	1,781	890	116
June.....	65,445	62,098	5,062	37,564	16,391	3,083	3,347	731	1,678	839	97
July.....	65,494	62,148	5,484	37,643	15,973	3,047	3,347	734	1,674	827	111
August.....	65,522	62,277	5,363	37,729	16,062	3,124	3,245	584	1,671	855	134
September.....	65,244	62,145	4,343	37,714	16,903	3,184	3,100	485	1,634	887	92
October.....	64,882	62,141	4,145	37,617	17,113	3,263	2,741	377	1,490	759	116
November.....	64,624	61,732	3,904	37,640	17,091	3,096	2,893	378	1,507	872	136
December.....	63,526	60,688	3,625	37,411	16,673	2,978	2,838	413	1,622	696	108
1955: January.....	63,497	60,150	3,494	37,195	16,494	2,968	3,347	435	1,938	808	167
February.....	63,321	59,938	3,369	37,098	16,520	2,952	3,383	421	2,031	794	135
March.....	63,654	60,477	3,524	37,341	16,553	3,058	3,176	400	1,904	732	139
April.....	64,647	61,685	3,853	37,610	17,019	3,203	2,962	367	1,782	714	102
May.....	65,192	62,703	4,056	38,180	17,253	3,216	2,489	428	1,306	666	89
June.....	66,096	64,016	5,145	38,482	17,238	3,152	2,679	751	1,209	639	80
July.....	67,465	64,994	5,787	38,769	17,258	3,181	2,471	638	1,138	628	66
August.....	67,726	65,488	5,809	38,895	17,558	3,227	2,237	515	1,009	636	78
September.....	66,882	64,733	4,630	38,876	17,909	3,319	2,149	396	892	769	93
October.....	67,292	65,161	4,630	38,832	18,254	3,444	2,131	373	938	716	108
November.....	67,205	64,807	4,581	38,736	18,088	3,405	2,398	468	1,069	749	112
December.....	66,592	64,165	4,468	38,586	17,889	3,220	2,427	461	1,161	662	144
1956: January.....	65,775	62,891	4,020	38,140	17,464	3,268	2,885	442	1,575	757	112
February.....	65,490	62,576	3,870	38,086	17,501	3,120	2,914	508	1,611	659	137
March.....	65,913	63,078	3,917	38,293	17,582	3,289	2,834	433	1,570	734	97
April.....	66,555	63,990	4,205	38,580	17,800	3,404	2,564	413	1,322	731	96
May.....	67,846	65,238	4,566	38,801	18,411	3,462	2,608	548	1,212	744	103
June.....	69,430	66,503	5,814	39,193	18,108	3,390	2,927	1,005	1,131	691	97
July.....	69,489	66,655	6,329	39,211	17,796	3,320	2,833	759	1,153	817	105
August.....	68,947	66,752	6,127	39,395	17,965	3,264	2,195	445	987	671	92
September.....	68,069	66,071	4,826	39,232	18,625	3,388	1,998	356	908	668	67
October.....	68,082	66,174	4,672	39,214	18,890	3,398	1,909	331	865	636	76
November.....	67,732	65,269	4,407	39,067	18,434	3,361	2,463	482	1,096	778	108
December.....	67,029	64,550	4,418	38,707	18,205	3,220	2,479	396	1,318	665	101

<sup>1</sup> Includes part-time workers and those with jobs but not at work for such reasons as vacation, illness, bad weather, temporary layoff, and industrial disputes.

NOTE.—Data are not available prior to 1942 for all the age and age/sex groups above. See note to Table E-17 for information on change in sample and reporting period. Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce.

TABLE E-19.—*Employed persons with a job but not at work, by reason for not working, 1946-56*

[Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over]

Period	Total employed persons with a job but not at work	Temporary layoff <sup>1</sup>	New job or business <sup>2</sup>	Vacation	Illness	All other <sup>3</sup>
1946.....	2,258	97	58	662	819	622
1947.....	2,474	123	92	834	847	579
1948.....	2,751	141	121	1,044	844	602
1949.....	2,530	185	101	1,044	719	480
1950.....	2,648	92	116	1,137	718	585
1951.....	2,680	117	103	1,073	782	604
1952.....	2,814	142	117	1,130	775	650
1953.....	2,798	167	101	1,171	827	531
1954.....	3,036	221	127	1,361	776	551
1955.....	2,932	133	117	1,268	835	580
1956.....	3,160	124	147	1,346	901	641
1954: January.....	2,636	427	80	259	1,004	867
February.....	2,287	216	108	347	996	618
March.....	1,943	236	92	286	780	549
April.....	2,286	216	188	395	930	556
May.....	2,138	294	91	470	809	474
June.....	2,964	229	227	1,310	784	414
July.....	7,992	298	138	6,211	706	638
August.....	5,575	143	151	4,008	672	601
September.....	3,173	198	166	1,720	648	442
October.....	2,025	136	86	736	655	412
November.....	1,725	120	133	363	670	439
December.....	1,694	137	64	230	658	606
1955: January.....	2,277	251	99	302	862	764
February.....	2,184	145	55	254	967	762
March.....	1,872	75	75	297	860	564
April.....	2,096	108	117	509	781	581
May.....	2,005	133	89	575	736	471
June.....	2,863	107	233	1,373	661	490
July.....	6,465	157	153	4,866	708	581
August.....	6,235	173	200	4,200	851	811
September.....	2,908	116	96	1,356	842	498
October.....	2,294	117	69	808	914	386
November.....	1,967	86	109	412	883	477
December.....	2,017	124	104	258	957	575
1956: January.....	2,437	145	62	304	1,032	893
February.....	2,377	134	88	381	1,032	741
March.....	2,329	153	138	289	992	758
April.....	2,090	97	94	399	913	587
May.....	2,091	110	178	535	859	411
June.....	3,831	80	396	1,933	829	594
July.....	7,480	145	156	5,327	851	1,002
August.....	5,843	123	209	3,977	885	649
September.....	2,991	139	158	1,357	859	477
October.....	2,315	110	108	789	870	439
November.....	2,131	97	88	537	854	554
December.....	2,001	160	88	327	835	591

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who had been temporarily laid off from their jobs with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff, and who were not seeking other work.<sup>2</sup> Includes persons who had a new job or business to which they were scheduled to report within the following 30 days.<sup>3</sup> Includes persons who were not at work because of bad weather, industrial disputes, and all other reasons.

NOTE.—See note on Table E-17 for information on change in sample and reporting period.

Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce.

TABLE E-20.—*Unemployed persons, by duration of unemployment, 1946-56*

Period	Total unemployed	Duration of unemployment				Average duration of unemployment (weeks)
		4 weeks and under	5-14 weeks	15-26 weeks	Over 26 weeks	
Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over						
1946.....	2,270	(1)	(1)	(1)	141	(2)
1947.....	2,142	1,041	704	234	164	9.8
1948.....	2,064	1,087	669	193	116	8.6
1949.....	3,395	1,517	1,195	427	256	10.0
1950.....	3,142	1,307	1,055	425	357	12.1
1951.....	1,879	1,003	574	166	137	9.7
1952.....	1,673	925	517	148	84	8.3
1953.....	1,602	910	482	132	79	8.1
1954.....	3,230	1,303	1,115	495	317	11.7
1955.....	2,654	1,138	815	367	336	13.2
1956.....	2,551	1,214	804	301	232	11.3
1954: First quarter.....	3,494	1,396	1,429	475	195	9.9
Second quarter.....	3,372	1,315	1,072	659	325	12.0
Third quarter.....	3,231	1,313	1,071	473	374	12.2
Fourth quarter.....	2,824	1,189	890	372	373	12.9
1955: First quarter.....	3,302	1,144	1,188	518	452	14.1
Second quarter.....	2,710	1,129	702	490	389	14.7
Third quarter.....	2,286	1,116	668	239	262	12.1
Fourth quarter.....	2,319	1,161	700	218	239	11.3
1956: First quarter.....	2,878	1,212	1,041	347	278	12.2
Second quarter.....	2,700	1,307	810	374	209	10.8
Third quarter.....	2,342	1,138	730	256	218	10.9
Fourth quarter.....	2,284	1,199	638	227	221	10.9

<sup>1</sup> For duration of less than 6 months, data are available only for under 3 months (1,568,000) and 3 to 6 months (564,000).

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

NOTE.—See note to Table E-17 for information on change in sample and reporting period. Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce.

TABLE E-21.—Unemployment insurance programs, selected data, 1939 and 1946-56

Period	Initial claims <sup>1</sup>		Insured unem- ployment <sup>4</sup>		Exhaus- tions, State pro- grams <sup>3, 7</sup>	State insured unem- plov- ment as per- cent of covered employ- ment (per- cent) <sup>8</sup>	Benefits paid under State pro- grams <sup>9</sup>	
	State, veteran, and Federal employee pro- grams <sup>2</sup>	State pro- grams <sup>3</sup>	All pro- grams <sup>5</sup>	State pro- grams <sup>6</sup>			Total (millions of dol- lars) <sup>8</sup>	Average weekly check (dollars) <sup>9</sup>
	Weekly average (thousands)							
1939.....	188	188	-----	1,086	61	5.1	429.3	10.66
1946.....	341	189	-----	1,295	38	4.3	1,094.9	18.50
1947.....	280	187	-----	1,009	24	3.1	775.1	17.83
1948.....	282	210	-----	1,002	20	3.0	793.3	19.03
1949.....	375	323	2,470	1,976	37	6.2	1,737.3	20.48
1950.....	239	236	1,599	1,503	36	4.6	1,373.4	20.76
1951.....	211	208	996	969	16	2.8	840.4	21.09
1952.....	215	215	1,064	1,024	18	2.9	998.2	22.79
1953.....	222	218	1,058	995	15	2.8	962.2	23.58
1954.....	310	302	2,039	1,865	34	5.2	2,026.9	24.93
1955.....	236	228	1,388	1,254	25	3.4	1,379.2	25.08
1956 <sup>10</sup> .....	234	228	1,310	1,206	20	3.2	1,400.0	27.05
1955: January.....	372	362	2,198	1,978	38	5.4	170.9	25.12
February.....	268	260	2,109	1,908	36	5.1	165.5	25.08
March.....	226	219	1,875	1,687	37	4.6	178.8	25.00
April.....	246	240	1,651	1,500	32	4.0	135.8	24.85
May.....	213	207	1,392	1,289	25	3.5	117.4	24.40
June.....	213	204	1,226	1,144	25	3.1	108.9	24.36
July.....	239	231	1,202	1,113	24	3.0	91.6	24.46
August.....	199	191	1,068	980	20	2.6	92.8	25.06
September.....	170	165	951	875	18	2.3	83.2	26.11
October.....	194	189	864	800	16	2.1	70.1	26.01
November.....	219	213	956	881	14	2.3	74.7	25.85
December.....	279	271	1,238	1,144	16	3.1	95.2	26.10
1956: January.....	315	307	1,606	1,491	20	4.0	135.7	26.61
February.....	257	250	1,651	1,535	21	4.1	143.9	26.95
March.....	219	213	1,578	1,472	24	4.0	152.0	27.13
April.....	239	234	1,439	1,359	24	3.6	133.9	27.03
May.....	220	216	1,316	1,255	20	3.3	125.8	26.70
June.....	212	205	1,234	1,178	20	3.1	116.1	26.79
July.....	260	254	1,316	1,209	20	3.1	111.7	26.91
August.....	188	182	1,158	1,059	19	2.7	112.2	27.05
September.....	195	190	1,060	988	18	2.6	94.9	27.77
October.....	185	181	939	878	16	2.3	91.5	27.57
November.....	226	221	1,090	1,013	16	2.6	91.7	27.26
December <sup>10</sup> .....	297	292	1,353	1,263	18	3.1	107.0	27.20

<sup>1</sup> Indicate, in general, instances of new unemployment.

<sup>2</sup> Data on veterans relate to those under the following programs: Servicemen's Readjustment Act (which became effective in October 1944 and expired for most veterans in July 1949) and Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, effective October 15, 1952.

<sup>3</sup> Data for 1955 and 1956 include State programs and the program for Federal employees; all other years are for State programs only. Data for 1956 also include workers added by the extension of coverage to smaller firms.

<sup>4</sup> Represents the number of unemployed workers covered by unemployment insurance programs who have completed at least one week of unemployment.

<sup>5</sup> State, veteran, Railroad Retirement, and Federal employee programs.

<sup>6</sup> State unemployment insurance programs during the period shown excluded from coverage agricultural workers, domestic servants, workers in nonprofit organizations, unpaid family workers, the self-employed, and (in most States) workers in very small firms.

<sup>7</sup> Represents the number of individuals who received payment for the final week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year. Workers who have exhausted benefit rights do not necessarily remain unemployed—some find employment, and others withdraw from the labor force.

<sup>8</sup> Monthly totals are gross amounts; annual figures are adjusted for voided benefit checks.

<sup>9</sup> For total unemployment only.

<sup>10</sup> Preliminary.

Source: Department of Labor.

TABLE E-22.—*Number of wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments, 1929-56<sup>1</sup>*

[Thousands of employees]

Period	Total wage and salary workers	Manufacturing			Mining	Contract construction	Transportation and public utilities	Trade <sup>2</sup>	Finance	Service <sup>2</sup>	Government (Federal, State, and local)
		Total	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							
1929.....	31,041	10,534	(3)	(3)	1,078	1,497	3,907	6,401	1,431	3,127	3,066
1930.....	29,143	9,401	(3)	(3)	1,000	1,372	3,675	6,064	1,398	3,084	3,149
1931.....	26,383	8,021	(3)	(3)	864	1,214	3,243	5,531	1,333	2,913	3,264
1932.....	23,377	6,797	(3)	(3)	722	970	2,804	4,907	1,270	2,682	3,225
1933.....	23,466	7,258	(3)	(3)	735	809	2,659	4,999	1,225	2,614	3,167
1934.....	25,699	8,346	(3)	(3)	874	862	2,736	5,552	1,247	2,784	3,298
1935.....	26,792	8,907	(3)	(3)	888	912	2,771	5,692	1,262	2,883	3,477
1936.....	28,802	9,653	(3)	(3)	937	1,145	2,956	6,076	1,313	3,060	3,662
1937.....	30,718	10,606	(3)	(3)	1,006	1,112	3,114	6,543	1,355	3,233	3,749
1938.....	28,902	9,253	(3)	(3)	882	1,055	2,840	6,453	1,347	3,196	3,876
1939.....	30,311	10,078	4,683	5,394	845	1,150	2,912	6,612	1,399	3,321	3,995
1940.....	32,058	10,780	5,337	5,443	916	1,294	3,013	6,940	1,436	3,477	4,202
1941.....	36,220	12,974	6,945	6,028	947	1,790	3,248	7,416	1,480	3,705	4,660
1942.....	39,779	15,051	8,804	6,247	983	2,170	3,433	7,333	1,469	3,857	5,483
1943.....	42,106	17,381	11,077	6,304	917	1,567	3,619	7,189	1,435	3,919	6,080
1944.....	41,534	17,111	10,858	6,253	883	1,094	3,798	7,260	1,409	3,934	6,043
1945.....	40,037	15,302	9,079	6,222	826	1,132	3,872	7,522	1,428	4,011	5,944
1946.....	41,287	16,461	7,739	6,722	852	1,661	4,023	8,602	1,419	4,474	5,595
1947.....	43,462	15,290	8,372	6,918	943	1,982	4,122	9,196	1,672	4,783	5,474
1948.....	44,448	15,321	8,312	7,010	982	2,169	4,141	9,519	1,741	4,925	5,650
1949.....	43,315	14,178	7,473	6,705	918	2,165	3,949	9,513	1,765	4,972	5,856
1950.....	44,738	14,967	8,085	6,882	889	2,333	3,977	9,645	1,824	5,077	6,026
1951.....	47,347	16,104	9,080	7,024	916	2,603	4,166	10,012	1,892	5,264	6,389
1952.....	48,303	16,334	9,340	6,994	885	2,634	4,185	10,281	1,967	5,411	6,609
1953.....	49,681	17,238	10,105	7,133	852	2,622	4,221	10,527	2,038	5,538	6,645
1954.....	48,431	15,995	9,122	6,873	777	2,593	4,009	10,520	2,122	5,664	6,751
1955.....	49,950	16,557	9,536	7,021	770	2,780	4,056	10,803	2,215	5,854	6,915
1956 <sup>4</sup> .....	51,483	16,890	9,788	7,102	795	3,038	4,145	11,144	2,300	6,000	7,172
Seasonally adjusted											
1953: January.....	49,604	17,184	10,041	7,143	876	2,647	4,226	10,494	2,003	5,472	6,702
February.....	49,706	17,279	10,129	7,150	864	2,669	4,209	10,504	2,013	5,486	6,682
March.....	49,795	17,392	10,237	7,155	856	2,653	4,213	10,494	2,016	5,503	6,668
April.....	49,835	17,462	10,283	7,179	857	2,638	4,202	10,496	2,019	5,512	6,649
May.....	49,826	17,471	10,281	7,190	858	2,613	4,230	10,521	2,025	5,516	6,592
June.....	49,894	17,473	10,275	7,198	854	2,598	4,238	10,537	2,029	5,546	6,619
July.....	49,889	17,495	10,292	7,203	853	2,588	4,249	10,539	2,039	5,538	6,588
August.....	49,842	17,363	10,199	7,164	847	2,596	4,245	10,539	2,050	5,538	6,664
September.....	49,695	17,217	10,091	7,126	848	2,612	4,235	10,514	2,055	5,568	6,646
October.....	49,636	17,067	9,983	7,084	840	2,632	4,235	10,552	2,066	5,585	6,659
November.....	49,344	16,828	9,798	7,030	839	2,623	4,198	10,564	2,060	5,598	6,634
December.....	49,156	16,658	9,684	6,974	834	2,626	4,155	10,550	2,068	5,621	6,644
1954: January.....	48,859	16,479	9,557	6,922	821	2,533	4,118	10,562	2,072	5,606	6,668
February.....	48,714	16,318	9,414	6,904	814	2,583	4,063	10,567	2,084	5,613	6,672
March.....	48,506	16,207	9,299	6,908	794	2,600	3,986	10,535	2,087	5,621	6,676
April.....	48,407	16,094	9,209	6,885	786	2,614	4,001	10,508	2,098	5,626	6,680
May.....	48,271	15,964	9,112	6,852	776	2,603	3,995	10,482	2,108	5,630	6,713
June.....	48,274	15,908	9,060	6,848	775	2,599	4,001	10,472	2,113	5,656	6,750
July.....	48,140	15,742	8,916	6,826	774	2,591	3,999	10,504	2,117	5,668	6,745
August.....	48,149	15,693	8,861	6,832	764	2,594	3,986	10,503	2,129	5,663	6,817
September.....	48,197	15,739	8,879	6,860	751	2,586	3,986	10,482	2,154	5,697	6,802
October.....	48,348	15,830	8,966	6,864	755	2,584	3,993	10,521	2,161	5,711	6,793
November.....	48,600	15,963	9,080	6,883	757	2,618	3,979	10,543	2,160	5,734	6,846
December.....	48,756	16,004	9,110	6,894	757	2,615	3,980	10,614	2,165	5,765	6,856

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E-22.—Number of wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments, 1929-56 <sup>1</sup>—Continued

(Thousands of employees)

Period	Total wage and salary workers	Manufacturing			Mining	Contract construction	Transportation and public utilities	Trade <sup>2</sup>	Finance	Service <sup>2</sup>	Government (Federal, State, and local)
		Total	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							
Seasonally adjusted											
1955: January.....	48,820	16,029	9,134	6,895	752	2,624	3,992	10,631	2,166	5,781	6,845
February.....	48,906	16,117	9,214	6,903	750	2,618	3,984	10,645	2,177	5,798	6,817
March.....	49,225	16,240	9,297	6,943	758	2,703	3,984	10,701	2,185	5,820	6,834
April.....	49,403	16,407	9,419	6,988	767	2,752	3,944	10,671	2,185	5,821	6,856
May.....	49,748	16,527	9,516	7,011	772	2,804	4,001	10,726	2,195	5,830	6,893
June.....	50,073	16,649	9,610	7,039	779	2,815	4,066	10,784	2,209	5,849	6,922
July.....	50,193	16,648	9,620	7,028	776	2,834	4,082	10,841	2,219	5,871	6,922
August.....	50,315	16,677	9,618	7,059	771	2,833	4,105	10,873	2,232	5,878	6,946
September..	50,448	16,683	9,628	7,055	780	2,852	4,117	10,902	2,248	5,883	6,983
October.....	50,594	16,810	9,719	7,091	778	2,833	4,110	10,921	2,252	5,886	7,004
November..	50,745	16,941	9,815	7,126	779	2,822	4,128	10,953	2,249	5,913	6,960
December...	50,948	16,975	9,850	7,125	779	2,827	4,136	11,020	2,254	5,942	7,015
1956: January.....	51,080	16,944	9,833	7,111	777	2,876	4,145	11,083	2,261	5,952	7,042
February.....	51,127	16,879	9,766	7,113	780	2,924	4,131	11,105	2,273	5,967	7,068
March.....	51,057	16,804	9,703	7,101	783	2,966	4,127	11,027	2,276	5,979	7,095
April.....	51,327	16,918	9,799	7,119	798	3,003	4,128	11,120	2,278	5,979	7,103
May.....	51,454	16,909	9,766	7,143	794	3,055	4,141	11,110	2,289	5,981	7,175
June.....	51,600	16,877	9,752	7,125	808	3,132	4,164	11,162	2,297	5,999	7,161
July.....	51,003	16,460	9,392	7,068	750	3,056	4,117	11,152	2,296	6,017	7,155
August.....	51,702	16,890	9,784	7,166	809	3,076	4,147	11,211	2,320	6,017	7,232
September..	51,676	16,864	9,779	7,085	814	3,078	4,149	11,164	2,321	6,015	7,271
October.....	51,902	17,026	9,919	7,107	812	3,085	4,166	11,217	2,324	6,015	7,257
November <sup>4</sup> ..	51,943	17,057	9,986	7,071	805	3,085	4,160	11,212	2,326	6,041	7,257
December <sup>4</sup> ..	51,988	17,078	10,001	7,077	805	3,077	4,154	11,218	2,325	6,063	7,268

<sup>1</sup> Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Excludes proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and unpaid family workers. Not comparable with estimates of nonagricultural employment of the civilian labor force (Table E-17) which include proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and unpaid family workers, which count persons as employed when they are not at work because of industrial disputes, bad weather, or temporary layoffs, and which are based on a sample survey of households, whereas the estimates in this table are based on reports from employing establishments.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning with 1939, data are not strictly comparable with data shown for earlier years because of the shift of the automotive repair service industry from the trade to the service division.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Labor.

TABLE E-23.—Average weekly hours of work in selected industries, 1929-56

Period	Manufacturing			Bitumi- nous coal mining	Build- ing con- struction	Class I rail- roads <sup>1</sup>	Tele- phone <sup>2</sup>	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade (except eating and drink- ing places)	Laun- dries
	Total	Du- rable goods	Non- du- rable goods							
1929.....	44.2	(3)	(3)	38.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1930.....	42.1	(3)	(3)	33.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1931.....	40.5	(3)	(3)	28.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1932.....	38.3	32.6	41.9	27.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1933.....	38.1	34.8	40.0	29.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1934.....	34.6	33.9	35.1	27.0	28.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	39.4
1935.....	36.6	37.3	36.1	26.4	30.1	(3)	(3)	41.3	(3)	41.0
1936.....	39.2	41.0	37.7	28.8	32.8	(3)	(3)	42.6	(3)	42.7
1937.....	38.6	40.0	37.4	27.9	33.4	(3)	38.8	42.8	(3)	42.6
1938.....	35.6	35.0	36.1	23.5	32.1	(3)	38.9	42.2	(3)	41.6
1939.....	37.7	38.0	37.4	27.1	32.6	43.7	39.1	41.7	42.7	41.8
1940.....	38.1	39.3	37.0	28.1	33.1	44.3	39.5	41.2	42.5	41.8
1941.....	40.6	42.1	38.9	31.1	34.8	45.8	40.1	41.0	42.1	42.1
1942.....	42.9	45.1	40.3	32.9	36.4	47.0	40.5	41.3	41.1	42.2
1943.....	44.9	46.6	42.5	36.6	38.4	48.7	41.9	42.2	40.3	42.9
1944.....	45.2	46.6	43.1	43.4	39.6	48.9	42.3	42.9	40.4	42.9
1945.....	43.4	44.1	42.3	42.3	39.0	48.5	<sup>5</sup> 41.7	42.7	40.3	42.8
1946.....	40.4	40.2	40.5	41.6	38.1	46.0	39.4	41.5	40.7	42.9
1947.....	40.4	40.6	40.1	40.7	37.6	46.4	37.4	41.0	40.3	42.6
1948.....	40.1	40.5	39.6	38.0	<sup>4</sup> 37.3	46.2	39.2	40.9	40.3	41.9
1949.....	39.2	39.5	38.8	32.6	36.7	43.7	38.5	40.7	40.4	41.5
1950.....	40.5	41.2	39.7	35.0	36.3	40.8	38.9	40.7	40.5	41.2
1951.....	40.7	41.6	39.5	35.2	37.2	41.0	39.1	40.7	40.2	41.1
1952.....	40.7	41.5	39.6	34.1	38.1	40.6	38.5	40.6	39.9	41.1
1953.....	40.5	41.3	39.5	34.4	37.0	40.6	38.7	40.5	39.2	40.5
1954.....	39.7	40.2	39.0	32.6	36.2	40.8	38.9	40.4	39.1	40.1
1955.....	40.7	41.4	39.8	37.6	36.1	41.9	39.6	40.6	39.0	40.3
1956 <sup>6</sup> .....	40.5	41.1	39.6	37.7	36.3	41.7	39.5	40.4	38.5	40.3
1955: January.....	40.2	40.9	39.3	37.1	35.1	40.4	38.9	40.4	38.9	40.0
February.....	40.4	41.1	39.5	37.8	34.6	42.1	39.0	40.3	38.9	39.8
March.....	40.6	41.3	39.7	36.9	36.0	42.0	39.0	40.3	38.8	40.2
April.....	40.3	41.2	39.0	37.2	35.4	41.2	39.4	40.3	38.6	40.3
May.....	40.8	41.6	39.6	37.4	36.7	41.3	39.8	40.6	38.8	40.8
June.....	40.7	41.2	39.9	39.0	36.7	42.6	39.4	40.6	39.1	40.4
July.....	40.4	40.9	39.8	38.2	37.2	41.4	40.0	40.9	39.7	40.6
August.....	40.6	41.1	39.9	37.5	36.7	43.1	40.2	40.6	39.6	40.0
September.....	40.9	41.5	40.1	36.5	37.4	42.6	40.1	40.7	39.1	40.3
October.....	41.1	41.7	40.3	37.4	36.3	41.2	39.9	40.7	38.8	40.6
November.....	41.2	41.8	40.3	36.1	34.7	42.6	40.2	40.7	38.6	40.3
December.....	41.3	42.0	40.4	39.6	36.1	41.9	39.7	40.8	39.4	40.5
1956: January.....	40.7	41.2	39.9	38.6	35.1	41.3	39.4	40.6	38.6	40.3
February.....	40.5	41.0	39.8	38.5	35.5	42.4	39.1	40.3	38.5	40.1
March.....	40.4	40.9	39.6	38.2	34.6	41.8	39.1	40.2	38.4	40.1
April.....	40.3	41.1	39.2	37.8	36.0	41.0	39.1	40.2	38.4	40.5
May.....	40.1	40.8	39.1	38.0	36.5	42.3	39.0	40.3	38.3	40.9
June.....	40.2	40.8	39.2	38.1	37.2	41.6	39.3	40.3	38.7	40.9
July.....	40.1	40.7	39.4	36.1	37.0	40.6	39.9	40.5	39.1	40.4
August.....	40.3	40.8	39.6	37.0	37.2	42.5	39.4	40.3	39.1	39.9
September.....	40.7	41.4	39.8	37.9	37.4	40.7	39.9	40.6	38.5	40.2
October.....	40.7	41.4	39.8	37.8	37.4	42.6	39.8	40.5	38.2	40.2
November <sup>6</sup> .....	40.6	41.2	39.6	36.3	35.6	(3)	41.0	40.4	38.0	39.9
December <sup>6</sup> .....	41.0	41.9	39.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)

<sup>1</sup> Averages are based upon monthly data (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) summarized in the M-300 report by the ICC and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I). Beginning September 1949, data reflect a reduction in basic workweek from 48 to 40 hours.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to April 1945, data relate to all employees except executives; from April 1945-May 1949, mainly to employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act; and beginning June 1949, to nonsupervisory employees only.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

<sup>4</sup> Data beginning with January of year noted are not comparable with those for earlier periods.

<sup>5</sup> Nine-month average, April through December, because of new series started in April 1945.

<sup>6</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Data are for production workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in building construction, and for nonsupervisory employees in other industries (except as noted). Data are for payroll periods ending closest to the middle of the month.

The annual figures for 1956 are simple arithmetic averages of the monthly figures shown and not strictly comparable with the averages for earlier years, which have been weighted by data on employment.

Source: Department of Labor.

TABLE E-24.—Average gross hourly earnings in selected industries, 1929-56

Period	Manufacturing			Bituminous coal mining	Building construction	Class I railroads <sup>1</sup>	Telephone <sup>2</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	Laundries	Agriculture <sup>3</sup>
	Total	Durable goods	Non-durable goods								
1929.....	\$0.566	(4)	(4)	\$0.681	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	\$0.241
1930.....	.552	(4)	(4)	.684	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.226
1931.....	.515	(4)	(4)	.647	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.172
1932.....	.446	\$0.497	\$0.420	.520	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.129
1933.....	.442	.472	.427	.501	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.115
1934.....	.532	.556	.515	.673	\$0.795	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	\$0.378	.129
1935.....	.550	.577	.530	.745	.815	(4)	(4)	\$0.648	(4)	.376	.142
1936.....	.556	.586	.529	.794	.824	(4)	(4)	.667	(4)	.378	.152
1937.....	.624	.674	.577	.856	.903	(4)	\$0.774	.698	(4)	.395	.172
1938.....	.627	.686	.584	.878	.908	(4)	.816	.700	(4)	.414	.166
1939.....	.633	.698	.582	.886	.932	\$0.730	.822	.715	\$0.542	.422	.166
1940.....	.661	.724	.602	.883	.958	.733	.827	.739	.553	.429	.169
1941.....	.729	.808	.640	.993	1.010	.743	.820	.793	.580	.444	.206
1942.....	.853	.947	.723	1.059	1.148	.837	.843	.860	.626	.482	.268
1943.....	.961	1.059	.803	1.139	1.252	.852	.870	.933	.679	.538	.353
1944.....	1.019	1.117	.861	1.186	1.319	.948	.911	.985	.731	.605	.423
1945.....	1.023	1.111	.904	1.240	1.379	.955	.962	1.029	.783	.648	.472
1946.....	1.086	1.156	1.015	1.401	1.478	1.087	1.124	1.150	.893	.704	.515
1947.....	1.237	1.292	1.171	1.636	1.681	1.186	1.197	1.268	1.009	.767	.547
1948.....	1.350	1.410	1.278	1.898	1.848	1.301	1.248	1.359	1.088	.817	.580
1949.....	1.401	1.469	1.325	1.941	1.935	1.427	1.345	1.414	1.137	.843	.559
1950.....	1.465	1.537	1.378	2.010	2.031	1.572	1.398	1.483	1.176	.861	.561
1951.....	1.59	1.67	1.48	2.21	2.19	1.73	1.49	1.58	1.26	.92	.625
1952.....	1.67	1.77	1.54	2.29	2.31	1.83	1.59	1.67	1.32	.94	.661
1953.....	1.77	1.87	1.61	2.48	2.48	1.88	1.68	1.77	1.40	.98	.672
1954.....	1.81	1.92	1.66	2.48	2.60	1.93	1.76	1.83	1.45	1.00	.661
1955.....	1.88	2.01	1.71	2.56	2.66	1.95	1.82	1.91	1.50	1.01	.675
1956 <sup>4</sup> .....	1.98	2.10	1.81	2.79	2.79	2.11	1.86	2.01	1.57	1.05	-----
1955: January.....	1.84	1.96	1.68	2.48	2.64	1.95	1.79	1.86	1.48	1.01	.724
February.....	1.85	1.96	1.68	2.50	2.64	1.98	1.82	1.85	1.48	1.01	-----
March.....	1.85	1.97	1.68	2.49	2.62	1.92	1.80	1.87	1.48	1.01	-----
April.....	1.86	1.98	1.70	2.50	2.63	1.94	1.82	1.89	1.49	1.01	.590
May.....	1.87	1.99	1.70	2.51	2.63	1.94	1.83	1.90	1.50	1.02	-----
June.....	1.87	1.98	1.70	2.52	2.64	1.94	1.80	1.91	1.51	1.01	-----
July.....	1.89	2.01	1.71	2.50	2.66	1.96	1.80	1.91	1.52	1.01	.669
August.....	1.88	2.01	1.70	2.52	2.67	1.94	1.81	1.91	1.52	1.01	-----
September.....	1.90	2.04	1.72	2.65	2.68	1.95	1.81	1.93	1.53	1.01	-----
October.....	1.91	2.04	1.72	2.67	2.70	1.98	1.84	1.94	1.52	1.01	.701
November.....	1.93	2.05	1.74	2.66	2.71	1.98	1.88	1.94	1.52	1.02	-----
December.....	1.93	2.06	1.74	2.67	2.72	1.96	1.86	1.95	1.49	1.02	-----
1956: January.....	1.93	2.06	1.75	2.70	2.74	2.10	1.86	1.96	1.54	1.03	.740
February.....	1.93	2.05	1.75	2.68	2.74	2.12	1.84	1.96	1.54	1.02	-----
March.....	1.95	2.06	1.78	2.68	2.75	2.10	1.84	1.99	1.54	1.04	-----
April.....	1.96	2.08	1.79	2.79	2.75	2.11	1.85	2.01	1.56	1.04	.615
May.....	1.97	2.08	1.80	2.79	2.76	2.09	1.85	2.01	1.56	1.04	-----
June.....	1.97	2.09	1.81	2.83	2.78	2.11	1.86	2.02	1.58	1.05	-----
July.....	1.97	2.07	1.82	2.83	2.79	2.11	1.86	2.03	1.59	1.05	.696
August.....	1.98	2.10	1.81	2.77	2.81	2.09	1.85	2.02	1.58	1.05	-----
September.....	2.00	2.14	1.82	2.80	2.84	2.14	1.86	2.04	1.59	1.06	-----
October.....	2.02	2.15	1.83	2.92	2.85	2.10	1.86	2.04	1.59	1.06	.736
November <sup>5</sup> .....	2.03	2.16	1.85	2.95	2.87	(4)	1.88	2.04	1.58	1.06	-----
December <sup>6</sup> .....	2.05	2.18	1.86	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	-----

<sup>1</sup> Averages are based upon monthly data (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) summarized in the M-300 report by the ICC and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC group I). Beginning September 1949, data reflect a wage rate increase and reduction in basic workweek from 48 to 40 hours.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to April 1945, data relate to all employees except executives; from April 1945-May 1949, mainly to employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act; and beginning June 1949, to nonsupervisory employees only.

<sup>3</sup> Composite rate per hour. Weighted average of all farm wage rates on a per hour basis.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

<sup>5</sup> Data beginning with January of year noted are not comparable with those for earlier periods.

<sup>6</sup> Nine-month average, April through December, because of new series started in April 1945.

<sup>7</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Data are for production workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in building construction, and for all nonsupervisory employees in other industries (except as noted). Data are for payroll periods ending closest to the middle of the month.

The annual figures for 1956 are simple arithmetic averages of the monthly figures shown and not strictly comparable with the averages for earlier years, which have been weighted by data on man-hours.

Sources: Department of Labor and Department of Agriculture.

TABLE E-25.—Average gross weekly earnings in selected industries, 1929–56

Period	Manufacturing			Bitumi- nous coal mining	Build- ing con- struction	Class I rail- roads <sup>1</sup>	Tele- phone <sup>2</sup>	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade (except eating and drink- ing places)	Laun- dries
	Total	Dura- ble goods	Non- durable goods							
1929.....	\$25.03	\$27.22	\$22.93	\$25.72	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
1930.....	23.25	24.77	21.84	22.21	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
1931.....	20.87	21.28	20.50	17.69	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
1932.....	17.05	16.21	17.57	13.91	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	\$27.72	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
1933.....	16.73	16.43	16.89	14.47	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	26.11	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
1934.....	18.40	18.87	18.05	18.10	\$22.97	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	26.37	( <sup>3</sup> )	\$14.89
1935.....	20.13	21.52	19.11	19.58	24.51	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	26.76	( <sup>3</sup> )	15.42
1936.....	21.78	24.04	19.94	22.71	27.01	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	28.41	( <sup>3</sup> )	16.14
1937.....	24.05	26.91	21.53	23.84	30.14	( <sup>3</sup> )	\$30.03	29.87	( <sup>3</sup> )	16.83
1938.....	22.30	24.01	21.05	20.80	29.19	( <sup>3</sup> )	31.74	29.54	( <sup>3</sup> )	17.22
1939.....	23.86	26.50	21.78	23.88	30.39	\$31.90	32.14	29.82	\$23.14	17.64
1940.....	25.20	28.44	22.27	24.71	31.70	32.47	32.67	30.45	23.50	17.93
1941.....	29.58	34.04	24.92	30.86	35.14	34.03	32.88	32.51	24.42	18.69
1942.....	36.65	42.73	29.13	35.02	41.80	39.34	34.14	35.52	25.73	20.34
1943.....	43.14	49.30	34.12	41.62	48.13	41.49	36.45	39.37	27.36	23.08
1944.....	46.08	52.07	37.12	51.27	52.18	46.36	38.54	42.26	29.53	25.95
1945.....	44.39	49.05	38.29	52.25	53.73	46.32	<sup>4</sup> 40.12	43.94	31.55	27.73
1946.....	43.82	46.49	41.14	58.03	56.24	50.00	44.29	47.73	36.35	30.20
1947.....	49.97	52.46	46.96	66.59	63.30	55.03	44.77	51.99	40.66	32.71
1948.....	54.14	57.11	50.61	72.12	<sup>4</sup> 68.85	60.11	48.92	55.58	43.85	34.23
1949.....	54.92	58.03	51.41	63.28	70.95	62.36	51.78	57.55	45.93	34.98
1950.....	59.33	63.32	54.71	70.35	73.73	64.14	54.38	60.36	47.63	35.47
1951.....	64.71	69.47	58.46	77.79	81.47	70.93	58.26	64.31	50.65	37.81
1952.....	67.97	73.46	60.98	78.09	88.01	74.30	61.22	67.80	52.67	38.63
1953.....	71.69	77.23	63.60	85.31	91.76	76.33	65.02	71.69	54.88	39.69
1954.....	71.86	77.18	64.74	80.85	94.12	78.74	68.46	73.93	56.70	40.10
1955.....	76.52	83.21	68.06	96.26	96.03	81.71	72.07	77.55	58.50	40.70
1956 <sup>5</sup> .....	80.13	86.39	71.45	105.21	101.32	87.82	73.38	81.21	60.42	42.14
1955: January.....	73.97	80.16	66.02	92.01	92.66	78.78	69.63	75.14	57.57	40.40
February.....	74.74	80.56	66.36	94.50	91.34	83.36	70.98	74.56	57.57	40.20
March.....	75.11	81.36	66.70	91.88	94.32	80.64	70.20	75.36	57.42	40.60
April.....	74.96	81.58	66.30	93.00	93.10	79.93	71.71	76.17	57.51	40.70
May.....	76.30	82.78	67.32	93.87	96.52	80.12	72.83	77.14	58.20	41.62
June.....	76.11	81.58	67.83	98.28	96.89	82.64	70.92	77.55	59.04	40.80
July.....	76.36	82.21	68.06	95.50	98.95	81.14	72.00	78.12	60.24	41.01
August.....	76.33	82.61	67.83	94.50	97.99	83.61	72.76	77.55	60.19	40.40
September.....	77.71	84.66	68.97	96.73	100.23	83.07	72.58	78.55	59.82	40.70
October.....	78.50	85.07	69.32	99.86	98.01	81.58	73.42	78.96	58.98	41.01
November.....	79.52	85.69	70.12	96.03	94.04	84.35	75.58	78.96	58.67	41.11
December.....	79.71	86.52	70.30	105.73	98.19	82.12	73.84	79.56	58.71	41.31
1956: January.....	78.55	84.87	69.83	104.22	96.17	86.73	73.28	79.58	59.44	41.51
February.....	78.17	84.05	69.65	103.18	97.27	89.89	71.94	78.99	59.29	40.90
March.....	78.78	84.25	70.49	102.38	95.15	87.78	71.94	80.00	59.14	41.70
April.....	78.99	85.49	70.17	105.46	99.00	86.51	72.34	80.80	59.90	42.12
May.....	79.00	84.86	70.38	106.02	100.74	88.41	72.15	81.00	59.75	42.54
June.....	79.19	85.27	70.95	107.82	103.42	87.78	73.10	81.41	61.15	42.95
July.....	79.00	84.25	71.71	102.16	103.23	85.67	74.21	82.22	62.17	42.42
August.....	79.79	85.68	71.68	102.49	104.53	88.83	72.89	81.41	61.78	41.90
September.....	81.40	88.60	72.44	106.12	106.22	87.10	74.21	82.82	61.22	42.61
October.....	82.21	89.01	72.83	110.38	106.59	89.46	74.03	82.62	60.74	42.61
November <sup>6</sup> .....	82.42	88.99	73.26	107.09	102.17	( <sup>3</sup> )	77.08	82.42	60.04	42.29
December <sup>6</sup> .....	84.05	91.34	74.03	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Averages are based upon monthly data (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) summarized in the M-300 report by the ICC and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC group I). Beginning September 1949, data reflect a wage rate increase and reduction in basic workweek from 48 to 40 hours.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to April 1945, data relate to all employees except executives; from April 1945–May 1949, mainly to employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act; and beginning June 1949, to nonsupervisory employees only.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

<sup>4</sup> Data beginning with January of year noted are not comparable with those for earlier periods.

<sup>5</sup> Nine-month average, April through December, because of new series started in April 1945.

<sup>6</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Data are for production workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in building construction, and for all nonsupervisory employees in other industries (except as noted). Data are for payroll periods ending closest to the middle of the month.

The annual figures for 1956 are simple arithmetic averages of the monthly figures shown and not strictly comparable with the averages for earlier years, which have been weighted by data on man-hours.

Source: Department of Labor.

TABLE E-26.—*Labor turnover rates in manufacturing industries, 1930-56*

[Rates per 100 employees]

Period	Separation rates				Accession rates
	Total	Quit <sup>1</sup>	Layoff	Discharge, military, and miscellaneous <sup>1</sup>	
1930.....	5.0	1.6	3.0	0.4	3.1
1931.....	4.0	.9	2.9	.2	3.1
1932.....	4.4	.7	3.5	.2	3.3
1933.....	3.8	.9	2.7	.2	5.4
1934.....	4.1	.9	3.0	.2	4.7
1935.....	3.6	.9	2.5	.2	4.2
1936.....	3.4	1.1	2.1	.2	4.4
1937.....	4.4	1.3	3.0	.2	3.6
1938.....	4.1	.6	3.4	.1	3.8
1939.....	3.1	.8	2.2	.1	4.1
1940.....	3.4	.9	2.2	.3	4.4
1941.....	3.9	2.0	1.3	.7	5.4
1942.....	6.5	3.8	1.1	1.7	7.6
1943.....	7.3	5.2	.6	1.5	7.5
1944.....	6.8	5.1	.6	1.1	6.1
1945.....	8.3	5.1	2.3	.9	6.3
1946.....	6.1	4.3	1.2	.6	6.7
1947.....	4.8	3.4	1.0	.5	5.1
1948.....	4.6	2.8	1.3	.5	4.4
1949.....	4.3	1.5	2.4	.3	3.5
1950.....	3.5	1.9	1.1	.5	4.4
1951.....	4.4	2.4	1.2	.8	4.4
1952.....	4.1	2.3	1.1	.6	4.4
1953.....	4.3	2.3	1.3	.7	3.9
1954.....	3.5	1.1	1.9	.4	3.0
1955.....	3.3	1.6	1.2	.5	3.7
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	3.6	1.6	1.5	.5	3.5
1955: January.....	2.9	1.0	1.5	.5	3.3
February.....	2.5	1.0	1.1	.4	3.2
March.....	3.0	1.3	1.3	.4	3.6
April.....	3.1	1.5	1.2	.5	3.5
May.....	3.2	1.5	1.1	.5	3.8
June.....	3.2	1.5	1.2	.5	4.3
July.....	3.4	1.6	1.3	.5	3.4
August.....	4.0	2.2	1.3	.5	4.5
September.....	4.4	2.8	1.1	.5	4.4
October.....	3.5	1.8	1.2	.5	4.1
November.....	3.1	1.4	1.2	.5	3.3
December.....	3.0	1.1	1.4	.4	2.5
1956: January.....	3.6	1.4	1.7	.5	3.3
February.....	3.6	1.3	1.8	.5	3.1
March.....	3.5	1.4	1.6	.5	3.1
April.....	3.4	1.5	1.4	.5	3.3
May.....	3.7	1.6	1.6	.5	3.4
June.....	3.4	1.6	1.3	.5	4.2
July.....	3.2	1.5	1.2	.4	3.3
August.....	3.9	2.2	1.2	.5	3.8
September.....	4.4	2.6	1.4	.5	4.1
October.....	3.5	1.7	1.3	.5	4.0
November <sup>3</sup> .....	3.3	1.3	1.5	.5	2.9

<sup>1</sup> Prior to 1940, military and miscellaneous separations are included with quits.<sup>2</sup> Based on data through November.<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Labor.

# PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

TABLE E-27.—Industrial production indexes, 1929-56

[1947-49=100]

Period	Industrial production										
	Total	Manufactures									
		Total	Durable								
			Total	Primary metals	Fabri- cated metal prod- ucts	Non- elec- trical ma- chin- ery	Elec- trical ma- chin- ery	Trans- porta- tion equip- ment	Instru- ments and re- lated prod- ucts	Clay, glass, and lum- ber prod- ucts	Fur- niture and miscel- laneous manu- factures
1929.....	59	58	60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1930.....	49	48	45	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1931.....	40	39	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1932.....	31	30	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1933.....	37	36	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1934.....	40	39	30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1935.....	47	46	38	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1936.....	56	55	49	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1937.....	61	60	55	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1938.....	48	46	35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1939.....	58	57	49	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1940.....	67	66	63	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1941.....	87	88	91	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1942.....	106	110	126	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1943.....	127	133	162	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1944.....	125	130	159	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1945.....	107	110	123	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1946.....	90	90	86	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1947.....	100	100	101	103	103	104	101	96	100	100	100
1948.....	104	103	104	107	104	106	101	102	105	105	104
1949.....	97	97	95	90	93	90	98	102	95	95	95
1950.....	112	113	116	115	115	105	131	120	114	115	117
1951.....	120	121	128	126	122	126	138	135	128	121	116
1952.....	124	125	136	116	121	136	167	154	142	118	118
1953.....	134	136	153	132	136	143	194	189	155	125	131
1954.....	125	127	137	108	123	125	177	175	140	123	121
1955.....	139	140	155	140	134	135	194	203	149	138	132
1956.....	143	144	159	138	135	151	207	199	166	140	135
Seasonally adjusted											
1955: January.....	132	133	145	127	125	124	187	197	140	132	122
February.....	133	134	147	131	126	124	189	199	142	132	124
March.....	135	136	148	136	129	126	190	200	143	135	126
April.....	136	138	151	138	130	129	191	202	143	134	127
May.....	138	140	153	140	134	134	189	202	142	137	132
June.....	139	141	155	143	135	136	192	198	149	142	136
July.....	139	141	155	134	135	136	197	202	151	138	134
August.....	140	142	158	139	137	140	196	203	153	140	137
September.....	142	144	160	146	141	141	199	205	155	141	137
October.....	143	145	161	148	142	143	203	208	156	141	136
November.....	143	145	161	149	139	144	200	212	158	140	136
December.....	144	146	161	150	138	146	199	212	159	139	137
1956: January.....	143	145	160	148	136	146	197	205	160	140	135
February.....	143	144	158	148	134	147	192	202	161	139	134
March.....	141	142	156	145	132	147	191	197	160	137	132
April.....	143	144	159	146	135	148	208	193	163	139	134
May.....	141	143	157	141	130	149	206	186	164	141	135
June.....	141	143	157	138	132	149	205	190	164	141	136
July.....	136	137	148	68	129	152	210	191	167	142	136
August.....	142	144	158	124	134	155	211	194	171	144	138
September.....	145	147	163	148	142	158	212	196	172	139	137
October.....	146	148	164	147	142	155	215	203	172	139	136
November.....	146	147	165	147	138	155	219	216	172	139	132
December.....	147	148	166	149	138	154	217	219	173	139	134

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E-27.—Industrial production indexes, 1929–56—Continued

[1947–49 = 100]

Period	Industrial production							Output of consumer durables			
	Manufactures						Minerals	Total	Autos	Major household goods	Other consumer durables
	Nondurable										
	Total	Textiles and apparel	Rubber and leather products	Paper and printing	Chemical and petroleum products	Food, beverages, and tobacco					
1929.....	56						68				
1930.....	51						59				
1931.....	48						51				
1932.....	42						42				
1933.....	48						48				
1934.....	49						51				
1935.....	55						55				
1936.....	61						63				
1937.....	64						71				
1938.....	57						62				
1939.....	66						68				
1940.....	69						76				
1941.....	84						81				
1942.....	93						84				
1943.....	103						87				
1944.....	99						93				
1945.....	96						92				
1946.....	95						91				
1947.....	99	99	106	96	97	101	100	98	85	99	109
1948.....	102	103	101	103	103	100	106	102	93	105	105
1949.....	99	97	93	101	100	100	94	101	122	96	86
1950.....	111	110	110	114	118	103	105	133	159	143	95
1951.....	114	106	105	118	132	105	115	114	127	118	96
1952.....	114	105	107	118	133	106	114	105	103	115	95
1953.....	118	107	113	125	142	107	116	127	146	132	102
1954.....	116	100	104	125	142	106	111	116	131	122	95
1955.....	126	109	122	137	159	109	122	147	190	144	106
1956 <sup>1</sup> .....	129	108	118	145	167	112	129	131	138	144	111
Seasonally adjusted											
1955: January.....	121	106	122	130	148	107	120	139	186	133	98
February.....	121	104	120	131	151	106	123	140	189	133	99
March.....	124	107	122	134	154	107	121	142	192	136	100
April.....	126	109	123	135	156	109	119	144	192	141	100
May.....	127	110	125	138	159	108	121	145	190	141	103
June.....	128	110	127	139	161	109	122	144	173	151	106
July.....	126	109	120	139	160	108	120	148	188	150	106
August.....	125	109	119	138	160	107	121	151	189	155	107
September.....	128	111	121	140	163	107	123	152	195	151	111
October.....	129	112	124	141	162	111	123	151	194	147	114
November.....	130	113	122	141	164	111	125	151	196	143	114
December.....	130	112	125	140	166	113	129	150	187	148	114
1956: January.....	129	111	126	141	165	111	131	143	171	146	113
February.....	130	112	125	141	166	112	131	137	158	141	111
March.....	128	107	119	142	166	111	130	133	148	141	109
April.....	129	108	120	144	167	113	130	132	142	144	110
May.....	128	107	116	145	169	111	129	124	119	142	110
June.....	128	106	111	146	169	110	130	124	120	141	110
July.....	127	106	111	147	166	110	122	129	122	153	110
August.....	129	107	116	148	167	113	128	127	125	143	112
September.....	130	108	116	146	168	113	128	129	119	151	115
October.....	131	111	115	147	167	114	128	125	117	143	112
November <sup>1</sup> .....	129	107	116	147	166	113	130	132	148	136	112
December <sup>1</sup> .....	131	107	120	148	169	113	130	137	162	-----	113

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Prior to 1947, detail not available.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

TABLE E-28.—*Business expenditures for new plant and equipment, 1939 and 1945-57*

[Billions of dollars]

Period	Total <sup>1</sup>	Manufacturing			Mining	Transportation		Public utilities	Commercial and other <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Durable goods	Non-durable goods		Rail-road	Other		
1939.....	5.51	1.94	0.76	1.19	0.33	0.28	0.36	0.52	2.08
1945.....	8.69	3.98	1.59	2.39	.38	.55	.57	.50	2.70
1946.....	14.85	6.79	3.11	3.68	.43	.58	.92	.79	5.33
1947.....	20.61	8.70	3.41	5.30	.69	.89	1.30	1.54	7.49
1948.....	22.06	9.13	3.48	5.65	.88	1.32	1.28	2.54	6.90
1949.....	19.28	7.15	2.59	4.56	.79	1.35	.89	3.12	5.98
1950.....	20.60	7.49	3.14	4.36	.71	1.11	1.21	3.31	6.78
1951.....	25.64	10.85	5.17	5.68	.93	1.47	1.49	3.66	7.24
1952.....	26.49	11.63	5.61	6.02	.98	1.40	1.50	3.89	7.09
1953.....	28.32	11.91	5.65	6.26	.99	1.31	1.56	4.55	8.00
1954.....	26.83	11.04	5.09	5.95	.98	.85	1.51	4.22	8.23
1955.....	28.70	11.44	5.44	6.00	.96	.92	1.60	4.31	9.47
1956 <sup>3</sup> .....	34.92	14.93	7.57	7.36	1.23	1.26	1.75	4.82	10.92
Seasonally adjusted annual rates									
1953: First quarter.....	27.84	11.99	5.80	6.19	0.94	1.34	1.47	4.40	7.70
Second quarter.....	28.10	11.90	5.69	6.21	.91	1.34	1.51	4.52	7.92
Third quarter.....	28.82	11.94	5.60	6.33	1.03	1.30	1.65	4.81	8.08
Fourth quarter.....	28.53	11.83	5.53	6.30	1.05	1.26	1.62	4.48	8.28
1954: First quarter.....	27.46	11.62	5.40	6.22	.94	1.04	1.57	4.33	7.97
Second quarter.....	26.92	11.09	5.18	5.90	1.04	.91	1.44	4.37	8.07
Third quarter.....	26.84	10.98	5.06	5.93	1.00	.80	1.51	4.12	8.42
Fourth quarter.....	26.18	10.58	4.80	5.79	.91	.68	1.53	4.01	8.46
1955: First quarter.....	25.65	10.17	4.78	5.39	.80	.74	1.46	4.01	8.46
Second quarter.....	27.19	10.84	5.06	5.78	.94	.80	1.62	4.09	8.90
Third quarter.....	29.65	11.97	5.77	6.20	.99	.96	1.60	4.43	9.70
Fourth quarter.....	31.45	12.48	6.00	6.48	1.08	1.17	1.70	4.48	10.54
1956: First quarter.....	32.82	13.45	6.57	6.88	1.13	1.25	1.65	4.56	10.78
Second quarter.....	34.49	14.65	7.38	7.27	1.28	1.22	1.63	4.61	11.10
Third quarter.....	35.87	15.78	8.20	7.58	1.26	1.20	1.79	5.08	10.76
Fourth quarter <sup>4</sup> .....	37.33	16.41	8.39	8.02	1.28	1.34	1.94	4.87	11.49
1957: First quarter <sup>4</sup> .....	37.96	16.46	8.18	8.28	1.22	1.54	1.86	5.40	11.48

<sup>1</sup> Excludes agriculture.<sup>2</sup> Commercial and other includes trade, service, finance, communications, and construction.<sup>3</sup> Annual total is sum of seasonally unadjusted quarterly expenditures; it does not necessarily coincide with average of seasonally adjusted figures, which include adjustments, when necessary, for systematic tendencies in anticipatory data.<sup>4</sup> Estimates for fourth quarter 1956 and first quarter 1957 based on anticipated capital expenditures reported by business in late October and November 1956.

NOTE.—These figures do not agree precisely with the plant and equipment expenditures included in the gross national product estimates of the Department of Commerce. The main difference lies in the inclusion in the gross national product of investment by farmers, professionals, and institutions, and of certain outlays charged to current account.

This series is not available for years prior to 1939 and for 1940 to 1944.

Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Securities and Exchange Commission and Department of Commerce.

TABLE E-29.—*New construction activity, 1929–56*

[Value put in place, millions of dollars]

Period	Total new construction	Private construction							Public construction
		Total <sup>1</sup>	Residential building (non-farm)	Nonresidential building and other construction					
				Total	Commercial <sup>2</sup>	Industrial	Public utility	Other <sup>3</sup>	
1929.....	10, 793	8, 307	3, 625	4, 682	1, 135	949	1, 578	1, 020	2, 486
1930.....	8, 741	5, 883	2, 075	3, 808	893	532	1, 527	856	2, 858
1931.....	6, 427	3, 768	1, 565	2, 203	454	221	946	582	2, 659
1932.....	3, 538	1, 676	630	1, 046	223	74	467	282	1, 862
1933.....	2, 879	1, 231	470	761	130	176	261	194	1, 648
1934.....	3, 720	1, 509	625	884	173	191	326	194	2, 211
1935.....	4, 232	1, 999	1, 010	989	211	158	363	257	2, 233
1936.....	6, 497	2, 981	1, 565	1, 416	290	266	518	342	3, 516
1937.....	6, 999	3, 903	1, 875	2, 028	387	492	705	444	3, 096
1938.....	6, 980	3, 560	1, 990	1, 570	285	232	605	448	3, 420
1939.....	8, 198	4, 389	2, 680	1, 709	292	254	683	480	3, 809
1940.....	8, 682	5, 054	2, 985	2, 069	348	442	771	508	3, 628
1941.....	11, 957	6, 206	3, 510	2, 696	409	801	872	614	5, 751
1942.....	14, 075	3, 415	1, 715	1, 700	155	346	786	413	10, 660
1943.....	8, 301	1, 979	885	1, 094	33	156	570	335	6, 322
1944.....	5, 259	2, 186	815	1, 371	56	208	725	382	3, 073
1945.....	5, 633	3, 235	1, 100	2, 135	203	642	827	463	2, 398
1946.....	12, 000	9, 638	4, 015	5, 623	1, 132	1, 689	1, 374	1, 428	2, 362
1947.....	16, 689	13, 256	6, 310	6, 946	856	1, 702	2, 338	2, 050	3, 433
1948.....	21, 678	16, 853	8, 580	8, 273	1, 253	1, 397	3, 043	2, 580	4, 825
1949.....	22, 789	16, 384	8, 267	8, 117	1, 027	972	3, 323	2, 795	6, 405
1950.....	28, 454	21, 454	12, 600	8, 854	1, 288	1, 062	3, 330	3, 174	7, 000
1951.....	31, 182	21, 764	10, 973	10, 791	1, 371	2, 117	3, 729	3, 574	9, 418
1952.....	33, 008	22, 107	11, 100	11, 007	1, 137	2, 320	4, 003	3, 547	10, 901
1953.....	35, 271	23, 877	11, 930	11, 947	1, 791	2, 229	4, 416	3, 511	11, 394
1954.....	37, 782	25, 853	13, 496	12, 357	2, 212	2, 030	4, 341	3, 774	11, 929
1955.....	42, 991	30, 572	16, 595	13, 977	3, 043	2, 399	4, 604	3, 931	12, 419
1956 <sup>4</sup> .....	44, 258	30, 825	15, 339	15, 486	3, 296	3, 065	5, 065	4, 060	13, 433
Seasonally adjusted annual rates									
1955: January.....	41, 880	28, 980	16, 056	12, 924	2, 388	2, 172	4, 452	3, 912	12, 900
February.....	42, 348	29, 472	16, 176	13, 296	2, 664	2, 196	4, 500	3, 936	12, 876
March.....	41, 868	29, 796	16, 200	13, 596	2, 832	2, 256	4, 572	3, 936	12, 072
April.....	43, 140	30, 504	16, 692	13, 812	2, 988	2, 256	4, 584	3, 984	12, 636
May.....	43, 704	30, 936	17, 028	13, 908	3, 000	2, 292	4, 584	4, 032	12, 768
June.....	43, 296	30, 936	17, 040	13, 896	2, 940	2, 376	4, 680	3, 900	12, 360
July.....	43, 176	31, 284	17, 220	14, 064	3, 036	2, 460	4, 620	3, 948	11, 892
August.....	43, 656	31, 440	17, 196	14, 244	3, 264	2, 484	4, 620	3, 876	12, 216
September.....	43, 476	31, 548	17, 064	14, 484	3, 480	2, 508	4, 608	3, 888	11, 928
October.....	43, 176	31, 128	16, 500	14, 628	3, 504	2, 556	4, 692	3, 876	12, 048
November.....	43, 212	30, 612	16, 104	14, 508	3, 276	2, 604	4, 668	3, 960	12, 600
December.....	42, 960	30, 228	15, 864	14, 364	3, 144	2, 628	4, 668	3, 924	12, 732
1956: January.....	43, 500	30, 060	15, 444	14, 616	3, 180	2, 592	4, 992	3, 852	13, 440
February.....	43, 632	30, 264	15, 360	14, 904	3, 372	2, 640	5, 016	3, 876	13, 368
March.....	42, 840	30, 336	15, 216	15, 120	3, 468	2, 724	5, 028	3, 900	12, 504
April.....	44, 196	30, 984	15, 564	15, 420	3, 480	2, 916	5, 028	3, 996	13, 212
May.....	44, 928	31, 296	15, 672	15, 624	3, 348	3, 156	5, 076	4, 044	13, 632
June.....	45, 048	31, 260	15, 600	15, 660	3, 288	3, 288	5, 076	4, 008	13, 788
July.....	44, 724	31, 416	15, 588	15, 828	3, 276	3, 336	5, 100	4, 116	13, 308
August.....	44, 700	31, 404	15, 564	15, 840	3, 324	3, 348	5, 124	4, 044	13, 296
September.....	44, 412	31, 152	15, 432	15, 720	3, 288	3, 252	5, 100	4, 080	13, 260
October.....	43, 980	30, 612	14, 892	15, 720	3, 264	3, 192	5, 076	4, 188	13, 368
November.....	44, 388	30, 612	14, 868	15, 744	3, 156	3, 156	5, 088	4, 344	13, 776
December <sup>4</sup> .....	44, 748	30, 504	14, 868	15, 636	3, 108	3, 180	5, 076	4, 272	14, 244

<sup>1</sup> Excludes construction expenditures for crude petroleum and natural gas drilling, and therefore does not agree with the new construction expenditures included in the gross national product, Table E-1.<sup>2</sup> Office buildings, warehouses, stores, restaurants, and garages.<sup>3</sup> Includes farm, institutional, and all other.<sup>4</sup> Preliminary.

Sources: Department of Commerce and Department of Labor.

TABLE E-30.—*New public construction activity, 1929-56*

[Value put in place, millions of dollars]

Year	Total new public construction <sup>1</sup>				Major types of new public construction						
	All public sources	Federal		State and local	High-way	Educa-tional	Hos-pital and institu-tional	Sewer and water and miscel-laneous public service	Con-serva-tion and de-velop-ment	Mili-tary facili-ties	All other public <sup>2</sup>
		Direct	Federal aid								
1929.....	2,486	155	80	2,251	1,266	389	101	404	115	19	192
1930.....	2,858	209	104	2,545	1,516	364	118	500	137	29	194
1931.....	2,659	271	235	2,153	1,355	285	110	479	156	40	234
1932.....	1,862	333	111	1,418	958	130	83	291	150	34	216
1933.....	1,648	516	286	846	847	52	49	160	359	36	145
1934.....	2,211	626	721	864	1,000	148	51	228	518	47	219
1935.....	2,233	814	567	852	845	153	38	246	700	37	214
1936.....	3,516	797	1,566	1,153	1,362	366	74	509	658	29	518
1937.....	3,096	776	1,117	1,203	1,226	253	73	445	605	37	457
1938.....	3,420	717	1,320	1,383	1,421	311	97	492	551	62	486
1939.....	3,809	759	1,377	1,673	1,381	468	127	507	570	125	631
1940.....	3,628	1,182	946	1,500	1,302	156	54	469	528	385	734
1941.....	5,751	3,751	697	1,303	1,066	158	42	393	500	1,620	1,972
1942.....	10,660	9,313	475	872	734	128	35	254	357	5,016	4,136
1943.....	6,322	5,609	268	445	446	63	44	156	285	2,550	2,778
1944.....	3,073	2,505	126	442	362	41	58	125	163	837	1,487
1945.....	2,398	1,737	99	562	398	59	85	152	130	690	884
1946.....	2,362	870	244	1,248	895	101	85	293	240	188	560
1947.....	3,433	840	409	2,184	1,451	287	85	515	394	204	497
1948.....	4,825	1,177	417	3,231	1,774	618	223	720	629	158	703
1949.....	6,405	1,488	461	4,456	2,131	934	477	822	793	137	1,111
1950.....	7,000	1,625	465	4,910	2,272	1,133	496	844	881	177	1,197
1951.....	9,418	2,982	479	5,957	2,518	1,513	528	988	853	887	2,131
1952.....	10,901	4,186	619	6,096	2,820	1,619	473	983	854	1,388	2,764
1953.....	11,394	4,151	700	6,543	3,160	1,714	365	1,083	830	1,307	2,935
1954.....	11,929	3,445	709	7,775	3,870	2,134	365	1,200	704	1,030	2,626
1955.....	12,419	2,778	759	8,882	4,520	2,442	331	1,364	593	1,297	1,872
1956 <sup>3</sup> .....	13,433	2,760	882	9,791	5,100	2,548	309	1,727	675	1,398	1,676

<sup>1</sup> For expenditures classified by ownership, combine "Federal aid" and "State and local" columns to obtain State and local ownership. "Direct" column stands as it is for Federal ownership.

<sup>2</sup> Includes nonresidential building other than educational and hospital and institutional (industrial, commercial, public administration, social and recreational, and miscellaneous), public residential buildings, and publicly owned parks and playgrounds, memorials, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

Sources: Department of Commerce and Department of Labor.

TABLE E-31.—Housing starts and applications for financing, 1929–56

[Thousands of units]

Period	New nonfarm housing starts						Proposed home construction	
	Total	Publicly financed	Privately financed			Private, seasonally adjusted annual rates	FHA applications <sup>2</sup>	VA appraisal requests
			Total	Government programs				
				Total	FHA	VA <sup>1</sup>		
1929 <sup>1</sup>	509.0		509.0					
1930	330.0		330.0					
1931	254.0		254.0					
1932	134.0		134.0					
1933	93.0		93.0					
1934	126.0		126.0					
1935	221.0	5.3	215.7	14.0	14.0		4 20.6	
1936	319.0	14.8	304.2	49.4	49.4		47.8	
1937	336.0	3.6	332.4	60.0	60.0		49.8	
1938	406.0	6.7	399.3	118.7	118.7		131.1	
1939	515.0	56.6	458.4	158.1	158.1		179.8	
1940	602.6	73.0	529.6	180.1	180.1		231.2	
1941	706.1	86.6	619.5	220.4	220.4		288.5	
1942	356.0	54.8	301.2	165.7	165.7		238.5	
1943	191.0	7.3	183.7	146.2	146.2		144.4	
1944	141.8	3.1	138.7	93.3	93.3		62.9	
1945	209.3	1.2	208.1	(5)	41.2	(5)	56.6	(5)
1946	670.5	8.0	662.5	(5)	69.0	(5)	121.7	(5)
1947	849.0	3.4	845.6	(5)	229.0	(5)	286.4	(5)
1948	931.6	18.1	913.5	(5)	294.1	(5)	293.2	(5)
1949	1,025.1	36.3	988.8	(5)	363.8	(5)	327.0	(5)
1950	1,396.0	43.8	1,352.2	686.7	486.7	6 200.0	397.7	(5)
1951	1,091.3	71.2	1,020.1	412.2	263.5	148.7	192.8	164.4
1952	1,127.0	58.5	1,068.5	421.2	279.9	141.3	267.9	226.3
1953	1,103.8	35.5	1,068.3	408.6	252.0	156.6	253.7	251.4
1954	1,220.4	18.7	1,201.7	583.3	276.3	307.0	338.6	535.4
1955	1,328.9	19.4	1,309.5	669.6	276.7	392.9	306.2	620.8
1956 <sup>7</sup>	1,120.2	23.4	1,096.8	462.6	191.9	270.7	197.7	401.5
1955: January	87.6	.3	87.3	46.1	20.0	26.1	1,416	46.2
February	89.9	2.0	87.9	45.3	17.2	28.0	1,286	28.3
March	113.8	1.0	112.8	53.6	23.8	29.9	1,314	35.6
April	132.0	1.5	130.5	60.3	25.8	34.5	1,374	33.1
May	137.6	2.5	135.1	65.9	28.0	37.8	1,398	30.1
June	134.8	3.4	131.4	71.6	32.1	39.5	1,371	30.8
July	122.6	.7	121.9	63.3	26.0	37.4	1,318	24.3
August	124.7	2.4	122.3	67.6	26.9	40.8	1,346	26.4
September	114.9	1.3	113.6	59.1	24.7	34.4	1,262	23.1
October	105.8	1.0	104.8	53.4	18.6	34.8	1,209	19.2
November	89.2	.8	88.4	45.6	17.5	28.1	1,179	16.3
December	76.2	2.7	73.5	37.9	16.2	21.6	1,192	13.4
1956: January	75.0	1.3	73.7	36.0	13.0	23.0	1,195	15.6
February	78.3	1.3	77.0	30.5	13.1	17.4	1,127	18.5
March	98.6	4.7	93.9	37.6	17.0	20.6	1,094	24.9
April	111.3	1.4	109.9	46.3	19.9	26.4	1,157	22.3
May	113.7	2.9	110.8	46.3	19.7	26.6	1,146	22.1
June	107.4	2.8	104.6	44.9	18.5	26.4	1,091	16.8
July	101.1	2.1	99.0	42.8	17.6	25.2	1,070	16.9
August	103.9	.7	103.2	43.2	18.7	24.4	1,136	16.2
September	93.9	3.2	90.7	30.2	15.2	24.0	1,008	13.4
October	<sup>7</sup> 93.0	<sup>7</sup> 2.2	<sup>7</sup> 90.8	39.5	15.6	24.0	<sup>7</sup> 1,050	13.3
November	<sup>7</sup> 80.0	<sup>7</sup> 4.4	<sup>7</sup> 79.6	30.0	12.2	17.8	<sup>7</sup> 1,060	10.0
December <sup>7</sup>	64.0	.4	63.6	26.3	<sup>8</sup> 11.3	15.0	1,030	7.7

<sup>1</sup> Data since June 1950 are based on VA first compliance inspection; prior data are estimates of units started which resulted in VA-guaranteed first mortgage loans.

<sup>2</sup> Units in mortgage applications for new-home construction.

<sup>3</sup> The number of starts for the years 1920–28, respectively, was as follows: 247,000; 449,000; 716,000; 871,000; 893,000; 937,000; 849,000; 810,000 and 753,000.

<sup>4</sup> FHA program approved in June 1934; all 1934 activity included in 1935.

<sup>5</sup> Not available.

<sup>6</sup> Partly estimated.

<sup>7</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>8</sup> Includes 1,686 units started sometime in 1956 and not reported until December.

Sources: Department of Labor, Federal Housing Administration (FHA), and Veterans Administration (VA).

TABLE E-32.—*Sales and inventories in manufacturing and trade, 1939-56*

[Amounts in billions of dollars]

Period	Total manufacturing and trade <sup>1</sup>			Manufacturing			Wholesale trade			Retail trade <sup>1</sup>		
	Sales <sup>2</sup>	Inventories <sup>3</sup>	Ratio <sup>4</sup>	Sales <sup>2</sup>	Inventories <sup>3</sup>	Ratio <sup>4</sup>	Sales <sup>2</sup>	Inventories <sup>3</sup>	Ratio <sup>4</sup>	Sales <sup>2</sup>	Inventories <sup>3</sup>	Ratio <sup>4</sup>
<i>Old series</i>												
1939.....	10.8	20.1	1.77	5.1	11.5	2.11	2.2	3.1	1.34	3.5	5.5	1.53
1940.....	12.1	22.2	1.72	5.9	12.8	2.06	2.4	3.2	1.30	3.9	6.1	1.49
1941.....	15.8	28.8	1.58	8.2	17.0	1.78	3.0	4.0	1.20	4.6	7.8	1.48
1942.....	18.6	31.1	1.66	10.4	19.3	1.77	3.4	3.8	1.19	4.8	8.0	1.76
1943.....	21.9	31.3	1.40	12.8	20.1	1.51	3.8	3.7	.97	5.3	7.6	1.43
1944.....	23.8	31.1	1.33	13.8	19.5	1.45	4.2	3.9	.94	5.9	7.6	1.31
1945.....	23.9	30.9	1.30	12.9	18.4	1.48	4.5	4.6	.91	6.5	7.9	1.21
1946.....	27.2	42.9	1.33	12.6	24.5	1.66	6.0	6.6	.90	8.5	11.9	1.13
1947.....	33.2	50.5	1.43	15.9	28.9	1.71	7.3	7.6	1.01	10.0	14.1	1.27
1948.....	36.4	55.6	1.47	17.6	31.7	1.72	7.9	8.1	.99	10.9	15.8	1.40
1949.....	34.7	52.1	1.56	16.4	28.9	1.86	7.4	7.9	1.08	10.9	15.3	1.43
1950.....	39.9	64.1	1.40	19.3	34.3	1.57	8.7	10.5	1.03	12.0	19.3	1.40
<i>New series</i>												
1951.....	44.9	75.2	1.61	22.3	42.8	1.77	9.4	11.1	1.20	13.2	21.2	1.63
1952.....	45.9	76.7	1.64	22.8	43.8	1.90	9.4	11.3	1.18	13.7	21.6	1.53
1953.....	48.4	80.3	1.64	24.9	45.9	1.82	9.3	11.7	1.25	14.2	22.7	1.57
1954.....	46.7	76.9	1.68	23.4	43.3	1.89	9.1	11.5	1.29	14.2	22.1	1.58
1955.....	51.7	82.2	1.53	26.4	45.9	1.67	9.8	12.3	1.21	15.5	23.9	1.49
1956 <sup>5</sup> .....	54.0	87.9	1.58	27.6	51.3	1.77	10.4	13.2	1.22	15.9	23.5	1.49
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>												
1955: January.....	48.7	76.9	1.58	24.3	43.2	1.78	9.5	11.5	1.21	14.9	22.2	1.49
February.....	48.9	77.3	1.58	24.6	43.3	1.75	9.5	11.7	1.22	14.8	22.4	1.51
March.....	50.7	77.5	1.53	26.0	43.3	1.67	9.7	11.6	1.20	15.1	22.6	1.49
April.....	50.9	77.7	1.53	26.0	43.3	1.66	9.6	11.7	1.21	15.3	22.8	1.49
May.....	51.7	78.3	1.51	26.7	43.5	1.63	9.7	11.8	1.21	15.4	23.0	1.49
June.....	52.2	78.8	1.51	27.1	43.8	1.61	9.7	11.8	1.21	15.3	23.2	1.51
July.....	51.9	79.2	1.52	26.7	43.9	1.64	9.6	11.9	1.23	15.5	23.4	1.50
August.....	52.8	79.6	1.51	27.2	44.3	1.62	9.9	12.0	1.21	15.7	23.3	1.49
September.....	53.1	80.0	1.50	27.2	44.7	1.63	10.0	12.0	1.20	15.8	23.2	1.47
October.....	52.5	80.9	1.53	26.6	45.4	1.69	10.1	12.2	1.20	15.8	23.3	1.47
November.....	53.2	81.6	1.53	27.3	45.7	1.66	10.1	12.3	1.22	15.8	23.6	1.48
December.....	53.2	82.2	1.54	27.3	45.9	1.68	10.1	12.3	1.22	15.8	23.9	1.50
1956: January.....	52.9	82.8	1.56	27.0	46.3	1.71	10.3	12.4	1.21	15.7	24.1	1.53
February.....	52.9	83.6	1.57	27.2	46.9	1.71	10.4	12.5	1.20	15.3	24.2	1.57
March.....	53.1	83.8	1.58	27.1	47.4	1.74	10.3	12.6	1.22	15.7	23.8	1.53
April.....	53.2	84.5	1.58	27.2	48.0	1.75	10.4	12.6	1.21	15.5	23.9	1.53
May.....	54.4	85.1	1.56	27.8	48.6	1.74	10.7	12.7	1.18	15.9	23.9	1.50
June.....	54.3	85.6	1.57	27.7	49.1	1.76	10.6	12.7	1.19	16.0	23.8	1.49
July.....	52.7	85.8	1.63	26.2	49.2	1.88	10.5	12.8	1.21	16.0	23.8	1.49
August.....	54.5	86.1	1.58	27.6	49.5	1.79	10.6	12.8	1.21	16.3	23.7	1.46
September.....	53.9	86.5	1.60	27.6	50.1	1.80	10.3	13.0	1.25	16.0	23.4	1.47
October.....	55.0	87.2	1.58	28.3	50.8	1.78	10.6	13.1	1.22	16.0	23.3	1.46
November <sup>6</sup> .....	55.8	87.9	1.57	28.8	51.3	1.77	10.6	13.2	1.24	16.4	23.5	1.43
December <sup>6</sup> .....										16.4		

<sup>1</sup> Beginning in 1951, the estimates of retail sales and inventories are based on a new method of estimation adopted by the Bureau of the Census. For a description of the retail sales and inventories series, see *Survey of Current Business*, September and November 1952 and January 1954.

<sup>2</sup> Monthly average shown for year and total for month.

<sup>3</sup> Seasonally adjusted, end of period.

<sup>4</sup> Inventory/sales ratio. For annual periods weighted average inventories to average monthly sales; for monthly data, ratio of average end of current and previous month's inventories to sales for month.

<sup>5</sup> Where December data not available, data for year calculated on basis of no change from November.

<sup>6</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—The inventory figures in this table do not agree with the estimates of change in business inventories included in the gross national product since these figures cover only manufacturing and trade rather than all business, and show inventories in terms of current book value without adjustment for revaluation.

Source: Department of Commerce.

TABLE E-33.—*Manufacturers' sales, inventories, and orders, 1939-56*

[Billions of dollars]

Period	Sales <sup>1</sup>		Inventories <sup>2</sup>						New orders <sup>1</sup>			Un-filled orders (un-adjusted) <sup>3</sup>
	Durable-goods industries	Non-durable-goods industries	Durable-goods industries			Nondurable-goods industries			Total	Durable-goods industries	Non-durable-goods industries	
			Purchased materials	Goods-in-process	Finished goods	Purchased materials	Goods-in-process	Finished goods				
1939.....	2.0	3.2	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.4	0.8	2.9	5.4	2.2	3.2	7.0
1940.....	2.5	3.4	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.6	.9	3.0	6.8	3.4	3.4	18.4
1941.....	3.8	4.4	3.1	3.2	2.3	4.0	1.2	3.2	9.8	5.3	4.5	37.9
1942.....	5.2	5.3	3.7	4.6	2.2	4.3	1.2	3.3	13.3	8.0	5.3	72.9
1943.....	6.9	6.0	3.9	5.2	2.1	4.5	1.4	3.0	12.7	6.8	5.9	71.5
1944.....	7.3	6.4	3.3	5.0	2.1	4.7	1.4	3.0	11.9	5.5	6.4	49.0
1945.....	6.3	6.6	3.2	3.5	2.1	4.9	1.5	3.2	10.5	3.9	6.6	20.9
1946.....	5.0	7.6	4.5	4.6	2.9	6.5	1.8	4.2	13.7	5.9	7.8	33.8
1947.....	6.7	9.2	5.1	5.2	4.0	7.2	2.2	5.2	15.6	6.4	9.3	30.3
1948.....	7.6	10.0	5.6	5.4	4.7	7.3	2.2	6.5	17.4	7.5	9.9	26.9
1949.....	7.1	9.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	6.5	2.1	6.3	15.9	6.6	9.3	20.8
1950.....	8.8	10.5	6.1	6.0	4.7	8.4	2.5	6.6	21.0	10.3	10.7	41.1
1951.....	10.4	11.9	7.4	8.6	6.8	9.1	2.7	8.2	24.5	12.7	11.8	67.6
1952.....	10.9	11.9	7.3	10.2	6.9	8.6	2.7	8.1	23.6	11.7	11.9	76.3
1953.....	12.5	12.4	7.4	10.6	8.3	8.2	2.8	8.6	23.4	11.1	12.3	59.0
1954.....	11.1	12.3	6.3	9.8	7.9	7.8	2.8	8.6	22.4	10.1	12.3	46.5
1955.....	13.2	13.3	7.0	10.9	8.4	8.2	2.9	8.5	27.2	13.9	13.3	55.5
1956 <sup>4</sup> .....	13.8	13.9	8.1	12.5	9.3	8.5	3.1	9.8	28.2	14.4	13.8	61.9
Seasonally adjusted												
1955:												
January.....	11.8	12.4	6.4	9.7	7.9	7.8	2.8	8.6	24.6	12.1	12.5	47.2
February.....	12.0	12.6	6.3	9.8	7.9	7.7	2.8	8.7	24.8	12.2	12.7	47.5
March.....	12.9	13.1	6.3	9.9	7.9	7.7	2.8	8.7	26.5	13.4	13.1	48.2
April.....	12.8	13.2	6.5	9.9	7.8	7.7	2.8	8.6	26.1	12.9	13.2	48.0
May.....	13.3	13.3	6.5	10.0	7.9	7.8	2.9	8.5	27.7	14.3	13.4	48.4
June.....	13.5	13.6	6.6	10.0	7.9	7.8	2.9	8.6	27.8	14.0	13.8	49.3
July.....	13.5	13.2	6.6	10.1	7.8	7.8	2.9	8.6	27.0	13.6	13.5	50.8
August.....	13.7	13.5	6.7	10.1	8.0	7.9	3.0	8.6	28.7	15.1	13.6	51.8
September.....	13.7	13.5	6.9	10.2	8.0	7.9	3.0	8.6	28.3	14.9	13.4	53.0
October.....	13.3	13.4	7.0	10.5	8.2	8.0	3.0	8.7	27.5	14.1	13.4	53.3
November.....	13.7	13.6	6.9	10.8	8.3	8.1	3.1	8.4	28.3	14.7	13.6	53.8
December.....	13.7	13.6	7.0	10.9	8.4	8.2	2.9	8.5	29.3	15.6	13.7	55.5
1956:												
January.....	13.6	13.4	7.1	10.9	8.5	8.2	2.9	8.6	28.1	14.7	13.4	56.6
February.....	13.6	13.6	7.3	11.1	8.6	8.2	3.0	8.7	27.6	14.1	13.5	57.1
March.....	13.3	13.8	7.5	11.2	8.7	8.2	2.9	8.9	26.9	13.3	13.6	57.2
April.....	13.5	13.7	7.7	11.4	8.7	8.2	3.0	9.0	27.8	14.1	13.7	57.4
May.....	13.8	14.1	7.8	11.6	8.7	8.3	3.0	9.1	28.8	14.7	14.1	57.5
June.....	13.8	13.8	8.0	11.5	8.6	8.4	3.1	9.3	27.9	14.2	13.7	58.6
July.....	12.6	13.5	7.9	11.6	8.6	8.5	3.1	9.5	27.0	13.5	13.5	60.4
August.....	13.7	14.0	7.8	11.6	8.7	8.6	3.1	9.6	29.1	15.2	13.9	61.8
September.....	13.7	13.9	7.9	11.9	8.9	8.5	3.1	9.8	28.1	14.3	13.8	62.2
October.....	14.2	14.1	8.0	12.2	9.2	8.5	3.1	9.8	28.9	14.6	14.3	61.7
November <sup>5</sup> .....	14.4	14.4	8.1	12.5	9.3	8.5	3.1	9.8	29.6	15.3	14.3	61.9

<sup>1</sup> Monthly average shown for year and total for month.<sup>2</sup> Book value, seasonally adjusted, end of period.<sup>3</sup> End of period.<sup>4</sup> Based on data through November.<sup>5</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—See Table E-32 for total sales and inventories of manufacturers.

Source: Department of Commerce.

# PRICES

TABLE E-34.—Wholesale price indexes, 1929-56

[1947-49=100] <sup>1</sup>

Period	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm products and foods				
				Total	Textile products and apparel	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and products	Lumber and wood products
1929.....	61.9	58.6	58.5	65.5	(3)	(3)	83.5	31.9
1930.....	56.1	49.3	53.3	60.9	(3)	(3)	73.0	29.4
1931.....	47.4	36.2	44.8	53.6	(3)	(3)	62.0	23.8
1932.....	42.1	26.9	36.5	50.2	(3)	(3)	53.8	20.3
1933.....	42.8	28.7	36.3	50.9	(3)	51.2	56.8	24.2
1934.....	48.7	36.5	42.6	56.0	(3)	53.7	65.8	28.5
1935.....	52.0	44.0	52.1	55.7	(3)	56.0	66.4	27.4
1936.....	52.5	45.2	50.1	56.9	(3)	56.4	71.7	28.7
1937.....	56.1	48.3	52.4	61.0	(3)	59.0	84.4	33.7
1938.....	51.1	38.3	45.6	58.4	(3)	55.9	82.7	30.8
1939.....	50.1	36.5	43.3	58.1	(3)	55.8	86.3	31.6
1940.....	51.1	37.8	43.6	59.4	(3)	56.6	80.2	35.2
1941.....	56.8	46.0	50.5	63.7	(3)	61.6	86.5	41.8
1942.....	64.2	59.2	59.1	68.3	(3)	69.3	100.6	45.4
1943.....	67.0	68.5	61.6	69.3	(3)	69.5	103.3	48.0
1944.....	67.6	68.9	60.4	70.4	(3)	70.2	102.0	51.9
1945.....	68.8	71.6	60.8	71.3	(3)	70.6	98.9	52.5
1946.....	78.7	83.2	77.6	78.3	(3)	76.3	99.4	60.3
1947.....	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.4	99.0	93.7
1948.....	104.4	107.3	100.1	103.4	104.4	103.8	102.1	107.2
1949.....	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	94.8	98.9	99.2
1950.....	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	96.3	120.5	113.9
1951.....	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	110.0	143.0	123.9
1952.....	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	104.5	134.0	120.3
1953.....	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	105.7	125.0	120.2
1954.....	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	95.2	107.0	126.9	118.0
1955.....	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	106.6	143.8	123.6
1956 <sup>4</sup> .....	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	107.2	145.8	125.4
1955: January.....	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	107.1	136.8	120.3
February.....	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	107.1	140.6	121.2
March.....	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	106.8	138.0	121.4
April.....	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	107.1	138.3	122.4
May.....	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	106.8	138.0	123.5
June.....	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	106.8	140.3	123.7
July.....	110.5	89.5	103.1	116.5	95.3	106.0	143.4	124.1
August.....	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	105.9	148.7	125.1
September.....	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	106.0	151.7	125.7
October.....	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	106.5	147.8	125.4
November.....	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	106.6	150.6	125.0
December.....	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	106.6	151.0	125.1
1956: January.....	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	106.3	148.4	126.3
February.....	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	106.4	147.1	126.7
March.....	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	106.5	146.2	128.0
April.....	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	106.9	145.0	128.5
May.....	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	106.9	143.5	128.0
June.....	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	107.1	142.8	127.3
July.....	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	107.3	143.3	126.6
August.....	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	107.3	146.9	125.2
September.....	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	107.1	145.7	123.6
October.....	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	107.7	145.8	122.0
November.....	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	108.2	146.9	121.5
December <sup>4</sup> .....	116.2	88.6	103.1	124.6	95.6	108.3	147.9	120.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E-34.—Wholesale price indexes, 1929-56—Continued

[1947-49=100] <sup>1</sup>

Period	All commodities other than farm products and foods (continued)								Miscellaneous
	Hides, skins, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Non-metallic minerals (structural)	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages <sup>2</sup>	
1929.....	59.3	70.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	67.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	69.3	72.6	86.6	( <sup>3</sup> )
1930.....	54.4	66.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	60.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	68.2	72.4	87.1	( <sup>3</sup> )
1931.....	46.8	57.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	54.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	62.8	67.6	84.6	( <sup>3</sup> )
1932.....	39.7	59.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	49.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	55.4	63.4	81.4	( <sup>3</sup> )
1933.....	44.0	56.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	50.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	55.5	66.9	72.8	( <sup>3</sup> )
1934.....	47.1	62.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	56.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	60.2	71.6	76.0	( <sup>3</sup> )
1935.....	48.7	62.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	56.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	59.8	71.6	75.9	( <sup>3</sup> )
1936.....	51.9	64.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	57.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	60.6	71.7	75.8	( <sup>3</sup> )
1937.....	56.9	65.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	65.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	67.2	73.4	76.5	( <sup>3</sup> )
1938.....	50.5	64.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	63.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	65.6	71.1	76.4	( <sup>3</sup> )
1939.....	52.0	61.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	62.6	65.3	65.4	69.5	76.4	( <sup>3</sup> )
1940.....	54.8	60.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	62.8	66.2	66.8	69.7	77.3	( <sup>3</sup> )
1941.....	58.9	64.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	64.0	68.6	71.2	71.3	78.1	( <sup>3</sup> )
1942.....	64.0	66.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	64.9	71.2	76.8	74.1	79.1	( <sup>3</sup> )
1943.....	63.9	68.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	64.8	71.0	76.4	74.5	83.0	( <sup>3</sup> )
1944.....	63.4	70.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	64.8	71.0	78.4	75.9	83.4	( <sup>3</sup> )
1945.....	64.2	71.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	65.9	71.6	78.6	79.1	85.8	( <sup>3</sup> )
1946.....	74.6	76.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	73.9	80.3	83.0	84.2	89.7	( <sup>3</sup> )
1947.....	101.0	90.9	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948.....	102.1	107.1	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949.....	96.9	101.9	98.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950.....	104.6	103.0	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951.....	120.3	106.7	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952.....	97.2	106.6	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953.....	98.5	109.5	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954.....	94.2	108.1	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955.....	93.8	107.9	119.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1956 <sup>4</sup> .....	99.3	111.1	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	129.6	122.3	91.0
1955: January.....	91.9	108.5	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February.....	92.3	108.7	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March.....	92.2	108.5	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April.....	93.2	107.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May.....	92.9	107.0	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June.....	92.9	106.8	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July.....	93.7	106.4	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.8
August.....	93.8	107.2	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September.....	94.0	108.0	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October.....	95.3	108.0	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November.....	96.4	108.6	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December.....	96.7	109.3	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956: January.....	96.7	111.0	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February.....	97.1	111.2	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March.....	97.7	110.9	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April.....	100.6	110.6	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May.....	100.0	110.8	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June.....	100.2	110.5	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July.....	100.1	110.7	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August.....	100.0	110.9	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September.....	100.2	111.1	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October.....	99.7	111.7	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.2
November.....	99.8	111.2	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December <sup>4</sup> .....	99.4	113.1	127.9	152.4	143.5	121.4	131.3	123.6	91.6

<sup>1</sup> This does not replace the former index (1926=100) as the official index prior to January 1952. These data from January 1947 through December 1951 represent the revised sample and the 1947-49 weighting pattern. Prior to January 1947 they are based on the month-to-month movement of the former index. The only official index up to and including December 1951 is the former monthly index (1926=100).

<sup>2</sup> The data from January 1947 through January 1953 differ from the official series due to a change in the method of eliminating excise taxes and discounts.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary.

Source: Department of Labor.

TABLE E-35.—Wholesale price indexes by economic sector, 1947-56

[1947-49=100]

Period	All com- modi- ties	Crude materials				Intermediate materials, supplies, and components <sup>1</sup>						
		Total	Food- stuffs and feed- stuffs	Non- food ma- terials, except fuel	Fuel	Total	Materials and components for manufacturing					Ma- terials and com- po- nents for con- struc- tion
							Total	Ma- terials for food manu- factur- ing	Ma- terials for non- du- rable manu- factur- ing	Ma- terials for du- rable manu- factur- ing	Com- po- nents for manu- factur- ing	
1947.....	96.4	98.6	100.7	96.0	89.4	96.2	96.4	102.8	99.2	91.2	94.4	93.3
1948.....	104.4	108.0	108.8	106.8	105.6	104.0	104.0	106.0	105.0	103.0	101.9	103.2
1949.....	99.2	93.4	90.5	97.2	105.0	99.9	99.6	91.2	95.8	105.8	103.8	103.5
1950.....	103.1	101.8	97.0	111.0	104.6	104.3	104.5	94.9	100.5	111.9	107.6	108.9
1951.....	114.8	116.9	112.3	128.1	106.5	116.9	118.4	105.7	116.5	124.3	122.2	119.1
1952.....	111.6	107.4	105.7	110.9	107.2	113.5	113.4	101.5	104.8	124.6	122.5	118.3
1953.....	110.1	99.2	94.6	106.2	111.0	114.1	115.2	101.8	104.0	130.1	124.7	120.2
1954.....	110.3	98.3	94.7	104.2	106.0	114.8	115.4	100.9	102.3	133.1	125.3	120.9
1955.....	110.7	94.5	85.7	110.1	105.8	117.0	118.2	97.7	102.7	139.7	130.9	125.6
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	114.3	95.0	83.9	114.1	113.0	122.1	123.7	98.0	104.3	148.5	142.9	132.0
1955:												
January.....	110.1	96.7	90.8	106.9	106.4	115.1	115.8	99.1	102.2	134.5	126.4	121.9
February.....	110.4	96.6	89.7	108.2	107.7	115.6	116.4	99.7	102.2	135.7	127.3	122.4
March.....	110.0	96.1	89.2	107.6	107.7	115.4	116.3	98.4	102.2	135.9	127.4	122.7
April.....	110.5	97.3	91.2	108.0	104.6	115.7	116.9	98.9	102.5	137.0	128.0	123.4
May.....	109.9	94.7	87.7	106.8	102.9	115.7	117.0	99.0	102.4	137.0	128.3	124.0
June.....	110.3	96.2	89.7	107.7	102.9	115.7	117.1	100.0	102.4	137.2	128.2	124.2
July.....	110.5	95.1	86.5	110.6	102.8	116.8	118.2	99.2	102.8	140.1	129.1	125.9
August.....	110.9	93.8	83.4	112.4	102.5	117.6	119.0	97.1	102.8	141.9	131.3	127.7
September.....	111.7	94.9	84.9	112.9	106.6	118.6	120.1	95.5	103.1	143.7	135.0	128.7
October.....	111.6	93.2	82.7	111.8	107.4	119.1	120.5	95.6	103.3	144.2	135.9	128.9
November.....	111.2	89.9	77.2	112.5	108.2	119.1	120.7	94.9	103.6	144.2	137.1	128.7
December.....	111.3	89.9	75.8	114.9	110.1	119.4	120.9	94.8	103.7	144.7	137.5	129.0
1956:												
January.....	111.9	91.5	77.8	115.8	112.4	120.0	121.3	95.3	104.1	145.0	137.9	129.9
February.....	112.4	93.3	80.7	115.2	112.7	120.3	121.9	96.7	104.3	145.7	138.4	130.3
March.....	112.8	93.4	80.8	115.5	113.1	121.0	122.6	98.1	104.3	146.8	139.3	131.3
April.....	113.6	95.4	83.4	116.6	112.6	121.7	123.1	98.1	104.3	147.4	141.1	132.3
May.....	114.4	96.6	86.4	114.3	111.9	122.2	123.4	100.5	104.2	147.3	142.3	131.8
June.....	114.2	95.7	86.2	111.9	110.6	121.7	123.1	98.7	104.0	147.1	142.3	131.5
July.....	114.0	95.0	85.4	111.5	110.4	121.3	122.6	97.3	104.1	146.1	142.0	131.4
August.....	114.7	96.4	86.8	113.1	110.9	122.6	124.2	96.7	104.0	150.6	143.3	132.8
September.....	115.5	96.7	87.2	113.1	111.5	123.0	124.8	97.0	104.0	151.7	145.2	133.2
October.....	115.6	95.0	84.4	112.6	116.0	123.6	125.6	98.3	104.7	151.9	146.7	133.4
November.....	115.9	94.9	83.4	114.3	116.5	123.8	125.7	99.8	104.8	151.1	147.9	133.1
December <sup>2</sup> .....	116.2	96.2	84.8	115.5	117.2	124.2	125.9	100.1	105.0	151.1	147.9	133.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E-35.—Wholesale price indexes by economic sector, 1947-56—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Period	Finished goods					
	Total	Consumer finished goods				Producer finished goods
		Total	Foods	Other non-durable goods	Durable goods	
1947.....	95.9	96.8	97.0	97.4	94.8	92.8
1948.....	103.5	104.1	105.8	103.5	101.3	101.1
1949.....	100.6	99.2	97.2	99.2	104.0	106.1
1950.....	102.4	100.9	99.2	100.8	105.0	108.7
1951.....	112.1	110.3	111.3	108.5	112.1	119.3
1952.....	111.5	109.0	110.4	105.9	113.0	121.3
1953.....	110.4	107.1	104.6	106.9	113.8	123.1
1954.....	110.7	107.1	103.8	107.2	114.7	124.7
1955.....	110.9	106.4	101.1	107.8	115.9	128.5
1956 <sup>1</sup> .....	114.0	108.0	101.0	109.9	119.8	138.1
1955: January.....	110.6	106.7	102.1	107.8	115.5	125.8
February.....	110.8	106.9	102.5	108.0	115.3	126.1
March.....	110.2	106.2	100.7	108.0	115.2	126.1
April.....	110.6	106.6	102.3	107.5	115.2	126.4
May.....	110.2	106.1	101.2	107.3	115.1	126.7
June.....	110.6	106.5	102.1	107.4	115.1	127.1
July.....	110.5	106.2	101.5	107.3	115.3	127.4
August.....	110.9	106.4	101.6	107.5	115.5	128.7
September.....	111.5	106.8	102.1	107.8	115.7	130.3
October.....	111.3	106.2	99.9	107.9	116.9	131.7
November.....	111.6	106.4	99.4	108.4	117.9	132.4
December.....	111.5	106.1	98.3	108.7	118.1	132.9
1956: January.....	111.8	106.4	98.0	109.5	118.3	133.3
February.....	112.0	106.5	98.0	109.7	118.5	134.1
March.....	112.3	106.8	98.4	109.6	119.0	134.7
April.....	112.7	107.0	99.1	109.6	119.1	135.8
May.....	113.6	108.0	101.5	109.6	119.1	136.6
June.....	114.0	108.2	102.2	109.7	119.1	137.1
July.....	114.0	108.3	102.1	109.7	119.2	137.2
August.....	114.1	108.1	101.4	109.8	119.5	138.4
September.....	115.3	109.1	103.7	110.0	119.8	140.6
October.....	115.6	109.1	103.0	110.3	120.7	141.9
November.....	116.2	109.4	102.7	110.3	122.3	143.8
December <sup>2</sup> .....	116.0	109.2	101.8	110.7	122.5	143.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes, in addition to subgroups shown, processed fuels and lubricants, containers, and supplies.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.NOTE.—For a listing of the commodities included in each sector and their relative importance, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1955.

Source: Department of Labor.

TABLE E-36.—Consumer price indexes, 1929-56

For city wage-earner and clerical-worker families

[1947-49=100]

Period	All items	Food	Housing		Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
			Total	Rent						
1929.....	73.3	65.6	(1)	117.4	60.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1930.....	71.4	62.4	(1)	114.2	58.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1931.....	65.0	51.4	(1)	108.2	53.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1932.....	58.4	42.8	(1)	97.1	47.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1933.....	55.3	41.6	(1)	83.6	45.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1934.....	57.2	46.4	(1)	78.4	50.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1935.....	58.7	49.7	71.8	78.2	50.6	69.6	71.4	54.6	58.1	67.2
1936.....	59.3	50.1	72.8	80.1	51.0	70.2	71.6	55.3	59.1	67.0
1937.....	61.4	52.1	75.4	83.8	53.7	71.3	72.3	58.5	60.8	68.8
1938.....	60.3	48.4	76.6	86.5	53.4	71.9	72.5	59.8	62.9	69.4
1939.....	59.4	47.1	76.1	86.6	52.5	70.2	72.6	59.6	63.0	70.6
1940.....	59.9	47.8	76.4	86.9	53.2	69.8	72.7	59.5	64.1	72.8
1941.....	62.9	52.2	78.3	88.4	55.6	72.2	73.1	61.0	66.4	74.2
1942.....	69.7	61.3	81.8	90.4	64.9	78.5	75.1	66.9	69.5	76.3
1943.....	74.0	68.3	82.8	90.3	67.8	78.2	78.7	73.8	75.3	80.2
1944.....	75.2	67.4	84.7	90.6	72.6	78.2	81.2	79.0	83.4	82.4
1945.....	76.9	68.9	86.1	90.9	76.3	78.1	83.1	81.5	86.8	85.7
1946.....	83.4	79.0	88.3	91.4	83.7	82.1	87.7	87.4	89.7	88.6
1947.....	95.5	95.9	95.0	94.4	97.1	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948.....	102.8	104.1	101.7	100.7	103.5	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949.....	101.8	100.0	103.3	105.0	99.4	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950.....	102.8	101.2	106.1	108.8	98.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951.....	111.0	112.6	112.4	113.1	106.9	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952.....	113.5	114.6	114.6	117.9	105.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953.....	114.4	112.8	117.7	124.1	104.8	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954.....	114.8	112.6	119.1	128.5	104.3	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955.....	114.5	110.9	120.0	130.3	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1956 <sup>1</sup> .....	116.1	111.6	121.6	132.5	105.4	128.3	132.5	119.9	108.0	121.9
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	119.6	129.5	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	129.7	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	130.0	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	119.5	129.9	103.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	119.4	130.3	103.3	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	119.7	130.4	103.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	119.9	130.4	103.2	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	120.0	130.5	103.4	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	120.4	130.5	104.6	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	120.8	130.8	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	120.9	130.9	104.7	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	120.8	131.1	104.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	120.6	131.4	104.1	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	120.7	131.5	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	120.7	131.6	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	120.8	131.7	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May.....	115.4	111.0	120.9	132.2	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June.....	116.2	113.2	121.4	132.5	104.8	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July.....	117.0	114.8	121.8	133.2	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August.....	116.8	113.1	122.2	133.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September.....	117.1	113.1	122.5	133.4	106.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October.....	117.7	113.1	122.8	133.4	106.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November.....	117.8	112.9	123.0	133.8	107.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2

<sup>1</sup> Not available.<sup>2</sup> January-November average.

Source: Department of Labor.

# MONEY SUPPLY, CREDIT, AND FEDERAL FINANCE

TABLE E-37.—*Deposits and currency, 1929-56*

[Billions of dollars]

End of period <sup>1</sup>	Total deposits and currency	Total excluding U. S. Government deposits <sup>2</sup>					U. S. Government deposits <sup>3</sup>
		Total	Demand deposits and currency			Time deposits <sup>4</sup>	
			Total	Demand deposits adjusted <sup>5</sup>	Currency outside banks		
1929.....	54.7	54.6	26.4	22.8	3.6	28.2	0.2
1930.....	53.6	53.2	24.6	21.0	3.6	28.7	.3
1931.....	48.4	47.9	21.9	17.4	4.5	26.0	.5
1932.....	45.4	44.9	20.4	15.7	4.7	24.5	.5
1933.....	42.6	41.5	19.8	15.0	4.8	21.7	1.0
1934.....	48.1	46.3	23.1	18.5	4.7	23.2	1.8
1935.....	52.7	51.3	27.0	22.1	4.9	24.2	1.5
1936.....	57.6	56.4	31.0	25.5	5.5	25.4	1.2
1937.....	56.8	55.8	29.6	24.0	5.6	26.2	1.0
1938.....	59.9	58.1	31.8	26.0	5.8	26.3	1.8
1939.....	64.7	63.3	36.2	29.8	6.4	27.1	1.5
1940.....	71.1	70.0	42.3	34.9	7.3	27.7	1.1
1941.....	79.1	76.3	48.6	39.0	9.6	27.7	2.8
1942.....	100.5	91.3	62.9	48.9	13.9	28.4	9.2
1943.....	123.4	112.4	79.6	60.8	18.8	32.7	11.0
1944.....	151.4	130.2	90.4	66.9	23.5	39.8	21.2
1945.....	176.4	150.8	102.3	75.9	26.5	48.5	25.6
1946.....	167.5	164.0	110.0	83.3	26.7	54.0	3.5
1947.....	172.3	170.0	113.6	87.1	26.5	56.4	2.3
1948.....	172.7	169.1	111.6	85.5	26.1	57.5	3.6
1949.....	173.9	169.8	111.2	85.8	25.4	58.6	4.1
1950.....	180.6	176.9	117.7	92.3	25.4	59.2	3.7
1951.....	189.9	186.0	124.5	98.2	26.3	61.5	3.9
1952.....	200.4	194.8	129.0	101.5	27.5	65.8	5.6
1953.....	205.7	200.9	130.5	102.5	28.1	70.4	4.8
1954.....	214.8	209.7	134.4	106.6	27.9	75.3	5.1
1955.....	221.0	216.6	138.2	109.9	28.3	78.4	4.4
1956 <sup>6</sup> .....	225.8	221.6	139.6	111.1	28.5	82.0	4.2
1955: January.....	213.4	209.2	133.8	107.0	26.8	75.4	4.2
February.....	212.1	206.9	131.3	104.5	26.8	75.7	5.1
March.....	210.6	205.3	129.1	102.4	26.7	76.2	5.3
April.....	212.9	207.4	131.1	104.5	26.7	76.2	5.6
May.....	212.5	206.7	130.2	103.3	26.8	76.5	5.9
June.....	213.5	207.7	130.6	103.2	27.4	77.1	5.8
July.....	214.6	208.1	131.0	103.9	27.1	77.1	6.5
August.....	214.2	208.6	131.2	103.9	27.3	77.4	5.6
September.....	214.8	209.7	132.1	104.9	27.2	77.7	5.1
October.....	216.7	211.3	133.5	106.1	27.3	77.9	5.3
November.....	217.2	212.2	134.8	106.9	27.9	77.4	5.0
December.....	221.0	216.6	138.2	109.9	28.3	78.4	4.4
1956: January.....	217.2	214.4	136.0	108.9	27.1	78.4	2.8
February.....	216.1	211.6	132.8	105.6	27.2	78.8	4.5
March.....	217.8	210.8	131.5	104.4	27.2	79.3	7.0
April.....	217.4	212.4	133.1	106.1	27.0	79.3	5.0
May.....	217.4	211.2	131.6	104.2	27.4	79.6	6.2
June.....	219.7	213.6	133.0	104.7	28.3	80.6	6.1
July <sup>6</sup> .....	217.5	213.3	132.7	105.2	27.4	80.7	4.2
August <sup>6</sup> .....	219.1	212.8	131.9	104.5	27.5	80.9	6.3
September <sup>6</sup> .....	220.1	214.1	132.8	105.4	27.4	81.3	6.0
October <sup>6</sup> .....	220.9	216.6	135.1	107.4	27.7	81.5	4.3
November <sup>6</sup> .....	222.8	217.1	136.2	108.2	28.0	80.9	5.7
December <sup>6</sup> .....	225.8	221.6	139.6	111.1	28.5	82.0	4.2

<sup>1</sup> June, December, and end-of-year figures are for call dates. Other data are for the last Wednesday of the month.

<sup>2</sup> Includes holdings of State and local governments.

<sup>3</sup> Includes demand deposits, other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items in process of collection.

<sup>4</sup> Includes deposits in commercial banks, mutual savings banks, and Postal Savings System, but excludes interbank deposits.

<sup>5</sup> Includes U. S. Government deposits at Federal Reserve Banks and commercial and savings banks and, beginning with 1938, includes U. S. Treasurer's time deposits, open account.

<sup>6</sup> Preliminary; December estimates by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (except as noted).

TABLE E-38.—*Loans and investments of all commercial banks, 1929-56*

[Billions of dollars]

End of period <sup>1</sup>	Total loans and investments	Loans		Investments		
		Total <sup>2</sup>	Business loans <sup>3</sup>	Total	U. S. Government obligations <sup>4</sup>	Other securities
1929—June <sup>5</sup> .....	49.4	35.7	( <sup>6</sup> )	13.7	4.9	8.7
1930—June <sup>5</sup> .....	48.9	34.5	( <sup>6</sup> )	14.4	5.0	9.4
1931—June <sup>5</sup> .....	44.9	29.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	15.7	6.0	9.7
1932—June <sup>5</sup> .....	36.1	21.8	( <sup>6</sup> )	14.3	6.2	8.1
1933—June <sup>5</sup> .....	30.4	16.3	( <sup>6</sup> )	14.0	7.5	6.5
1934—June <sup>5</sup> .....	32.7	15.7	( <sup>6</sup> )	17.0	10.3	6.7
1935.....	36.1	15.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	20.9	13.8	7.1
1936.....	39.6	16.4	( <sup>6</sup> )	23.1	15.3	7.9
1937.....	38.4	17.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	21.2	14.2	7.0
1938.....	38.7	16.4	5.7	22.3	15.1	7.2
1939.....	40.7	17.2	6.4	23.4	16.3	7.1
1940.....	43.9	18.8	7.3	25.1	17.8	7.4
1941.....	50.7	21.7	9.3	29.0	21.8	7.2
1942.....	67.4	19.2	7.9	48.2	41.4	6.8
1943.....	85.1	19.1	7.9	66.0	59.8	6.1
1944.....	105.5	21.6	8.0	83.9	77.6	6.3
1945.....	124.0	26.1	9.6	97.9	90.6	7.3
1946.....	114.0	31.1	14.2	82.9	74.8	8.1
1947.....	116.3	38.1	18.2	78.2	69.2	9.0
1948.....	114.3	42.5	18.9	71.8	62.6	9.2
1949.....	120.2	43.0	17.1	77.2	67.0	10.2
1950.....	126.7	52.2	21.9	74.4	62.0	12.4
1951.....	132.6	57.7	25.9	74.9	61.5	13.3
1952.....	141.6	64.2	27.9	77.5	63.3	14.1
1953.....	145.7	67.6	27.2	78.1	63.4	14.7
1954.....	155.9	70.6	26.9	85.3	69.0	16.3
1955.....	160.9	82.6	33.2	78.3	61.6	16.7
1956 <sup>7</sup> .....	165.3	90.6	38.7	74.7	58.5	16.2
1955: January.....	156.3	70.6	26.6	85.7	69.0	16.7
February.....	154.8	71.2	26.8	83.6	66.8	16.8
March.....	153.5	72.3	27.4	81.2	64.2	17.0
April.....	155.5	72.9	27.6	82.6	65.6	17.0
May.....	155.6	73.9	28.0	81.7	65.0	16.7
June.....	155.3	75.2	28.9	80.1	63.3	16.8
July.....	157.0	76.6	29.1	80.4	63.7	16.7
August.....	156.7	77.3	29.9	79.3	62.5	16.9
September.....	157.3	78.4	30.5	78.9	62.0	16.9
October.....	158.9	79.2	<sup>8</sup> 31.1	79.7	62.9	16.8
November.....	159.4	81.4	32.3	78.0	61.4	16.6
December.....	160.9	82.6	33.2	78.3	61.6	16.7
1956: January.....	159.4	82.0	32.7	77.4	60.9	16.5
February.....	158.4	82.5	32.9	75.8	59.2	16.6
March.....	159.9	84.7	34.5	75.2	58.6	16.6
April.....	160.1	85.3	34.8	74.8	58.2	16.6
May.....	159.7	86.0	34.8	73.7	57.3	16.4
June.....	160.0	86.9	36.1	73.1	56.6	16.5
July <sup>7</sup> .....	159.6	87.1	35.8	72.4	56.2	16.3
August <sup>7</sup> .....	161.0	87.5	36.4	73.6	57.2	16.4
September <sup>7</sup> .....	162.0	88.5	37.0	73.6	57.0	16.6
October <sup>7</sup> .....	162.5	88.8	37.2	73.7	57.4	16.3
November <sup>7</sup> .....	163.9	89.6	37.8	74.4	58.1	16.3
December <sup>7</sup> .....	165.3	90.6	38.7	74.7	58.5	16.2

<sup>1</sup> June, December, and end-of-year figures are for call dates. Other data are for the last Wednesday of the month.

<sup>2</sup> Data are shown net, i. e., after deduction of valuation reserves. Includes commercial and industrial, agricultural, security, real estate, bank, consumer, and other loans.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning with 1948, data are shown gross of valuation reserves, instead of net as for previous years. Prior to June 1947 and for months other than June and December, data are estimated on the basis of reported data for all insured commercial banks and for weekly reporting member banks.

<sup>4</sup> Figures in this table are based on book values and relate only to banks within the continental United States. Therefore, they do not agree with figures in Table E-46, which are on the basis of par values and include holdings of banks in United States Territories and possessions.

<sup>5</sup> June data are used because complete end-of-year data are not available prior to 1935 for U. S. Government obligations and other securities.

<sup>6</sup> Not available.

<sup>7</sup> Preliminary; December estimates by Council of Economic Advisers.

<sup>8</sup> For October 1955, certain loan items are available on two bases because of a reclassification resulting from reporting errors. The business loans figure shown above is after reclassification. The figure before reclassification is 30.8 billion.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (except as noted).

TABLE E-39.—*Federal Reserve Bank credit and member bank reserves, 1929-56*

[Averages of daily figures, millions of dollars]

Period	Reserve Bank credit outstanding				Member bank reserves			Member bank "free" reserves (excess reserves less borrowings)
	Total	U. S. Government securities	Member bank borrowings	All other, mainly float	Total	Required	Excess	
1929.....	1,459	208	943	308	2,358	2,315	43	-900
1930.....	1,087	564	271	252	2,379	2,324	55	-216
1931.....	1,274	669	323	282	2,323	2,234	89	-234
1932.....	2,077	1,461	518	98	2,114	1,858	256	-262
1933.....	2,429	2,052	234	143	2,343	1,815	1,528	294
1934.....	2,502	2,432	29	41	3,676	2,112	1,564	1,535
1935.....	2,475	2,431	7	37	5,001	2,532	2,469	2,462
1936.....	2,481	2,431	6	44	5,989	3,477	2,512	2,506
1937.....	2,554	2,504	14	36	6,830	5,610	1,220	1,206
1938.....	2,600	2,565	9	26	7,935	5,413	2,522	2,513
1939.....	2,628	2,584	4	40	10,352	5,960	4,392	4,388
1940.....	2,487	2,417	3	67	13,249	6,923	6,326	6,323
1941.....	2,293	2,187	5	101	13,404	8,080	5,324	5,319
1942.....	3,408	3,191	5	212	12,648	9,980	2,668	2,663
1943.....	8,182	7,724	24	434	12,626	11,116	1,510	1,486
1944.....	15,358	14,772	135	451	13,222	12,176	1,046	911
1945.....	22,211	21,363	366	482	15,055	13,934	1,121	755
1946.....	24,029	23,250	215	564	15,969	14,993	976	761
1947.....	22,989	22,330	156	503	16,461	15,608	853	697
1948.....	22,283	21,511	140	632	18,001	17,164	837	697
1949.....	20,161	19,560	115	486	17,774	16,952	822	707
1950.....	19,062	18,410	106	546	16,400	15,617	783	677
1951.....	24,070	22,756	289	1,025	19,293	18,536	757	468
1952.....	24,801	23,066	780	955	20,356	19,642	714	-66
1953.....	26,262	24,661	768	833	19,996	19,319	677	-91
1954.....	25,602	24,646	147	809	19,276	18,504	772	625
1955.....	25,472	23,891	607	974	18,843	18,257	586	-21
1956 <sup>1</sup> .....	25,702	23,709	831	1,160	18,965	18,403	562	-269
1955: January.....	25,449	24,200	313	936	19,114	18,432	682	369
February.....	25,021	23,838	354	829	18,819	18,195	625	271
March.....	24,989	23,619	463	907	18,635	18,050	585	122
April.....	25,070	23,632	495	944	18,800	18,210	590	95
May.....	24,924	23,666	368	890	18,746	18,166	580	212
June.....	24,958	23,598	401	958	18,715	18,146	569	168
July.....	25,497	23,967	527	1,003	18,824	18,205	619	92
August.....	25,450	23,886	765	799	18,728	18,152	577	-188
September.....	25,525	23,709	849	967	18,711	18,148	564	-285
October.....	25,792	23,951	884	956	18,870	18,345	524	-360
November.....	26,089	23,997	1,016	1,075	18,902	18,378	525	-491
December.....	26,853	24,602	839	1,412	19,240	18,646	594	-245
1956: January.....	25,879	23,897	807	1,175	19,138	18,586	552	-255
February.....	25,183	23,401	799	983	18,709	18,177	533	-266
March.....	25,517	23,522	993	1,002	18,924	18,340	585	-408
April.....	25,411	23,410	1,060	941	18,847	18,320	527	-533
May.....	25,237	23,322	971	943	18,735	18,268	467	-504
June.....	25,516	23,522	769	1,225	18,933	18,359	575	-194
July.....	25,599	23,580	738	1,282	18,836	18,237	599	-139
August.....	25,357	23,530	898	929	18,783	18,224	559	-339
September.....	25,737	23,728	792	1,217	19,024	18,446	579	-213
October.....	25,698	23,781	715	1,202	18,939	18,419	520	-195
November.....	26,097	24,024	744	1,329	19,169	18,579	590	-154
December <sup>2</sup> .....	27,156	24,765	688	1,703	19,535	18,877	658	-30

<sup>1</sup> Data from March 1933 through April 1934 are for licensed banks only.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

TABLE E-40.—Bond yields and interest rates, 1929-56

[Percent per annum]

Period	U. S. Government securities				Corporate bonds (Moody's)		Common stock yields, 200 stocks (Moody's)	High-grade municipal bonds (Standard & Poor's)	Average rate on short-term bank loans to business—selected cities	Prime commercial paper, 4-6 months	Federal Reserve Bank discount rate
	3-month Treasury bills <sup>1</sup>	9-12 month issues <sup>2</sup>	Taxable bonds <sup>3</sup>		Aaa	Baa					
			10-20 years	20 years and over							
1929.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	-----	-----	4.73	5.90	3.41	4.27	( <sup>6</sup> )	5.85	5.16
1930.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	-----	-----	4.55	5.90	4.54	4.07	( <sup>6</sup> )	3.59	3.04
1931.....	1.402	( <sup>5</sup> )	-----	-----	4.58	7.62	6.17	4.01	( <sup>6</sup> )	2.64	2.11
1932.....	.879	( <sup>5</sup> )	-----	-----	5.01	9.30	7.36	4.65	( <sup>6</sup> )	2.73	2.82
1933.....	.515	( <sup>5</sup> )	-----	-----	4.49	7.76	4.42	4.71	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.73	2.56
1934.....	.256	( <sup>5</sup> )	-----	-----	4.00	6.32	4.11	4.03	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.02	1.54
1935.....	.137	( <sup>5</sup> )	-----	-----	3.60	5.75	4.06	3.40	( <sup>6</sup> )	.75	1.50
1936.....	.143	( <sup>5</sup> )	-----	-----	3.24	4.77	3.50	3.07	( <sup>6</sup> )	.75	1.50
1937.....	.447	( <sup>5</sup> )	-----	-----	3.26	5.03	4.77	3.10	( <sup>6</sup> )	.94	1.33
1938.....	.053	( <sup>5</sup> )	-----	-----	3.19	5.80	4.38	2.91	( <sup>6</sup> )	.81	1.00
1939.....	.023	( <sup>5</sup> )	-----	-----	3.01	4.96	4.15	2.76	2.1	.59	1.00
1940.....	.014	( <sup>5</sup> )	-----	-----	2.84	4.75	5.31	2.50	2.1	.56	1.00
1941.....	.103	( <sup>5</sup> )	-----	-----	2.77	4.33	6.25	2.10	2.0	.53	1.00
1942.....	.326	( <sup>5</sup> )	-----	2.46	2.83	4.28	6.67	2.36	2.2	.66	<sup>7</sup> 1.00
1943.....	.373	.75	-----	2.47	2.73	3.91	4.89	2.06	2.6	.69	<sup>7</sup> 1.00
1944.....	.375	.79	-----	2.48	2.72	3.61	4.81	1.86	2.4	.73	<sup>7</sup> 1.00
1945.....	.375	.81	-----	2.37	2.62	3.29	4.19	1.67	2.2	.75	<sup>7</sup> 1.00
1946.....	.375	.82	-----	2.19	2.53	3.05	3.97	1.64	2.1	.81	<sup>7</sup> 1.00
1947.....	.594	.88	-----	2.25	2.61	3.24	5.13	2.01	2.1	1.03	1.00
1948.....	1.040	1.14	-----	2.44	2.82	3.47	5.78	2.40	2.5	1.44	1.34
1949.....	1.102	1.14	-----	2.31	2.66	3.42	6.63	2.21	2.7	1.49	1.50
1950.....	1.218	1.26	-----	2.32	2.62	3.24	6.27	1.98	2.7	1.45	1.59
1951.....	1.552	1.73	-----	2.57	2.86	3.41	6.12	2.00	3.1	2.16	1.75
1952.....	1.766	1.81	-----	2.68	2.96	3.52	5.50	2.19	3.5	2.33	1.75
1953.....	1.931	2.07	<sup>8</sup> 2.92	<sup>9</sup> 3.16	3.20	3.74	5.49	2.72	3.7	2.52	1.99
1954.....	.953	.92	2.52	2.71	2.90	3.51	4.78	2.37	3.6	1.58	1.60
1955.....	1.753	1.89	2.80	2.94	3.06	3.53	4.06	2.53	3.7	2.18	1.89
1956.....	2.906	2.83	3.06	3.11	3.36	3.88	4.07	2.93	4.2	3.31	2.77
1954:											
January.....	1.214	1.33	2.67	2.90	3.06	3.71	5.33	2.50	-----	2.11	2.00
February.....	.984	1.01	2.58	2.85	2.95	3.61	5.32	2.39	-----	2.00	1.79
March.....	1.053	1.02	2.50	2.73	2.86	3.51	5.14	2.38	3.72	2.00	1.75
April.....	1.011	.90	2.45	2.70	2.85	3.47	4.94	2.47	-----	1.76	1.63
May.....	.782	.76	2.52	2.72	2.88	3.47	4.88	2.49	-----	1.58	1.50
June.....	.650	.76	2.53	2.70	2.90	3.49	4.82	2.48	3.00	1.56	1.50
July.....	.710	.65	2.45	2.62	2.89	3.50	4.61	2.31	-----	1.45	1.50
August.....	.892	.64	2.46	2.60	2.87	3.49	4.75	2.23	-----	1.33	1.50
September.....	1.007	.89	2.50	2.64	2.89	3.47	4.46	2.29	3.56	1.31	1.50
October.....	.987	1.03	2.52	2.65	2.87	3.46	4.57	2.32	-----	1.31	1.50
November.....	.948	.94	2.55	2.68	2.89	3.45	4.39	2.29	-----	1.31	1.50
December.....	1.174	1.10	2.57	2.68	2.90	3.45	4.20	2.33	3.55	1.31	1.50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E-40.—Bond yields and interest rates, 1929-56—Continued

[Percent per annum]

Period	U. S. Government securities				Corporate bonds (Moody's)		Common stock yields, 200 stocks (Moody's)	High-grade municipal bonds (Standard & Poor's)	Average rate on short-term bank loans to business—selected cities	Prime commercial paper, 4-6 months	Federal Reserve Bank discount rate
	3-month Treasury bills <sup>1</sup>	9-12 month issues <sup>2</sup>	Taxable bonds <sup>3</sup>		Aaa	Baa					
			10-20 years	20 years and over							
1955:											
January.....	1.257	1.36	2.66	2.77	2.93	3.45	4.22	2.39	-----	1.47	1.50
February....	1.177	1.41	2.72	2.92	2.99	3.47	4.21	2.42	-----	1.68	1.50
March.....	1.335	1.49	2.72	2.92	3.02	3.48	4.21	2.45	3.54	1.69	1.50
April.....	1.620	1.71	2.77	2.92	3.01	3.49	4.12	2.43	-----	1.90	1.63
May.....	1.491	1.72	2.76	2.91	3.04	3.50	4.14	2.41	-----	2.00	1.75
June.....	1.432	1.71	2.77	2.91	3.05	3.51	3.87	2.48	3.56	2.00	1.75
July.....	1.622	1.88	2.88	2.96	3.06	3.52	3.78	2.62	-----	2.11	1.75
August.....	1.876	2.12	2.91	3.02	3.11	3.56	3.91	2.67	-----	2.33	1.97
September..	2.086	2.14	2.88	3.00	3.13	3.59	3.93	2.63	3.77	2.54	2.18
October.....	2.259	2.19	2.82	2.96	3.10	3.59	4.12	2.56	-----	2.70	2.25
November...	2.225	2.28	2.85	2.96	3.10	3.58	4.09	2.55	-----	2.81	2.36
December...	2.564	2.56	2.85	2.97	3.15	3.62	4.06	2.71	3.93	2.99	2.50
1956:											
January.....	2.456	2.50	2.86	2.94	3.11	3.60	4.21	2.64	-----	3.00	2.50
February....	2.372	2.38	2.82	2.93	3.08	3.58	4.09	2.58	-----	3.00	2.50
March.....	2.310	2.43	2.90	2.98	3.10	3.60	3.86	2.69	3.93	3.00	2.50
April.....	2.613	2.83	3.05	3.10	3.24	3.68	3.87	2.88	-----	3.14	2.65
May.....	2.650	2.83	2.94	3.03	3.28	3.73	4.13	2.86	-----	3.27	2.75
June.....	2.527	2.69	2.89	2.98	3.27	3.75	4.01	2.75	4.14	3.38	2.75
July.....	2.334	2.62	2.97	3.05	3.28	3.80	3.87	2.78	-----	3.27	2.75
August.....	2.606	3.01	3.15	3.19	3.43	3.93	4.02	2.94	-----	3.28	2.81
September..	2.850	3.17	3.19	3.25	3.56	4.07	4.24	3.07	4.35	3.50	3.00
October.....	2.961	3.07	3.18	3.24	3.59	4.17	4.23	3.14	-----	3.63	3.00
November...	3.000	3.15	3.30	3.31	3.69	4.24	4.25	3.38	-----	3.63	3.00
December...	3.230	3.33	3.43	3.37	3.75	4.37	4.13	3.44	4.38	3.63	3.00

<sup>1</sup> Rate on new issues within period. Issues were tax exempt prior to March 1, 1941, and fully taxable thereafter. For the period 1934-37, series includes issues with maturities of more than 3 months.

<sup>2</sup> Includes certificates of indebtedness and selected note and bond issues (fully taxable).

<sup>3</sup> First issued in 1941. The single series on these bonds (which continued through March 1953) included: October 1941-March 1952, bonds due or callable after 15 years; April 1952-March 1953, bonds due or callable after 12 years.

<sup>4</sup> Treasury bills were first issued in December 1929 and were issued irregularly in 1930.

<sup>5</sup> Not available before August 1942.

<sup>6</sup> Not available on same basis as for 1939 and subsequent years.

<sup>7</sup> From October 30, 1942 to April 24, 1946, a preferential rate of 0.50 percent was in effect for advances secured by Government securities maturing or callable in 1 year or less.

<sup>8</sup> January-March 1953, bonds due or callable 12 years and after; beginning April 1953, bonds due or callable from 10 to 20 years.

<sup>9</sup> Beginning April 15, 1953, bonds due or callable 20 years and after.

NOTE.—Yields and rates computed for New York City, except for short-term bank loans.

Sources: Treasury Department, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Moody's Investors Service, and Standard & Poor's Corporation.

TABLE E-41.—Short- and intermediate-term consumer credit outstanding, 1929-56

[Millions of dollars]

End of period	Total	Instalment credit					Noninstalment credit		
		Total	Auto- mobile paper <sup>1</sup>	Other con- sumer goods paper <sup>1</sup>	Repair and mod- ern- ization loans <sup>2</sup>	Per- sonal loans	Total	Charge ac- counts	Other <sup>3</sup>
1929.....	6,444	3,151	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	3,293	1,602	1,691
1930.....	5,767	2,687	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	3,080	1,476	1,604
1931.....	4,760	2,207	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	2,553	1,265	1,288
1932.....	3,567	1,521	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	2,046	1,020	1,026
1933.....	3,482	1,588	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,894	990	904
1934.....	3,904	1,871	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	2,033	1,102	931
1935.....	4,911	2,694	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	2,217	1,183	1,034
1936.....	6,135	3,623	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	2,512	1,300	1,212
1937.....	6,689	4,015	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	2,674	1,336	1,338
1938.....	6,338	3,691	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	2,647	1,362	1,285
1939.....	7,222	4,503	1,497	1,620	298	1,088	2,719	1,414	1,305
1940.....	8,338	5,514	2,071	1,827	371	1,245	2,824	1,471	1,353
1941.....	9,172	6,085	2,458	1,929	376	1,322	3,087	1,645	1,442
1942.....	5,983	3,166	742	1,195	255	974	2,817	1,444	1,373
1943.....	4,901	2,136	355	819	130	832	2,765	1,440	1,325
1944.....	5,111	2,176	397	791	119	869	2,935	1,517	1,418
1945.....	5,665	2,462	455	816	182	1,009	3,203	1,612	1,591
1946.....	8,384	4,172	981	1,290	405	1,496	4,212	2,076	2,136
1947.....	11,570	6,695	1,924	2,143	718	1,910	4,875	2,353	2,522
1948.....	14,398	8,996	3,018	2,901	853	2,224	5,402	2,673	2,729
1949.....	17,305	11,590	4,555	3,706	898	2,431	5,715	2,795	2,920
1950.....	21,395	14,703	6,074	4,799	1,016	2,814	6,692	3,291	3,401
1951.....	22,617	15,294	5,972	4,880	1,085	3,357	7,323	3,605	3,718
1952.....	27,401	19,403	7,733	6,174	1,385	4,111	7,998	4,011	3,987
1953.....	31,243	23,005	9,835	6,779	1,610	4,781	8,238	4,124	4,114
1954.....	32,292	23,568	9,809	6,751	1,616	5,392	8,724	4,308	4,416
1955.....	38,648	29,020	13,468	7,626	1,670	6,256	9,628	4,544	5,084
1956 <sup>5</sup> .....	42,000	31,600	14,500	8,200	1,800	7,200	10,400	4,800	5,700
1955: January.....	31,676	23,516	9,862	6,666	1,573	5,415	8,160	3,792	4,368
February.....	31,428	23,614	10,029	6,563	1,549	5,473	7,814	3,365	4,449
March.....	31,800	24,061	10,410	6,554	1,529	5,568	7,739	3,230	4,509
April.....	32,638	24,612	10,798	6,595	1,532	5,687	8,026	3,459	4,567
May.....	33,479	25,229	11,256	6,663	1,544	5,766	8,250	3,560	4,690
June.....	34,395	26,001	11,796	6,769	1,562	5,874	8,394	3,588	4,806
July.....	34,807	26,546	12,236	6,808	1,574	5,928	8,261	3,500	4,761
August.....	35,526	27,195	12,719	6,884	1,599	5,993	8,331	3,506	4,825
September.....	36,169	27,702	13,076	6,959	1,625	6,043	8,467	3,586	4,881
October.....	36,573	27,968	13,246	7,025	1,648	6,049	8,605	3,715	4,890
November.....	37,114	28,269	13,326	7,169	1,661	6,113	8,845	3,839	5,006
December.....	38,648	29,020	13,468	7,626	1,670	6,256	9,628	4,544	5,084
1956: January.....	37,848	28,886	13,481	7,487	1,638	6,280	8,962	3,961	5,001
February.....	37,474	28,915	13,574	7,371	1,628	6,342	8,559	3,530	5,029
March.....	37,761	29,112	13,743	7,300	1,631	6,438	8,649	3,469	5,180
April.....	38,222	29,419	13,892	7,337	1,643	6,547	8,803	3,531	5,272
May.....	38,919	29,763	14,059	7,401	1,677	6,626	9,156	3,701	5,455
June.....	39,454	30,084	14,255	7,417	1,700	6,712	9,370	3,804	5,566
July.....	39,478	30,297	14,381	7,421	1,710	6,785	9,181	3,674	5,507
August.....	39,878	30,644	14,530	7,493	1,734	6,887	9,234	3,696	5,538
September.....	40,074	30,707	14,533	7,497	1,758	6,919	9,367	3,780	5,587
October.....	40,196	30,811	14,478	7,601	1,781	6,951	9,385	3,875	5,510
November.....	40,631	31,024	14,449	7,752	1,797	7,026	9,607	4,029	5,578
December <sup>5</sup> .....	42,000	31,600	14,500	8,200	1,800	7,200	10,400	4,800	5,700

<sup>1</sup> Includes all consumer credit extended for the purpose of purchasing automobiles and other consumer goods and secured by the items purchased.<sup>2</sup> Includes only such loans held by financial institutions; those held by retail outlets are included in "other consumer goods paper."<sup>3</sup> Single-payment loans and service credit.<sup>4</sup> Not available.<sup>5</sup> Preliminary estimates by Council of Economic Advisers.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (except as noted).

TABLE E-42.—*Instalment credit extended and repaid, 1946-56*

[Millions of dollars]

Period	Total		Automobile paper		Other consumer goods paper		Repair and modernization loans		Personal loans	
	Ex-extended	Re-paid	Ex-extended	Re-paid	Ex-extended	Re-paid	Ex-extended	Re-paid	Ex-extended	Re-paid
1946.....	8,495	6,785	1,969	1,443	3,077	2,603	423	200	3,026	2,539
1947.....	12,713	10,190	3,692	2,749	4,498	3,645	704	391	3,819	3,405
1948.....	15,585	13,284	5,217	4,123	5,383	4,625	714	579	4,271	3,957
1949.....	18,108	15,514	6,967	5,430	5,865	5,060	734	689	4,542	4,335
1950.....	21,558	18,445	8,530	7,011	7,150	6,057	835	717	5,043	4,660
1951.....	23,576	22,985	8,956	9,058	7,485	7,404	841	772	6,294	5,751
1952.....	29,514	25,405	11,764	10,003	9,186	7,892	1,217	917	7,347	6,593
1953.....	31,558	27,956	12,981	10,879	9,227	8,622	1,344	1,119	8,006	7,336
1954.....	31,051	30,488	11,807	11,833	9,117	9,145	1,261	1,255	8,866	8,255
1955.....	39,128	33,676	16,743	13,084	10,615	9,740	1,359	1,305	10,411	9,547
1956 <sup>1</sup> .....	39,700	37,100	15,600	14,700	11,100	10,500	1,500	1,300	11,500	10,700
Unadjusted										
1955: January.....	2,510	2,562	1,000	947	701	786	66	109	743	720
February.....	2,589	2,491	1,101	934	665	768	74	98	749	691
March.....	3,315	2,868	1,478	1,097	832	841	97	117	908	813
April.....	3,267	2,716	1,420	1,032	850	809	105	102	892	773
May.....	3,351	2,734	1,512	1,054	869	801	121	109	849	770
June.....	3,613	2,841	1,656	1,116	913	807	126	108	918	810
July.....	3,279	2,734	1,500	1,060	832	793	115	103	832	778
August.....	3,576	2,927	1,654	1,171	910	834	137	112	875	810
September.....	3,361	2,854	1,500	1,144	887	812	135	109	839	789
October.....	3,211	2,945	1,347	1,176	905	839	135	112	824	818
November.....	3,271	2,970	1,272	1,192	969	825	130	117	900	836
December.....	3,785	3,034	1,303	1,161	1,282	825	118	109	1,082	939
1956: January.....	2,885	3,019	1,192	1,179	760	899	88	120	845	821
February.....	2,918	2,889	1,236	1,143	731	847	97	107	854	792
March.....	3,305	3,108	1,378	1,209	821	892	113	110	993	897
April.....	3,329	3,022	1,345	1,196	894	857	123	111	967	858
May.....	3,470	3,126	1,407	1,240	949	885	145	111	969	890
June.....	3,390	3,069	1,391	1,195	883	867	128	105	988	902
July.....	3,316	3,103	1,337	1,211	872	868	127	117	980	907
August.....	3,504	3,157	1,393	1,244	952	880	137	113	1,022	920
September.....	2,981	2,918	1,150	1,147	840	836	125	101	866	834
October.....	3,382	3,278	1,284	1,339	1,010	906	140	117	948	916
November.....	3,387	3,174	1,225	1,254	1,037	886	125	109	1,000	925
December <sup>1</sup> .....	3,800	3,200	1,300	1,300	1,300	900	100	100	1,100	1,000
Seasonally adjusted										
1955: January.....	3,000	2,633	1,226	999	855	773	90	110	829	751
February.....	3,078	2,642	1,300	1,006	840	774	97	104	841	758
March.....	3,197	2,668	1,386	1,027	875	777	104	109	832	755
April.....	3,230	2,719	1,357	1,046	892	789	107	105	874	779
May.....	3,274	2,786	1,409	1,085	891	807	115	112	859	782
June.....	3,257	2,788	1,409	1,084	876	808	115	107	857	789
July.....	3,258	2,830	1,408	1,093	887	826	111	108	852	803
August.....	3,416	2,864	1,505	1,122	911	829	123	109	877	804
September.....	3,421	2,900	1,504	1,137	900	832	123	108	894	823
October.....	3,327	2,967	1,435	1,169	873	849	125	112	894	837
November.....	3,355	2,961	1,415	1,173	911	843	125	113	904	832
December.....	3,315	2,918	1,389	1,143	904	833	124	108	898	834
1956: January.....	3,441	3,109	1,456	1,245	927	887	119	121	939	856
February.....	3,324	2,948	1,396	1,184	883	821	123	110	922	833
March.....	3,174	2,888	1,284	1,130	859	822	120	102	911	834
April.....	3,409	3,145	1,330	1,258	968	870	129	118	982	899
May.....	3,264	3,063	1,256	1,226	932	858	133	111	943	868
June.....	3,058	3,009	1,181	1,158	841	869	116	104	920	878
July.....	3,302	3,160	1,252	1,229	927	890	121	121	1,002	920
August.....	3,358	3,147	1,264	1,214	952	891	122	112	1,020	930
September.....	3,160	3,087	1,198	1,185	883	893	117	104	962	905
October.....	3,370	3,183	1,315	1,284	942	883	125	113	988	903
November.....	3,461	3,161	1,361	1,232	973	905	121	105	1,006	919
December <sup>1</sup> .....	3,400	3,200	1,400	1,300	1,000	900	100	100	1,000	900

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary; December by Council of Economic Advisers.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (except as noted).

TABLE E-43.—*Mortgage debt outstanding, by type of property and of financing, 1939-56*

[Billions of dollars]

End of period	All prop- erties	Nonfarm properties							Farm prop- erties
		Total	1- to 4-family houses					Multi- family and com- mercial prop- erties <sup>1,2</sup>	
			Total	Government underwritten			Conven- tional <sup>1</sup>		
				Total	FHA in- sured	VA guar- anteed			
1939.....	35.5	28.9	16.3	1.8	1.8	-----	14.5	12.5	6.6
1940.....	36.5	30.0	17.4	2.3	2.3	-----	15.1	12.6	6.5
1941.....	37.6	31.2	18.4	3.0	3.0	-----	15.4	12.9	6.4
1942.....	36.7	30.8	18.2	3.7	3.7	-----	14.5	12.5	6.0
1943.....	35.3	29.9	17.8	4.1	4.1	-----	13.7	12.1	5.4
1944.....	34.7	28.7	17.9	4.2	4.2	-----	13.7	11.8	4.9
1945.....	35.5	30.8	18.6	4.3	4.1	0.2	14.3	12.2	4.8
1946.....	41.8	36.9	23.0	6.1	3.7	2.4	16.9	13.8	4.9
1947.....	48.9	43.9	28.2	9.3	3.8	5.5	18.9	15.7	5.1
1948.....	56.2	50.9	33.3	12.5	5.3	7.2	20.8	17.6	5.3
1949.....	62.7	57.1	37.6	15.0	6.9	8.1	22.6	19.5	5.6
1950.....	72.8	66.7	45.2	18.9	8.6	10.3	26.3	21.6	6.1
1951.....	82.2	75.6	51.7	22.9	9.7	13.2	28.8	23.9	6.6
1952.....	91.2	84.1	58.5	25.4	10.8	14.6	33.1	25.6	7.2
1953.....	101.1	93.5	66.1	28.1	12.0	16.1	38.0	27.4	7.7
1954.....	113.6	105.4	75.7	32.1	12.8	19.3	43.6	29.7	8.2
1955.....	129.7	120.8	88.1	38.9	14.3	24.6	49.2	32.6	9.0
1956 <sup>3</sup> .....	144.5	134.7	99.0	44.1	15.5	28.6	54.9	35.7	9.8
1954: First quarter.....	103.1	95.3	67.6	28.8	12.2	16.6	38.8	27.7	7.8
Second quarter.....	106.2	98.2	69.9	29.7	12.4	17.3	40.2	28.4	8.0
Third quarter.....	109.7	101.6	72.6	30.7	12.6	18.1	41.9	29.0	8.1
Fourth quarter.....	113.6	105.4	75.7	32.1	12.8	19.3	43.6	29.7	8.2
1955: First quarter.....	117.2	108.8	78.5	33.5	13.2	20.3	45.0	30.3	8.4
Second quarter.....	121.8	113.2	82.2	35.3	13.5	21.8	46.9	31.0	8.7
Third quarter.....	126.1	117.2	85.5	37.0	13.9	23.1	48.5	31.8	8.8
Fourth quarter.....	129.7	120.8	88.1	38.9	14.3	24.6	49.2	32.6	9.0
1956: First quarter <sup>3</sup> .....	133.3	124.1	90.8	40.2	14.7	25.5	50.6	33.3	9.2
Second quarter <sup>3</sup> .....	137.3	127.8	93.7	41.3	15.0	26.3	52.4	34.1	9.5
Third quarter <sup>3</sup> .....	141.1	131.5	96.6	42.4	15.2	27.2	54.2	34.9	9.6
Fourth quarter <sup>3</sup> .....	144.5	134.7	99.0	44.1	15.5	28.6	54.9	35.7	9.8

<sup>1</sup> Derived figures.<sup>2</sup> Includes negligible amount of farm loans held by savings and loan associations.<sup>3</sup> Preliminary; fourth quarter by Council of Economic Advisors.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, estimated and compiled from data supplied by various Government and private organizations (except as noted).

TABLE E-44.—*Net public and private debt, 1929-56*<sup>1</sup>

[Billions of dollars]

End of period <sup>2</sup>	Total	Federal Government	State and local government <sup>3</sup>	Total	Private								
					Corporate			Individual and noncorporate					
					Total	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Farm <sup>4</sup>	Nonfarm			
										Total	Mortgage	Commercial and financial <sup>5</sup>	Consumer
1929.....	190.9	16.5	13.2	161.2	88.9	47.3	41.6	72.3	12.2	60.1	31.2	22.4	6.4
1930.....	191.0	16.5	14.1	160.4	89.3	51.1	38.2	71.1	11.8	59.4	32.0	21.6	5.8
1931.....	181.9	18.5	15.5	147.9	83.5	50.3	33.2	64.4	11.1	53.3	30.9	17.6	4.8
1932.....	174.6	21.3	16.6	136.7	80.0	49.2	30.8	56.7	10.1	46.6	29.0	14.0	3.6
1933.....	168.5	24.3	16.7	127.5	76.9	47.9	29.1	50.6	9.1	41.5	26.3	11.7	3.5
1934.....	171.4	30.4	15.9	125.1	75.5	44.6	30.9	49.6	8.9	40.7	25.5	11.2	3.9
1935.....	174.7	34.4	16.0	124.2	74.8	43.6	31.2	49.4	9.0	40.4	24.7	10.8	4.9
1936.....	180.3	37.7	16.2	126.4	76.1	42.5	33.5	50.3	8.6	41.7	24.4	11.2	6.1
1937.....	182.0	39.2	16.1	126.7	75.8	43.5	32.3	50.9	8.6	42.3	24.3	11.3	6.7
1938.....	179.5	40.5	16.0	123.1	73.3	44.8	28.4	49.8	9.0	40.9	24.5	10.1	6.3
1939.....	183.2	42.6	16.3	124.3	73.5	44.4	29.2	50.8	8.8	42.0	25.0	9.8	7.2
1940.....	189.9	44.8	16.5	128.6	75.6	43.7	31.9	53.0	9.1	43.9	26.0	9.5	8.3
1941.....	211.6	56.3	16.3	139.0	83.4	43.6	39.8	55.6	9.2	46.4	27.2	10.0	9.2
1942.....	259.0	101.7	15.8	141.5	91.6	42.7	49.0	49.9	8.9	41.0	26.8	8.1	6.0
1943.....	313.6	154.4	14.9	144.3	95.5	41.0	54.5	48.8	8.2	40.5	26.2	9.5	4.9
1944.....	370.8	211.9	14.1	144.8	94.1	39.8	54.3	50.7	7.7	43.0	26.1	11.8	5.1
1945.....	406.3	252.7	13.7	139.9	85.3	38.3	47.0	54.6	7.2	47.4	27.0	14.8	5.7
1946.....	397.4	229.7	13.6	154.1	93.5	41.3	52.2	60.6	7.7	53.0	32.5	12.1	8.4
1947.....	417.9	223.3	14.4	180.2	108.9	46.1	62.8	71.3	8.6	62.7	38.7	12.4	11.6
1948.....	434.0	216.5	16.2	201.3	117.8	52.5	65.3	83.5	10.8	72.7	45.1	13.2	14.4
1949.....	448.4	218.6	18.1	211.7	118.0	56.5	61.5	93.7	12.0	81.6	50.6	13.7	17.3
1950.....	491.3	218.7	20.7	251.9	142.1	60.1	81.9	109.8	12.2	97.6	59.4	16.8	21.4
1951.....	525.8	218.5	23.3	284.0	162.5	66.6	95.9	121.5	13.6	107.9	67.4	17.9	22.6
1952.....	557.1	222.9	25.8	308.4	171.0	73.3	97.7	137.4	15.1	122.2	75.2	19.7	27.4
1953.....	587.6	228.1	28.6	330.9	178.6	79.5	99.1	152.3	16.8	135.6	83.8	20.6	31.2
1954.....	608.7	230.2	33.4	345.1	177.5	84.6	92.8	167.6	17.5	150.0	94.7	23.1	32.3
1955.....	660.2	231.5	38.4	390.3	196.8	92.5	104.3	193.5	18.8	174.7	108.8	27.2	38.6
1956 <sup>6</sup> .....	693.0	225.3	42.7	425.0	211.5	101.5	110.0	213.5	20.5	193.0	121.5	29.5	42.0

<sup>1</sup> Net public and private debt outstanding is a comprehensive aggregate of the indebtedness of borrowers after elimination of certain types of duplicating governmental and corporate debt. For a further explanation of the concept, see *Survey of Current Business*, October 1950.

<sup>2</sup> Data for State and local government are for June 30 of each year.

<sup>3</sup> Farm mortgages and farm production loans. Farmers' financial and consumer debt is included in the nonfarm categories.

<sup>4</sup> Financial debt is debt owed to banks for purchasing or carrying securities, customers' debt to brokers, and debt owed to life insurance companies by policyholders.

<sup>5</sup> Preliminary estimates by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Data for 1948-55 for consumer debt (and related subtotals and totals) have been adjusted by the Council of Economic Advisers to reflect revisions for 1948-56 in the consumer credit statistics of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. No attempt has been made to reconcile other debt items with the adjustments in consumer debt.

Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Treasury Department, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and Interstate Commerce Commission (except as noted).

TABLE E-45.—U. S. Government debt—total, and by kind of obligations, 1929–56

[Billions of dollars]

End of period	Gross public debt and guaranteed issues <sup>1</sup>	Interest-bearing public debt					Special issues <sup>4</sup>
		Marketable public issues		Nonmarketable public issues			
		Short-term issues <sup>2</sup>	Treasury bonds	United States savings bonds	Treasury tax and savings notes	Investment bonds <sup>3</sup>	
1929.....	16.3	3.3	11.3				0.6
1930.....	16.0	2.9	11.3				.8
1931.....	17.8	2.8	13.5				.4
1932.....	20.8	5.9	13.4				.4
1933.....	24.0	7.5	14.7				.4
1934.....	31.5	11.1	15.4				.6
1935.....	35.1	14.2	14.3	0.2			.7
1936.....	39.1	12.5	19.5	.5			.6
1937.....	41.9	12.5	20.5	1.0			2.2
1938.....	44.4	9.8	24.0	1.4			3.2
1939.....	47.6	7.7	26.9	2.2			4.2
1940.....	50.9	7.5	28.0	3.2			5.4
1941.....	64.3	8.0	33.4	6.1	2.5		7.0
1942.....	112.5	27.0	49.3	15.0	6.4		9.0
1943.....	170.1	47.1	67.9	27.4	8.6		12.7
1944.....	232.1	69.9	91.6	40.4	9.8		16.3
1945.....	278.7	78.2	120.4	48.2	8.2		20.0
1946.....	259.5	57.1	119.3	49.8	5.7		24.6
1947.....	257.0	47.7	117.9	52.1	5.4	1.0	29.0
1948.....	252.9	45.9	111.4	55.1	4.6	1.0	31.7
1949.....	257.2	50.2	104.8	56.7	7.6	1.0	33.9
1950.....	256.7	58.3	94.0	58.0	8.6	1.0	33.7
1951.....	259.5	65.6	76.9	57.6	7.5	13.0	35.9
1952.....	267.4	68.7	79.8	57.9	5.8	13.4	39.2
1953.....	275.2	77.3	77.2	57.7	6.0	12.9	41.2
1954.....	278.8	76.0	81.8	57.7	4.5	12.7	42.6
1955.....	280.8	81.3	81.9	57.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.3	43.9
1956.....	276.7	79.5	80.8	56.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	11.6	45.6
1955: January.....	278.5	76.0	81.8	58.0	4.5	12.7	42.3
February.....	278.2	76.2	81.4	58.2	4.4	12.7	42.0
March.....	274.1	72.2	81.1	58.4	4.3	12.6	42.1
April.....	276.7	75.4	81.1	58.3	4.3	12.6	41.7
May.....	277.5	77.3	81.1	58.3	2.8	12.6	42.2
June.....	274.4	74.1	81.1	58.4	1.9	12.6	43.3
July.....	277.6	76.7	81.8	58.4	1.7	12.6	43.3
August.....	278.4	77.0	81.8	58.4	1.2	12.6	44.2
September.....	277.5	77.6	81.9	58.3	.4	12.5	43.9
October.....	279.9	80.6	81.9	58.3	.1	12.4	43.7
November.....	280.2	80.6	81.9	58.3	.1	12.3	44.0
December.....	280.8	81.3	81.9	57.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.3	43.9
1956: January.....	280.1	81.4	81.9	57.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.2	43.6
February.....	280.2	81.4	81.9	57.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.2	43.7
March.....	276.4	77.6	81.9	57.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.2	43.7
April.....	275.8	77.7	81.8	57.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.1	43.4
May.....	276.8	77.7	81.8	57.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.0	44.3
June.....	272.8	73.1	81.8	57.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.0	45.1
July.....	272.7	73.1	81.8	57.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.0	45.4
August.....	275.6	75.5	81.8	57.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	11.9	46.1
September.....	274.3	75.5	80.8	57.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	11.9	45.8
October.....	275.4	77.1	80.8	57.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	11.8	45.5
November.....	277.1	78.9	80.8	56.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	11.7	45.7
December.....	276.7	79.5	80.8	56.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	11.6	45.6

<sup>1</sup> Total includes non-interest-bearing debt, fully guaranteed securities (except those held by the Treasury), Postal Savings bonds, prewar bonds, adjusted service bonds, depositary bonds, and armed forces leave bonds, not shown separately. Not all of total shown is subject to statutory debt limitation.

<sup>2</sup> Includes bills, certificates of indebtedness, and notes.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Series A bonds and, beginning in April 1951, Series B convertible bonds.

<sup>4</sup> Issued to U. S. Government investment accounts. These accounts also held 8 billion dollars of public marketable and nonmarketable issues on December 31, 1956.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 50 million dollars.

<sup>6</sup> The last series of treasury savings notes matured in April 1956.

Source: Treasury Department.

TABLE E-46.—Estimated ownership of Federal obligations, 1939-56

[Par values <sup>1</sup>, billions of dollars]

End of period	Gross public debt and guaranteed issues <sup>2</sup>									
	Total	Held by U.S. Government investment accounts	Held by others							
			Total	Federal Reserve Banks	Commercial banks <sup>3</sup>	Mutual savings banks and insurance companies	Other corporations <sup>4</sup>	State and local governments <sup>5</sup>	Individuals <sup>6</sup>	Miscellaneous investors <sup>7</sup>
1939.....	47.6	6.5	41.1	2.5	15.9	9.4	2.2	0.4	10.1	0.7
1940.....	50.9	7.6	43.3	2.2	17.3	10.1	2.0	.5	10.6	.7
1941.....	64.3	9.5	54.7	2.3	21.4	11.9	4.0	.7	13.6	.9
1942.....	112.5	12.2	100.2	6.2	41.1	15.8	10.1	1.0	23.7	2.3
1943.....	170.1	16.9	153.2	11.5	59.9	21.2	16.4	2.1	37.6	4.4
1944.....	232.1	21.7	210.5	18.8	77.7	28.0	21.4	4.3	53.3	7.0
1945.....	278.7	27.0	251.6	24.3	90.8	34.7	22.2	6.5	64.1	9.1
1946.....	259.5	30.9	228.6	23.3	74.5	36.7	15.3	6.3	64.2	8.1
1947.....	257.0	34.4	222.6	22.6	68.7	35.9	14.1	7.3	65.7	8.4
1948.....	252.9	37.3	215.5	23.3	62.5	32.7	14.8	7.9	65.5	8.9
1949.....	257.2	39.4	217.8	18.9	66.8	31.5	16.8	8.1	66.3	9.4
1950.....	256.7	39.2	217.5	20.8	61.8	29.6	19.7	8.8	66.3	10.5
1951.....	259.5	42.3	217.2	23.8	61.6	26.3	20.7	9.6	64.6	10.6
1952.....	267.4	45.9	221.6	24.7	63.4	25.5	19.9	11.1	65.1	11.7
1953.....	275.2	48.3	226.9	25.9	63.7	25.0	21.6	12.7	64.8	13.2
1954.....	278.8	49.6	229.2	24.9	69.2	23.8	19.8	14.4	63.0	13.9
1955.....	280.8	51.7	229.1	24.8	62.0	22.8	24.0	15.1	64.9	15.6
1956 <sup>8</sup> .....	276.7	54.1	222.6	24.9	59.1	21.0	19.0	15.8	66.8	16.0
1955: January.....	278.5	49.4	229.0	23.9	68.7	24.1	20.5	14.5	63.6	13.9
February.....	278.2	49.2	229.0	23.6	66.9	24.0	21.7	14.6	64.2	13.9
March.....	274.1	49.4	224.7	23.6	64.2	23.8	19.5	14.6	64.8	14.2
April.....	276.7	48.9	227.8	23.6	65.8	23.8	20.6	14.6	64.9	14.4
May.....	277.5	49.5	228.1	23.7	64.8	23.7	21.7	14.7	65.1	14.4
June.....	274.4	50.5	223.9	23.6	63.5	23.5	19.3	14.7	64.8	14.4
July.....	277.6	50.6	227.0	24.1	63.8	23.7	20.3	14.9	65.2	15.0
August.....	278.4	51.6	226.8	23.8	62.7	23.8	21.2	14.9	65.5	15.0
September.....	277.5	51.2	226.3	23.8	62.1	23.7	21.0	14.9	65.7	15.1
October.....	279.9	51.0	228.8	24.0	62.7	23.5	22.7	15.0	65.6	15.3
November.....	280.2	51.6	228.6	24.3	61.6	23.3	23.7	15.0	65.2	15.4
December.....	280.8	51.7	229.1	24.8	62.0	22.8	24.0	15.1	64.9	15.6
1956: January.....	280.1	51.7	228.4	23.5	60.5	22.7	24.3	15.4	65.9	16.0
February.....	280.2	51.8	228.4	23.5	59.5	22.4	24.4	15.6	66.5	16.4
March.....	276.4	51.9	224.5	23.6	58.3	22.2	21.1	15.7	67.2	16.5
April.....	275.8	51.6	224.3	23.3	58.5	22.1	21.1	15.7	67.1	16.5
May.....	276.8	52.5	224.3	23.5	57.8	21.9	21.5	15.8	67.1	16.6
June.....	272.8	53.5	219.3	23.8	57.1	21.6	18.0	15.7	66.9	16.2
July.....	272.7	53.8	218.9	23.4	56.5	21.6	18.3	15.8	67.0	16.2
August.....	275.6	54.4	221.2	23.9	57.6	21.4	19.1	15.8	67.2	16.3
September.....	274.3	54.0	220.2	23.7	57.6	21.4	18.0	15.8	67.4	16.3
October.....	275.4	53.9	221.5	23.8	58.0	21.3	18.9	15.8	67.3	16.3
November <sup>8</sup> .....	277.1	54.2	222.9	24.4	58.7	21.1	19.4	15.8	67.2	16.4
December <sup>8</sup> .....	276.7	54.1	222.6	24.9	59.1	21.0	19.0	15.8	66.8	16.0

<sup>1</sup> United States savings bonds, series A-D, E, F, and J, are included at current redemption values.<sup>2</sup> Excludes guaranteed securities held by the Treasury. Not all of total shown is subject to statutory debt limitation.<sup>3</sup> Includes commercial banks, trust companies, and stock savings banks in the United States and in Territories and possessions; figures exclude securities held in trust departments. Since the estimates in this table are on the basis of par values and include holdings of banks in United States Territories and possessions, they do not agree with the estimates in Table E-38, which are based on book values and relate only to banks within the continental United States.<sup>4</sup> Exclusive of banks and insurance companies.<sup>5</sup> Includes trust, sinking, and investment funds of State and local governments and their agencies, and of Territories and possessions.<sup>6</sup> Includes partnerships and personal trust accounts.<sup>7</sup> Includes savings and loan associations, nonprofit institutions, corporate pension trust funds, dealers and brokers, and investments of foreign balances and international accounts in this country. Beginning with December 1946, the foreign accounts include investments by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund in special non-interest-bearing notes issued by the U. S. Government. Beginning with June 30, 1947, includes holdings of Federal land banks.<sup>8</sup> Preliminary estimates by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Treasury Department (except as noted).

TABLE E-47.—Federal budget receipts and expenditures, calendar and fiscal years 1946-58

[Billions of dollars]

Period	Net budget receipts <sup>1</sup>	Budget expenditures	Surplus (+) or deficit (-)
<b>Calendar year:</b>			
1946.....	38.6	41.1	-2.5
1947.....	40.4	38.0	2.4
1948.....	40.9	35.6	5.2
1949.....	37.5	41.1	-3.6
1950.....	37.3	37.7	-.4
1951.....	53.0	56.3	-3.4
1952.....	64.8	70.7	-5.8
1953.....	63.8	73.0	-9.2
1954.....	61.2	64.9	-3.7
1955.....	63.4	66.1	-2.8
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	71.0	67.2	3.8
<b>Fiscal year:</b>			
1946.....	39.8	60.4	-20.7
1947.....	39.8	39.0	.8
1948.....	41.5	33.1	8.4
1949.....	37.7	39.5	-1.8
1950.....	36.5	39.6	-3.1
1951.....	47.6	44.1	3.5
1952.....	61.4	65.4	-4.0
1953.....	64.8	74.3	-9.4
1954.....	64.7	67.8	-3.1
1955.....	60.4	64.6	-4.2
1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	68.2	66.5	1.6
1957 <sup>3</sup> .....	70.6	68.9	1.7
1958 <sup>3</sup> .....	73.6	71.8	1.8

<sup>1</sup> Gross receipts less refunds of receipts and transfers of tax receipts to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, the Federal disability insurance trust fund, the railroad retirement account, and the highway trust fund.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Estimate.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Treasury Department and Bureau of the Budget.

TABLE E-48.—Government cash receipts from and payments to the public, calendar years 1946-56

[Billions of dollars]

Calendar year	Total			Federal			State and local <sup>1</sup>		
	Cash receipts	Cash payments	Excess of receipts (+) or of payments (-)	Cash receipts	Cash payments	Excess of receipts (+) or of payments (-)	Cash receipts <sup>2</sup>	Cash payments <sup>2</sup>	Excess of receipts (+) or of payments (-)
1946.....	53.0	50.9	2.1	41.4	41.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	11.6	9.5	2.0
1947.....	57.5	50.8	6.6	44.3	38.6	5.7	13.2	12.2	1.0
1948.....	60.0	52.1	7.9	44.9	36.9	8.0	15.1	15.2	-.1
1949.....	57.9	60.0	-2.1	41.3	42.6	-1.3	16.6	17.4	-.8
1950.....	60.6	61.3	-.7	42.4	42.0	.4	18.1	19.3	-1.2
1951.....	79.2	78.4	.8	59.3	58.0	1.2	19.9	20.3	-.4
1952.....	93.0	94.6	-1.6	71.3	73.0	-1.6	21.7	21.6	.1
1953.....	93.3	99.2	-5.9	70.0	76.2	-6.2	23.3	23.0	.3
1954.....	93.2	95.1	-1.9	68.6	69.6	-1.1	24.7	25.5	-.8
1955.....	98.0	100.0	-2.0	71.4	72.2	-.7	26.5	27.8	-1.3
1956 <sup>4</sup> .....	108.9	105.1	3.8	80.2	74.7	5.5	28.7	30.4	-1.7

<sup>1</sup> Estimates by Council of Economic Advisers.

<sup>2</sup> Federal grants-in-aid have been deducted from State and local government receipts and payments since they are included in Federal payments.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 50 million dollars.

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Treasury Department and Bureau of the Budget (except as noted).

TABLE E-49.—Government receipts and expenditures as shown in national income accounts, 1953-56<sup>1</sup>

[Calendar years, billions of dollars]

Receipt or expenditure	1953			1954			1955			1956 <sup>2</sup>		
	Total	First half <sup>2</sup>	Second half <sup>2</sup>	Total	First half <sup>2</sup>	Second half <sup>2</sup>	Total	First half <sup>2</sup>	Second half <sup>2</sup>	Total	First half <sup>2</sup>	Second half <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total government:</b>												
Receipts.....	95.0	96.3	93.7	89.6	88.8	90.3	100.6	97.9	103.3	107.6	105.6	109.6
Expenditures.....	101.8	101.9	101.8	96.4	97.7	95.2	98.4	98.0	98.8	103.6	101.8	105.4
Excess of receipts (+) or of expenditures (-).....	-6.8	-5.6	-8.1	-6.9	-8.9	-4.9	2.2	-1.1	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.2
<b>Federal Government:</b>												
Receipts:												
Personal tax and non-tax receipts.....	32.4	32.3	32.4	29.1	29.0	29.3	31.3	30.8	31.8	34.0	33.3	34.7
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	19.5	21.0	18.0	16.0	15.6	16.4	20.6	19.5	21.7	21.0	20.9	21.0
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	11.2	11.3	11.1	10.1	10.2	9.9	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.3	11.7
Contributions for social insurance.....	7.4	7.5	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	9.4	9.1	9.7	10.7	10.4	11.0
Total receipts.....	70.4	72.1	68.8	63.3	63.0	63.7	72.3	70.3	74.4	77.2	75.8	78.5
Expenditures:												
Purchases of goods and services.....	59.5	60.1	58.9	48.9	51.1	46.7	46.7	46.6	46.9	47.0	46.3	47.8
Transfer payments.....	9.7	9.5	9.8	11.7	11.3	12.0	12.6	12.6	12.6	13.7	13.5	13.8
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments.....	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.3
Net interest paid.....	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	.8	1.0	.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.3	2.9
Total expenditures.....	77.5	77.8	77.2	69.4	71.1	67.7	69.0	68.5	69.4	71.4	69.9	72.8
Excess of receipts (+) or of expenditures (-).....	-7.1	-5.7	-8.4	-6.1	-8.1	-4.1	3.3	1.7	5.0	5.8	5.9	5.6
<b>State and local governments:</b>												
Receipts:												
Personal tax and non-tax receipts.....	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.7
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	.8	.9	.7	.8	.7	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	19.0	18.7	19.3	20.1	19.9	20.3	21.5	21.0	21.9	23.1	22.6	23.6
Contributions for social insurance.....	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Federal grants-in-aid.....	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.3
Total receipts.....	27.4	26.9	27.9	29.1	28.5	29.7	31.3	30.4	32.2	33.6	32.7	34.4
Expenditures:												
Purchases of goods and services.....	24.9	24.5	25.3	27.6	27.0	28.2	30.1	29.7	30.4	32.8	32.3	33.3
Transfer payments.....	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6
Net interest paid.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6
Less: Current surplus of Government enterprises.....	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8
Total expenditures.....	27.2	26.7	27.6	29.9	29.3	30.6	32.5	32.2	32.8	35.3	34.8	35.8
Excess of receipts (+) or of expenditures (-).....	.2	.1	.3	-.8	-.8	-.9	-1.2	-1.8	-.6	-1.8	-2.1	-1.4

<sup>1</sup> These accounts, like the cash budget, include the transactions of the trust accounts. Unlike both the conventional budget and the cash statement, they exclude certain capital and lending transactions. In general, they do not use the cash basis for transactions with business. Instead, corporate profits taxes are included in receipts on an accrual instead of a cash basis; expenditures are timed with the delivery instead of the payment for goods and services; and CCC guaranteed price-support crop loans financed by banks are counted as expenditures when the loans are made, not when CCC redeems them.

<sup>2</sup> Seasonally adjusted annual rates.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary; fourth quarter estimates by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Federal grants-in-aid to State and local governments are reflected in Federal expenditures and State and local receipts and expenditures. Total government receipts and expenditures have been adjusted to eliminate this duplication.

Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce (except as noted).

# CORPORATE PROFITS AND FINANCE

TABLE E-50.—*Profits before and after taxes, all private corporations, 1929-56*

[Billions of dollars]

Period	Corporate profits before taxes	Corporate tax liability <sup>1</sup>	Corporate profits after taxes		
			Total	Dividend payments	Undistributed profits
1929.....	9.6	1.4	8.3	5.8	2.4
1930.....	3.3	.8	2.5	5.5	-3.0
1931.....	- .8	.5	-1.3	4.1	-5.4
1932.....	-3.0	.4	-3.4	2.6	-6.0
1933.....	.2	.5	- .4	2.1	-2.4
1934.....	1.7	.7	1.0	2.6	-1.6
1935.....	3.1	1.0	2.2	2.9	-.7
1936.....	5.7	1.4	4.3	4.5	-.2
1937.....	6.2	1.5	4.7	4.7	( <sup>2</sup> )
1938.....	3.3	1.0	2.3	3.2	-.9
1939.....	6.4	1.4	5.0	3.8	1.2
1940.....	9.3	2.8	6.5	4.0	2.4
1941.....	17.0	7.6	9.4	4.5	4.9
1942.....	20.9	11.4	9.5	4.3	5.2
1943.....	24.6	14.1	10.5	4.5	6.0
1944.....	23.3	12.9	10.4	4.7	5.7
1945.....	19.0	10.7	8.3	4.7	3.6
1946.....	22.6	9.1	13.4	5.8	7.7
1947.....	29.5	11.3	18.2	6.5	11.7
1948.....	32.8	12.5	20.3	7.2	13.0
1949.....	26.2	10.4	15.8	7.5	8.3
1950.....	40.0	17.8	22.1	9.2	12.9
1951.....	41.2	22.5	18.7	9.1	9.6
1952.....	35.9	19.8	16.1	9.0	7.1
1953.....	37.0	20.3	16.7	9.3	7.4
1954.....	33.2	16.8	16.4	10.0	6.4
1955.....	42.7	21.5	21.1	11.2	9.9
1956 <sup>3</sup> .....	43.4	22.0	21.5	12.0	9.5
Seasonally adjusted annual rates					
1953: First quarter.....	39.5	21.7	17.9	9.2	8.7
Second quarter.....	40.2	22.0	18.2	9.5	8.7
Third quarter.....	38.8	21.3	17.5	9.5	8.0
Fourth quarter.....	29.7	16.3	13.4	9.5	3.9
1954: First quarter.....	31.9	16.1	15.8	9.7	6.1
Second quarter.....	32.9	16.6	16.3	9.9	6.4
Third quarter.....	32.8	16.6	16.2	10.0	6.2
Fourth quarter.....	35.2	17.8	17.4	10.3	7.1
1955: First quarter.....	39.7	20.0	19.7	10.4	9.3
Second quarter.....	41.1	20.7	20.3	10.7	9.6
Third quarter.....	43.5	22.0	21.5	11.0	10.5
Fourth quarter.....	46.4	23.4	23.0	12.1	10.9
1956: First quarter.....	43.7	22.1	21.6	11.8	9.8
Second quarter.....	42.9	21.7	21.3	12.2	9.1
Third quarter.....	41.2	20.8	20.4	12.3	8.1
Fourth quarter <sup>3</sup> .....	46.0	23.2	22.8	11.8	11.0

<sup>1</sup> Federal and State corporate income and excess profits taxes.

<sup>2</sup> 48 million dollars.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary; fourth quarter by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—No allowance has been made for inventory valuation adjustment. See Table E-9 for profits before taxes and inventory valuation adjustment.

Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce (except as noted).

TABLE E-51.—*Relation of profits before and after taxes to stockholders' equity and to sales, private manufacturing corporations, by asset size class, 1947-50 average and 1955-56*

Asset size class (thousands of dollars)	1947-50 average	1955				1956			
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Second quarter <sup>1</sup>	Third quarter <sup>1</sup>
		Ratio of profits before Federal taxes (annual rate) to stockholders' equity (percent)							
All asset sizes .....	24.6	22.3	25.0	23.3	24.6	23.4	23.6	24.1	20.2
Under 250 .....	16.7	8.3	11.2	16.9	6.5	13.2	18.8	24.0	25.2
250-999 .....	22.7	15.4	17.5	20.6	12.2	17.0	19.8	22.1	23.0
1,000-4,999 .....	24.2	16.6	20.1	19.4	17.9	19.7	19.8	21.6	21.4
5,000-99,999 .....	25.2	19.2	22.8	22.2	23.3	22.4	23.8	24.0	22.4
100,000 and over .....	24.9	26.0	28.1	25.0	28.1	25.4	24.6	24.6	18.5
Profits before Federal taxes in cents per dollar of sales									
All asset sizes .....	11.1	9.9	10.6	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	9.0
Under 250 .....	4.4	1.9	2.4	3.5	1.2	2.8	4.1	4.6	4.9
250-999 .....	7.4	4.5	4.8	5.6	3.2	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.3
1,000-4,999 .....	9.0	5.7	6.6	6.6	5.6	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.9
5,000-99,999 .....	11.3	8.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.7
100,000 and over .....	13.2	13.2	13.9	13.0	13.9	13.1	12.7	12.6	10.4
Ratio of profits after Federal taxes (annual rate) to stockholders' equity (percent)									
All asset sizes .....	14.8	11.4	13.0	12.3	13.5	12.2	12.6	12.8	11.0
Under 250 .....	9.8	3.6	5.3	10.4	2.5	7.6	12.0	15.6	15.3
250-999 .....	13.1	7.6	9.4	11.3	5.3	9.0	10.7	11.5	11.7
1,000-4,999 .....	14.1	7.9	9.7	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.4	10.4	10.7
5,000-99,999 .....	14.9	9.3	11.3	11.0	11.9	11.0	11.8	12.0	11.1
100,000 and over .....	15.3	13.8	15.0	13.5	16.2	13.7	13.6	13.6	10.7
Profits after Federal taxes in cents per dollar of sales									
All asset sizes .....	6.7	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.4	4.9
Under 250 .....	2.6	0.8	1.1	2.2	0.5	1.6	2.6	3.0	3.0
250-999 .....	4.3	2.2	2.6	3.1	1.4	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.7
1,000-4,999 .....	5.2	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.5
5,000-99,999 .....	6.7	4.2	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.8
100,000 and over .....	8.1	7.0	7.4	7.1	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0

<sup>1</sup> New sample; see note below.

NOTE.—The sample for these series was changed beginning with the third quarter of 1951 and again beginning with the second quarter of 1956. However, the 1947-50 averages have not been adjusted to either of these samples and, therefore, are not strictly comparable with data for later periods. For comparative purposes, the second quarter of 1956 is shown on the basis of the two later samples. For explanatory notes concerning compilation of the series, see *Quarterly Financial Reports for U. S. Manufacturing Corporations* by Federal Trade Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission.

Sources: Federal Trade Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission.

TABLE E-52.—*Relation of profits after taxes to stockholders' equity and to sales, private manufacturing corporations, by industry group, 1947-50 average and 1955-56*

Industry group	1947-50 average	1955				1956			
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Second quarter <sup>1</sup>	Third quarter <sup>1</sup>
Ratio of profits after Federal taxes (annual rate) to stockholders' equity (percent)									
All private manufacturing corporations.....	14.8	11.4	13.0	12.3	13.5	12.2	12.6	12.8	11.0
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	17.1	10.3	13.0	13.3	7.7	7.9	10.1	11.0	9.0
Furniture and fixtures.....	14.3	5.2	7.5	11.7	12.2	9.3	10.1	11.4	13.0
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	15.2	11.5	19.1	18.5	13.2	12.6	17.3	17.3	15.9
Primary iron and steel industries.....	12.9	11.2	14.5	12.8	15.5	14.6	15.1	15.1	5.9
Primary nonferrous metal industries.....	12.5	14.5	16.1	13.5	17.6	19.1	17.3	18.0	13.9
Fabricated metal products.....	15.3	8.4	9.8	11.5	10.3	10.3	10.9	11.5	11.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	14.5	8.7	11.3	10.0	11.2	11.5	13.6	14.2	12.0
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	17.8	12.0	12.3	11.9	13.1	11.0	12.7	12.4	12.0
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	21.7	23.6	25.8	15.7	21.7	16.8	13.1	13.1	6.9
Other transportation equipment.....	6.6	15.4	16.6	14.2	15.5	13.3	15.7	16.7	13.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing (including ordnance).....	11.4	5.9	6.8	10.3	11.2	8.8	9.1	10.4	13.3
Instruments and related products.....	14.6	10.1	13.0	11.8	15.0	9.7	13.0	11.9	12.5
Food and kindred products.....	13.6	7.3	9.2	10.7	8.4	8.1	9.9	9.9	10.4
Tobacco manufactures.....	12.1	8.9	11.8	13.1	11.8	10.0	12.1	12.0	12.7
Textile mill products.....	14.5	5.7	5.2	5.3	6.5	7.2	5.6	4.8	5.5
Apparel and related products.....	12.0	5.8	4.1	7.5	7.2	7.2	4.5	4.5	10.9
Paper and allied products.....	16.2	10.3	11.9	11.6	12.3	11.7	11.8	12.2	11.0
Printing and publishing (except newspapers).....	13.4	10.8	10.7	10.6	8.8	13.0	11.9	15.0	11.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	15.9	13.3	14.8	15.0	15.7	14.6	14.3	14.7	13.1
Petroleum refining.....	* 15.1	12.6	12.1	12.5	16.1	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9
Products of petroleum and coal (except petroleum refining).....	( <sup>3</sup> )	6.4	10.0	11.4	7.0	6.9	9.5	11.1	12.0
Rubber products.....	12.8	12.0	13.5	13.2	13.9	12.1	13.0	13.1	11.0
Leather and leather products.....	10.4	8.1	7.1	10.1	8.7	7.0	4.3	6.6	6.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E-52.—*Relation of profits after taxes to stockholders' equity and to sales, private manufacturing corporations, by industry group, 1947-50 average and 1955-56—Continued*

Industry group	1947-50 average	1955				1956			
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Second quarter <sup>1</sup>	Third quarter <sup>1</sup>
Profits after Federal taxes in cents per dollar of sales									
All private manufacturing corporations.....	6.7	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.4	4.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	9.2	5.4	6.3	6.2	3.8	4.2	4.8	4.7	3.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	5.0	1.8	2.4	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.3	4.0
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	8.9	7.1	10.1	9.7	7.2	7.5	9.4	9.1	8.6
Primary iron and steel industries.....	7.2	6.6	7.3	6.9	7.9	7.4	7.3	7.2	4.0
Primary nonferrous metal industries.....	8.8	8.0	8.6	7.6	8.9	9.8	9.4	9.8	8.1
Fabricated metal products.....	6.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	7.1	4.7	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.3
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	6.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.9
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	7.4	7.1	7.7	5.8	7.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	3.3
Other transportation equipment.....	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.2
Instruments and related products.....	7.9	4.9	6.4	5.8	6.6	5.0	6.2	5.8	6.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing (including ordnance).....	5.3	2.3	2.6	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.1
Food and kindred products.....	3.6	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	4.8	4.1	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.3
Textile mill products.....	6.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.6
Apparel and related products.....	3.1	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.1
Paper and allied products.....	8.6	5.7	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.9
Printing and publishing (except newspapers).....	5.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	2.9	4.5	4.1	5.0	3.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	9.1	7.6	8.0	8.7	8.8	8.3	7.9	8.1	7.6
Petroleum refining.....	<sup>2</sup> 11.0	10.2	10.5	10.7	12.7	10.4	11.0	11.0	11.1
Products of petroleum and coal (except petroleum refining).....	( <sup>3</sup> )	3.6	4.8	4.9	3.2	3.7	4.4	4.7	5.3
Rubber products.....	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.1
Leather and leather products.....	3.4	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.9	1.8

<sup>1</sup> New sample; see note below.

<sup>2</sup> Petroleum refining and products of petroleum and coal combined.

<sup>3</sup> Not available separately for this period.

NOTE.—The sample for these series was changed beginning with the third quarter of 1951 and again beginning with the second quarter of 1956. However, the 1947-50 averages have not been adjusted to either of these samples and, therefore, are not strictly comparable with data for later periods. For comparative purposes, the second quarter of 1956 is shown on the basis of the two later samples. For explanatory notes concerning compilation of the series, see *Quarterly Financial Reports for U. S. Manufacturing Corporations* by Federal Trade Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission.

Sources: Federal Trade Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission.

TABLE E-53.—*Sources and uses of corporate funds, 1946-56*<sup>1</sup>

[Billions of dollars]

Source or use of funds	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Uses:</b>											
Plant and equipment outlays.....	12.5	17.0	18.8	16.3	16.9	21.6	22.4	23.9	22.4	24.2	30.0
Inventories (change in book value).....	11.2	7.1	4.2	-3.6	9.8	9.4	.9	1.5	-2.3	4.6	6.0
Change in customer net receivables <sup>3</sup> .....	1.1	3.1	2.8	.9	5.0	2.0	3.1	.7	2.0	4.9	6.0
Cash and U. S. Government securities.....	-4.7	1.0	1.0	3.2	4.5	2.8	.1	2.1	-1.0	4.8	-5.0
Other assets.....	-6	(4)	.2	(4)	.3	.6	.8	.2	.1	.9	2.0
<b>Total uses.....</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.0</b>
<b>Sources:</b>											
<b>Internal:</b>											
Retained profits and depletion allowances.....	7.2	11.4	12.4	7.6	12.4	9.1	6.4	6.5	5.7	8.8	18.0
Depreciation and amortization allowances.....	4.2	5.2	6.2	7.1	7.8	9.0	10.4	11.8	13.3	14.8	16.5
<b>Total internal sources.....</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>24.5</b>
<b>External:</b>											
Change in Federal income tax liability.....	-1.6	2.1	1.0	-2.2	7.2	4.4	-2.8	.4	-3.5	2.8	-1.0
Other liabilities.....	2.1	1.5	.4	.5	1.0	1.9	2.4	2.2	.3	1.7	1.5
Change in bank loans and mortgage loans.....	3.9	3.3	1.8	-2.3	2.6	5.4	3.1	.5	-9	4.4	6.0
Net new issues.....	2.4	4.4	5.9	4.9	3.7	6.3	7.9	7.1	5.9	7.0	8.0
<b>Total external sources.....</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>
<b>Total sources.....</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>39.0</b>
<b>Discrepancy (uses less sources).....</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>-.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>-.1</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>-.1</b>	<b>(4)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes banks and insurance companies.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary estimates.<sup>3</sup> Receivables are net of payables, which are therefore not shown separately.<sup>4</sup> Less than 50 million dollars.<sup>5</sup> Preliminary estimate by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce based on Securities and Exchange Commission and other financial data (except as noted).

TABLE E-54.—*Current assets and liabilities of all corporations, 1952-56*<sup>1</sup>

[Billions of dollars, end of period]

Asset or liability	1952	1953	1954	1955				1956		
				First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter
<b>Current assets</b>										
Cash on hand and in banks	30.8	31.2	32.0	30.6	31.1	31.6	32.6	29.9	30.7	31.2
U. S. Government securities	19.9	21.6	19.8	19.5	19.3	21.2	24.0	21.1	18.0	18.0
Receivables from U. S. Government <sup>2</sup>	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Other notes and accounts receivable	64.6	65.9	67.3	68.8	71.2	75.6	77.3	78.2	79.9	83.6
Inventories	65.8	67.2	64.4	65.1	64.9	66.6	69.1	72.1	73.9	75.1
Other current assets <sup>3</sup>	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>186.2</b>	<b>190.9</b>	<b>188.5</b>	<b>189.1</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>200.2</b>	<b>208.1</b>	<b>206.8</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>213.4</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>										
Advances and prepayments, U. S. Government <sup>2</sup>	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5
Other notes and accounts payable	57.0	57.3	54.9	55.1	55.8	58.9	62.6	62.0	63.9	65.4
Federal income tax liabilities	18.1	18.7	15.3	13.1	11.9	15.1	18.1	15.0	12.1	14.2
Other current liabilities	18.7	20.7	20.8	21.1	21.7	22.6	22.3	22.8	22.9	24.0
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>106.2</b>
<b>Net working capital</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>107.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> All corporations in the United States, excluding banks and insurance companies. Data for 1952-53 are based on *Statistics of Income*, covering virtually all corporations in the United States. Data for 1954-56 are estimates based on data compiled from many different sources, including data on corporations registered with the Commission. As more complete data become available, estimates are revised.

<sup>2</sup> Receivables from and payables to U. S. Government do not include amounts offset against each other on the corporation's books or amounts arising from subcontracting which are not directly due from or to the U. S. Government. Wherever possible, adjustments have been made to include U. S. Government advances offset against inventories on the corporation's books.

<sup>3</sup> Includes marketable securities other than U. S. Government.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Securities and Exchange Commission.

TABLE E-55.—State and municipal and corporate securities offered, 1934-56 <sup>1</sup>

[Millions of dollars]

Period	State and municipal securities offered for cash (principal amounts)	Corporate securities offered for cash <sup>2</sup>									
		Gross proceeds <sup>3</sup>				Proposed uses of net proceeds <sup>4</sup>					
		Total	Common stock	Preferred stock	Bonds and notes	Total	New money			Retirement of securities	Other purposes
							Total	Plant and equipment	Working capital		
1934.....	939	397	19	6	372	384	57	32	26	231	95
1935.....	1,232	2,332	22	86	2,224	2,266	208	111	96	1,865	193
1936.....	1,121	4,572	272	271	4,028	4,431	858	380	478	3,368	204
1937.....	908	2,310	285	406	1,618	2,239	991	574	417	1,100	148
1938.....	1,108	2,155	25	86	2,044	2,110	681	504	177	1,206	222
1939.....	1,128	2,164	87	98	1,980	2,115	325	170	155	1,695	95
1940.....	1,238	2,677	108	183	2,386	2,615	569	424	145	1,854	192
1941.....	956	2,667	110	167	2,390	2,623	868	661	207	1,583	172
1942.....	524	1,062	34	112	917	1,043	474	287	187	396	173
1943.....	435	1,170	56	124	990	1,147	308	141	167	739	100
1944.....	661	3,202	163	369	2,670	3,142	657	252	405	2,389	96
1945.....	795	6,011	397	758	4,855	5,902	1,080	638	442	4,555	267
1946.....	1,157	6,900	891	1,127	4,882	6,757	3,279	2,115	1,164	2,868	610
1947.....	2,324	6,577	779	762	5,036	6,466	4,591	3,409	1,182	1,352	524
1948.....	2,690	7,078	614	492	5,973	6,959	5,929	4,221	1,708	307	722
1949.....	2,907	6,052	736	425	4,890	5,959	4,606	3,724	882	401	952
1950.....	3,532	6,361	811	631	4,920	6,261	4,006	2,966	1,041	1,271	984
1951.....	3,189	7,741	1,212	838	5,691	7,607	6,531	5,110	1,421	486	589
1952.....	4,401	9,534	1,369	564	7,601	9,380	8,180	6,312	1,868	664	537
1953.....	5,558	8,898	1,326	489	7,083	8,755	7,960	5,647	2,313	260	535
1954.....	6,969	9,516	1,213	816	7,488	9,365	6,750	5,110	1,670	1,875	709
1955.....	5,977	10,240	2,185	635	7,420	10,049	7,957	5,333	2,624	1,227	864
1956 <sup>5</sup> .....	5,409	10,950	2,380	660	7,910	10,790	9,620	6,670	2,950	420	750
1953: First quarter.....	1,188	2,039	356	159	1,524	2,006	1,798	1,272	526	94	114
Second quarter.....	1,442	2,695	445	150	2,100	2,647	2,372	1,585	787	69	205
Third quarter.....	1,258	1,624	196	82	1,346	1,697	1,420	948	472	36	140
Fourth quarter.....	1,671	2,540	330	98	2,113	2,505	2,369	1,841	528	61	75
1954: First quarter.....	1,384	1,730	297	115	1,318	1,700	1,461	1,240	221	92	147
Second quarter.....	2,372	2,531	302	370	1,860	2,489	1,868	1,452	416	494	127
Third quarter.....	1,232	2,685	182	180	2,323	2,648	1,837	1,429	408	658	154
Fourth quarter.....	1,980	2,571	432	151	1,988	2,529	1,615	990	625	632	282
1955: First quarter.....	1,409	2,530	758	111	1,662	2,485	1,988	1,258	730	320	177
Second quarter.....	1,429	2,413	562	208	1,643	2,359	1,814	1,230	584	307	238
Third quarter.....	1,136	2,358	405	150	1,804	2,314	1,699	898	801	403	212
Fourth quarter.....	2,002	2,939	460	167	2,312	2,892	2,457	1,948	509	197	237
1956: First quarter.....	1,517	2,226	355	189	1,632	2,187	1,921	1,091	829	114	152
Second quarter.....	1,617	2,989	526	147	2,316	2,935	2,586	1,876	710	146	203
Third quarter.....	928	2,717	461	98	2,158	2,670	2,376	1,658	718	100	194
Fourth quarter <sup>5</sup> .....	1,347	3,020	1,040	230	1,750	3,000	2,740	2,050	690	60	200

<sup>1</sup> These data cover substantially all new issues of State, municipal, and corporate securities offered for cash sale in the United States in amounts over \$100,000 and with terms to maturity of more than 1 year.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes notes issued exclusively to commercial banks, intercorporate transactions, and issues sold through continuous offerings, such as securities of open-end investment companies and employee-purchase plans.

<sup>3</sup> Number of units multiplied by offering price.

<sup>4</sup> Net proceeds represents the amount received by the issuer after payment of compensation to distributors and other costs of flotation.

<sup>5</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Securities and Exchange Commission, *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, and *The Bond Buyer*.

TABLE E-56.—Common stock prices and stock market credit, 1939-56

Period	Common stock prices index, 1939=100 (SEC)	Stock market credit			
		Customer credit (excluding U. S. Government securities)			Bank loans to brokers and dealers <sup>3</sup>
		Total	Net debit balances <sup>1</sup>	Bank loans to "others" <sup>2</sup>	
Millions of dollars					
1939.....	100.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	715
1940.....	94.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	584
1941.....	85.7	(4)	(4)	(4)	535
1942.....	74.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	850
1943.....	99.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	1,328
1944.....	108.1	(4)	(4)	353	2,137
1945.....	131.2	1,374	942	432	2,782
1946.....	149.4	976	473	503	1,471
1947.....	130.9	1,032	517	515	784
1948.....	132.7	968	499	469	1,331
1949.....	127.7	1,249	821	428	1,608
1950.....	154.1	1,798	1,237	561	1,742
1951.....	184.9	1,826	1,253	573	1,419
1952.....	195.0	1,980	1,332	648	2,002
1953.....	193.3	2,445	1,665	780	2,248
1954.....	229.8	3,436	2,388	1,048	2,688
1955.....	394.6	4,030	2,791	1,239	2,852
1956.....	345.0	3,984	2,823	1,161	2,214
1955: January.....	270.6	3,537	2,517	1,020	2,449
February.....	281.0	3,643	2,590	1,053	2,326
March.....	279.6	3,732	2,652	1,080	2,483
April.....	286.8	3,785	2,704	1,081	2,660
May.....	289.0	3,787	2,684	1,103	2,686
June.....	302.9	3,870	2,711	1,159	2,678
July.....	318.8	3,911	2,734	1,177	2,808
August.....	315.3	3,865	2,710	1,155	2,467
September.....	326.6	3,966	2,805	1,161	2,406
October.....	310.2	3,944	2,749	1,195	2,587
November.....	328.4	3,980	2,759	1,221	2,605
December.....	333.6	4,030	2,791	1,239	2,852
1956: January.....	325.7	4,040	2,786	1,254	2,529
February.....	330.0	3,991	2,740	1,251	2,422
March.....	350.9	4,038	2,786	1,252	2,436
April.....	355.4	4,043	2,788	1,255	2,347
May.....	347.0	4,047	2,810	1,237	2,435
June.....	341.4	4,009	2,786	1,223	2,380
July.....	359.4	4,026	2,812	1,214	2,241
August.....	359.4	3,979	2,785	1,194	1,948
September.....	344.8	3,950	2,782	1,168	2,019
October.....	341.6	3,914	2,748	1,166	1,975
November.....	338.5	3,946	2,784	1,162	1,915
December.....	344.0	3,984	2,823	1,161	2,214

<sup>1</sup> Ledger balances of member firms of the New York Stock Exchange carrying margin accounts. Excludes balances secured by U. S. Government obligations. Data are for end of period.

<sup>2</sup> Loans by weekly reporting member banks to others than brokers and dealers for purchasing or carrying securities except U. S. Government obligations. However, some U. S. Government securities may be included after 1952. Series revised beginning July 1946 and March 1953. Data are for last Wednesday of period.

<sup>3</sup> Loans by weekly reporting member banks for purchasing or carrying securities, including U. S. Government obligations. Series revised beginning July 1946 and January 1952. Data are for last Wednesday of period.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

Sources: Securities and Exchange Commission, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and New York Stock Exchange.

TABLE E-57.—*Business population and business failures, 1929-56*

Period	Operating businesses and business turnover (thousands of firms) <sup>1</sup>				New business incorporations (number) <sup>2</sup>	Business failures, by size of liability <sup>3, 4</sup>					
	Operating businesses <sup>5</sup>	New businesses <sup>5</sup>	Discontinued businesses <sup>5</sup>	Business transfers <sup>5</sup>		Number of failures			Amount of current liabilities (millions of dollars)		
						Total	Liability size class		Total	Liability size class	
							Under \$100,000	\$100,000 and over		Under \$100,000	\$100,000 and over
1929.....	3,029.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	22,909	22,165	744	483.3	261.5	221.8
1930.....	2,993.7	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	26,355	25,408	947	668.3	303.5	364.8
1931.....	2,916.4	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	28,285	27,230	1,055	736.3	354.2	382.2
1932.....	2,828.1	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	31,822	30,197	1,625	928.3	432.6	495.7
1933.....	2,782.1	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	* 19,859	* 18,880	* 979	* 457.5	* 215.5	* 242.0
1934.....	2,884.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	12,091	11,421	670	334.0	138.5	195.5
1935.....	2,991.9	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	12,244	11,691	553	310.6	135.5	175.1
1936.....	3,069.8	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	9,607	9,285	322	203.2	102.8	100.4
1937.....	3,136.3	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	9,490	9,203	287	183.3	101.9	81.4
1938.....	3,073.7	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	12,836	12,553	283	246.5	140.1	106.4
1939.....	3,222.2	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	14,768	14,541	227	182.5	132.9	49.7
1940.....	3,318.9	275.2	318.1	(5)	(5)	* 13,619	* 13,400	* 219	* 166.7	* 119.9	* 46.8
1941.....	3,276.0	290.0	270.7	(5)	(5)	11,848	11,635	163	136.1	100.7	35.4
1942.....	3,295.3	121.2	386.5	(5)	(5)	9,405	9,282	123	100.8	80.3	20.5
1943.....	3,030.0	146.0	337.0	(5)	(5)	3,221	3,155	66	45.3	31.2	14.2
1944.....	2,839.1	330.9	174.6	359.4	(5)	1,222	1,176	46	31.7	14.5	17.1
1945.....	2,995.4	422.7	175.6	473.2	(5)	809	759	50	30.2	11.4	18.8
1946.....	3,242.5	617.4	208.7	626.9	132,916	1,129	1,002	127	67.3	15.7	51.6
1947.....	3,651.2	460.8	239.2	571.9	112,638	3,474	3,103	371	204.6	63.7	140.9
1948.....	3,872.9	393.3	282.0	501.3	96,101	5,250	4,853	397	234.6	93.9	140.7
1949.....	3,984.2	331.1	306.5	434.7	85,491	9,246	8,708	538	308.1	161.4	146.7
1950.....	4,008.7	348.2	289.6	419.4	92,925	9,162	8,746	416	248.3	151.2	97.1
1951.....	4,067.3	363.2	309.3	378.3	83,649	8,058	7,626	432	259.5	131.6	128.0
1952.....	4,121.3	363.9	306.3	374.9	92,819	7,611	7,081	530	283.3	131.9	151.4
1953.....	4,178.8	340.5	334.0	356.2	102,545	8,862	8,075	787	394.2	167.5	226.6
1954.....	4,185.3	334.2	330.6	319.7	117,164	11,086	10,226	860	462.6	211.4	251.2
1955.....	4,189.0	374.2	310.9	321.3	139,651	10,969	10,113	856	449.4	206.4	243.0
1956.....	4,252.0	-----	-----	-----	140,775	12,686	11,615	1,071	562.7	239.8	322.9
1955: January.....	4,189.0	210.2	166.9	176.3	13,181	939	873	66	37.9	18.5	19.4
February.....	-----				11,369	877	803	74	42.1	16.9	25.2
March.....	-----				13,417	1,038	952	86	41.2	19.2	22.0
April.....	-----				11,756	903	844	59	36.0	16.7	19.3
May.....	-----				12,029	955	900	55	34.7	18.1	16.6
June.....	-----				12,605	914	831	83	36.7	17.0	19.6
July.....	4,232.3	164.0	144.0	145.0	10,893	861	801	60	32.5	16.6	15.9
August.....	-----				10,983	888	811	77	36.0	15.5	20.5
September.....	-----				11,024	822	744	78	33.1	15.7	17.4
October.....	-----				10,698	919	862	57	34.8	17.4	17.3
November.....	-----				10,157	945	863	82	42.8	17.6	25.2
December.....	-----				11,539	908	829	79	41.6	17.0	24.6
1956: January.....	4,252.0	-----	-----	-----	13,363	1,048	971	77	42.9	20.5	22.4
February.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	12,503	1,024	909	115	49.2	19.7	29.5
March.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	12,822	1,170	1,081	89	42.6	21.3	21.4
April.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	12,475	985	905	80	41.9	18.8	23.1
May.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	13,142	1,164	1,051	113	59.9	21.2	38.7
June.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,952	1,105	1,020	85	43.0	21.5	21.5
July.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,513	1,018	963	55	48.7	20.4	28.3
August.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,339	1,101	982	119	55.0	18.7	36.3
September.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,583	932	859	73	39.3	18.0	21.3
October.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,546	1,158	1,051	107	50.0	21.6	28.4
November.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,749	999	925	74	39.9	19.2	20.7
December.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	10,788	982	898	84	50.3	19.0	31.3

<sup>1</sup> Excludes firms in the fields of agriculture and professional services. Includes self-employed person only if he has either an established place of business or at least one paid employee.

<sup>2</sup> Annual data through 1939 are averages of end-of-quarter estimates centered at June 30. Beginning 1940, annual data are for January 1.

<sup>3</sup> Total for period.

<sup>4</sup> Commercial and industrial failures only. Excludes failures of banks and railroads and, beginning 1933, of real estate, insurance, holding, and financial companies, steamship lines, travel agencies, etc.

<sup>5</sup> Not available.

<sup>6</sup> Series revised; not strictly comparable with earlier data.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Department of Commerce and Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

# AGRICULTURE

TABLE E-58.—*Income of the farm population, 1929-56*

Period	Income from agricultural sources							Income from all sources (including net change in inventories)	Per capita income from all sources	Farm income per worker <sup>4</sup>	Operators' net income per farm <sup>5</sup>
	Farm operators' income				Wages of farm resident workers	Total (including net change in inventories)					
	Realized gross farm income <sup>1</sup>	Farm production expenses	Net income <sup>2</sup>								
			Excluding net change in inventories	Including net change in inventories <sup>3</sup>							
	Billions of dollars							Dollars			
1929.....	13.9	7.6	6.3	6.1	0.9	7.0	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	593	962
1930.....	11.4	6.9	4.5	4.3	.8	5.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	456	691
1931.....	8.4	5.5	2.9	3.3	.6	4.0	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	298	437
1932.....	6.4	4.4	1.9	2.0	.5	2.5	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	203	288
1933.....	7.1	4.3	2.8	2.6	.4	3.0	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	266	410
1934.....	8.5	4.7	3.9	2.9	.5	3.4	1.9	5.3	165	360	571
1935.....	9.7	5.1	4.6	5.3	.6	5.9	2.0	7.9	244	423	676
1936.....	10.7	5.6	5.1	4.3	.6	5.0	2.3	7.3	228	487	762
1937.....	11.3	6.1	5.2	6.0	.7	6.8	2.5	9.3	296	519	788
1938.....	10.1	5.8	4.3	4.4	.7	5.1	2.3	7.4	239	452	655
1939.....	10.6	6.2	4.4	4.5	.7	5.2	2.5	7.7	249	475	682
1940.....	11.0	6.7	4.3	4.6	.7	5.3	2.7	8.0	262	484	675
1941.....	13.8	7.7	6.2	6.6	.9	7.5	3.1	10.6	349	694	978
1942.....	18.8	9.9	8.8	9.9	1.2	11.1	3.8	14.9	509	995	1,423
1943.....	23.4	11.5	11.9	11.8	1.4	13.2	4.2	17.4	654	1,331	1,950
1944.....	24.4	12.2	12.2	11.8	1.5	13.4	4.4	17.8	696	1,411	2,035
1945.....	25.8	12.9	12.8	12.4	1.6	14.0	4.2	18.2	720	1,515	2,154
1946.....	29.3	14.3	15.0	14.9	1.8	16.7	4.3	21.0	793	1,704	2,531
1947.....	34.0	16.8	17.2	15.5	1.9	17.4	4.9	22.3	822	1,926	2,927
1948.....	34.6	18.6	15.9	17.7	2.0	19.7	5.1	24.8	958	1,829	2,747
1949.....	31.6	17.9	13.7	12.9	1.8	14.7	5.2	19.9	765	1,660	2,389
1950.....	32.1	19.2	12.9	13.7	1.7	15.5	5.3	20.8	828	1,671	2,276
1951.....	37.1	22.3	14.8	16.1	1.9	18.0	5.6	23.6	977	1,974	2,682
1952.....	36.7	22.5	14.3	15.1	1.9	17.0	6.1	23.1	953	1,968	2,660
1953.....	35.1	21.2	13.9	13.3	1.8	15.1	6.0	21.1	930	1,943	2,649
1954.....	33.5	21.4	12.0	12.5	1.8	14.2	5.7	19.9	911	1,743	2,357
1955.....	32.9	21.6	11.3	11.7	1.7	13.4	6.1	19.5	881	1,711	2,268
1956 <sup>7</sup> .....	33.8	21.9	11.9	11.7	1.7	13.5	6.4	19.9	893	1,862	2,422
Seasonally adjusted annual rates											
1955:											
First quarter.....	33.2	21.9	11.3	11.8	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
Second quarter.....	33.6	21.8	11.8	12.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
Third quarter.....	32.4	21.4	11.0	11.3	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
Fourth quarter.....	32.5	21.3	11.2	11.4	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
1956:											
First quarter.....	33.2	21.6	11.6	11.5	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
Second quarter.....	33.4	21.8	11.6	11.3	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
Third quarter.....	33.7	21.8	11.9	11.6	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
Fourth quarter <sup>7</sup> .....	34.8	22.3	12.5	12.4	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Cash receipts from farm marketings, value of farm products consumed in farm households, gross rental value of farm dwellings, and Government payments to farmers.

<sup>2</sup> Realized gross farm income less farm production expenses.

<sup>3</sup> Data prior to 1952 differ from farm proprietors' income shown in Tables E-9 and E-12 because of revisions by the Department of Agriculture not yet incorporated into the national income accounts of the Department of Commerce.

<sup>4</sup> Net income of farm operators including Government payments and excluding the net change in inventories, plus farm wages of resident workers and other hired workers.

<sup>5</sup> Including Government payments and excluding the net change in inventories.

<sup>6</sup> Not available.

<sup>7</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Agriculture.

TABLE E-59.—*Farm population and employment, 1929-56*

Period	Farm population <sup>1</sup>		Net migration to and from farms (thousands) <sup>2</sup>	Farm employment (thousands) <sup>3</sup>			Average gross hourly earnings of hired farm workers (dollars) <sup>4</sup>
	Number (thousands) (April 1)	As percent of total population <sup>5</sup>		Total	Family workers	Hired workers	
1929.....	30,580	25.1	-477	12,763	9,360	3,403	\$0.241
1930.....	30,529	24.8	-61	12,497	9,307	3,190	.226
1931.....	30,845	24.9	+156	12,745	9,642	3,103	.172
1932.....	31,388	25.1	+607	12,816	9,922	2,894	.129
1933.....	32,393	25.8	-463	12,739	9,874	2,865	.115
1934.....	32,305	25.6	-527	12,627	9,765	2,862	.129
1935.....	32,161	25.3	-799	12,733	9,855	2,878	.142
1936.....	31,737	24.8	-834	12,331	9,350	2,981	.152
1937.....	31,266	24.3	-661	11,978	9,054	2,924	.172
1938.....	30,980	23.9	-545	11,622	8,815	2,807	.166
1939.....	30,840	23.6	-703	11,338	8,611	2,727	.166
1940.....	30,547	23.1	-633	10,979	8,300	2,679	.169
1941.....	30,273	22.7	-1,424	10,669	8,017	2,652	.206
1942.....	29,234	21.7	-2,975	10,504	7,949	2,555	.268
1943.....	26,681	19.5	-1,563	10,446	8,010	2,436	.353
1944.....	25,495	18.4	-564	10,219	7,988	2,231	.423
1945.....	25,295	18.1	+864	10,000	7,881	2,119	.472
1946.....	26,483	18.7	+151	10,295	8,106	2,189	.515
1947.....	27,124	18.8	-1,686	10,382	8,115	2,267	.547
1948.....	25,903	17.7	-371	10,363	8,026	2,337	.580
1949.....	25,954	17.4	-1,314	9,964	7,712	2,252	.559
1950.....	25,058	16.5	-1,302	9,342	7,252	2,090	.561
1951.....	24,160	15.7	-271	8,985	6,997	1,988	.625
1952.....	24,283	15.5	-1,996	8,669	6,748	1,921	.661
1953.....	22,679	14.2	-1,171	8,580	6,645	1,935	.672
1954.....	21,890	13.5	-91	8,451	6,521	1,930	.661
1955.....	22,158	13.4	-256	8,237	6,341	1,896	.675
1956 <sup>6</sup> .....	22,257	13.2	( <sup>7</sup> )	7,875	6,025	1,850	.698

<sup>1</sup> Farm population as defined by the Department of Agriculture and Department of Commerce, i. e., population living on farms, both urban and rural, regardless of occupation.

<sup>2</sup> Total population as of July 1 including armed forces overseas.

<sup>3</sup> Net change for year beginning in April. For 1940 and subsequent years, includes inductions and enlistments into the armed forces, and persons returning from the armed forces. For all years, includes persons who have not moved but who are in and out of the farm population because agricultural operations have begun or have ceased on the place where they are living.

<sup>4</sup> Includes persons doing farm work on all farms. These data, published by the Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, differ from those on agricultural employment by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (see Table E-17) because of differences in the method of approach, in concepts of employment, and in time of month for which the data are collected. For further explanation, see monthly reports on *Farm Labor* by the Department of Agriculture.

<sup>5</sup> Weighted average of all farm wage rates on a per hour basis.

<sup>6</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>7</sup> Not available.

Sources: Department of Agriculture and Department of Commerce.

TABLE E-60.—Farm production indexes, 1929-56

[1947-49=100]

Year	Farm out- put <sup>1</sup>	Livestock and products				Crops								
		Total <sup>2</sup>	Meat ani- mals	Dairy prod- ucts	Poul- try and eggs	Total <sup>3</sup>	Feed grains	Hay and for- age	Food grains	Vege- tables	Fruits and nuts	Cot- ton	To- bac- co	Oil crops
1929 ---	74	77	77	82	63	79	83	88	66	81	76	104	75	21
1930 ---	72	78	78	84	65	76	73	75	72	82	75	98	81	23
1931 ---	79	80	82	86	63	84	84	79	76	83	94	119	76	23
1932 ---	76	81	83	86	63	80	95	86	62	83	76	91	49	21
1933 ---	70	82	86	87	62	71	73	79	45	80	77	91	68	18
1934 ---	60	75	73	85	59	58	48	67	44	87	72	68	54	21
1935 ---	72	72	66	86	59	76	80	96	53	88	91	75	65	34
1936 ---	65	77	74	87	63	64	53	74	52	83	72	87	58	27
1937 ---	82	76	71	86	63	88	87	87	72	89	95	133	78	30
1938 ---	79	79	77	89	65	83	84	98	75	89	85	84	69	36
1939 ---	80	85	87	90	69	82	83	93	61	88	98	83	94	47
1940 ---	83	87	89	92	70	85	85	106	67	91	95	88	72	56
1941 ---	86	92	94	96	77	86	91	106	76	92	102	75	62	61
1942 ---	96	102	107	100	89	97	104	115	80	96	100	90	70	92
1943 ---	94	111	120	99	102	90	96	110	69	103	87	80	70	98
1944 ---	97	105	108	101	102	96	100	109	85	99	102	86	96	82
1945 ---	96	104	103	103	106	93	97	113	89	101	93	63	98	88
1946 ---	98	101	101	102	99	98	105	104	92	110	110	61	114	85
1947 ---	95	100	100	101	98	93	81	103	108	98	104	83	105	91
1948 ---	104	97	97	98	96	106	116	100	103	103	96	104	98	109
1949 ---	101	103	103	101	106	101	103	97	89	99	100	113	97	100
1950 ---	100	106	107	101	111	97	104	105	83	101	102	70	101	116
1951 ---	103	111	114	100	119	99	97	110	81	95	105	106	115	106
1952 ---	107	112	115	101	123	103	102	105	105	96	102	106	112	104
1953 ---	108	114	114	106	127	103	101	108	96	100	104	115	102	102
1954 ---	108	117	121	107	125	101	105	107	85	98	105	96	111	116
1955 ---	113	121	127	108	123	106	112	116	80	102	108	103	109	129
1956 <sup>4</sup> ---	114	123	126	111	134	106	111	111	83	106	111	94	106	155

<sup>1</sup> Farm output measures the annual volume of farm production available for eventual human use through sales from farms or consumption in farm households. Total excludes production of feed for horses and mules.

<sup>2</sup> Includes certain items not included in separate groups shown.

<sup>3</sup> Includes production of feed for horses and mules and crops not included in separate crop groups listed in this table.

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary.

Source: Department of Agriculture.

TABLE E-61.—Indexes of prices received and prices paid by farmers, and parity ratio, 1929-56

[1910-14=100]

Period	Prices received										Prices paid		Parity index (prices paid, interest, taxes, and wage rates)	Parity ratio	
	All farm products <sup>1</sup>	Food grains	Feed grains	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil-bearing crops	Fruit	Commercial vegetables <sup>2</sup>	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	Family living items			Production items
1929.....	148	116	124	150	171	143	131	137	155	166	161	154	146	160	92
1930.....	125	93	109	104	140	111	149	128	133	142	128	144	135	151	83
1931.....	87	56	71	64	98	73	97	107	91	111	98	124	113	130	67
1932.....	65	44	44	49	84	44	78	100	63	86	81	106	99	112	58
1933.....	70	66	57	68	107	57	74	90	59	87	74	108	99	109	64
1934.....	90	90	97	101	156	103	93	94	68	101	89	122	114	120	75
1935.....	109	97	112	98	171	127	89	116	115	114	116	124	122	124	88
1936.....	114	108	110	99	163	120	102	108	118	125	115	124	122	124	92
1937.....	122	120	135	94	200	129	117	114	130	131	111	128	132	131	93
1938.....	97	75	73	70	173	95	72	96	113	115	110	122	122	124	78
1939.....	95	72	72	74	152	96	74	98	110	110	96	120	121	123	77
1940.....	100	84	86	83	134	103	81	122	108	120	98	121	123	124	81
1941.....	124	97	94	111	157	138	94	138	143	140	122	130	130	133	93
1942.....	159	120	117	156	247	183	127	178	186	163	152	149	148	152	105
1943.....	193	148	156	167	319	202	207	270	203	198	191	166	164	171	113
1944.....	197	166	175	172	348	222	233	236	190	222	177	175	173	182	108
1945.....	207	172	168	179	360	228	228	240	207	229	198	182	176	190	109
1946.....	236	201	212	238	376	260	240	217	248	268	201	202	191	208	113
1947.....	276	271	275	274	374	363	186	262	329	273	223	237	224	240	115
1948.....	287	250	273	272	380	351	166	253	361	301	242	251	250	260	110
1949.....	250	218	176	246	398	242	196	232	311	252	221	243	238	251	100
1950.....	258	224	198	282	402	376	194	211	340	249	186	246	246	256	101
1951.....	302	243	237	336	436	339	181	269	409	286	228	268	273	282	107
1952.....	288	244	242	310	432	296	191	274	353	302	206	271	274	287	100
1953.....	258	231	213	268	429	274	209	239	296	274	221	270	253	279	92
1954.....	249	232	211	274	439	279	219	223	292	252	176	274	252	281	89
1955.....	236	228	189	272	437	250	212	233	249	252	188	273	249	281	84
1956.....	236	224	188	268	453	250	225	254	238	259	177	278	249	286	83
1955: January.....	243	241	206	275	425	274	222	249	261	258	163	273	253	283	86
February.....	244	240	206	268	436	270	204	254	261	255	191	271	255	283	86
March.....	242	239	200	269	437	264	204	249	258	248	200	273	256	284	85
April.....	246	236	200	270	437	261	216	270	266	241	186	274	254	284	87
May.....	242	240	204	266	436	259	209	263	260	236	176	274	251	282	86
June.....	241	232	201	266	435	256	240	220	271	236	177	274	250	282	85
July.....	236	222	196	271	435	257	236	206	259	242	179	274	248	281	84
August.....	232	214	182	277	437	246	208	208	251	249	191	273	247	280	83
September.....	235	217	176	285	427	225	212	224	249	257	203	272	246	279	84
October.....	229	220	166	278	443	227	189	208	239	264	195	274	246	280	82
November.....	224	220	162	274	438	228	194	231	214	267	194	273	244	279	80
December.....	222	221	169	264	455	232	208	217	201	266	204	273	243	278	80
1956: January.....	226	220	170	259	452	236	225	248	207	261	205	272	246	281	80
February.....	227	220	172	262	452	239	212	264	215	257	188	272	245	280	81
March.....	228	223	175	267	453	245	211	258	221	250	187	274	246	282	81
April.....	235	229	188	275	453	253	218	260	237	246	180	274	248	284	83
May.....	242	226	197	270	454	265	233	272	251	247	178	278	250	286	85
June.....	247	218	199	273	453	259	266	310	252	247	171	280	248	286	86
July.....	244	216	201	274	453	250	225	286	246	253	174	282	248	287	85
August.....	237	218	205	263	451	249	210	230	259	256	171	281	250	288	82
September.....	236	222	203	275	455	234	233	178	254	264	172	279	252	287	82
October.....	234	225	178	270	453	249	232	203	245	272	167	279	250	287	82
November.....	234	232	182	270	443	262	218	264	231	277	164	281	252	289	81
December.....	237	234	185	262	461	264	216	277	239	275	165	282	252	289	82

<sup>1</sup> Includes items not shown separately.<sup>2</sup> For fresh market.<sup>3</sup> Percentage ratio of index of prices received by farmers for all farm products to parity index.<sup>4</sup> Includes wartime subsidy payments.

Source: Department of Agriculture.

TABLE E-62.—Comparative balance sheet of agriculture, 1940-57

[Billions of dollars]

Beginning of year	Assets									Claims			
	Total	Real estate	Other physical				Financial			Total	Real estate debt	Other debt	Proprietors' equities
			Live-stock	Ma-chin-ery and motor vehi-cles	Crops <sup>1</sup>	House-hold fur-nish-ings and equip-ment <sup>2</sup>	Depos-its and cur-rency	U. S. Savings bonds	Invest-ment in co-operatives				
1940-----	53.8	33.6	5.1	3.1	2.7	4.3	3.9	0.3	0.8	53.8	6.6	3.4	43.8
1941-----	55.8	34.4	5.3	3.3	3.0	4.3	4.2	.4	.9	55.8	6.5	3.9	45.4
1942-----	63.3	37.5	7.1	4.0	3.8	4.5	5.0	.5	.9	63.3	6.4	4.1	52.8
1943-----	74.4	41.6	9.6	4.9	5.1	4.6	6.5	1.1	1.0	74.4	6.0	4.0	64.4
1944-----	85.1	48.2	9.7	5.3	6.1	4.6	7.9	2.2	1.1	85.1	5.4	3.5	76.2
1945-----	94.7	53.9	9.0	6.3	6.7	4.7	9.5	3.4	1.2	94.7	4.9	3.4	86.4
1946-----	103.8	61.0	9.7	5.2	6.3	4.8	11.3	4.1	1.4	103.8	4.8	3.2	95.8
1947-----	115.7	68.5	11.9	5.1	7.1	5.3	12.2	4.1	1.5	115.7	4.9	3.6	107.2
1948-----	127.0	73.7	13.3	6.9	9.0	6.1	11.9	4.4	1.7	127.0	5.1	4.2	117.7
1949-----	133.8	76.6	14.4	9.3	8.6	6.9	11.5	4.6	1.9	133.8	5.3	6.1	122.4
1950-----	133.5	75.3	13.9	11.2	7.6	7.7	10.9	4.8	2.1	133.5	5.6	6.9	121.0
1951-----	151.3	86.8	17.1	12.8	7.9	8.6	10.9	4.9	2.3	151.3	6.1	7.0	138.2
1952-----	167.2	96.0	19.5	14.9	8.8	9.3	11.3	4.9	2.5	167.2	6.6	7.9	152.7
1953-----	164.8	96.6	14.8	15.4	9.0	10.0	11.3	5.0	2.7	164.8	7.2	8.8	148.8
1954-----	161.5	94.7	11.7	15.9	9.2	10.6	11.3	5.2	2.9	161.5	7.7	9.4	144.4
1955-----	166.5	98.8	11.2	16.0	9.6	11.1	11.3	5.4	3.1	166.5	8.2	9.5	148.8
1956-----	170.2	102.7	10.8	16.6	8.3	11.5	11.3	5.6	3.3	170.2	9.0	9.8	151.4
1957 <sup>3</sup> -----	176.0	106.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	176.0	9.8	10.9	155.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes all crops held on farms for whatever purpose and crops held off farms as security for Commodity Credit Corporation loans. The latter on January 1, 1956, totaled 1.4 billion dollars.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated valuation for 1940, plus purchases minus depreciation since then.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

NOTE:—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Agriculture.

TABLE E-63.—Selected indicators of farm conditions, 1929-56

Period	Number of farms (thousands)	Percent of all farms with central station electrical service <sup>1</sup>	Real estate debt as percent of value of real estate (percent) <sup>2</sup>	Foreclosure rate per 1,000 farms <sup>3</sup>	Production expenses as percent of total gross farm income (percent) <sup>4</sup>	Income of farm population from farming as percent of income from all sources (percent) <sup>5</sup>	Parity ratio <sup>6</sup>
1929.....	6,512	(?)	20.3	14.8	55.4	(?)	92
1930.....	6,546	(?)	20.1	15.7	61.9	(?)	83
1931.....	6,608	(?)	21.5	18.7	62.2	(?)	67
1932.....	6,687	(?)	24.5	28.4	68.6	(?)	58
1933.....	6,741	(?)	27.5	38.8	62.6	(?)	64
1934.....	6,776	(?)	23.9	28.0	61.4	64.3	75
1935.....	6,814	10.9	22.8	21.0	48.8	74.5	88
1936.....	6,739	12.3	21.7	20.3	56.3	68.3	92
1937.....	6,636	15.8	20.3	18.1	50.2	73.0	93
1938.....	6,527	19.1	19.8	14.3	57.0	68.9	78
1939.....	6,441	22.1	19.9	13.4	57.9	67.5	77
1940.....	6,350	30.4	19.6	12.5	59.6	66.2	81
1941.....	6,293	34.9	18.9	10.4	53.9	70.6	93
1942.....	6,202	38.3	17.0	6.1	50.0	74.5	105
1943.....	6,089	40.3	14.3	4.3	49.3	75.9	113
1944.....	6,003	42.2	11.2	3.0	50.8	75.2	108
1945.....	5,967	45.7	9.2	1.9	51.0	76.9	109
1946.....	5,927	54.3	7.8	1.5	49.0	79.5	113
1947.....	5,873	61.0	7.2	1.1	52.1	78.0	115
1948.....	5,804	68.6	6.9	1.0	51.3	79.4	110
1949.....	5,723	78.2	6.9	1.2	58.2	73.8	100
1950.....	5,648	77.2	7.4	1.4	58.4	74.5	101
1951.....	5,520	84.2	7.0	1.5	58.0	76.3	107
1952.....	5,360	88.1	6.9	1.6	59.8	73.6	100
1953.....	5,240	90.8	7.4	1.3	61.6	71.6	92
1954.....	5,100	92.3	8.1	1.7	63.2	71.4	89
1955.....	5,000	93.4	8.3	2.0	64.9	68.8	84
1956 <sup>7</sup> .....	4,900	94.2	8.8	2.3	65.2	67.8	83

<sup>1</sup> Data are for June 30, except for the Census of Agriculture years, as follows: January 1, 1935 and 1945 and April 1, 1940 and 1950.

<sup>2</sup> Data are for January 1.

<sup>3</sup> Data are for year ended March 15.

<sup>4</sup> Total gross farm income including Government payments and the net change in inventories.

<sup>5</sup> Income from farming is net income of farm operators (including Government payments and the net change in inventories) and farm wages of farm resident workers.

<sup>6</sup> Percentage ratio of index of prices received by farmers to parity index (prices paid, interest, taxes, and wage rates).

<sup>7</sup> Not available.

<sup>8</sup> Preliminary.

Source: Department of Agriculture.

TABLE E-64.—Selected measures of farm technology, 1929-56

Period	Specified machines on farms (January 1)						Feed used by farm horses and mules <sup>2</sup>	Live-stock production per breeding unit <sup>3</sup>	Crop production		Fertilizer use
	Tractors <sup>1</sup>	Auto-mobiles	Motor-trucks	Farms with milking machines	Grain combines	Corn pickers			Per man-hour	Per acre	
	Thousands						Index, 1947-49=100				
1929-----	827	3,970	840	(4)	(4)	(4)	227	84	53	79	(4)
1930-----	<sup>§</sup> 920	<sup>§</sup> 4,135	<sup>§</sup> 900	100	61	50	219	85	52	75	41
1931-----	997	4,077	920	(4)	(4)	(4)	212	86	56	83	32
1932-----	1,022	3,798	910	(4)	(4)	(4)	204	85	57	79	21
1933-----	1,019	3,399	865	(4)	(4)	(4)	198	84	51	71	24
1934-----	1,016	3,399	875	(4)	(4)	(4)	194	77	49	59	28
1935-----	1,048	3,642	890	(4)	(4)	(4)	191	84	58	76	32
1936-----	1,125	3,735	923	(4)	(4)	(4)	186	86	52	65	37
1937-----	1,230	3,962	990	(4)	(4)	(4)	182	87	62	88	43
1938-----	1,370	4,109	1,042	(4)	(4)	(4)	176	91	65	85	41
1939-----	1,445	4,030	1,020	(4)	(4)	(4)	171	91	65	85	43
1940-----	<sup>§</sup> 1,545	<sup>§</sup> 4,144	<sup>§</sup> 1,047	175	190	110	167	92	69	88	47
1941-----	1,665	4,330	1,095	210	225	120	162	98	73	90	51
1942-----	1,860	4,670	1,160	255	275	130	155	98	79	100	57
1943-----	2,055	4,350	1,280	275	320	138	148	95	77	91	65
1944-----	2,160	4,185	1,385	300	345	146	140	92	81	96	73
1945-----	<sup>§</sup> 2,354	<sup>§</sup> 4,148	<sup>§</sup> 1,490	<sup>§</sup> 365	<sup>§</sup> 375	168	131	96	86	95	77
1946-----	2,480	4,260	1,550	440	420	203	122	94	92	101	90
1947-----	2,613	4,350	1,700	525	465	236	110	97	91	95	95
1948-----	2,821	4,225	1,900	575	535	299	100	99	105	106	99
1949-----	3,123	4,290	2,065	610	620	372	90	104	104	99	106
1950-----	<sup>§</sup> 3,394	<sup>§</sup> 4,199	<sup>§</sup> 2,207	<sup>§</sup> 636	<sup>§</sup> 714	<sup>§</sup> 456	82	104	115	98	120
1951-----	3,678	4,220	2,310	655	810	522	74	107	112	99	130
1952-----	3,907	4,230	2,410	675	887	588	64	108	121	103	146
1953-----	4,100	4,240	2,520	690	930	630	57	111	123	102	153
1954-----	4,243	4,250	2,610	705	965	660	51	112	128	101	163
1955-----	<sup>7</sup> 4,345	4,258	2,701	712	980	688	43	114	133	106	167
1956 <sup>8</sup> -----	4,450	4,260	2,800	715	1,000	700	39	117	139	108	171

<sup>1</sup> Excludes steam and garden tractors.

<sup>2</sup> Hay and concentrates only.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes horses and mules.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

<sup>5</sup> Census of Agriculture. Census dates: January 1, 1945 and April 1, 1930, 1940, and 1950.

<sup>6</sup> Census of Agriculture of 1940 reported 1,567,430 tractors on farms April 1. The figure shown here is an adjusted census figure to make allowance for tractors added to the number on farms between January 1 and April 1. Similar adjustments for other census years were not considered worthwhile.

<sup>7</sup> Census of Agriculture, November 1954.

<sup>8</sup> Preliminary.

Source: Department of Agriculture.

# INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

TABLE E-65.—United States balance of payments, 1952-56

Excluding transfers under military grant programs

[Millions of dollars]

Item	1952	1953	1954	1955	First 3 quarters	
					1955	1956
Exports of goods and services: Total.....	18,058	17,081	17,938	19,915	14,474	16,906
Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military.....	13,319	12,294	12,814	14,264	10,421	12,417
Transportation.....	1,488	1,198	1,171	1,336	985	1,184
Travel.....	511	574	584	645	501	554
Miscellaneous services.....	912	913	963	956	694	722
Military transactions.....		192	179	202	150	117
Income on investments:						
Direct investments.....	1,419	1,442	1,725	1,978	1,376	1,525
Other private.....	205	216	230	260	189	235
Government.....	204	252	272	274	158	152
Imports of goods and services: Total.....	15,688	16,644	16,088	17,923	13,265	14,931
Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military.....	10,838	10,990	10,354	11,516	8,400	9,556
Transportation.....	1,115	1,081	1,026	1,202	901	1,101
Travel.....	811	929	1,009	1,155	936	1,043
Miscellaneous services, excluding military.....	577	659	677	734	548	587
Military expenditures.....	1,957	2,535	2,603	2,804	2,113	2,204
Income on investments:						
Private.....	326	364	360	418	304	334
Government.....	64	86	59	94	63	106
Balance on goods and services, excluding military transfers.....	2,370	437	1,850	1,992	1,209	1,975
Unilateral transfers, excluding military: Total.....	-2,534	-2,454	-2,262	-2,462	-1,888	-1,682
Private remittances.....	-446	-476	-486	-456	-330	-372
Government.....	-2,088	-1,978	-1,776	-2,006	-1,558	-1,310
United States capital, net: Total.....	-1,578	-587	-1,526	-1,455	-939	-2,423
Private, net: Total.....	-1,158	-369	-1,619	-1,153	-651	-1,912
Direct investments, net.....	-850	-721	-664	-679	-467	-1,139
New issues.....	-286	-270	-309	-124	-98	-298
Redemptions.....	66	139	124	203	182	117
Other long-term, net.....	6	316	-135	-359	-245	-334
Short-term, net.....	-94	167	-635	-194	-23	-258
Government, net: Total.....	-420	-218	93	-302	-288	-511
Long-term capital, outflow.....	-847	-716	-306	-375	-271	-402
Repayments.....	429	487	507	416	259	308
Short-term, net.....	-2	11	-108	-343	-276	-417
Foreign capital, net.....	1,612	1,147	1,462	1,433	1,210	1,961
Gold sales [purchases (-)].....	-379	1,161	298	41	49	-278
Foreign capital and gold.....	1,233	2,308	1,760	1,474	1,259	1,683
Errors and omissions.....	509	296	178	451	359	447

Source: Department of Commerce.

TABLE E-66.—United States balance of payments with individual areas, 1952-56

Excluding transfers under military grant programs

[Millions of dollars]

Area and type of transaction	1952	1953	1954	1955	First 3 quarters	
					1955	1956
Continental Western Europe and dependencies:						
United States payments: Total.....	4,803	4,835	5,055	5,855	4,340	4,792
Nonmilitary imports of goods and services.....	2,659	2,943	2,830	3,279	2,368	2,874
Military expenditures abroad.....	709	1,047	1,196	1,368	1,060	996
Government grants and capital, excluding military aid transfers.....	1,164	736	745	789	634	440
Private investments, net.....	82	-110	95	203	125	301
Other payments, net.....	189	219	189	216	153	181
Foreign payments to the United States: Total.....	4,007	3,465	3,946	4,750	3,510	4,289
Purchases of goods and services <sup>1</sup> .....	3,955	3,402	3,865	4,549	3,335	4,141
Long-term investments in the United States.....	52	63	81	201	175	148
Balance.....	-796	-1,370	-1,109	-1,105	-830	-503
Sterling area:						
United States payments: Total.....	3,465	3,272	3,174	3,561	2,630	3,344
Nonmilitary imports of goods and services.....	2,539	2,424	2,279	2,635	1,985	2,193
Military expenditures abroad.....	188	289	417	464	328	440
Government grants and capital, excluding military aid transfers.....	559	421	164	303	287	275
Private investments, net.....	96	45	217	61	-41	363
Other payments, net.....	83	93	97	98	71	73
Foreign payments to the United States: Total.....	2,842	2,623	2,039	3,424	2,395	2,638
Purchases of goods and services.....	2,847	2,567	2,804	3,322	2,307	2,497
Long-term investments in the United States.....	-5	56	135	102	88	141
Balance.....	-623	-649	-235	-137	-235	-706
Canada:						
United States payments: Total.....	3,429	3,546	3,493	3,756	2,761	3,481
Nonmilitary imports of goods and services.....	2,835	2,961	2,851	3,224	2,309	2,609
Military expenditures abroad.....	150	192	194	216	160	182
Government grants and capital, excluding military aid transfers.....	6	5	-2	-9	-2	-5
Private investments, net.....	425	377	443	310	192	685
Other payments, net.....	13	11	7	15	12	10
Foreign payments to the United States: Total.....	3,926	4,132	3,812	4,400	3,210	3,927
Purchases of goods and services.....	3,855	4,066	3,830	4,402	3,215	3,855
Long-term investments in the United States.....	71	66	-18	-2	-5	72
Balance.....	497	586	319	644	449	446

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E-66.—United States balance of payments with individual areas, 1952-56—Continued

## Excluding transfers under military grant programs

[Millions of dollars]

Area and type of transaction	1952	1953	1954	1955	First 3 quarters	
					1955	1956
<b>Latin America:</b>						
United States payments: Total.....	4,805	4,621	4,823	4,824	3,501	4,205
Nonmilitary imports of goods and services.....	4,214	4,322	4,184	4,313	3,166	3,615
Military expenditures abroad.....	29	27	24	21	15	20
Government grants and capital, excluding military aid transfers.....	87	373	76	121	111	138
Private investments, net.....	418	-133	501	329	179	391
Other payments, net.....	57	32	38	40	30	41
Foreign payments to the United States: Total.....	4,839	4,396	4,711	4,844	3,532	4,025
Purchases of goods and services....	4,823	4,382	4,679	4,822	3,515	4,012
Long-term investments in the United States.....	16	14	32	22	17	13
Balance.....	34	-225	-112	20	31	-180
<b>Other countries:</b>						
United States payments: Total.....	3,064	3,255	3,137	3,701	2,740	3,064
Nonmilitary imports of goods and services.....	1,435	1,411	1,304	1,631	1,200	1,392
Military expenditures abroad.....	881	980	772	735	550	566
Government grants and capital, excluding military aid transfers.....	498	429	510	884	644	784
Private investments, net.....	18	173	267	223	177	156
Other payments, net.....	232	262	284	228	169	166
Foreign payments to the United States: Total.....	2,507	2,596	2,677	2,743	2,043	2,341
Purchase of goods and services....	2,506	2,597	2,673	2,734	2,036	2,334
Long-term investments in the United States.....	1	-1	4	9	7	7
Balance.....	-557	-659	-460	-958	-697	-723
<b>International institutions:</b>						
United States payments: Total.....	234	156	194	143	120	150
Nonmilitary imports of goods and services.....	49	48	37	37	34	44
Military expenditures abroad.....						
Government grants and capital, excluding military aid transfers.....	66	91	61	79	67	90
Private investments, net.....	119	17	96	27	19	16
Other payments, net.....						
Foreign payments to the United States: Total.....	78	75	97	98	76	75
Purchases of goods and services....	72	67	87	86	66	67
Long-term investments in the United States.....	6	8	10	12	10	8
Balance.....	-156	-81	-97	-45	-44	-75

<sup>1</sup> Special category exports to European Sterling area countries and dependencies are included in continental Europe and to "other" Sterling area countries, in "other countries."

Source: Department of Commerce.

TABLE E-67.—United States grants of military supplies and services, by areas, total postwar period and fiscal years 1952-56

[Fiscal years, millions of dollars]

Area	Total postwar period <sup>1</sup>	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Gross military grants <sup>2</sup> .....	18,051	1,854	4,380	3,542	2,566	3,056
Less: Reverse grants and returns.....	242	66	62	9	10	12
Equals: Net military grants <sup>2</sup> .....	17,809	1,789	4,318	3,533	2,556	3,044
Western Europe (excluding Greece and Turkey) <sup>2</sup> .....	10,922	1,131	3,176	2,362	1,606	1,857
Near East (including Greece, Turkey, and Africa).....	2,273	218	314	382	289	386
Other Asia and Pacific.....	4,176	282	772	726	598	740
American Republics.....	262	115	21	45	43	38
Unspecified.....	174	43	35	18	20	23

<sup>1</sup> Postwar period covers July 1, 1945, through June 30, 1956.

<sup>2</sup> Includes cash contributions to the multilateral-construction program of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce.

TABLE E-68.—United States grants and credits, excluding military supplies and services, by areas, total postwar period and fiscal years 1952-56

[Millions of dollars]

Item	Total	Northwestern Europe <sup>1</sup>	Southern Europe <sup>2</sup>	European International institutions <sup>3</sup>	Indo-China, Korea, and Formosa <sup>4</sup>	Rest of world <sup>5</sup>
<b>Gross new grants:</b>						
Total postwar period <sup>6</sup> .....	31,045	15,023	5,100	240	3,216	7,487
Fiscal year 1952 .....	2,594	1,161	563	187	275	407
Fiscal year 1953 .....	2,041	932	473	-----	311	326
Fiscal year 1954 .....	1,676	686	288	1	270	431
Fiscal year 1955 .....	2,026	749	296	(7)	532	448
Fiscal year 1956 .....	1,708	295	301	1	580	532
<b>Reverse grants and returns on grants:</b>						
Total postwar period <sup>6</sup> .....	1,405	927	246	-----	27	205
Fiscal year 1952 .....	103	58	29	-----	2	15
Fiscal year 1953 .....	105	63	31	-----	1	9
Fiscal year 1954 .....	85	54	26	-----	2	3
Fiscal year 1955 .....	53	21	28	-----	1	3
Fiscal year 1956 .....	64	5	48	-----	9	2
<b>Net new grants:</b>						
Total postwar period <sup>6</sup> .....	29,640	14,096	4,853	240	3,189	7,261
Fiscal year 1952 .....	2,491	1,104	535	187	273	392
Fiscal year 1953 .....	1,937	868	442	-----	309	317
Fiscal year 1954 .....	1,592	632	262	1	268	428
Fiscal year 1955 .....	1,973	727	268	(7)	532	446
Fiscal year 1956 .....	1,644	290	253	1	571	530
<b>New credits, excluding prior grants converted into credits:</b>						
Total postwar period <sup>6</sup> .....	12,589	7,811	953	100	247	3,478
Fiscal year 1952 .....	659	201	75	-----	-----	383
Fiscal year 1953 .....	635	217	36	-----	-----	383
Fiscal year 1954 .....	624	129	37	-----	-----	458
Fiscal year 1955 .....	444	(7)	12	100	-----	332
Fiscal year 1956 .....	472	5	83	-----	43	340
<b>Repayments:</b>						
Total postwar period <sup>6</sup> .....	3,899	1,910	298	-----	129	1,562
Fiscal year 1952 .....	326	208	36	-----	2	80
Fiscal year 1953 .....	528	359	43	-----	2	124
Fiscal year 1954 .....	501	328	41	-----	1	131
Fiscal year 1955 .....	460	186	45	-----	1	229
Fiscal year 1956 .....	511	239	32	-----	1	239
<b>Net new credits:</b>						
Total postwar period <sup>6</sup> .....	8,690	5,902	655	100	118	1,915
Fiscal year 1952 .....	332	-8	39	-----	-2	303
Fiscal year 1953 .....	106	-142	-7	-----	-2	258
Fiscal year 1954 .....	124	-199	-4	-----	-1	328
Fiscal year 1955 .....	-16	-186	-33	100	-1	103
Fiscal year 1956 .....	-40	-233	51	-----	42	101
<b>Prior grants converted into credits:</b>						
Total postwar period <sup>6</sup> .....	2,256	1,969	1	-----	50	236
Fiscal year 1952 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fiscal year 1953 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fiscal year 1954 .....	1,000	1,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fiscal year 1955 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fiscal year 1956 .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Total net grants and credits:</b>						
Total postwar period <sup>6</sup> .....	38,330	19,998	5,509	340	3,307	9,177
Fiscal year 1952 .....	2,823	1,096	574	187	271	695
Fiscal year 1953 .....	2,043	726	435	-----	307	575
Fiscal year 1954 .....	1,715	433	259	1	267	756
Fiscal year 1955 .....	1,957	542	236	100	531	549
Fiscal year 1956 .....	1,604	57	304	1	612	630

<sup>1</sup> Includes Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Greece, Italy and Trieste, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

<sup>3</sup> Includes European Coal and Steel Community, European Payments Union, and European Productivity Agency.

<sup>4</sup> Includes United States contribution to U. N. Korean Reconstruction and Relief Administration.

<sup>5</sup> Includes other international organizations outside Western Europe.

<sup>6</sup> Postwar period covers July 1, 1945, through June 30, 1956. Excludes United States subscription to International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund.

<sup>7</sup> Less than \$500,000.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce.

TABLE E-69.—United States merchandise exports and imports for consumption, by leading commodities, 1936-38 average and 1952-56

[Millions of dollars]

Commodity <sup>1</sup>	1936-38 average	1952	1953	1954	1955	January-October	
						1955	1956
Exports of United States merchandise: Total.....	2,925	15,049	15,652	14,978	15,413	12,708	15,303
Nonmilitary exports: Total <sup>2</sup> .....		13,051	12,141	12,723	14,157	11,609	13,837
Agricultural commodities.....	778	3,431	2,847	3,054	3,197	2,591	3,265
Nonagricultural commodities <sup>3</sup> .....	2,147	9,620	9,293	9,669	10,960	9,018	10,572
Exports, excluding "special category" commodities: Total <sup>4</sup> .....		12,434	11,525	12,120	13,501	11,064	13,246
Agricultural commodities: Total.....	778	3,431	2,847	3,054	3,197	2,591	3,265
Raw cotton, excluding linters.....	313	862	517	780	469	413	493
Vegetable oils, fats, and oilseeds <sup>4</sup> .....	5	158	173	306	324	227	333
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	143	246	341	304	356	284	266
Wheat, including flour.....	62	942	589	427	481	415	646
Other grains and preparations.....	54	541	470	323	459	371	431
Other agricultural commodities.....	201	682	757	914	1,108	881	1,096
Nonagricultural commodities: Total <sup>5</sup> .....	2,147	9,003	8,677	9,066	10,304	8,473	9,981
Machinery <sup>6</sup> .....	440	2,712	2,747	2,595	2,823	2,308	2,865
Automobiles, parts, and accessories <sup>6</sup> .....	292	987	963	1,036	1,238	1,019	1,115
Chemicals and related products <sup>6</sup> .....	129	801	800	983	1,077	889	1,033
Textile manufactures.....	87	660	640	621	615	512	518
Iron and steel-mill products, excluding scrap.....	151	610	485	465	644	518	619
Iron and steel scrap.....	48	11	10	51	174	141	222
Petroleum and products <sup>6</sup> .....	344	572	498	431	442	374	382
Coal.....	56	494	335	304	485	394	603
Nonferrous metals, including ferroalloys.....	114	219	176	305	317	263	323
Other nonagricultural commodities <sup>6</sup> .....	486	1,937	2,023	2,275	2,489	2,055	2,301
Imports for consumption: Total.....	2,461	10,747	10,779	10,240	11,335	9,283	10,442
Agricultural commodities: Total.....	1,260	4,519	4,185	3,973	3,982	3,300	3,392
Coffee.....	141	1,376	1,469	1,486	1,357	1,095	1,228
Cane sugar.....	152	416	425	411	415	368	403
Cocoa or cacao beans.....	35	178	167	252	185	158	127
Other foodstuffs.....	323	890	908	827	798	662	652
Crude rubber.....	179	619	332	262	442	357	331
Wool, unmanufactured.....	57	382	296	223	260	224	213
Other agricultural commodities.....	373	658	588	512	525	436	438
Nonagricultural commodities: Total.....	1,201	6,228	6,594	6,267	7,353	5,983	7,050
Nonferrous metals and ferroalloys.....	178	1,563	1,662	1,392	1,528	1,236	1,409
Petroleum and products.....	42	692	762	829	1,025	823	1,054
Paper and paper-base stocks.....	221	928	937	926	985	807	912
Textile manufactures.....	174	513	464	440	585	478	546
Machinery and vehicles.....	21	354	353	359	438	361	515
Sawmill products.....	18	222	236	252	323	277	264
Chemicals and related products.....	87	244	293	249	255	212	225
Fish, including shellfish.....	31	181	194	210	214	174	203
Iron and steel-mill products, excluding scrap.....	19	209	251	116	145	114	177
Iron ore and concentrates.....	5	83	97	119	177	150	215
Other nonagricultural commodities.....	405	1,239	1,345	1,375	1,678	1,351	1,530

<sup>1</sup> Commodity data for 1936-38 and 1952-55 have been adjusted to conform as nearly as possible to 1956 statistical classifications. The distributions of nonagricultural exports by principal commodities, however, are based on total exports for 1936-38 and on exports excluding "special category" items in 1952 and later periods. (See note 3.)

<sup>2</sup> Data represent total exports minus shipments of military equipment and supplies by the Department of Defense under the Mutual Security Program. Commodity breakdowns of nonmilitary exports are not available.

<sup>3</sup> "Special category" commodities are those to which security restrictions apply as regards publication of detailed export statistics.

<sup>4</sup> Data exclude essential oils.

<sup>5</sup> Data for 1952 and later periods exclude "special category" exports.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce.

TABLE E-70.—*Estimated gold reserves and dollar holdings of foreign countries, 1937 and 1949-56*

[Billions of dollars]

End of year	All foreign countries	Sterling area		Continental OEEC countries and dependencies	Other European countries	Canada	Latin American Republics	All other countries
		Total	United Kingdom					
1937.....	15.1	4.9	4.4	6.8	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.0
1949.....	15.8	2.8	2.0	6.1	.6	1.5	3.1	1.7
1950.....	19.9	4.6	3.7	7.0	.5	2.1	3.5	2.2
1951.....	19.8	3.9	2.9	7.2	.5	2.3	3.4	2.5
1952.....	21.2	3.5	2.5	8.5	.5	2.6	3.4	2.7
1953.....	23.7	4.3	3.2	10.1	.6	2.5	3.7	2.5
1954.....	25.7	4.4	3.4	11.6	.6	2.7	3.8	2.6
1955.....	27.5	4.0	2.9	13.2	.7	2.6	4.0	3.0
1956 <sup>1</sup> .....	29.1	4.2	3.1	14.1	.6	2.9	4.2	3.1

<sup>1</sup> As of September 30.

NOTE.—Includes gold reserves and dollar holdings of all foreign countries with the exception of U. S. S. R. gold reserves. Holdings of the Bank for International Settlements (both for its own and EPU accounts) and of the Tripartite Commission for Restitution of Monetary Gold are included with the holdings of continental OEEC countries and dependencies. Figures represent (1) reported and estimated gold reserves of central banks and governments, and (2) official and private short-term dollar holdings reported by banks in the United States, including foreign-held deposits, U. S. Government securities and certain other short-term liabilities to foreigners, and (3) estimated holdings of U. S. Government bonds and notes with original maturities of more than one year. Figures for 1937 are not strictly comparable with those for subsequent years owing to exclusion of long-term U. S. Government bonds and notes.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.



