

JANUARY 1955

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Vol. 35



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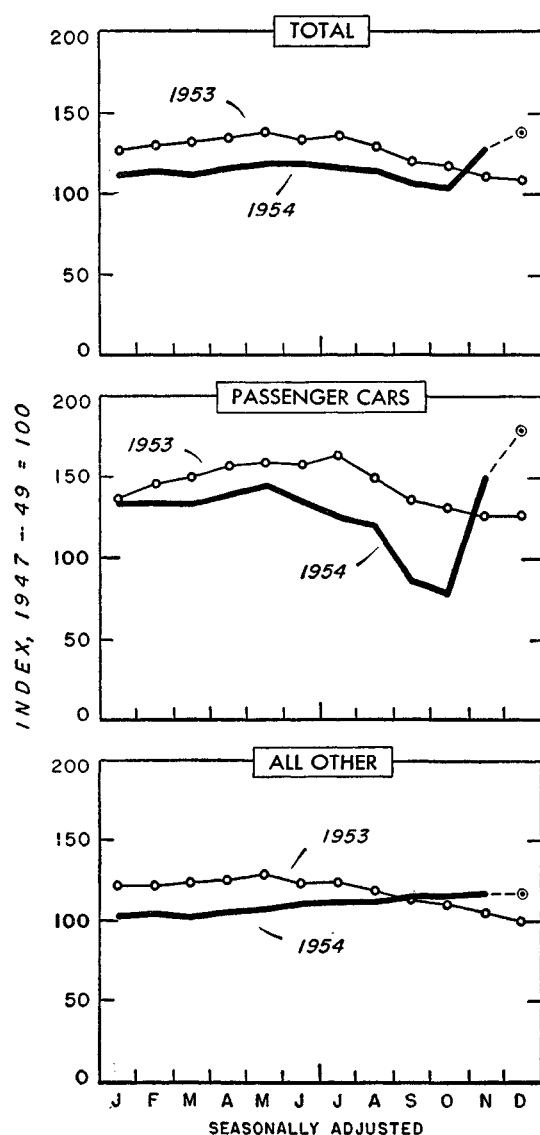
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The Business Situation

By the Office of Business Economics

Consumer Durable Goods Output



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DATA: F.R.B.

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

55-1-3

BUSINESS improved in December. Production, sales and income all rose, with the final month the best of the year.

The advance estimates of retail sales indicate that December retail trade was a record for the month. Purchases of holiday-associated items were up both from 1953 and, after seasonal adjustment, from the earlier months of 1954. In addition, the December total was boosted by a large volume of new car sales. The movement to buyers of approximately 570,000 new passenger cars during the month nearly equaled output and kept dealers' stocks at the year-end at a relatively low figure.

The expansion of buying was reflected in purchases from wholesalers. Wholesale business in November aggregated \$9.3 billion, the best in over a year, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Demand for nondurable goods from wholesalers was especially strong.

Manufacturing activity up

Manufacturers' seasonally adjusted sales have advanced in reflection of improved consumer buying and the lessening of inventory liquidation. Most of the recent rise was concentrated in the durable goods sectors with pronounced increases in the motor vehicle industry.

New orders placed with manufacturers in November were at the highest seasonally adjusted rate of 1954. It is of interest to consider the orders trend in industries other than transportation equipment including motor vehicles, since the pattern in that industry has been dominated by orders for military goods and by the unusual timing of automobile sales. Outside that industry group, as depicted in the chart on the next page, new orders in recent months—chiefly for civilian goods—have been higher than earlier in the year. The increase has been especially pronounced for primary and fabricated metals, and to a lesser extent, for machinery. Only in the primary metals group, however, have the new orders exceeded sales and increased the unfilled order backlog.

Inventory liquidation tapers

A feature of November developments was a small increase in the seasonally adjusted aggregate book value of manufacturing and trade inventories. This is in contrast to the steady liquidation which had been going on in over a year, and has been important in the revival in manufacturing. The most pronounced inventory change in November occurred among automobiles producers and dealers. Seasonally

adjusted stocks held in most other lines showed mainly small and divergent movements during October and November.

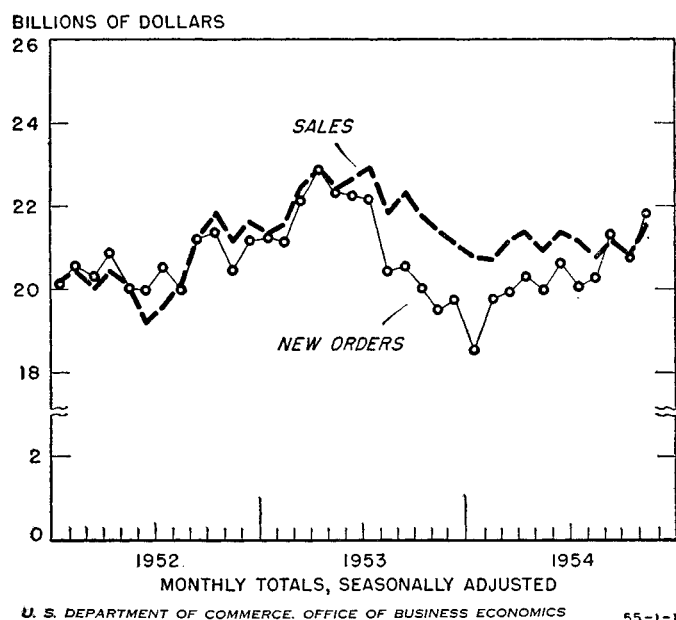
The change in the inventory component plus the rise in consumption lifted the gross national product in the final quarter of the year substantially above the level of the first three quarters.

Construction maintained

Expenditures for new commercial and residential construction continued as an outstanding area of business strength through the year-end. Its 1954 volume substantially exceeded that of 1953 and was rising throughout the year.

Manufacturers' Sales and New Orders

Total excluding transportation equipment

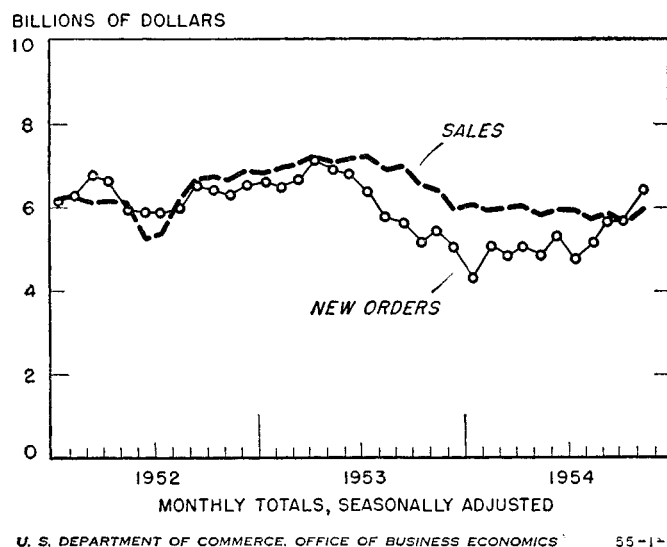


Outlays for new construction in December totaled \$3 billion, down less than is usual from the autumn peak. On a seasonally adjusted basis, this represented the highest activity rate of the year. The 1954 total amounted to \$37 billion, over 5 percent above 1953 with slightly higher construction costs accounting for perhaps 1 percent out of the 5 percent increase. Private projects accounted for all of the expansion as public construction, totaling \$11.4 billions, was unchanged from 1953.

Private residential building continued to accelerate on seasonally adjusted basis in November and December. The number of new nonfarm dwelling units started in December was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.5 million, the highest for any month since August 1950. For the year 1954

Manufacturers' Sales and New Orders

Primary and fabricated metals and machinery groups



as a whole the number of privately owned nonfarm units begun was 1.2 million, up from 1.1 in 1953 and second only to the 1.4 million dwellings started in 1950.

The December volume of private construction other than residential remained at the high rate established in November after a gradual rise from the beginning of the year. The 1954 total for this type of building exceeded 1953 expenditures by 3 percent.

Plant and equipment outlays by business have shown a somewhat different trend from nonindustrial construction as they continue to drift downward. This is reflected in the business of many manufacturers and has had a very considerable dampening influence upon, for example, the machine tool industry. Machine tool orders in the latest 3 months reported, are down a fifth from a year earlier, while shipments are off two-fifths. The unfilled order backlog is down to 3 months shipments at the current low rate compared with 8 months in early 1953 when this industry reached its postwar peak volume of output.

Industrial Production

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION showed a marked advance during the last three months of 1954. The improvement from the third to the fourth quarter of 1954 was most pronounced in the durable-goods industries. The substantial pickup in motor vehicle assemblies which began in the middle of October together with the associated stimulus to activity in steel and other related industries contributed importantly to the rise in total output.

Completions of cars and trucks increased from a low of 288,000 in October to 600,000 in November and 730,000 in December. The steel industry which supplies approximately one-fifth of its finished steel output to motor vehicle producers, and has also benefitted from elimination of inventory liquidation in a number of consuming industries, expanded its operations from a July-August average of 63 percent of rated capacity in place on January 1, 1954, to an average of 79 percent in December.

From October to November, when most of the recent advance occurred, the rise in output in these two basic industries accounted for nearly three-fourths of the rise in the index of total industrial production and for all but a small part of the total advance in the durables segment.

Production increases in other segments of manufacturing from the third to the fourth quarter were numerous but generally moderate. However, construction materials, electrical equipment and some other industries showed important gains. Minerals output remained unchanged as declines in metal mining and stone and earth materials were offset by rising activity at coal mines.

Some trends mixed

The recovery in electrical equipment from the relatively low volume of the first half of 1954 largely reflects the substantial pickup in output of television and radio sets and tubes which had turned down markedly in the closing months of 1953. In contrast, activity in industries producing nonelectrical machinery showed little change as divergent movements canceled out.

Production gains were registered in industries producing electronic computing machines, office and store machines, tractors, and farm equipment. On the other hand, decreases were noted for machine tools and many types of industrial machinery, a reflection of the tapering off of capital outlays for new plant and equipment and reduced military requirements.

The machine tool industry, a key segment in the machinery group, operated at a generally declining rate throughout the year with current backlogs equal to only three months work at the present rate of shipments.

Production of aircraft was maintained at a high rate while activity in plants producing railroad equipment was reduced to the lowest point in the postwar years, though there has been some improvement in new freight car buying by railroads in recent months.

With peak construction activity, output of building materials as a whole continued in large volume. A part of the rise in output from the third to the fourth quarter, however,

resulted from the settlement of a labor-management dispute in the lumber industry.

The increase in output of nondurable goods from the third to the fourth quarter of last year was about half that in durable manufactures. Fluctuations in this group are usually much less than in hard goods because of the relatively steady demand for such consumer items as food, beverages, tobacco, shoes, newspapers and publications, and refined petroleum products which together account for roughly two-fifths of the total weight of the nondurable goods index.

Among tobacco products, cigarette consumption has declined for the second consecutive year. Last year's consumption represented a decrease of around 5 percent from 1953 and close to 7 percent from the 1952 high.

The rate of operations in textiles and apparel and paper and printing advanced in the fourth quarter. Improvement in textiles and apparel was general; mills consumed more raw cotton, production of synthetic fibers was up, and output of men's and women's clothing showed a more than seasonal rise.

Spurt in automobile sales

Recovery in the consumer durable goods industry was sharp in November and December of 1954 after remaining well below 1953 volume in the preceding ten months. Virtually all of this recent increase was attributable to the expansion in passenger car assemblies as output of all other consumer durables showed little change.

The wide swings in passenger car assemblies in the last half were influenced to a considerable extent by the changed timing of the model change-over season. The passenger car curve on the chart on page 1 in recent months is much affected by the shift. In September and October 1954, the peak period of the changeover, large scale plant shutdowns reduced assemblies to an exceptionally low volume. At the same time, retail sales were being maintained at a relatively high rate with the result that inventories of unsold cars were rapidly reduced. In November and December, consumer purchases of the new 1955 model cars were running considerably above year ago levels but some buildup of dealers stocks was possible. At the end of December, however, the number of new cars held by dealers was low for this time of year.

Passenger car output in 1954 totaled 5.5 million units, a decline of 10 percent from 1953.

Other consumer durables steady

Production of major consumer durable goods other than autos was cut back sharply in the last half of 1953. While output held at the reduced rate through the early months of 1954, sales continued at a higher level with a resultant reduction in overall stocks of consumer durables held by manufacturers and distributors. Production began to rise in the second quarter, continued steadily upward through September, and then leveled off in the remaining months of the year at a rate 10 percent above the October-December volume of

1953. For 1954 as a whole output was 8 percent under the 1953 volume.

Aggregate dollar purchases by consumers of furniture appliances, and other consumer durable goods were maintained approximately at the 1953 rate and on the average showed little change from quarter to quarter. The physical volume of consumption, however, was actually somewhat higher than in 1953 as a moderate decrease in retail prices of these lines occurred during the year.

The production pattern for the major product groups which comprise the "all other" consumer durables index depicted in the chart was by no means uniform. This is shown in the accompanying table which gives the movements for the 5 past quarters. For most product lines, however, output in October–November was slightly above the third quarter of 1954 and with one exception moderately above the final three months of 1953. The relatively large decline in output of refrigeration appliances partly reflects some slowing down in refrigerators but more importantly a steep cut in the production of air conditioning room units following an expansion of considerable proportions earlier in the year.

The year-to-year changes for individual products composing the group indexes were also marked by diverse trends with almost as many lines showing increases as decreases. Output gains predominated in the relatively new product lines—those introduced commercially on a large scale in the postwar years—ranging from 3 percent for television sets to 20 percent for dryers; the reverse was true among the older established products with the decreases varying from 5 percent for vacuum cleaners to nearly 20 percent for radios.

Television output up

The television industry in turning out about 7.4 million sets had a good year, better than 1953, and approximating the banner output performance of 1950. A sharp upsurge in demand beginning in September which continued into the

closing months of the year combined with a favorable sales-inventory ratio pushed output of television receivers to a new peak of around 900,000 sets per month in the September–December period. This high rate exceeded the previous four months peak period of 1950 by a substantial margin.

Table 1.—Production Indexes of Major Consumer Durable Goods Other Than Autos

[Seasonally adjusted—1947–49=100]

Product	1953	1954				Percent change Oct.–Nov. 1954 average from—	
	IV	I	II	III	Oct.–Nov. average	4th Qtr. 1953	3d Qtr. 1954
Total	105	102	108	113	117	11.4	3.5
Household furniture.....	108	103	101	109	112	3.7	2.8
Floor coverings.....	88	87	82	97	90	2.3	-7.2
Ranges.....	71	80	80	79	80	2.7	1.3
Refrigeration appliances.....	104	121	137	126	113	8.7	-10.3
Laundry appliances.....	133	138	124	150	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Heating apparatus.....	83	90	106	98	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Radio sets.....	63	49	44	50	68	7.9	36.0
Television sets.....	413	334	520	675	645	56.2	-4.4
Auto parts and tires.....	88	89	92	90	97	10.2	7.8
Miscellaneous home and personal gifts.....	109	101	96	98	100	-8.3	2.0

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

For radios, on the other hand, the sales-inventory position was less favorable. Output fell from 13.4 million to 10.2 million sets, with both home and auto type models sharing almost equally in the decline.

Of major importance for future developments was the introduction on a commercial basis during the year of color television sets and color telecasting. Because of technological problems, however, output was limited; only 25,000 receivers were assembled.

The Labor Market

EMPLOYMENT of wage and salary workers in nonagricultural jobs has risen, on a seasonally adjusted basis, from 47.9 million at its August low point to 48.3 million in December. The expansion over this period occurred mainly in manufacturing and in State and local government employment.

December employment in private nonmanufacturing industries as a whole was higher than in August but the increase was not quite up to the usual seasonal amount. Changes in the individual industry divisions after seasonal adjustment were small and divergent in direction.

Manufacturing employment, seasonally adjusted, was up by 300,000 over this period, or 2 percent, with the transportation equipment industry, dominated by the pattern of motor vehicle production, accounting for about half of the gain. The remainder occurred largely in the lumber and wood products and rubber industries, which had been affected by major strikes in August. The expansion of employment in rubber was also influenced by the rise in auto output. In other major manufacturing industries, both durable and

nondurable, changes in employment from August to December closely approximated the usual seasonal amounts.

Employment in nonagricultural establishments in December remained below a year ago, with the decrease concentrated largely in manufacturing, mining, and the railroads. Employment in other private industries differed but little from December 1953.

In the government sector, Federal employment was little changed over the year while employment in State and local government was up by more than 200,000, with both school and nonschool employment higher.

Hours of work

Hours of work in both durable goods and nondurable goods manufacturing industries have slightly bettered usual seasonal changes since last summer. The pickup in manufacturing hours had preceded that in seasonally adjusted employment as the decline in the average length of the work

week ended last spring. By November and December, average hours in manufacturing were over 40 per week for the first time in 1954. In most manufacturing groups average working hours at the year's end were equal to or exceeded the comparable period of the previous year. Sharp gains exceeding an hour and a half were made in the automobile, textile, and rubber industries.

The only general measure of average weekly hours for all persons employed in nonagricultural industries is average hours as reported by the Current Population Survey. For 1954 as a whole, after adjustment for holidays during 3 survey weeks, the work week averaged about 0.7 hour under 1953. The average reduction in manufacturing and mining was larger than in other parts of the economy.

The expansion of employment in recent months sufficed to bring unemployment under 3 million, or about 4½ percent of the labor force, during the last quarter of 1954. Within this period the usual late-fall increase did not occur last year. The number of unemployed remained substantially above corresponding months of 1953, however.

Certain characteristics of the unemployed group are of interest. The unemployed in December included about 1.5 million men between the ages of 20 and 64, 600,000 less than in March 1954. Over the same period total unemployment was cut from 3.7 million to 2.9 million, so that the proportion of men in these age groups among the unemployed declined.

The number of workers who had been without jobs for 15 weeks or more was reduced to 700,000 by December from about 1 million in the spring. It should also be noted that the number of involuntary part-time workers (for economic reasons) has been falling since midsummer.

Unemployment compensation

The downward trend of unemployment in recent months is also reflected in the operation of the unemployment compensation programs. Unemployment compensation claims generally rise at the year's end, but the increase last year was later and less than usual. Initial claims indicating new unemployment in covered industries increased from early November through the end of December as construction, lumbering, food processing and other seasonal industries curtailed their operations. The increase, however, was less than in 1953, when unemployment was rising and about the same as in 1952 when unemployment was low.

Insured unemployment—persons receiving unemployment compensation or on waiting periods—contracted from 2.4 million at the seasonal high last spring to 1.6 million in October. After that time the number expanded, as is usual. The increase to 1.9 million at the end of December was much smaller than in the same period of 1953 and about the same as in 1952. The reduction in the number of beneficiaries since last spring reflects not only recent employment gains but also an unknown fraction of the 1.8 million persons who exhausted their benefit rights in calendar 1954. Exhaustions during 1954 were more than twice the number in 1953.

In 1954 unemployment compensation benefits under all programs amounted to \$2.3 billion, about \$1.3 billion more than in 1953. Average weekly benefits for total unemployment under State programs in November were only slightly below the all-time high of \$25.72 of the preceding month. They represented about one-third of actual pay when working.

National Income and Corporate Profits

NATIONAL INCOME was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$299 billion in the third quarter of last year—about the same as in each of the earlier quarters of 1954. Its trend thus reflected the general economic stability which characterized this period. After having declined from a peak of \$308 billion in the second quarter of 1953 to just under \$300 billion in the fourth, the rate in round numbers held within \$1 billion of this figure. The overall annual rate for the first nine months of last year was 2 percent below that for the full year 1953, and 3 percent above 1952.

From the second to the third quarter of 1954, changes in the flow of income from individual industry divisions were likewise generally small. The largest was in manufacturing, where the annual rate dipped \$1½ billion with the unusually sharp and early curtailment of auto output before the 1955 models went into production. In government, an expansion of public education payrolls for the new school year was the principal factor in a \$500 million rise. Moderate declines indicated for agriculture and mining were more than offset by the gains recorded in most other divisions.

Table 2 shows recent shifts in the industrial structure of the economy through the 1951-53 expansion and subsequent readjustment. The 1953-54 comparisons presented here and in the accompanying chart reflect primarily the major economic changes which began about mid-1953 and had largely worked themselves out by the middle of 1954. The pattern of change was not much affected by the minor fluctuations from the second to the third quarter of last year.

The most striking of the changes after mid-1953 stemmed from a broad reduction in durable-goods demand, as purchases of hard goods for military and civilian use were reduced and business inventories were cut back simultaneously. As pointed out in the October issue of the SURVEY, the principal industrial impact of these developments was on manufacturing, mining, and transportation. The latest data, covering the year through September, show 1954 annual rates of income flow to have been below the 1953 year totals by 7 percent in manufacturing and in mining and by 8 percent in transportation, involving a drop of \$8½ billion in these three industries taken together.

In contrast, the chart shows income gains ranging up to around 6 percent from public utilities, finance and real estate, construction and the service group. The active demand for housing, new nonresidential construction, and associated services was a major factor in these advances, which collectively served to offset about \$2½ billion of the gross decline registered for manufacturing, mining, and transportation.

Table 2.—National Income by Industrial Origin, 1951-54

[Billions of dollars]

	1951	1952	1953	1954—first 9 months seasonally adjusted at annual rates
All industries, total	277.0	291.0	305.0	299.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	20.3	18.7	16.8	16.9
Mining.....	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.1
Contract construction.....	13.6	14.5	15.2	15.5
Manufacturing.....	87.7	89.8	97.3	90.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	47.9	50.9	52.4	52.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	22.4	24.4	26.4	27.5
Transportation.....	14.9	15.6	16.0	14.8
Communications and public utilities.....	8.3	9.2	10.2	10.8
Services.....	24.8	26.6	28.8	29.3
Government and government enterprises.....	30.2	34.3	34.9	34.9
Rest of the world.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6

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

No marked change from 1953 appears in the data through September of last year on income arising in government, trade, and agriculture. Fourth-quarter developments may alter the direction or relative extent of the small shifts shown for these. Continuance of public payrolls at about their third-quarter rate in October and November indicates a slightly larger 1953-54 expansion in the total for government. In trade, preliminary sales data for the fourth quarter suggest an improvement over 1953 which could easily cancel the nine-month reduction shown. In agriculture, the seasonally adjusted quarterly movement through September was consistently downward, and partial data show this trend to have continued into the fourth quarter.

Types of Income

Recent changes in wages and salaries, corporate profits, and other types of income are shown in table 3.

Total compensation of employees, after having dipped moderately from its third-quarter 1953 peak rate of \$211½ billion, fluctuated narrowly around an average of \$206½ billion during the first half of 1954. The third-quarter rate was up slightly, and some further rise is now indicated for the fourth quarter.

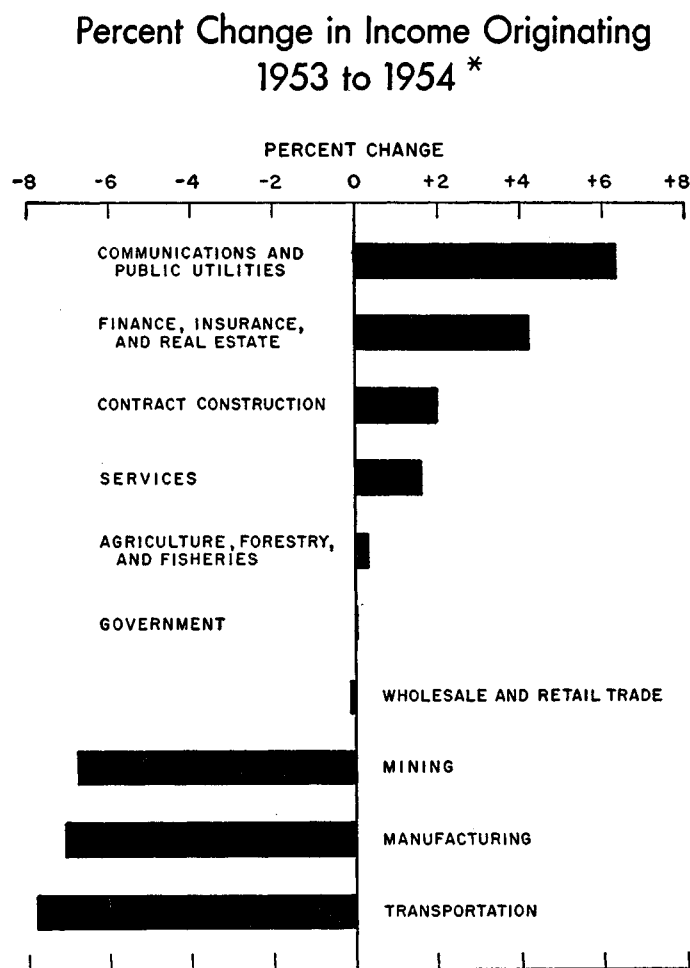
Private payrolls were stable during the first three quarters of last year, minor reductions in manufacturing, transportation and mining being offset by increases in most other industries. Public wages and salaries were similarly stable, the largest change being the rise in school-system payrolls mentioned above.

Proprietors' and rental income through September was at substantially the same average annual rate recorded for

1953. The quarterly movement during the first nine months of last year was moderately downward, however, as small advances in net rent and in income of nonfarm proprietors during the first half were outweighed by the contraction in farmers' income.

Corporate profits

Corporate profits in the third quarter are estimated for national income purposes at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$34 billion. Profits so computed (i. e., excluding inventory gains and losses) thus remained in the range



* First nine months of 1954, seasonally adjusted, at annual rates

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between \$33 billion and \$35 billion for the fourth consecutive quarter, after having declined sharply from a peak rate of \$41½ billion reached early in 1953. The major part of this reduction was absorbed by the profits tax liability component, and after-tax profits fell only about \$2½ billion during the same period.

Third quarter book profits before tax, at \$34 billion, and profits after tax at \$17½ billion—both values including net inventory gains—were substantially unchanged from their first-half annual rates. Dividends were up fractionally to an annual rate just under \$10 billion. Dividend payments

have been maintained or expanded since mid-1953 even in periods when profits were declining, with the result of helping to stabilize total personal income during the business readjustment of 1953-54.

The interest component of national income continued to rise through September of last year, although at a pace less rapid than in 1953.

Manufacturing profits down

In the first nine months of 1954, total profits before profits taxes were down \$5½ billion from the same period of 1953. Nearly \$4 billion of the decline was in manufacturing—\$3 billion in durables, and \$1 billion in nondurables—and about half the remainder was in transportation. These and other changes are shown in table 4. Their pattern, like that of total income originating in the various industries, reflects chiefly the selective nature of the business readjustment from mid-1953 through the first half of last year; it was not much influenced by the further developments of the third quarter.

Table 3.—National Income, by Type, 1951-54											
[Billions of dollars]											
	1951	1952	1953	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
				1953				1954			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	
National income.....	277.0	291.0	305.0	305.9	308.2	306.2	299.9	298.9	299.6	298.8	
Compensation of employees.....	180.4	195.4	209.1	206.2	210.0	211.4	208.8	206.4	206.6	207.2	
Wages and salaries.....	170.9	185.0	198.0	195.3	198.9	200.3	197.6	194.6	194.9	195.6	
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	9.5	10.4	11.1	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.8	11.7	11.6	
Proprietors' and rental income ¹	49.9	49.9	49.0	50.3	48.9	47.8	49.1	49.4	49.0	48.5	
Business and professional.....	24.8	25.7	26.2	26.5	26.3	26.1	25.9	25.6	25.9	25.9	
Farm.....	16.0	14.2	12.2	13.4	12.1	11.1	12.3	13.0	12.2	11.6	
Rental income of persons.....	9.1	10.0	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	39.9	38.2	38.5	41.4	41.0	38.3	33.1	34.1	34.9	33.9	
Corporate profits before tax.....	41.2	37.2	39.4	42.4	41.9	40.9	32.5	34.5	34.5	34.2	
Corporate profits tax liability.....	22.5	20.0	21.1	22.7	22.5	21.9	17.4	17.0	17.0	16.8	
Corporate profits after tax.....	18.7	17.2	18.3	19.7	19.5	19.0	15.1	17.5	17.5	17.4	
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	-1.3	1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-2.6	.6	-0.4	.4	-0.3	
Net interest.....	6.8	7.4	8.4	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	

1. Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

In the first nine months of 1954, before-tax profits in manufacturing as a whole were down about one-fifth from a year earlier. In most of the durable goods industries, declines ranged between one-fourth and one-third. Notable exceptions were the stone, clay and glass group, in which profits were off relatively much less, and transportation equipment, other than autos, where advances in earnings of major aircraft manufacturers held the group total approximately even with 1953. Among nondurables, textile group profits totaled only about half as much as in the same period of 1953, and a sharp drop was also recorded for apparel, but the decreases in most other groups were on the order of 5-10 percent.

A special characteristic of these nine-month comparisons should be noted. Profits in manufacturing through September of 1953 were not representative of that year as a whole, since the fourth-quarter results were down sharply in most lines. In view of the improvement of business in the fourth quarter of last year, the totals for 1954 will presumably compare more favorably with those for 1953 on a full-year than on a nine-month basis.

Table 4.—Corporate Profits Before Tax, by Major Industries										
[Billions of dollars, unadjusted for seasonal variation]										
	First 9 months			1951		1952		1953		1954
	1952	1953	1954	1st half	2d half	1st half	2d half	1st half	2d half	1st half
All industries, total.....	27.4	31.6	26.1	21.7	19.5	18.3	18.9	21.1	18.3	17.4
Mining.....	.8	.9	1.0	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7
Manufacturing.....	15.2	18.0	14.0	13.5	11.0	10.4	10.0	12.3	9.5	9.5
Durable-goods industries.....	8.7	10.8	7.8	7.6	6.3	6.1	5.7	7.5	5.3	5.4
Nondurable goods industries.....	6.5	7.2	6.2	5.9	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.1
Transportation.....	1.4	1.6	.8	.9	1.1	.9	1.1	1.0	.8	.4
Communications and public utilities.....	2.2	2.6	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9
All other industries.....	7.7	8.6	7.5	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.7	4.8

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

From the second to the third quarter of last year, total profits in nondurable goods manufacturing were virtually unchanged. The total for the durable groups declined one-sixth. About half of this drop was in conformity with past seasonal patterns, and much of the remainder seems to be traceable to the unusual sharpness of the third-quarter curtailment in auto production. The moving up of the changeover period last year very likely shifted into the fourth quarter some part of the year's profits which might otherwise have been realized in the third.

Nonmanufacturing industries

Declines from the first nine months of 1953 in transportation and trade profits have been associated with the softening of demand for durable goods, and to some extent also with increases in unit costs. Transportation profits have been affected by reduced shipments of finished durables and of basic materials used in the production of such products.

From the incomplete data available, profits in mining seem to have been well maintained. Communications and public utilities profits were about 10 percent higher in the first nine months of last year than in the corresponding period of 1953, both telephone and electric utility earnings advancing with the growth of demand and expansion of facilities.

Second-to-third quarter changes in the nonmanufacturing industries were mixed, but apart from the usual seasonal patterns the general tendency seems to have been upward in most cases. However, mining profits in the third quarter reflected narrower margins in petroleum extraction and the effect of work stoppages in the nonferrous metals group.

Saving in the National Economy

From the National Income Perspective

THE Office of Business Economics has received frequent requests for further explanation of the data relating to personal saving which are presented in the national income tables, and of their relationship to saving and investment as a whole. This article is designed to meet this expressed need and to point out some of the facts which these data reveal.

For proper understanding it is first necessary to discuss the meaning and measurement of total saving or investment as well as of saving in the parts of the economy, and to show how personal saving fits into this aggregate. This is done in the first section of the article; consideration of the actual data, except in an illustrative way, is confined to the later sections.

In the second major part of the article the distribution of saving and investment among the principal parts of the economy over the past quarter century and changes in the amount of total saving are examined, and their relation to business fluctuations and expansion are discussed. In the final section the personal saving data are analyzed separately with regard both to their composition and their relationship to consumer markets.

Saving and investment

In national income and product statistics the total saving of the Nation in any period is the value of additions to the Nation's capital stock. It is thus consistent with the simple fact that whatever is produced in a period and is not consumed is left over (saved) and added to the capital stock. For the economy as a whole, saving and additions to the capital stock (investment) are identical.

The capital stock implied by the measures of saving and investment in the Office of Business Economics data consists of humanly produced durable capital goods owned by private business firms and other private organizations, of privately owned housing (inclusive of owner-occupied dwellings) and of business inventories. It also includes the monetary gold stock and net claims of United States residents on foreign countries, since these provide the ability to secure goods and services from foreign countries in the future.

However, it does not include governmentally owned structures, roads, equipment and inventories, or consumer goods (other than houses) owned by individuals. In a word, in the measurement of saving and investment all goods purchased by governmental units and (except for houses and business property) by individuals are treated as though they were consumed as soon as acquired.

NOTE.—MR. DENISON IS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

A principal reason for restricting the definition of saving and investment in this way is the absence of information on actual consumption by, and additions to the capital stock of, Governments and individuals. However, since the motivations and consequences of business investment differ significantly from those of capital formation by Governments and individuals, the measures of investment and saving presented in the income and product statistics are highly useful for economic analysis.

Saving and investment different processes

Although saving and investment for the economy as a whole are identical for any past period, the processes of saving and of investment are quite separate. Saving arises from the receipt of current income in excess of current expenditures. Investment, as used here, consists of purchasing or constructing buildings, machinery, houses, or other durable capital assets, of adding to the inventory holdings of a business, or of investing abroad.

The motives leading an individual or a firm to save are in general quite different from those leading to investment even though the desire to acquire assets included in the capital stock may be one motive among several for saving. For any single individual or firm, and indeed for any group smaller than all the economic units within the economy, saving need not be numerically equal to investment as defined, nor is it likely to be. Governmental units by definition do not invest in real assets included in the capital stock, but they do save or dissave by operating with a surplus or deficit. Hence it is quite possible, and indeed necessary, to study saving patterns, behavior and motivations in the economy separately from those for investment.

It should also be understood that not even for the economy as a whole need all the plans of potential investors to invest in a future period and all of the plans of potential savers to save in the same future period be equal. When they are not, unplanned saving and investment take place (the latter most strikingly in the form of unplanned changes in inventories); and actual investment or saving, while equal to one another, may differ substantially from the amounts planned or expected at the beginning of the period by the individuals, firms, and governmental units of the country. The process by which divergent saving and investment plans are reconciled ordinarily involves changes in aggregate output, income, and business sales. Plans of the economic units of the country for the division of their incomes between spending and saving, and with respect to the amount of their investment, are principal forces governing economic fluctuations and economic growth.

It should be stressed that statistics for past periods can measure only actual saving and investment; to measure saving and investment plans or intentions requires a different kind of information. Nevertheless, much can often be

inferred with respect to saving and investment plans from the historical behavior of saving and investment when these are studied in conjunction with changes in production, income and prices.

I

The Meaning of saving Data

In 1953 the value of additions to the capital stock, as defined, amounted to \$49.5 billion on a gross basis—that is to say, this is the amount of actual investment, making no deduction for the using up of fixed capital assets. This figure is the sum of the gross private domestic investment and net foreign investment components of the gross national product.

The NATIONAL INCOME supplement provides a broad breakdown of the corresponding gross saving of the economy, which may be summarized as follows (in billions of dollars):¹

Capital consumption allowances.....	27. 2
Undistributed corporate earnings.....	7. 9
Personal saving.....	20. 0
Government surplus or deficit (—) on income and product transactions.....	—6. 6
Statistical discrepancy.....	1. 0
Total gross saving.....	49. 5

The “statistical discrepancy” line denotes only that there is a numerical difference of \$1 billion between gross saving or investment arrived at as the sum of investment items and as the sum of the components of saving. Since the source of the discrepancy is not known, it is equally appropriate to add it to saving, as is done here, or to subtract it from investment, which would yield a total of \$48.5 billion.

Difficulty of measuring net investment

Deduction from gross investment or saving of capital consumption allowances on fixed business property and housing—consisting of depreciation charges, accidental damage (from fire, storm, etc.) to fixed assets included in the capital stock, and capital outlays charged by business to current expense—would yield an implied estimate of \$22.3 billion as the net investment or saving of the United States economy in 1953. However, in presenting the national income and product statistics the Office of Business Economics does not feature or even compute such a measure of net capital formation or saving for the country as a whole because “book” depreciation charges are not considered a satisfactory measure of the current value of capital consumption.

There are two main reasons for this. First, book depreciation on durable capital assets is valued in terms of prices at the time the assets were built or acquired rather than of prices in the period to which the depreciation estimates pertain, and hence is not comparable to the valuation of gross new investment in the same period.² Second, book depreci-

ation is conventionally distributed over the life of depreciable assets in accordance with the straight-line formula or, occasionally, some other formula, because information required to establish the actual timing of capital consumption is lacking. Only sketchy information is available concerning even the actual life spans of capital goods within which their total cost is to be written off.

These points are discussed in the article, “Growth of Business Capital Equipment, 1929–53,” in last month’s SURVEY. That source also provides, for producers’ durable goods, adjustment factors to derive an alternative series of depreciation estimates based on reproduction costs. But, as is there pointed out, that type of measure too has important limitations for the measurement of net capital formation, if what is desired is a measure of the increase in the ability of the stock of durable capital goods to contribute to future production. The price indexes utilized to adjust the valuation of depreciation are subject to the very important limitation that they cannot take adequate account of quality improvement; and, in addition, the timing problems remain.

Saving by major groups

In accordance with business practice, the depreciation figures utilized by business are, nevertheless, accepted in the national income statistics in reporting the income of corporate and noncorporate business firms. In addition, a depreciation estimate for individually owned housing and other property is computed by a comparable procedure in order to derive estimates of the rental income of persons. As a result, since the saving of any group within the economy can be computed by deducting from income its current expenditures together with other current charges, a breakdown of the implied net saving figure among the major groups in the economy emerges from the statistics, as shown in the table just presented.

This does not, obviously, mean that net saving figures for the economy are more meaningful from the standpoint of measuring changes in its production potential than would be similar estimates for net investment, since they are the same thing. However, the division based upon accounting records of gross income between capital consumption allowances and net income, and of gross saving between capital consumption allowances and net saving, is of interest from another standpoint—that of analyzing the sources of investment funds. To the extent that business decisions are based upon profits computed by use of book depreciation, such data are also relevant to consideration of business decisions with respect to investment, dividend, and other policies, as well as to tax determinations.

For many purposes gross saving estimates may be preferred, however, even though gross saving and investment are themselves not without a range of ambiguity since the dividing

1. The reader will find it convenient to have at hand for reference the 1954 NATIONAL INCOME supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. That source also affords precise definitions of individual series for saving, investment, and related items. The saving data cited above are summarized from Table 5 of the supplement. “Undistributed corporate earnings,” in this and all other tabulations and references in this article, include the corporate inventory valuation adjustment, and also the minor item (negative in 1953) “excess of wage accruals over disbursements.”

2. An exception may be noted for farm depreciation, which is valued in terms of current prices.

line between new fixed capital investment, on the one hand, and current expenditures for maintenance and repair, on the other, is not a precise one.

Data which permit gross saving, too, to be broken down among corporations, governmental units, and persons and noncorporate business combined are available. The resulting data for 1953 are as follows (in billions of dollars):

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Gross saving</i>	<i>Capital consumption allowances</i>	<i>Net saving</i>
Corporations.....	21.7	13.8	7.9
Persons and noncorporate business..	33.4	13.4	20.0
Government.....	-6.6	-----	-6.6
Statistical discrepancy.....	1.0	-----	1.0
Total.....	49.5	27.2	22.3

Derivation of this breakdown requires that capital consumption allowances be added back to the net saving figures for the two private groups. Capital consumption allowances on property owned by persons and noncorporate business can be obtained from the NATIONAL INCOME supplement; subtraction of this item from total capital consumption allowances provides an estimate for corporations.³ No entry for Government property is required since such property is not counted in gross capital formation.

Total saving and personal saving

In an ultimate sense, of course, all saving may be viewed as being made by or in behalf of individuals and for their benefit, and in this sense individual saving can be considered to be the same as the saving of the economy as a whole. However, the considerations determining the volume of saving or dissaving by Governments or corporations in any time period may differ sufficiently from those controlling the saving of individuals, as well as from one another, to make a breakdown necessary for analysis of factors which determine the amount of saving. The breakdown has also a great influence on changes in the amount and type of personal assets and liabilities, as well as those of corporations and Government.

It will be noted that whereas the term "personal saving" was used in the previous table, in which personal saving was confined to net saving, the transition to a gross saving basis, which involves adding back depreciation on noncorporate business property as well as on individually owned housing, makes it necessary to refer to "persons and noncorporate business."

Actually, both the gross and net saving estimates comprise all private noncorporate saving. However, in the national income statistics the net income of unincorporated business enterprises is considered to be received directly by their owners, and is therefore included in personal income. This means that, formally, unincorporated enterprises as such can have no net saving—just as corporate saving would be zero if the dividend payments of corporations were always equal to their net earnings. Hence, all net saving by proprietors of unincorporated firms is personal saving.

It has sometimes been suggested that the saving of proprietors of unincorporated business should be divided between "personal" and "business" saving. Actually there is available no suitable alternative to the convention followed, since

most proprietors of unincorporated businesses do not distinguish between their saving in a business and personal capacity nor have they occasion to do so.⁴ Depreciation charges, on the other hand, ordinarily are computed by noncorporate firms, and national income statistics recognize them as a business deduction in the computation of net income.

Measurement of saving by groups

While the definition of the total saving of the economy is established by the definition of the capital stock, the division of saving shown in the table requires certain additional decisions. To make clear their character and importance requires a brief statement of the ways in which saving is or can be derived for the parts of the economy.

In the national income data, the saving of each of the domestic sectors is equal to its current income less current expenditures which are treated as consumption (i. e., personal consumption expenditures and Government purchases of goods and services) and less its transfers of income to other sectors. This is so with respect both to the definition of saving and its statistical measurement.

The reason that the total of saving obtained in this way must equal total investment requires explanation, and the following perhaps most closely follows the definition just given. Explanation is facilitated if the term "transfers" is construed broadly for a moment, and thought of as consisting of two types.

The first type—the only one relevant to the preceding definition—consists of transfers of the income of one sector of the economy to another sector. This group comprises personal tax and nontax payments to Government, corporate profits tax liability, transfer payments and interest paid by Government, Government subsidies to business (less the current surplus of Government enterprises), and corporate dividend payments. These payments necessarily appear both as income to the recipient and as a transfer from the income of the payer. Hence, in a sense they introduce duplication of income if the incomes of the three sectors are added up, but—inasmuch as transfers of income are deducted in arriving at the saving of the payer—they do not affect the total of saving if the saving of the three groups, derived by the method stated above, is combined.

The second group of transactions which may perhaps be thought of as "transfers" includes indirect business tax and nontax liability, contributions for social insurance, and business transfer payments to the personal sector (such as corporate gifts to nonprofit organizations). These must be distinguished from the first type because they are deducted before the income of the payer is computed, and hence their inclusion in the income of the recipient does not introduce duplication in the combined income of the three parts of the economy—nor, of course, in the saving total. Since they do not involve payments from the income, as measured, of any group, they are not relevant to the definition provided above.

The key fact in the explanation sought for the identity of aggregate saving and investment is this. If the incomes of persons, corporations, and Government are added, and the transfers of income from one sector to another—the first type of transfer—are deducted as is done in the derivation of saving, the result is identical with the net national product

3. Noncorporate capital consumption is the sum of the "depreciation" lines (18, 24, and 31) in table 6 of the *Supplement*. Total capital consumption allowances are shown in table 4. The procedure described, utilized to avoid going beyond data presented in the *Supplement*, assumes that capital outlays charged to current expense, which are not shown in table 6, are wholly corporate, although a rough estimate suggests they may actually be about three-fourths corporate. The error involved with respect to the broader totals used in this article is minor. Accidental damage to noncorporate business property is included with depreciation in table 6.

4. Such a distinction is somewhat more meaningful for partnerships, particularly the larger firms, since there is a group decision as to the amount of the firm's income which is to be retained in the business and the amount to be distributed to partners. This may be distinguished from the decisions of the partners as individuals with respect to the amounts of their income which they will spend and save. There is a similar difference between the power of control over individual and partnership assets. However, data indicating the amount of partnership income actually distributed to firm members are not available.

except, as discussed earlier, for the statistical discrepancy. This is shown for 1953 by the following table. (The minor item, "excess of wage accruals over disbursements," must be included in the income total since it in effect involves, when positive, income which is omitted from both the income of the employer and personal income. In 1953 it was negative so that, actually, removal of a slight duplication is involved.) Data are shown here in millions of dollars in order to facilitate direct comparison with the statistics as reported in the NATIONAL INCOME supplement.

Total (duplicated) income of the sectors.....	420, 356
Personal income.....	286, 066
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	38, 466
Government receipts.....	95, 900
Excess of wage accruals over disbursements.....	- 76
Less: Transfers from income between sectors.....	83, 772
Personal tax and nontax payments.....	35, 967
Corporate profits tax liability.....	21, 144
Government transfer payments.....	12, 785
Net interest paid by Government.....	5, 040
Subsidies minus current surplus of Government enterprises.....	- 529
Dividends.....	9, 365
Plus: Statistical discrepancy in national accounts..	1, 047
Equals: Net national product.....	337, 631

The net national product represents the sum of expenditures treated as consumption and of (net) investment, while the total income of the sectors less their transfers of income is the sum of expenditures treated as consumption and of (net) saving. Hence it is apparent from the identity of net national product and total income less transfers that the procedure followed to derive saving in each sector must yield a saving total which is identical with that for investment.

The foregoing discussion has been, for convenience, in terms of net saving and investment but it is apparent that the measurement of income, saving, and investment before deduction of capital consumption allowances would lead to the same conclusion with respect to the identity of the measures of gross saving and investment.

Measurement from assets and liabilities

Saving in each group might also be measured in another way, which it is useful to spell out since it further explains the meaning of the data. This would be to sum the values of (1) additions to the real domestic assets owned by the sector which are included in the capital stock; (2) increases in debts due from the other sectors (including cash and deposits, considered in this formulation as debts of Government or the banks) less increases in debt to the other sectors; (3) transfers of equity funds to other sectors less transfers of equity funds from other sectors; and (4) purchases of land and used durable capital assets from other sectors less sales of such assets to other sectors (in order to offset changes in financial assets and liabilities arising from such transactions).

This method is presently followed in the national income statistics only to derive an alternative estimate of personal saving (which is discussed later) but it is hoped that a comprehensive set of estimates of this type can be developed in the future.

It is clear that, if this method is to give the correct saving total for the economy as a whole as previously established

by the definition of changes in the capital stock, components (2), (3), and (4) must wholly cancel out among the sectors with the sole exception that changes in the monetary gold stock, the increase in net claims on foreign countries, and the net outflow of equity capital abroad, will be left over. In other words, the sum of item 1 for all the sectors must equal domestic capital formation and the sum of items 2, 3, and 4 for all the sectors must equal net foreign investment.

Timing problems

If the sum of the saving estimates for each of the three groups in the economy, measured as income less consumption and transfers of income to other groups, is to equal the total saving of the economy as established by the definition of additions to the capital stock, it is necessary that every current transaction be entered on the same date as a receipt for the recipient and an expenditure by the payer. Similarly, if the asset-liability approach is followed, it is obvious that every loan transaction must appear as a debt on the books of the borrower and an asset on the books of the creditor on the same date, and that the timing of transfers of equity funds must be similarly consistent on the books of both parties to the transaction. Finally, if the same saving total is to be derived for each of the sectors by this method as by the income-expenditures method, the timing of these changes in assets and liabilities must be consistent with the timing of related income and expenditure transactions.

Actual accounts kept do not always coincide in these ways, and when they do not they must be made consistent in the national income statistics. Obviously, there is a choice as to which records to adjust, and the choice made affects the saving estimate in a given period for each sector involved—although not, of course, for the economy as a whole.

The corporate income tax is an important example of such inconsistency in reporting as between payer and recipient. In computing their net income after tax for a year, corporations ordinarily deduct their liability for corporate income tax on that year's earnings, whereas the Federal budget shows as a receipt actual tax collections, based on prior year earnings, which may be quite different. The Office of Business Economics, in compiling the series for Government receipts which enter into the derivation of the "surplus on income and product account", substitutes for tax collections the tax liability as carried in the corporate accounts.

If saving estimates were derived by the alternative method of computing changes in assets and liabilities, it would be necessary, in order to arrive at the corporate and Government saving totals provided in the national income statistics, to consider a change in the value of such taxes accrued but unpaid as a change in the debt of corporations to Government.⁵

If the alternative of making the corporate accounts consistent with those of Governments by counting such taxes on a payments basis were followed, corporate saving and the Government deficit would each be nearly \$1 billion smaller in 1953. In many years the difference would be in the opposite direction.

A similar adjustment of reported Government receipts is required for indirect business taxes and payroll taxes, which are also treated on an accrual basis. In addition, because business firms act as an intermediary in the collection of withholding taxes, there is a lag ranging up to several months (and varying from time to time) between the date such taxes are actually paid by the employee and that on which they are received by governmental units. This lag also requires

⁵ This is done for corporations in Office of Business Economics data on "Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds". The line "Federal income tax liabilities" in the table on page 5 of SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, September 1954, provides such data for nonfinancial corporations for the years 1946 to 1953.

adjustment of Government receipts to achieve consistency with the accounts for the individual tax payer.⁶

A somewhat different example concerns credit sales. These are considered to involve a receipt to the seller and an expenditure by the buyer at the time the sale is made, not at the time payment is made. If, as has sometimes been suggested, the alternative procedure of counting actual outlays by the purchaser rather than purchases were to be followed, personal saving in 1953 would be nearly \$3 billion larger and corporate saving nearly \$3 billion smaller with respect to

Table 1.—Illustrative Table of the Balance of Saving and Investment in 1953

[Billions of dollars]

	Gross investment	Capital consumption allowances	Net investment	Gross saving	Capital consumption allowances	Net saving	Saving less investment
Corporations.....	27.1	13.8	13.3	21.7	13.8	7.9	-5.4
Persons and noncorporate business.....	24.3	13.4	10.9	33.4	13.4	20.0	9.1
Government.....				-6.6		-6.6	-6.6
Rest of the world.....	-1.9		-1.9				1.9
Statistical discrepancy.....				1.0		1.0	1.0
Total for the economy.....	49.5	27.2	22.3	49.5	27.2	22.3	0

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

consumer goods (other than houses) purchased from corporations, alone.⁷

As these examples may suggest, the approach in determining the timing to be followed in recording current transactions involving business enterprises has generally been to accept business practice, and to construct accounts in which transactions of business with governments and individuals conform to that practice.

Classification of borderline cases

The division of saving among corporations, Government, and persons and noncorporate business also requires decisions as to where certain borderline cases are to be classified. Thus the current surplus of governmentally-operated social insurance funds is counted as Government saving, although it is sometimes suggested that it be counted as personal saving. These funds receive employer and/or employee contributions together with income from investments and disburse mainly old age, survivors, sickness, death, and unemployment benefits to covered persons and their beneficiaries. The alternative of classifying the surplus of their receipts over their expenditures as personal saving would raise personal saving and lower Government saving (increase the deficit of Governments) by \$3.5 billion in 1953. Table 10 of the NATIONAL INCOME supplement provides data which permit this adjustment to be made for other years if desired. The surplus of Government enterprises is also included with Government (rather than corporate) saving.

⁶ Personal income taxes are dated in the national accounts at the time they are paid by individuals (or withheld from their earnings)—not, like corporate taxes, on the basis of liability computed against current income.

⁷ See line 13, "Increase in debt not elsewhere classified", measuring changes in consumer debts to corporate business, in table 6 of the NATIONAL INCOME supplement.

Corporate saving covers all private corporations organized for profit. Thus this group encompasses family-controlled firms for which the division between saving by the firm and saving by the family may be little more meaningful than in the case of proprietorships, since the same individual is making the saving and spending decisions for both, and he may be able fairly readily to transfer assets between corporation and family holdings. On the other hand, saving by organizations not organized for profit, including mutual financial institutions, is included with personal rather than corporate saving, even though in certain decisions controlling saving—such as that of a saving and loan association to add to its reserves rather than increase its dividend rate—the ability of the individual shareholder to influence the decision may be no greater than that of the individual small stockholder to influence the dividend policy of a large corporation. Such borderline cases, which are present in any classification, should be kept in mind in interpreting the saving data for the separate groups.

Investment by sectors

The national income tables permit a breakdown of investment which parallels that for saving. The NATIONAL INCOME supplement furnishes an estimate of gross domestic investment by persons and noncorporate business in buildings, equipment, and business inventories.⁸ Deduction of this amount from total gross domestic investment yields an estimate of gross domestic investment by corporations. Capital consumption allowances required to move to a "net" investment figure are the same as in the case of saving although, for the reasons stated earlier, such a computed bookkeeping "net investment" figure is of little use in analysis. It is shown in the present context only in order to indicate definitional relationships.

Since domestic investment in the national income statistics is confined to private capital formation, there is no investment entry for Government. The remaining investment entry, net foreign investment, measures the net change, arising from current international transactions, in the international assets and liabilities held by the Nation as a whole. Net foreign investment is not allocated among the domestic sectors but is classified as investment in the "Rest of the World."

The resulting investment figures are shown in the first three columns of table 1, and aligned with those already derived for saving.

Sector differences in saving and investment

Estimates of this type permit a comparison of the saving and investment, as defined, done by each of the major segments of the economy.

It is immediately apparent from the table that while saving and investment are identical for the economy as a whole this is not the case for the separate groups within the economy—just as it obviously is not for a single individual, firm, or governmental unit. The difference between saving and investment is shown for each group in the last column of the table. These differences are, of course, the same on either a gross or a net basis. For the economy as a whole they necessarily balance out to zero, provided the statistical discrepancy in the national accounts is included.

Effect of investment definition upon the data

The difference between saving and investment in each sector as shown in the final column of table 1 represents changes in its financial assets and liabilities (plus net acquisitions of

⁸ The estimate is the sum of lines 15, 16, 20, 21, 26, 27, and 28 in table 6.

land)—that is to say, it is equivalent to the sum of components (2) through (4) of saving in the alternative saving definition provided above. Consequently, while affected by decisions adopted with respect to the classification of the economy and the timing of transactions, these data are not dependent upon any particular definition of domestic capital formation; they would not be affected by broadening or narrowing the scope of the items included in the capital stock, nor by changes in the method of valuing capital consumption or the change in business inventories, so long as changes were consistently adopted throughout the national income statistics.⁹ Such differences in procedure would either affect gross saving and gross investment equally, or else would involve a different division of gross saving and investment

9. The valuation of the change in business inventories in the national income statistics is discussed in the NATIONAL INCOME supplement and in James P. Daly, "LIFO Inventories and National Income Accounting," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, May 1953.

between capital consumption allowances and net saving and investment.

As previously noted, however, these decisions do affect the gross and net saving and investment figures in the table. The most important points which should be kept in mind in their interpretation are probably the exclusion of government property and consumer durable goods, and the use of book depreciation. Inclusion of government and consumer durable assets would raise gross saving and investment in the Government and noncorporate sectors, and also net saving and investment so long as the stock of such assets is being increased. The use of book depreciation, generally based on historical cost (and the straight line method) tends throughout the postwar period to yield higher figures for net saving and investment in the corporate and personal sectors than would the use of replacement cost.

II

The Pattern of Saving in the Past Quarter Century

A convenient framework to place in perspective investment and the saving which financed it is afforded by table 2, provided the characteristics of the data which have just been discussed are kept in mind. In order to focus upon typical patterns rather than those of a single year, data have been cumulated for the prewar period covered by the estimates, for the war years, and for the post-World War II years as well as for the entire 25-year period.

Aside from the time periods, the table is similar to table 1 except for two modifications. First, figures for net investment, which were included in table 1 only for illustration, have been omitted. Second, the Government surplus or deficit has been divided between the surplus of social insurance funds and the surplus or deficit of governments arising from other government operations, since this division is of some interest. A further division between Federal and other government operations is provided in the NATIONAL INCOME supplement and will be referred to in the text.

Postwar saving and investment

The distribution of saving and investment among the parts of the economy during the postwar period may be considered first. In this period corporations accounted for slightly more than half of the gross investment, two-fifths of gross saving, half the total of capital consumption allowances, and one-third of net saving.

Persons and noncorporate business accounted for not far from half of total gross investment. Their gross and net saving and capital consumption allowances each represented slightly over half of the corresponding totals for the economy as a whole.

The government surplus on income and product account represented 8 percent of the gross saving and 14 percent of the net saving of the economy in this period. Foreign investment comprised 4 percent of total gross investment and, of course, a somewhat larger proportion of net investment.

One of the more interesting features of table 2 is the extent to which gross saving approached a balance with gross investment within each of the two private domestic sectors. Thus, on a consolidated basis, gross corporate investment in construction, equipment, and inventories was financed to the extent of almost 78 percent from internal sources—43 per-

cent by capital consumption allowances and 35 percent by undistributed corporate earnings. Only 22 percent required drawing upon the saving of other sectors; this amount is equivalent, in the usual sources and uses of funds statement, to the excess of funds obtained from external sources over other uses of funds (increases in financial assets and land acquisition).¹⁰

Gross investment in the plant, equipment, and inventories of farm and nonfarm business, in houses, and in construction by nonprofit organizations absorbed 87 percent of the gross saving by persons and unincorporated business. Only 13 percent of gross saving (or about one-fifth of net saving) represented the excess of additions to the financial assets of persons and noncorporate business over additions to their liabilities to the other sectors of the economy.

It will be understood, of course, that these statements apply only to each sector as a whole on a consolidated basis. The individuals or firms contributing the saving were not necessarily the same as those making the investment. A particular corporation (or individual) can tap saving by another corporation (or individual) only by borrowing or the transfer of equity funds, so that from its standpoint such saving is just as much an external source as saving by a different sector.

For corporations, however, the correspondence between saver and investor was probably sufficient for the availability of funds from internal sources, as such, to have had some effect upon the amount of corporate investment and, conversely, for the size of corporate requirements for investment funds to have influenced the amount of dividend payments, and hence of corporate saving. Among individuals, however, there probably was relatively little correspondence between savers and investors even for the period as a whole, and even less for shorter periods. Hence, there can have been but little direct causal relationship between the amounts of noncorporate investment and of noncorporate saving.

10. Data for corporations shown in table 2 differ from corresponding data shown in the "Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds" table on page 5 of the September 1954 SURVEY in several respects, of which the more important are (1) inventories and undistributed profits include the inventory valuation adjustment; (2) gross investment and capital consumption allowances include capital outlays charged to current expense; (3) banks and insurance companies are included; and (4) fixed investment estimates were derived, by the procedure described earlier, as an allocation of total fixed investment measured in the gross national product, instead of by an allocation to corporations of a portion of the plant and equipment expenditures reported in the OBE-SEC surveys.

The net flows of funds among the parts of the economy are also of interest. In the 8 years of the postwar period investment by corporations in plant, equipment, and inventories exceeded their saving by \$41 billion. Net investment abroad amounted to \$12 billion. Corresponding to this

Table 2.—Saving and Investment by Sectors

[Billions of dollars]

	Gross investment	Gross saving	Capital consumption allowances	Net saving	Saving less investment
1929-41					
Corporations.....	57	46	54	-8	-12
Persons and noncorporate business.....	54	86	49	37	33
Government.....		-20		-20	-20
Social insurance funds.....		9		9	9
Other.....		-29		-29	-29
Rest of the world.....	7				-7
Statistical discrepancy.....		6		6	6
Total for the economy.....	118	118	102	15	0
1942-45					
Corporations.....	17	42	25	18	25
Persons and noncorporate business.....	16	147	21	126	131
Government.....		-167		-167	-167
Social insurance funds.....		16		16	16
Other.....		-183		-183	-183
Rest of the world.....	-6				6
Statistical discrepancy.....		5		5	5
Total for the economy.....	27	27	46	-19	0
1946-53					
Corporations.....	181	140	78	63	-41
Persons and noncorporate business.....	159	182	80	102	23
Government.....		27		27	27
Social insurance funds.....		26		26	26
Other.....		0		0	0
Rest of the world.....	12				-12
Statistical discrepancy.....		3		3	3
Total for the economy.....	353	353	157	195	0
1929-53					
Corporations.....	256	228	156	72	-27
Persons and noncorporate business.....	229	415	149	266	187
Government.....		-160		-160	-160
Social insurance funds.....		51		51	51
Other.....		-212		-212	-212
Rest of the world.....	13				-13
Statistical discrepancy.....		14		14	14
Total for the economy.....	498	498	305	192	0

NOTE.—Estimates of noncorporate investment and depreciation for 1929-32, not shown in the NATIONAL INCOME supplement, were prepared by methods similar to those followed in later years, in order to complete this table.

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

\$53 billion was an excess of saving over investment elsewhere in the economy. This was provided (aside from the \$3 billion unaccounted for as a result of the statistical discrepancy) to the extent of \$23 billion by persons and noncorporate business and some \$27 billion by Government. The latter amount was almost wholly in the form of social insurance fund surpluses, as the receipts and expenditures on income

and product account of governments were otherwise in balance for the period as a whole. Almost the entire surplus occurred in the Federal component.¹¹

Insofar as the private domestic groups are concerned, the pattern is fairly typical—investment by corporations as a whole normally exceeds their saving while an excess of saving over investment is usual in the noncorporate sector, although there have been exceptions to both. The position of governments, on the other hand, has varied widely and frequently between a surplus and deficit position, and net foreign investment has also fluctuated frequently between positive and negative amounts.

Prewar and wartime patterns

The postwar pattern may be compared with those before and during World War II. The major characteristics of the 1929-41 period were the low volume of investment associated with the depression of the thirties, and the presence of substantial Government deficits incurred as a result of reduced tax yields and the effort to stimulate economic activity by Government expenditures. Capital consumption allowances almost matched gross investment in both the corporate and noncorporate areas. The total net saving of the economy, as measured, was small; in 6 of the 13 years it was actually negative. Net personal saving, itself small, served in large part to offset dissaving by Government and corporations rather than to finance investment in excess of capital consumption allowances.

The war period pattern was strikingly different from the peacetime periods, and makes especially clear the sharp distinction between personal saving and the total saving of the economy.

With the heavy demands placed upon available resources by the war, little was available for private investment. Output of consumer goods could not advance to keep pace with the sharp rise in consumer income caused by war production, and price increases were restrained by controls.

Despite sharp advances in taxes, the combined Government deficit on income and product account amounted in 4 years to \$167 billion. For the Federal Government alone it came to \$177 billion, but State and local governments, with their financial position influenced contrarily by the same forces as the private economy, had a \$10 billion surplus.

Under these circumstances, gross investment fell below capital consumption allowances, and the net saving of the economy as a whole was negative.¹² Private net saving, however, was enormous, coming to \$126 billion for persons and \$18 billion for corporations. With capital consumption allowances exceeding gross investment, the excess of their saving over their investment was in each case still larger. In addition net foreign investment turned negative as foreign countries, owing to the relative scarcity of goods available for commercial import from the United States, built up their dollar balances.

The mechanisms by which private saving was made available to finance the Federal deficit were diverse. Federal bonds were sold directly to individuals and nonfinancial corporations. Private debts to financial institutions were paid off and replaced by Government loans. The proceeds of bank loans to the Government, based on credit expansion, when spent added to the liquid asset holdings of individuals and businesses.

11. The "cash" surplus of the Federal Government over this period was much smaller than the surplus on income and product account chiefly because (1) there was a large increase in outstanding Government loans (other than non-recourse loans to farmers) to private business individuals, foreign countries and international organizations, which is treated as an expenditure in the "cash" budget; and (2) corporate liability for taxes on 1953 income, payable in 1954, greatly exceeded liability for taxes on 1945 income, payable in 1946.

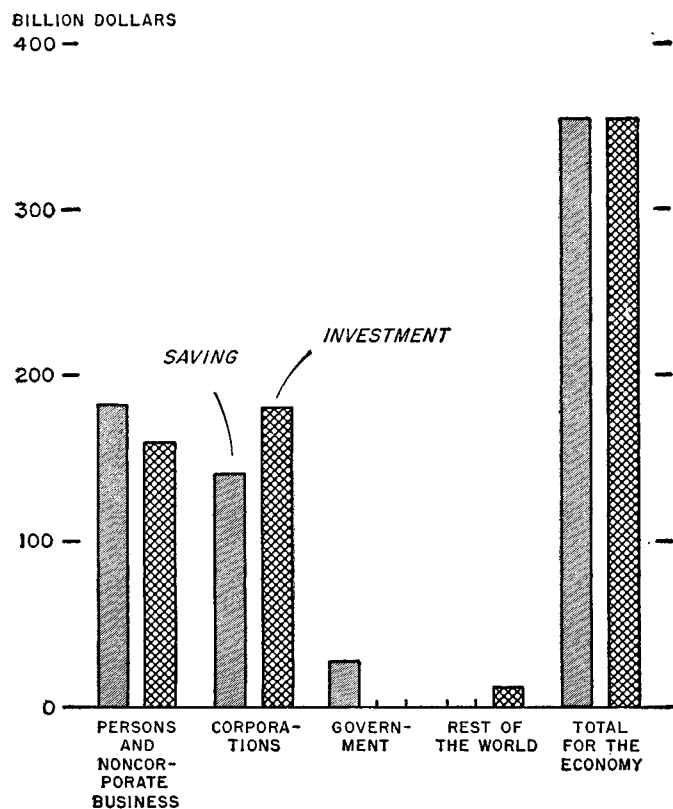
12. A qualification should be noted here, though the subject will not be discussed. Actually, a large volume of investment was made by the Federal Government during the war in productive facilities of a character normally financed by private means. Some of these were later transferred to private ownership and used in private production.

The effect of this wartime experience upon the structure of asset holdings and claims in the economy was enormous, and in some respects brought about the largest changes that occurred during the past quarter century. This will be illustrated for the personal sector by a table to be presented later; at this point in the discussion, a comparison of the data in table 2 for the 4 years of World War II with the totals for the entire 25-year period is instructive.

Of the 25-year total of personal saving, 46 percent came during the 4 war years. Of the excess of saving over investment in the personal and noncorporate area—representing additions to financial assets in excess of additions to debt to the other sectors—the war years were responsible for fully 70 percent.

For corporations, the war years contributed 25 percent of the net saving for the entire period. They canceled almost half of the excess of investment over saving accruing in the other 21 years of the period—with a corresponding impact upon corporate financial assets and debt.

Gross Saving and Investment in the Postwar Period, 1946-53



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS. 55-1-5

The \$167 billion Government deficit on income and product account for the war years compares with \$160 billion for the period as a whole.

Relation of saving and investment to GNP

Studies by private investigators, particularly Simon Kuznets and Raymond Goldsmith, have indicated that,

aside from cyclical fluctuations and war periods, total investment and saving have comprised a rather stable proportion of gross national product over a long period of time.¹³ Cyclically, the ratio of total investment and saving to gross national product has risen in prosperous years and declined in recession years, since investment has fluctuated much more widely than consumption. Indeed, it is well accepted that the changing intensity of investment demand—war periods aside—has in the past been a prime cause of such variations in the dollar value of the gross national product.

Over most of the period covered by these investigations the scope of Government operations in the economy, and in particular the size of the combined Government surplus or deficit, were small except in wartime. Hence earlier experience was consistent with stable relationships between gross national product and both (1) total gross saving or investment and (2) gross private saving (the sum of gross saving by corporations and by persons and noncorporate business). Gross private saving, it is important to note, is equal to gross investment plus a Government deficit on income or product account, or minus a Government surplus.

In the more recent period, with the enlarged scope of Government activity, wide fluctuations in Government spending in response to changing defense and other requirements, and heavy reliance upon sensitive Government revenue sources, Government surpluses and deficits have frequently been large and have fluctuated widely from year to year. Under these conditions the movement of total gross investment or saving has no longer corresponded closely to that of gross private saving, and it is of interest to examine the relationship of each to changes in the value of total production.

On the accompanying chart the solid line shows the ratio of gross private saving to gross national product from 1929 through 1953 and the dotted line the ratio of gross saving to gross national product. The difference between the two is the ratio of the Government surplus or deficit (and the statistical discrepancy) to gross national product.

Examination of the gross private saving ratio shows, aside from sharp movements during World War II and its immediate aftermath, that it (1) closely followed business fluctuations during the decade of the thirties, falling when the gross national product was reduced and rising as activity increased; and (2) most interestingly, was highly stable during the period of sustained postwar prosperity from 1948 through 1953 at a rate about the same as in 1929, or about 15 percent of gross national product. The downward movement in the very moderate recession of 1949 was small and preliminary data suggest that any change in 1954 was also slight.

In general, the series corresponds well to the expectation derived from longer-run experience of stability of the ratio as among prosperous years, and of positive association with cyclical changes in gross national product.¹⁴ This means, of

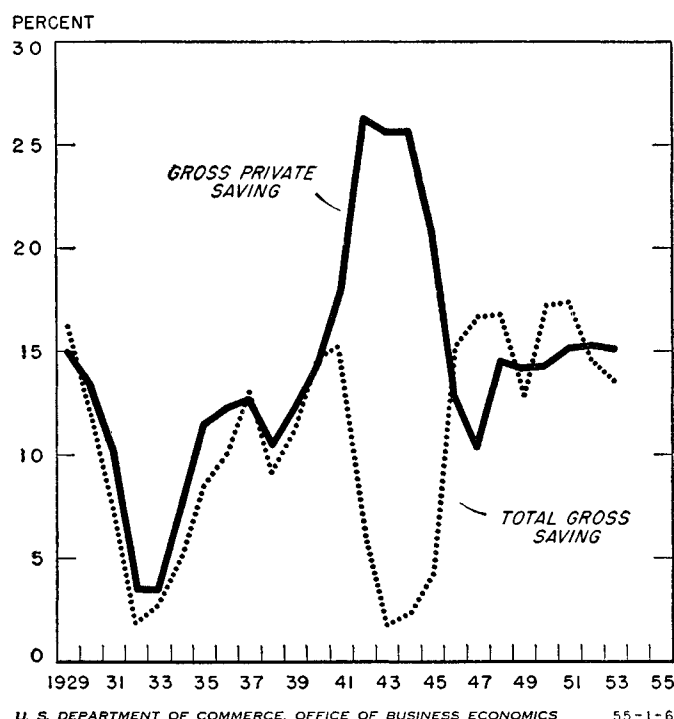
13. These studies have covered periods dating back almost to the Civil War. They have been based on definitions which are not identical with those followed here, and some series have suggested a downward movement of the saving ratio toward the end of the nineteenth century. The statement in the text is intended as a broad generalization based upon their findings; the original studies should be consulted for detail. Convenient summaries by the authors are presented in Simon Kuznets, "Proportion of Capital Formation to National Product," *American Economic Review*, Vol. XLII, No. 2 (May 1952), pp. 507-526; and Raymond Goldsmith, "Trends and Structural Changes in Savings in the Twentieth Century," in *Savings in the Modern Economy*, University of Minnesota Press, 1953, pp. 133-152.

14. If the ratio of private saving to gross national product is related to an index of the cyclical position of the economy (such as the proportion of the labor force employed), it will be found that the saving ratio is higher in the later years of the prewar period than in "corresponding" years of the early thirties. It appears that a satisfactory mathematical expression of the relationship between the two would require a formula, rather similar to the "ratchet" functions developed by Franco Modigliani, which in periods of substantial underutilization of resources would take account of the ratio of current-year GNP to the peak of GNP in the last prosperous period rather than to the current full-employment level only.

course, that as between two prosperous years, gross private saving and gross national product have tended to change in the same proportion, whereas during major cyclical movements, percentage changes in gross private saving have been much larger than those in gross national product.

The ratio of total gross saving (or gross investment) to gross national product also followed the business cycle closely in the prewar years, although the exact pattern was somewhat

Gross Private Saving and Total Gross Saving as a Percentage of Gross National Product



different, and the average ratio for the postwar period was not very different from that in the last predepression year of 1929. Within the postwar period, however, swings in the ratio, not associated with cyclical changes, were rather wide, including a reduction from 17.4 percent in 1951 to 13.6 percent in 1953 (a difference equivalent to \$14 billion of gross investment at the 1953 level of gross national product).

It is not surprising that in this period the ratio is more stable when the Government surplus is added to investment. This fact is consistent with the common observation that to a degree an increase in a Government deficit on income and product account, or a reduction in a surplus, exerts an expansionary influence upon the dollar value of gross national product somewhat similar in character to that of an increase in investment, since both add to private income—without, in general, adding correspondingly to the supply of goods and services available for private consumption.

There is, of course, no implication from the stability of the private saving (or investment-plus-Government-deficit) ratio that the full effects upon the size of gross national product of a dollar of gross investment and a dollar of Government deficit are similar. Analysis required to measure the impact of different expenditures upon the economy is beyond the scope of the present discussion. It may be pointed out, however, that even apart from the important and

obvious influence of investment upon future productivity, any stronger tendency for investment to stimulate further investment would tend to appear as an increase in both gross national product and private saving rather than as an increase in the ratio shown on the chart.

Interaction of investment and activity

A close relationship between investment-plus-Government-deficit and gross national product does not, of course, indicate that the causation is in one direction. In actual fact it is quite clear that there is considerable interaction, in which the amount of investment and the size of the Government surplus or deficit are major determinants of the value of the gross national product, but are also themselves greatly influenced by market prospects, which are related to the size of consumption and total gross national product.

Moreover, even if it were to be supposed, for example, that private investment plans and Government plans to spend and raise revenue (i. e., for the size of the Government surplus or deficit) were wholly independent of the size of the gross national product, actual investment and the actual Government surplus or deficit would frequently be affected by changes in the size of the gross national product in at least four important ways. These include (1) unplanned inventory accumulation or liquidation; (2) the effect of income changes upon tax revenues; (3) the effect of income and inventory changes upon imports (and, indirectly upon exports), which affects net foreign investment; and (4) price changes.

Broad stability of total saving relationship

This by no means suggests that the relationship is not meaningful, however. For there is considerable reason to believe that, while investment decisions and decisions with respect to Government expenditures and revenues are strongly influenced and at times dominated by the current size of gross national product and the current strength of markets generally, longer term and other considerations are such that they do have a substantial element of independence of the immediate business position.

If this is so, it implies that the stability of the relationship noted between gross saving and gross national product rests mainly upon saving habits—that is to say, that decisions of persons and business firms with respect to the amount they save rather than use for current expenditures are primarily dependent upon the value of gross national product (i. e., of the gross income, before all taxes, earned in current production) or upon other determinants which move in close association with the gross national product, rather than upon independent influences.¹⁵ The nature of this relationship, to repeat, is that persons and firms as a whole have saved a rather constant proportion of gross national product in prosperous years and a progressively lower percentage in poorer years.

It should be clearly understood that there is nothing inherent in the system of national accounts that automatically ensures this relationship, as is illustrated by the fact that it has not held during periods when unusual influences were dominant. During World War II individuals and firms sharply raised their rate of saving—partly, at least, under the necessity imposed by shortages of goods available for purchase by consumers, accompanied by rationing and price controls—and in 1946 and 1947, with backlog demands strong and liquid asset holdings large, they cut saving below the usual rate. In the quarters of late 1950

15. This need be true, of course, only in a net sense—that is, other factors could powerfully influence the saving of particular firms or individuals if their influence were offsetting among the individual units and thus did not affect total private saving.

Table 3.—Gross Private Saving Components as Percentages of Gross National Product in Seven Prosperous Years, and Analysis of Ratios for Major Components

		1929	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	7-year average	Mean deviation from 7-year average	
										In percentage points	In percent
		A. Percent of Gross National Product									
1	Gross private saving	15.0	14.5	14.1	14.3	15.1	15.2	15.1	14.8	0.4	2.8
2	Gross personal and noncorporate saving	7.9	7.1	6.6	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.1	0.8	10.0
3	Personal saving	4.0	3.9	2.9	4.2	5.4	5.3	5.5	4.5	0.8	17.9
4	Capital consumption allowances	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.1	3.3
5	Gross corporate saving	7.2	7.4	7.4	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.7	0.6	8.6
6	Net saving	2.8	4.2	4.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.0	0.6	20.2
7	Capital consumption allowances	4.4	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.6	0.3	7.1
		B. Analysis of Gross Saving Percentages for Major Components									
8	Gross personal and noncorporate saving as a percent of GNP (line 2, or 9 x 10)	7.9	7.1	6.6	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.1	0.8	10.0
9	Gross disposable personal income ¹ as a percent of GNP	83.5	76.2	76.8	76.0	72.5	72.1	72.2	75.6	2.9	3.8
10	Gross personal and noncorporate saving as a percent of gross disposable personal income	9.4	9.4	8.6	10.5	12.4	12.5	12.7	10.8	1.5	13.9
11	Gross corporate saving as a percent of GNP (line 5, or 12 x 13)	7.2	7.4	7.4	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.7	0.6	8.6
12	Gross corporate income after tax ² as a percent of GNP	12.7	10.2	10.3	9.6	8.9	8.9	8.5	9.9	1.0	10.5
13	Gross corporate saving as a percent of gross corporate income after tax	56.3	72.4	72.0	66.2	68.8	70.3	69.9	68.0	3.8	5.7

1. Disposable personal income plus noncorporate capital consumption allowances.
 2. Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment plus corporate capital consumption allowances (and the negligible item "excess of wage accruals over disbursements") less corporate profits tax liability.

NOTE.—Detail may not add (or multiply) to totals or period-averages because of rounding.
 Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

and early 1951 the saving rate again fluctuated widely as spending jumped and fell in accordance with fears of future shortages and price advances—although the quarterly fluctuations were ironed out enough to prevent the period from appearing very exceptional on the basis of annual data.

The considerable stability evidenced by the saving pattern in ordinary times is not, indeed, easy to explain. The difficulty is pointed up by table 3. This table is confined to 1929 and 1948–53, covering only prosperous peacetime years in which the ratio of gross private saving to gross national product did not vary a great deal.

This considerable stability did not result from a corresponding stability in the components of private saving. Instead, as the upper portion of the table shows, there was much greater variation in the ratio of both gross corporate saving and gross personal saving to gross national product but the variations were generally in opposite directions and offsetting. For example, gross personal saving comprised an appreciably higher proportion of gross national product from 1951 to 1953 than in the earlier years, but the corporate saving ratio was lower.

The last column of the table makes the point rather clearly. If one estimated total gross private saving in each of the 7 years by applying its average percentage (14.8) to gross national product, the estimates would differ from the actual figures by an average of less than 3 percent. But if he followed the same procedure for gross corporate saving alone he would be off, on the average, by about 8½ percent and for gross personal saving by 10 percent.

Moreover, the ratio of gross saving in each sector to the gross income after tax in the same sector, out of which saving is made, is not consistently more stable than its ratio to total gross national product. In the case of corporate saving, it is true, application of the average ratio to corporate gross income, rather than gross national product, would cut the average error of estimate from 8½ to 5½ percent, despite the fact that 1929 appears quite different from the postwar years. But for gross personal saving the use of an average ratio to gross personal income rather than gross national product would raise the average error from 10 to 14 percent.

In terms of its composition, therefore, the stability of the overall private saving rate in prosperous years gives the appearance of resulting in considerable part from a complex of offsetting changes in the ratios of gross corporate and of gross personal income to gross national product and in the rates of corporate and personal saving out of gross income in the two sectors.

Summary

It is not the purpose of the present article to attempt to carry the analysis beyond this stage. Results so far may be summarized as follows.

Observations over a long period of years, dating back to the last century, suggest that, aside from periods affected by major war controls or scares, the ratio of gross private saving to gross national product has been rather stable in

prosperous years; and there has also been a close cyclical relationship between the two. Changes in the rate of national output have appeared to stem predominantly from changes in investment demand, so far as the private economy is concerned, and from changes in the relation between Government receipts and expenditures, with the private saving rate playing a more passive role. Experience up to the present time has continued to be consistent with this relationship.

While the foregoing is true, it likewise appears that in the past quarter century, and especially the postwar years, the period for which statistics are most adequate and which is also the most relevant for consideration of future probabilities the constancy of the saving rate in prosperous peacetime years was, if not fortuitous, the result of complex economic

interrelationships which have yet to be described. Under this circumstance less confidence can be placed in its continuance than would be the case if it could be simply and convincingly explained.

There is also a possible corollary of the fact that the total saving rate has shown more stability than have the saving rates for the corporate and personal sectors separately (whether or not net saving is distinguished from capital consumption allowances). It suggests that it will be difficult to establish statistical expressions of the relationships between variables governing changes in the separate components of saving, and then cumulate them to explain aggregate saving, in a way which will more satisfactorily describe changes in total private saving than can be done by dealing with total private saving directly.

III

Personal Saving

Previous discussion has stressed that personal saving is only a part, and a highly variable part, of total saving. In this section attention is directed in more detail to personal saving as such.

The probable accuracy of the data may be considered first. In the national income statistics personal saving is obtained by deducting personal consumption expenditures from disposable personal income. Hence it picks up any errors in the income and expenditures estimates to the extent they are not compensating. For this reason a fairly liberal allowance for error in the relatively small residual estimate of saving would be required if there were no checks on the estimate. But this is not the case.

The national income statistics also provide a second estimate which is largely independent of, and can be compared with, the first. This is secured by deducting saving by corporations and Government from total investment. This personal saving estimate also picks up any errors in the aggregates from which it is derived as a residual, but such errors are almost wholly distinct from those entering into the first estimate.

Still a third estimate of personal saving can be obtained by adding the value of changes in the assets of the noncorporate private economy and deducting changes in its liabilities to others. For most items, the statistical procedure is to determine the value of the asset or liability at the beginning and end of the period for the economy as a whole, deduct the amounts pertaining to corporations, Government, and foreigners, and take the change in the remainder as the addition to the asset or liability of the noncorporate private group. For holdings of "real" assets and corporate securities the change during the period is estimated directly, rather than as the difference between values at the beginning and ending of the period.

This saving estimate, which is prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission, is largely independent of the other two. It is detailed, and compared with the others, in table 6 of the 1954 NATIONAL INCOME supplement.

Agreement of independent estimates

The accompanying chart shows the three estimates with the area they span shaded. (For 1929-32 the third estimate is not available so only two are shown.) With respect to the general level of personal saving and important changes in its amount over time, the three largely independent estimates serve strongly to corroborate one another and lend confidence in the accuracy of the findings.

If the "true" saving figure is thought of as probably lying within or close to the shaded area, the range covered by that area is not so broad as to raise doubts about the major swings in saving; on the contrary, these stand out clearly. The chart also makes clear, however, the inadvisability of stressing small changes in the amount of saving. From 1951 to 1952, for example, one series increases slightly, one decreases slightly, and one is virtually unchanged. All agree, however, that saving was about the same in the two years, and this is all that is analytically significant.

A qualification to the independence of the three saving estimates should be noted with respect to the depreciation of noncorporate property. Depreciation figures enter into the derivation of all three estimates in much (though not quite) the same form. In addition, for farm and residential properties the figures are not based upon individual records but are instead computed estimates for such properties as a whole. The gross noncorporate saving estimates shown in the tables should probably be viewed as somewhat more reliable than those for net personal saving.

It should also be noted that the quarterly figures and the preliminary annual estimates based on the quarterly data which appear in the February issues of the SURVEY are appreciably less reliable than the regular annual series.

Components of saving

In addition to providing an independent estimate of total personal saving, the Securities and Exchange Commission data provide an interesting breakdown of changes in the assets and liabilities of the private noncorporate group. These may be assembled in various ways.

In table 4 they are so organized as to detail the summary data shown in table 2 for saving and investment in the personal and noncorporate business sphere. Gross and net investment in real assets counted in the capital stock are distinguished from the change in net claims on and net transfers of equity funds to others, which is shown in table 2 as the excess of saving over investment. The "errors and omissions" line in table 4 (which represents the statistical difference between saving estimated as income-less-consumption and saving estimated from changes in assets and liabilities) has been placed as it has solely to facilitate the comparison of table 4 with table 2. It has no implication with respect to the superiority of one series over the other, or the probable source of differences between the two.

Meaning of the detail

The simplest way to derive an estimate of personal saving by the assets and liabilities approach would be to sum (in addition to direct investment within the noncorporate area) changes in the debt of the rest of the economy to the private noncorporate sector, deduct the changes in the debt of the private noncorporate sector to the rest of the economy, and add the net flow of equity funds from the private noncorporate segment to the other sectors.¹⁶ All changes in

16. As noted in part I, transfers of land and used durable capital assets should also be counted in principle. Statistically, account has been taken in table 4 only of transfers of farm property (line 8) and in line 4 (nonfarm dwellings) where it has been handled as an adjustment to new purchases. The farm item has been grouped in the tables with new investment, rather than broken out separately, because of its small size and the absence of similar data for other types of property. Transfers of equity funds cannot be distinguished statistically from loan funds in the data given in table 4, principally because net acquisitions of corporate and foreign securities in line 23 do not distinguish stocks from bonds, and also because of the treatment afforded life insurance companies and certain other financial intermediaries, as detailed in the following paragraphs.

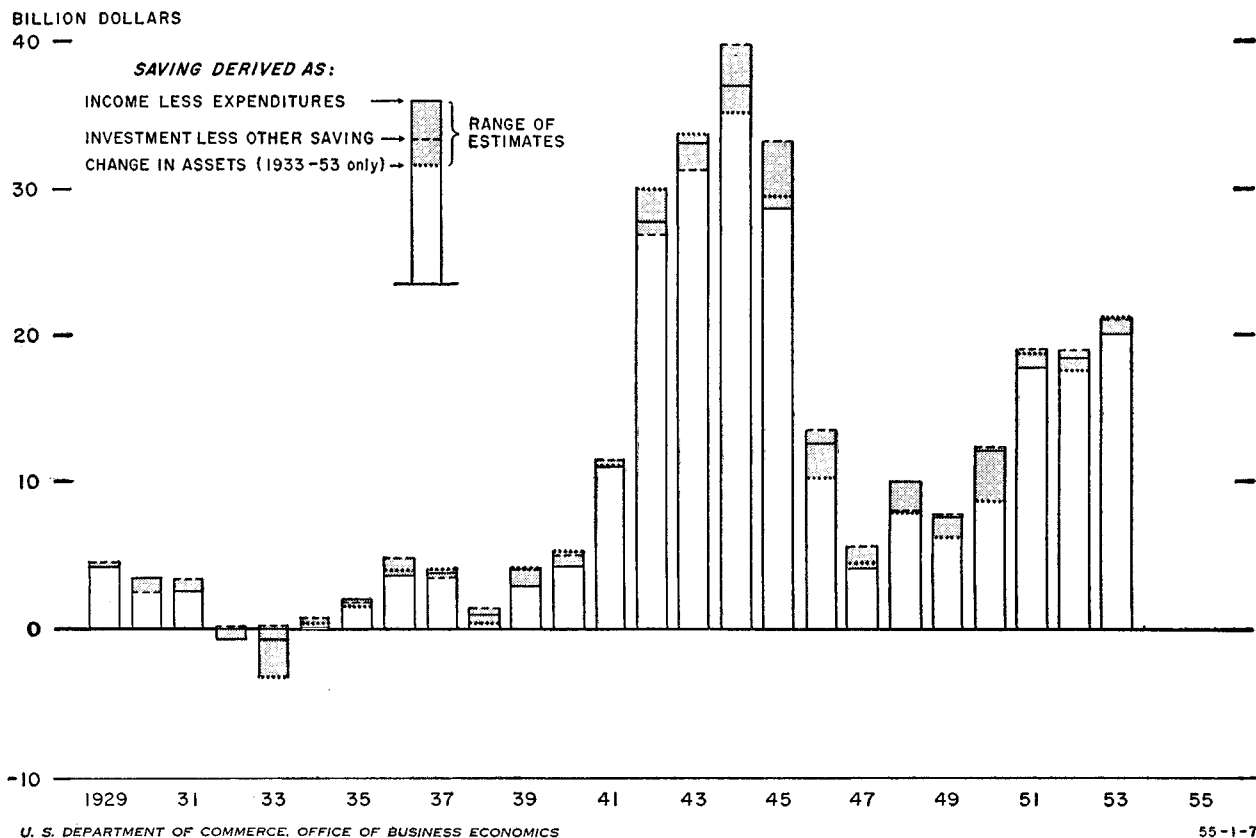
debt or flows of equity funds both parties to which are within the private noncorporate sphere would be omitted, since they cancel out. The detail shown for changes in assets and liabilities would then be on a correspondingly consolidated basis.

For the most part, this is what has actually been done. However, in order to make the detail of the estimates shown in the lower half of table 4 correspond somewhat more closely to changes in assets and liabilities as seen from the viewpoint of individuals, modifications of the procedure have been introduced in the case of a few financial intermediaries.

Thus, mutual life insurance companies (including fraternal life insurance associations) have been separated from the rest of the sector. The increase in their assets (exclusive of loans to policyholders) less the increase in their obligations (other than to policyholders) has been computed and is shown, together with similar data for stock life insurance companies, in line 21, to represent personal saving in the form of private life insurance. As a result, the cash and deposits and security holdings of life insurance companies are omitted from lines 19-20 and lines 22-23 of table 4, and any debt of insurance companies is omitted from line 24. Also, changes in the debt of individuals and other noncorporate entities to life insurance companies (other than loans to policyholders) do not consolidate out but instead are included in line 24 and the supporting detail.

Mutual savings banks and saving and loan associations are rather similarly treated. Changes in deposits or shareholdings in these associations are counted, as such, as changes in personal assets (in lines 19 and 20). The assets and debt of these associations are omitted from lines 18

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL SAVING



and 24 and their components, while changes in the debt of individuals to the associations are included in line 24 and its components.¹⁷

These modifications are important in moving table 4 toward a breakdown which would represent changes in assets and liabilities as seen from the standpoint of individuals (including proprietors of unincorporated businesses) but it should be recognized that the breakdown retains a decidedly heterogeneous character. The "currency and bank deposits" and securities lines in particular include changes in the holdings not only of individuals and unincorporated business firms but also of private pension funds (other than those handled by life insurance companies), health and welfare funds, estates and private trusts, and nonprofit organizations. The latter lend themselves to treatment similar to that now afforded life insurance companies, if problems of data availability can be surmounted. Private pension plans, whose assets are believed to be growing currently by something in the order of \$2 billion a year, are perhaps the most important among them.

It should also be recognized that, except for the financial intermediaries given special treatment, consolidation causes to disappear from table 4 loans in which both the borrower and lender fall within the private noncorporate sector. This applies particularly to consumer debt to noncorporate business; individually held residential and farm mortgages; and individuals' loans to noncorporate firms. Data permitting, these could, alternatively, be shown both as changes in assets under line 18 and as changes in debt under line 24, in order to bring the breakdown closer to the classification as viewed by individuals.

Neither of these alternatives would change the estimate of personal saving, or its broad breakdown between investment within the personal sector, on the one hand, and "additions to financial assets less debt," on the other.

Changes in assets and liabilities

The first 4 columns of table 4 provide detailed data on the composition of personal saving for the time periods given in table 2. The principal comments suggested by these data were made in connection with the earlier table. However, the detailed information illuminates the fact that the rather small value of postwar additions to net financial assets—\$15 billion by direct estimate or \$22 billion by the residual approach, as compared with over \$130 billion during the war years—was the result of a continued very substantial addition to financial assets, amounting to \$104 billion, which was largely matched by an \$89 billion growth in debt to corporations and financial intermediaries.

Most of this debt arose in the process of acquiring real assets, particularly houses; the form in which personal saving components are grouped in table 6 of the NATIONAL INCOME supplement serves to stress this fact. In that source increases in residential mortgage debt are offset against net investment in houses, and increases in farm and nonfarm business debt are offset against net investment in the real assets of these enterprises, in order to obtain a rough partial measure of the increase in the equity of individuals in houses and noncorporate business properties arising from current transactions.¹⁸ By this classification, the breakdown

of the \$102 billion personal saving total for the 1946–53 period appears as follows:

<i>Billions of dollars</i>	
Increase in equity in residences and unincorporated business property.....	11
Personal saving in other forms.....	84
Additions to financial assets.....	104
Less: Increase in consumer debt to corporations, etc.....	20
Errors and omissions.....	8
Total.....	102

The increase in consumer debt also arose mainly in the process of acquiring goods, but it cannot be similarly offset against the value of purchases since consumer goods other than houses are not included in investment, or in personal saving.

Since personal saving excludes all types of capital gains and losses, the increase in equity in real property shown above represents simply purchases of new assets less depreciation and increases in debt; consequently, it does not measure the enormous increase in the market value of the stock of houses and noncorporate business property which has resulted from the inflation of prices since 1945. The growth in debt, on the other hand, has been swollen by the financing of resales of existing properties (including land) at the higher price levels, with the corresponding increase in mortgage values.

A recent article¹⁹ in the SURVEY pointed out that rough estimates indicated "that in early 1953 the equity in mortgaged homes amounted to about 55 percent of the market value of the residences—about the same proportion as in 1950, slightly higher than the similar ratio in 1940, and again about equal to the proportion in the twenties." The proportion of owner-occupied homes that were mortgaged at that time—45 percent—was stated to be "no higher than prewar and probably not greatly different from that of the late twenties."

Value of financial asset holdings

Not only the market value of real property but also that of individuals' holdings of corporate securities has been greatly affected by price changes. Indeed, changes in the value of such security holdings have resulted to a much greater extent from fluctuations in the securities markets than from the net flow of equity funds from individuals to corporations.

While precise data are not available, the Securities and Exchange Commission reports that rough estimates indicate the value of such securities at the end of 1953 was of the order of magnitude of \$200 billion. During 1954 the value of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange rose from \$117 billion to \$169 billion, mainly because of rising quotations. This would suggest that last year realized and unrealized capital gains on corporate securities added much more to the market value of individuals' assets during the year than did personal saving.

18. The same data may also be readily rearranged in a third form, as a sources and uses of funds table for the private noncorporate group similar in form to that presented regularly for corporations. This simply requires grouping as uses the "gross investment" and "additions to financial assets" sections of table 4 in this article, and as sources the "depreciation" and "increase in debt" sections. Because of the treatment, indicated above, of life insurance companies, saving and loan associations, and savings banks, in the sources and uses table these financial intermediaries are viewed as being outside the group.

19. Loughlin F. McHugh and Bernard Beckler, "Residential Construction Activity and Financing," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, December 1953, p. 18.

17. This procedure results in the omission of a small amount of additions to reserve of these associations which is included in personal saving as derived by the income-expenditure method.

Table 4.—Composition of Gross and Net Personal Saving: Changes in Real and Financial Assets and Liabilities

[Billions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929-41	1942-45	1946-53	1929-53	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
1	Net investment.....	4.9	-5.1	79.9	79.6	4.1	5.4	11.2	7.3	16.1	13.7	11.1	10.9
2	Gross investment.....	53.7	15.8	159.4	228.8	10.1	12.7	19.6	16.8	26.7	25.6	23.8	24.3
3	Plant and equipment.....	54.4	14.7	155.1	224.2	10.0	14.9	17.4	17.9	24.3	23.3	22.9	24.4
4	Nonfarm dwellings.....	23.2	5.1	66.7	95.0	3.7	5.7	7.6	7.0	11.3	10.2	10.3	10.9
5	New construction by nonprofit institutions.....	3.1	.3	8.2	11.6	.4	.5	.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
6	New construction and producers' durable equipment, nonfarm unincorporated business.....	19.0	5.0	50.0	74.0	4.2	5.7	5.1	5.8	7.4	7.1	6.8	8.0
7	New construction and producers' durable equipment, farms.....	9.7	3.8	30.1	43.5	1.6	3.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.1
8	Net purchases of farms from corporations and financial institutions.....	-.5	.5	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
9	Increase in inventories of unincorporated business.....	-.7	1.1	4.3	4.6	.1	-2.2	2.1	-1.1	2.4	2.3	.8	-.1
10	Nonfarm.....	.1	1.0	4.3	5.4	.4	.1	1.0	-.2	1.5	.9	.2	.6
11	Farm.....	-.9	.1	.0	-.8	-.3	-2.3	1.1	-.9	.9	1.4	.6	-.7
12	Less: depreciation.....	48.8	20.9	79.5	149.2	6.0	7.2	8.4	9.5	10.6	11.8	12.7	13.3
13	Nonfarm dwellings and property of nonprofit institutions.....	22.0	7.9	21.4	51.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5
14	Nonfarm unincorporated business.....	12.7	5.8	27.2	45.7	1.8	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.7
15	Farms.....	14.1	7.2	31.0	52.2	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.2
16	Additions to financial assets less debt, and errors and omissions.....	32.6	131.5	22.5	186.6	8.5	-1.4	-1.2	.3	-4.0	4.0	7.3	9.1
17	Additions to financial assets less debt.....	39.8	133.5	14.9	188.2	6.1	-1.0	-3.4	-1.2	-7.5	5.0	6.5	10.3
18	Additions to financial assets.....	42.5	126.8	104.2	273.5	15.4	10.2	6.6	6.9	11.2	14.8	19.3	19.7
19	Currency and bank deposits ¹	9.8	63.7	30.7	104.2	10.6	2.0	-1.8	-1.5	3.6	6.0	7.1	4.7
20	Saving and loan associations.....	-1.1	2.7	15.5	17.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.1	3.1	3.7
21	Private insurance.....	17.3	12.0	32.5	61.8	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.9	5.1
22	Government securities ¹	5.8	50.2	10.3	66.3	-.4	2.5	2.0	2.2	.8	-.5	.5	3.2
23	Corporate and other securities.....	10.6	-1.8	15.3	24.1	.6	.8	1.5	1.0	1.4	3.2	3.7	3.0
24	Increase in debt to corporations and financial intermediaries.....	2.7	-6.7	89.3	85.3	9.3	11.2	10.0	8.0	18.7	9.8	12.8	9.4
25	Consumer debt.....	2.6	-3.3	20.2	19.5	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.4	3.2	.5	3.8	2.8
26	Residential mortgage debt.....	1.8	-.2	43.1	44.8	3.6	4.5	4.6	3.9	7.2	6.5	6.3	6.7
27	Debt of nonfarm unincorporated business ¹	-.3	-1.8	20.6	18.5	3.0	3.3	2.3	1.2	7.2	1.5	2.1	.0
28	Farm debt ¹	-1.4	-1.4	5.4	2.6	.4	.7	.8	.6	1.1	1.2	.6	-.1
29	Errors and omissions.....	-7.2	-2.0	7.6	-1.6	2.3	-.4	2.2	1.4	3.4	-1.0	.9	-1.2
30	Gross saving of persons and unincorporated business (2+16).....	86.3	147.3	181.9	415.4	18.6	11.3	18.3	17.0	22.6	29.6	31.1	33.3
31	Personal saving (1+16).....	37.5	126.4	102.4	266.3	12.6	4.0	10.0	7.6	12.1	17.7	18.4	20.0

1. Additional detail is provided in the NATIONAL INCOME supplement.

NOTE.—In order to complete this table, estimates for 1929-32, not shown in the NATIONAL INCOME supplement, were prepared by methods similar to those followed in later years; and changes in financial assets and debt were taken from Irwin Friend, with the assistance of

V. Natrella, *Individuals' Saving: Volume and Composition*. Estimates for "corporate and other securities" are quite unsatisfactory for that period.

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

Since capital gains or losses, whether or not they are realized, add to or subtract from the current value of an individual's asset holdings, it would not be surprising if gains tended to stimulate, and losses to reduce, consumer purchasing. If this were the case, in periods of large capital gains consumption would tend to be high and personal saving low relative to disposable income (which is measured exclusive of capital gains and losses), while in periods of large capital losses the opposite would be true. However, no such systematic tendency is discernible in the data for

past years. If such a tendency exists at all, its effect is small in comparison either with the total value of capital gains or losses, or with personal consumption and saving.

Estimates of liquid asset holdings other than corporate securities and of individuals' debt, as defined in the Securities and Exchange Commission's estimates, are shown for selected dates in table 5. While revaluations of assets resulting from defaults or other causes affect these data too, their influence has been small, especially since 1941, and the differences between values at different dates correspond

closely to the value of net acquisitions of assets or net incurrence of debt for corresponding items as shown in table 4.

At the end of 1953 these liquid assets were valued at \$328 billion, if assets of Government insurance funds (which correspond roughly to social insurance funds as previously defined, except for the omission of unemployment compensation funds) are omitted in order to bring the data into accord with the definition of the personal sector used in the national income statistics. This compares with \$118 billion at the end of 1941 and \$264 billion at the end of 1945. Inclusion of Government insurance, as in the Securities and Exchange Commission data, would bring the 1953 total to \$380 billion, in addition to corporate securities. Mortgage and consumer debt to corporations and financial intermediaries had reached \$80 billion by the end of 1953 from a figure of \$17 billion at the end of World War II.

Saving and purchasing power

We shall try now to answer the question frequently put to us by business: Can I tap personal saving to increase my sales; is this saving readily available purchasing power?

The summary answer to the first part is a qualified "yes" and to the second part "no," but this answer is not very informative and certainly should not be viewed as discouraging

Table 5.—Liquid Assets Held by Individuals, Year End

[Billions of dollars]

	1928	1941	1945	1953
Liquid assets ¹	79.9	118.1	264.4	379.9
Other than Government insurance..	78.4	108.9	238.6	328.3
Currency and bank deposits...	43.6	53.3	117.2	147.9
Savings and loan associations...	5.8	4.7	7.4	22.9
Private insurance.....	14.6	30.6	43.6	76.5
Government securities.....	14.5	20.3	70.4	81.0
Government insurance.....	1.5	9.2	25.8	51.6
Specified debt to corporations and financial intermediaries	16.0	20.4	17.0	79.9
Mortgage debt.....	11.4	13.2	13.1	55.8
Consumer debt.....	4.6	7.2	3.9	24.1

1. Does not include individuals' holdings of corporate securities.

Source: Securities and Exchange Commission.

to the seller. Again it is necessary to become somewhat technical, but we hope we can clearly show the interrelationships existing among consumer purchasing power, personal saving, and consumer spending. Furthermore, we want to stress that the considerable regularity of the saving does have sales and analytical significance.

An individual's maximum ability to spend for consumer goods and services in any time period is limited ultimately only by the sum of

- (a) his income during the period,
- (b) the value of his cash assets and other assets which can be converted into cash, and
- (c) his ability to borrow or to buy on credit.

For individuals as a whole, the sum of this maximum "purchasing power" far exceeds a year's income, and this would be true even if the possibility of borrowing were to be excluded. Hence it would be hypothetically possible for personal consumption expenditures to bear a very irregular relationship to consumer income, and, indeed much to exceed income in any given time period.

Since total potential consumer purchasing power is much larger than income, the question as to how much of the large volume of personal saving in recent years—some \$20 billion in 1953—really represents buying power which could be spent if consumers so desired, has rather limited meaning.

The question generally has reference to the role of either so-called "committed" saving or else of noncorporate investment.

"Committed" saving

Although there is no agreed definition of committed saving, it refers in a general way to saving which the saver either "must," or at least has an overriding incentive to, make regularly. Usually mentioned are insurance, pension funds, and debt repayment.

Aside from the fact that such commitments are not necessarily entirely firm, it should be recognized that insurance premiums or debt repayments may be met not only from current income but also by conversion of other assets or incurrence of other debt. More importantly, they may often or usually substitute for other forms of asset accumulation which would otherwise be made.

In considering the importance of "committed" saving, and debt repayments in particular, in the saving total, it must be further remembered that personal saving is the sum of positive saving by some consumers and negative saving by others, who are liquidating assets or incurring debt. In all postwar years more debt has been contracted than repaid.

Actually, saving in insurance and pension reserves plus repayments, which are largely contractual in character, on the principal of consumer instalment credit and residential mortgage debt alone amounted to about double the total amount of personal saving even in a year of such large saving as 1953. The magnitude of such "committed" saving is no indication of the amount of income which consumers are unable or unwilling to spend for consumption. Although it appears reasonable to suppose that such periodic payments—and other systematic forms of asset accumulation, such as the purchase of Government bonds through payroll deductions—may have some tendency to expand total saving, the amount cannot be measured and is certainly modest in relation to the size of "committed" saving.

Personal saving and investment

The desire to buy a house, purchase a farm or noncorporate business, acquire additional fixed assets for, or add to the inventory of, an existing business, or to pay off the debt on a house or business property, comprises one motive, among many, for personal saving, and to this extent may influence the aggregate amount of personal saving.

Actual investment in real assets, however, is quite distinct from saving and is unrelated to the saving process, which consists of spending less than income. For example, the purchase of a house for \$10,000, with a \$2,000 downpayment drawn upon a checking account and the incurrence of an \$8,000 mortgage, has no effect at all upon the saving total which we report for the period. In table 4, it would result in an addition of \$10,000 to one asset line, dwellings, canceled by a \$2,000 reduction in another, currency and bank deposits, and an \$8,000 increase in the mortgage debt line. Purchases of noncorporate business property are similarly without effect upon our personal saving total. As indicated above, however, this is not to say that the necessity of meeting periodic mortgage payments may not encourage saving by the home purchaser in the future.

In view of the foregoing we should not expect to find more correspondence, at least in the short run, between changes

in investment in the noncorporate sector and personal saving than results from the general tendency for most economic magnitudes to expand and contract together.

Examination of the data for the individual postwar years provided in table 4 indicates that, in actual fact, the correspondence between changes in saving and in investment by individuals has been, if anything, even less than this general consideration might suggest. In only three of the postwar

while corporate saving was little changed created a temporary surplus of corporate saving over investment.

Changes in personal saving and its components

The discussions of "committed" saving and of noncorporate investment suggest that changes in most of the components of saving detailed in table 4 are likely to be dominated by switches in the forms of asset holdings, or by the contraction or repayment of debt with a simultaneous addition to or reduction in asset holdings. Examination of the detailed data indicates that none of them bears a stable relation to total personal saving. These considerations suggest that little insight into the behavior of total personal saving is to be obtained by considering these saving outlets separately, and attempting to reconstruct the course of the total from that of its parts.

This is, after all, to be expected. There are many motives for saving, and a single individual usually has several more or less clearly in mind. Building up a net worth position will ordinarily serve to help meet all or most of these objectives, almost irrespective of the form it may take, for the form can nearly always be altered without prohibitive difficulty or loss by purchase, sale, or conversion of, or borrowing against, assets. Such changes may be made not only to meet changing needs but also to take cognizance of changes in the relative advantages of different holdings with respect to such aspects as income, safety, and prospects for capital appreciation. Hence, it is not surprising that total personal saving is steadier than the flow of funds into and out of particular savings outlets.

Spending and income

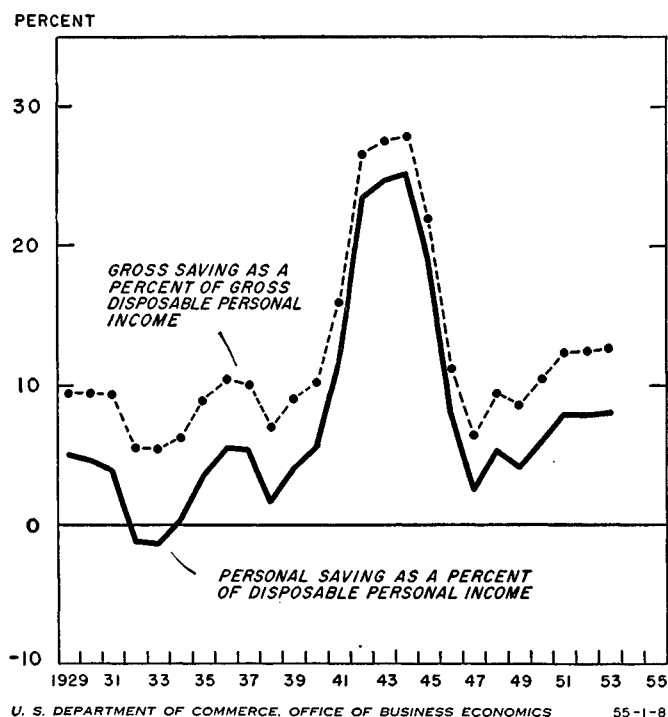
The foregoing considerations suggest that more interesting and meaningful than the question of how much consumers can spend, and what the businessman really wants to know, is: What determines the amount consumers do in fact spend?

In practice, consumer expenditures—war periods aside—have moved in crude correspondence to (and except in the most extreme depression years been below) the disposable income of consumers. This has been so notwithstanding sharp changes in the amounts of debt repayment and other "committed" saving, in the amount of personal and noncorporate investment, in capital gains and losses, and in other variables which may be thought to affect the division of income between consumption and saving. It is entirely clear that by far the main factor governing the amount of consumer spending has been the size of disposable personal income.

This, and in particular the very close association of consumption with disposable personal income during the thirties, has encouraged efforts to derive formulas which would fully explain the values of personal consumption and personal saving by reference to the size of disposable personal income (measured in either current or constant dollars, and on either an aggregate or per capita basis), to its amount as compared with past periods, and to other factors, such as the size of liquid asset holdings, which may influence spending and saving.²¹

However, while except during the war period the movements of consumption and income have been in rough correspondence, during the postwar period the correspondence between the movements of personal income and of the much smaller and more sensitive personal saving series has

Personal Saving as a Percentage of Income



years (1948, 1949, 1950) did net investment and personal saving even move in the same direction. From 1950 to 1953 net investment dropped by \$5 billion while personal saving increased by \$8 billion.

Thus neither *a priori* considerations nor the data for past years suggest that in periods when investment in houses and noncorporate business property is large, the rate of aggregate spending from income on consumer goods and services is low. In the short run, at least, investment in real assets and consumption do not appear as competitors for the consumer income dollar.²⁰

It may be noted, in explanation of the data in table 4, that although personal saving usually exceeds investment in the noncorporate area, and thus provides funds to finance an excess of investment elsewhere in the economy, this was not the case in 1947, 1948, 1950, and perhaps 1949. In these years the personal sector instead drew upon others to help finance investment. This was possible because in 1947, 1948, and 1950 large Government surpluses on income and product account offset an excess of investment over saving in the private economy. In 1949, Governments were in a deficit position but a sharp drop in corporate investment

20. It is probable that an exception should be made for the rather special case of involuntary inventory accumulation on the part of unincorporated firms, which may create a "frozen" asset which it would be difficult to use as security for credit extension, and perhaps also to some extent for changes in farm inventories—insofar as farmers may consider their income to consist of cash receipts less expenditures.

21. Some of these formulas, and uncertainties associated with their application in the postwar years, are discussed in "Personal Saving in the Postwar Period," by Irwin Friend, SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, September 1949. That source also provides additional analysis of certain other points discussed in the present article.

not been close. Despite much ingenious and illuminating research a formula, embodying and giving the proper weight to the principal determinants of personal saving, which can be applied with confidence in the postwar period seems not to have been established.

In particular, the reason for the much higher personal saving rate in the 1951-54 period than in 1948-50 is uncertain—as is the reason that it has combined with other changes in such a way as to hold the ratio of total private saving to gross national product nearly constant, as pointed out earlier.

Need for information by saver groups

If, as suggested, an individual's total saving is likely to be more regular than changes in his holdings of individual types of assets or of liabilities, further insight into the determinants of saving and the saving process would probably be afforded by a classification of total personal saving by significant groups among the population. Unfortunately, data presently available provide no basis for the preparation of such statistics.

Possibly the most useful single classification would divide consumer units among those primarily dependent for income upon farming, nonfarm entrepreneurial income, other forms of property income, and wages and salaries, respectively,

together with a cross-classification by size of family income—although many other characteristics of the population may also be related to saving patterns.

Occasional surveys of family spending and saving have provided a considerable body of knowledge concerning differentials in the rate of saving among different groups in the population in individual years. However, for such a breakdown to add appreciably to understanding of changes in total personal saving over time, it will be necessary to secure statistics, for groups within the population, which are of considerable accuracy, consistent with the national income statistics, and extend over a period of years.

On the basis of what is now known it is difficult to appraise in a definitive way the possibility that the rate of personal saving in recent years has been unusually high and hence likely to be reduced, as has been suggested on the basis of prewar relationships, or the prospects for stimulating total consumption at the expense of personal saving.

But whether saving is somewhat high or "in accordance with expectations," either answer would in no way provide a deterrent to stimulating sales through the offering of new and better products, greater values, and intensive sales efforts. The main condition for a strong consumer market, in addition to effective merchandising, is a high and rising rate of disposable personal income.

NEW OR REVISED STATISTICAL SERIES

Farm Income and Marketings: Revised Data for Page S-2¹

Year and month	Cash receipts from farming							Indexes, unadjusted					
	Total, including Government payments	Receipts from marketings and CCC loans						Receipts from marketings and CCC loans			Physical volume of farm marketings		
		Total	Crops	Livestock and products				Total	Crops	Livestock and products	Total	Crops	Livestock and products
				Total	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs						
	Millions of dollars							1935-39=100					
1952: January	2,642	2,619	1,088	1,531	343	920	249	395	384	403	143	133	151
February	2,074	2,041	638	1,403	327	824	234	308	225	369	116	82	142
March	2,102	2,058	623	1,435	369	794	254	311	220	378	118	76	149
April	2,108	2,061	571	1,490	383	825	259	311	202	392	117	67	154
May	2,205	2,171	626	1,545	437	811	264	328	221	407	126	79	161
June	2,360	2,340	862	1,478	438	756	254	353	305	389	137	110	156
July	2,755	2,741	1,245	1,496	419	776	272	414	440	394	158	169	150
August	2,946	2,938	1,410	1,528	401	810	300	443	498	402	163	181	150
September	3,545	3,537	1,896	1,641	373	934	317	534	670	432	187	220	162
October	4,106	4,092	2,288	1,804	369	1,072	339	617	809	475	215	255	184
November	3,235	3,221	1,600	1,621	356	869	376	486	565	427	172	172	173
December	2,890	2,874	1,401	1,473	351	762	335	434	495	388	168	171	165
Monthly average	2,747	2,724	1,187	1,537	381	846	288	411	420	405	152	143	158
1953: January	2,784	2,759	1,335	1,424	342	783	275	416	472	375	165	178	155
February	1,943	1,927	647	1,280	323	682	252	291	229	337	118	88	140
March	2,100	2,075	687	1,388	353	707	304	313	243	365	126	89	154
April	2,019	1,982	572	1,410	370	702	309	299	202	371	124	77	159
May	2,113	2,079	596	1,483	419	705	316	314	211	390	131	81	168
June	2,243	2,217	813	1,404	413	661	290	334	287	370	145	117	166
July	2,437	2,423	1,036	1,387	392	673	300	366	366	365	154	151	157
August	2,564	2,556	1,136	1,420	375	716	314	386	401	374	161	161	162
September	3,222	3,217	1,742	1,475	348	780	330	485	616	388	189	217	168
October	3,888	3,881	2,309	1,572	349	842	364	585	816	414	229	286	186
November	3,374	3,370	1,811	1,559	338	836	371	508	640	410	195	211	183
December	2,939	2,927	1,466	1,461	348	763	334	442	518	385	173	183	166
Monthly average	2,636	2,618	1,179	1,439	364	738	313	395	417	379	159	153	164

¹ Compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data have been revised to incorporate more complete information.

Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS



THE STATISTICS here are a continuation of the data published in BUSINESS STATISTICS, the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. That volume (price \$1.50) contains monthly data for the years 1949 to 1952, and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1935 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1949. Series added or revised since publication of the 1953 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. The terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers and dollar values refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1953		1954											
	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT														
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:†														
National income, total..... bil. of dol.	299.9				298.9			299.6				298.8		
Compensation of employees, total..... do.	208.8				206.4			206.6				207.2		
Wages and salaries, total..... do.	197.6				194.6			194.9				195.6		
Private..... do.	164.1				161.2			161.5				161.6		
Military..... do.	9.9				9.7			9.5				9.6		
Government civilian..... do.	23.5				23.7			23.8				24.4		
Supplements to wages and salaries..... do.	11.2				11.8			11.7				11.6		
Proprietors' and rental income, total‡..... do.	49.1				49.4			49.0				48.5		
Business and professional‡..... do.	25.9				25.6			25.9				25.9		
Farm..... do.	12.3				13.0			12.2				11.6		
Rental income of persons..... do.	10.8				10.8			10.9				10.9		
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjust-ment, total..... bil. of dol.	33.1				34.1			34.9				33.9		
Corporate profits before tax, total..... do.	32.5				34.5			34.5				34.2		
Corporate profits tax liability..... do.	17.4				17.0			17.0				16.8		
Corporate profits after tax..... do.	15.1				17.5			17.5				17.4		
Inventory valuation adjustment..... do.	.6				— .4			.4				— .3		
Net interest..... do.	8.9				9.0			9.1				9.2		
Gross national product, total..... do.	360.5				355.8			356.0				355.5		
Personal consumption expenditures, total..... do.	229.7				230.5			233.1				234.8		
Durable goods..... do.	28.0				28.0			28.8				28.9		
Nondurable goods..... do.	118.7				118.8			120.0				121.1		
Services..... do.	83.0				83.6			84.3				84.8		
Gross private domestic investment, total..... do.	45.5				44.5			45.6				45.3		
New construction..... do.	25.7				26.0			27.0				28.3		
Producers' durable equipment..... do.	24.0				22.7			22.4				21.8		
Change in business inventories..... do.	— 4.2				— 4.2			— 3.8				— 4.8		
Net foreign investment..... do.	— .6				— 1.1			— 1.0				— .2		
Government purchases of goods and services, total..... bil. of dol.	86.0				81.9			78.3				75.6		
Federal (less Government sales)..... do.	59.8				55.0			51.3				47.9		
National security‡..... do.	50.6				46.9			44.7				42.1		
State and local..... do.	26.2				26.9			27.0				27.7		
Personal income, total..... do.	287.3				285.1			285.7				286.2		
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments..... do.	36.1				32.8			32.9				32.9		
Equals: Disposable personal income..... do.	251.2				252.3			252.9				253.2		
Personal savings..... do.	21.5				21.8			19.7				18.4		
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE														
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:†														
Total personal income..... bil. of dol.	287.2	287.0	284.9	285.0	285.0	284.4	286.2	286.5	285.7	285.4	286.6	* 286.3	287.6	
Wage and salary disbursements, total..... do.	197.9	196.0	194.7	194.7	194.5	194.3	195.0	195.5	195.7	195.5	195.4	* 196.1	197.4	
Commodity-producing industries..... do.	87.0	85.5	84.5	84.6	84.2	83.7	84.2	84.0	83.4	82.7	82.4	* 82.9	83.8	
Distributive industries..... do.	52.4	52.1	51.9	51.8	52.0	52.0	52.3	52.5	53.1	52.8	52.9	* 52.9	53.0	
Service industries..... do.	25.0	25.0	24.8	24.9	25.0	25.2	25.2	25.5	25.4	25.8	25.9	* 26.1	26.3	
Government..... do.	33.5	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.5	33.8	34.2	34.2	* 34.2	34.3	
Other labor income..... do.	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	
Proprietors' and rental income..... do.	49.1	50.2	49.6	49.6	48.9	48.2	49.4	49.2	47.9	48.2	48.8	47.2	47.4	
Personal interest income and dividends..... do.	23.7	23.8	23.9	23.9	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.5	
Transfer payments..... do.	13.9	14.4	14.8	15.0	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.5	16.0	* 16.5	16.4	
Less personal contributions for social insurance..... bil. of dol.	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	
Total nonagricultural income..... do.	271.3	269.6	267.9	268.2	268.8	269.1	269.7	270.3	270.6	270.2	271.1	* 272.3	273.8	

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

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

1953		1954											
November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES													
Unadjusted quarterly totals:†													
All industries.....mil. of dol.		7,696			6,240			6,918			6,629		16,894
Manufacturing.....do.		3,392			2,641			2,932			2,706		2,962
Durable-goods industries.....do.		1,628			1,224			1,336			1,230		1,366
Nondurable-goods industries.....do.		1,764			1,417			1,597			1,475		1,596
Mining.....do.		288			223			266			256		276
Railroads.....do.		341			248			245			182		174
Transportation, other than rail.....do.		376			360			355			353		340
Public utilities.....do.		1,246			910			1,108			1,058		1,134
Commercial and other.....do.		2,023			1,859			2,013			2,075		2,009
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:													
All industries.....bil. of dol.		28.56			27.48			27.19			27.00		126.59
Manufacturing.....do.		12.22			11.87			11.37			11.30		11.11
Mining.....do.		1.10			.95			1.06			1.02		1.10
Railroads.....do.		1.26			1.06			.92			.79		.62
Transportation, other than rail.....do.		1.52			1.47			1.36			1.40		1.39
Public utilities.....do.		4.46			4.29			4.43			4.12		4.07
Commercial and other.....do.		8.00			7.84			8.05			8.37		8.30
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS†													
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total.....mil. of dol.													
Farm marketings and CCC loans, total.....do.	3,370	2,927	2,611	1,946	2,014	1,914	2,062	2,176	2,246	2,581	3,158	3,535	3,278
Crops.....do.	1,811	1,466	1,195	643	538	494	589	793	977	1,219	1,753	2,068	1,748
Livestock and products, total.....do.	1,559	1,461	1,416	1,303	1,452	1,387	1,444	1,344	1,251	1,350	1,393	1,457	1,511
Dairy products.....do.	338	348	329	313	342	345	389	380	359	348	326	335	320
Meat animals.....do.	836	763	790	703	813	758	757	684	624	727	791	829	880
Poultry and eggs.....do.	371	334	276	267	279	258	258	241	246	259	260	276	297
Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted:													
All commodities.....1935-39=100	508	442	394	294	300	284	307	317	336	388	475	532	492
Crops.....do.	640	518	422	227	190	175	208	281	345	431	620	731	618
Livestock and products.....do.	410	385	373	343	382	365	380	354	329	355	367	384	398
Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted:													
All commodities.....1935-39=100	195	173	160	123	127	120	133	147	151	168	201	222	200
Crops.....do.	211	183	167	96	78	67	78	116	139	168	233	265	211
Livestock and products.....do.	183	166	155	143	164	161	174	171	159	167	177	189	192
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION													
Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume †													
Unadjusted, combined index†.....1947-49=100													
Manufactures.....do.	132	125	126	128	128	125	125	125	116	125	127	132	132
Durable manufactures.....do.	146	140	140	141	140	137	136	135	125	132	135	140	144
Primary metals.....do.	122	110	113	113	108	107	108	109	94	100	103	112	118
Steel.....do.	129	114	115	114	106	105	108	109	96	97	102	112	122
Primary nonferrous metals.....do.	146	145	145	147	147	147	147	149	142	139	137	142	142
Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance).....do.	158	155	155	155	153	150	148	147	138	144	145	150	156
Fabricated metal products.....do.	130	126	124	123	121	120	121	122	116	124	124	126	126
Machinery.....do.	154	149	146	147	145	141	138	137	128	138	145	150	150
Nonelectrical machinery.....do.	135	137	132	134	132	128	126	125	119	118	122	121	121
Electrical machinery.....do.	191	172	172	172	172	166	162	162	145	176	189	207	207
Transportation equipment.....do.	173	174	183	183	182	181	180	175	165	165	155	159	182
Autos.....do.	107	107	135	138	142	151	146	143	125	123	81	70	144
Trucks.....do.	95	98	103	103	101	101	101	96	78	79	74	78	93
Aircraft and parts.....do.	463	483	483	489	485	475	472	472	469	465	470	464	475
Instruments and related products.....do.	156	153	148	147	145	140	138	135	132	132	137	138	139
Furniture and fixtures.....do.	114	112	106	107	106	101	98	100	99	107	111	113	113
Lumber and products.....do.	114	99	104	116	117	119	122	115	91	102	123	134	123
Stone, clay, and glass products.....do.	134	128	122	126	128	128	130	131	128	134	136	139	138
Glass and pottery products.....do.	122	116	115	120	121	117	117	115	107	116	118	125	124
Miscellaneous manufactures.....do.	145	138	128	133	131	125	124	127	121	130	136	140	139
Nondurable manufactures.....do.	118	110	111	115	115	114	114	115	108	117	119	123	120
Food and beverage manufactures.....do.	111	99	97	96	98	103	110	109	115	120	117	108	108
Food manufactures.....do.	114	102	101	98	98	97	100	106	107	116	124	118	119
Meat products.....do.	135	125	126	112	115	106	105	108	102	108	120	127	135
Bakery products.....do.	99	97	95	97	96	96	96	98	99	98	98	99	99
Beverages.....do.	99	84	82	89	98	103	115	126	118	108	107	110	97
Alcoholic beverages.....do.	100	80	78	86	98	100	108	114	103	96	98	107	99
Tobacco manufactures.....do.	111	92	98	96	101	99	108	113	92	111	109	111	111
Textile-mill products.....do.	96	87	91	95	94	93	94	92	82	97	95	103	103
Cotton and synthetic fabrics.....do.	102	90	97	100	100	99	99	96	85	101	100	109	110
Apparel and allied products.....do.	100	98	107	115	116	108	103	99	91	110	101	106	107
Leather and products.....do.	89	87	94	102	100	94	89	87	87	101	94	98	94
Paper and allied products.....do.	135	119	126	133	135	136	134	136	120	137	137	146	139
Pulp and paper.....do.	133	117	128	132	133	131	132	136	116	134	133	140	140
Printing and publishing.....do.	126	122	116	118	121	122	121	119	113	116	122	125	125
Chemicals and allied products.....do.	150	146	146	150	150	147	145	144	138	144	149	154	155
Industrial chemicals.....do.	149	147	145	150	150	150	150	152	146	150	153	157	162
Petroleum and coal products.....do.	131	128	125	126	121	120	123	124	122	124	127	126	128
Petroleum refining.....do.	137	137	134	136	129	128	130	131	130	131	133	132	135
Rubber products.....do.	120	111	114	114	118	116	118	121	85	94	117	131	124
Minerals.....do.	113	111	111	110	109	109	112	115	110	111	111	112	113
Coal.....do.	76	71	74	68	61	58	62	63	57	68	70	77	75
Crude oil and natural gas.....do.	131	133	134	135	137	137	134	136	133	130	129	130	134
Metal mining.....do.	95	74	74	76	73	79	108	119	108	100	98	91	75
Stone and earth minerals.....do.	126	122	108	113	114	119	125	127	130	130	129	129	127

† Revised. † Preliminary. † Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business; those for the 1st quarter of 1955 appear on p. 5 of the December 1954 SURVEY.

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

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

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

	1953		1954											
	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued														
<i>Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume</i> ♀—Con.														
Adjusted, combined index.....1947-49=100..	129	126	125	125	123	123	125	124	123	123	124	126	129	130
Manufactures.....do.....	131	127	127	126	125	125	126	125	124	125	126	128	131	132
Durable manufactures.....do.....	146	142	141	139	135	134	136	135	134	135	136	139	143	145
Primary metals.....do.....	122	113	111	109	103	103	106	108	103	105	105	110	118	120
Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance).....do.....	159	156	155	151	147	147	148	147	147	148	148	149	155	156
Fabricated metal products.....do.....	130	126	126	123	120	119	121	122	122	124	121	124	126	123
Machinery.....do.....	152	146	143	141	138	138	138	139	141	144	147	148	149	144
Nonelectrical machinery.....do.....	136	133	130	130	125	125	124	124	125	125	125	123	122	120
Electrical machinery.....do.....	184	172	169	163	163	163	163	170	173	181	189	195	199	192
Transportation equipment.....do.....	180	182	185	179	173	174	178	170	170	166	161	164	184	198
Instruments and related products.....do.....	155	154	148	147	144	139	138	135	136	135	137	137	138	142
Furniture and fixtures.....do.....	109	106	105	103	104	103	102	104	106	109	109	109	109	109
Lumber and products.....do.....	115	110	115	120	116	114	120	108	96	97	116	128	124	124
Stone, clay, and glass products.....do.....	132	129	125	130	130	128	130	129	131	132	134	132	137	137
Miscellaneous manufactures.....do.....	138	136	130	132	130	127	128	131	130	133	132	132	132	134
Nondurable manufactures.....do.....	115	112	113	114	114	115	117	116	114	114	115	117	118	119
Food and beverage manufactures.....do.....	108	103	105	106	106	107	110	108	105	105	105	105	105	105
Tobacco manufactures.....do.....	108	112	100	98	103	103	108	107	101	99	102	102	102	102
Textile-mill products.....do.....	95	90	91	91	91	91	94	95	93	95	94	93	101	102
Apparel and allied products.....do.....	101	101	104	106	108	109	107	106	102	103	101	104	108	108
Leather and products.....do.....	91	93	94	94	93	94	94	95	100	96	91	94	95	95
Paper and allied products.....do.....	132	125	126	129	131	133	137	136	133	135	137	138	136	136
Printing and publishing.....do.....	121	129	120	119	119	120	120	121	121	121	121	121	120	121
Chemicals and allied products.....do.....	145	145	143	146	146	146	148	148	148	149	150	150	151	151
Petroleum and coal products.....do.....	129	128	124	126	122	124	125	124	122	121	125	124	127	131
Rubber products.....do.....	118	116	112	110	113	113	119	120	97	98	116	123	122	122
Minerals.....do.....	111	113	113	113	112	109	111	114	112	109	108	109	112	116
Coal.....do.....	70	69	70	68	62	58	65	69	70	68	67	70	69	73
Crude oil and natural gas.....do.....	131	133	134	135	137	137	134	136	133	130	129	130	134	138
Metal mining.....do.....	103	101	103	101	96	78	91	99	91	83	82	78	134	138
Stone and earth minerals.....do.....	125	127	119	124	124	120	121	122	125	121	121	121	121	121
CONSUMER DURABLES OUTPUT														
Unadjusted, total output*.....1947-49=100..	110	103	112	117	119	119	116	116	102	113	108	109	130	136
Major consumer durables.....do.....	113	106	121	127	129	131	126	125	107	121	111	111	143	152
Autos.....do.....	107	107	135	138	142	151	146	143	125	123	81	70	144	174
Major household goods.....do.....	120	106	109	119	120	116	110	112	92	121	139	150	144	136
Furniture and floor coverings.....do.....	106	104	99	103	102	97	92	93	89	102	108	111	110	110
Appliances and heaters.....do.....	96	92	98	117	117	116	112	112	88	101	122	124	118	118
Radio and television sets.....do.....	230	156	173	170	182	172	155	165	234	279	338	324	324	324
Other consumer durables.....do.....	103	96	92	95	94	92	92	94	90	94	101	103	101	99
Adjusted, total output*.....do.....	112	109	112	113	112	116	119	119	117	115	107	104	125	133
Major consumer durables.....do.....	117	114	119	121	119	126	130	128	127	125	111	106	136	147
Autos.....do.....	127	127	133	134	133	139	145	136	127	121	87	78	144	166
Major household goods.....do.....	110	104	108	116	109	116	120	124	128	131	134	133	132	133
Furniture and floor coverings.....do.....	102	99	98	99	99	97	96	96	102	106	107	107	106	106
Appliances and heaters.....do.....	93	95	104	111	105	114	117	110	115	109	112	111	115	115
Radio and television sets.....do.....	185	145	148	142	151	178	198	246	245	270	278	268	257	257
Other consumer durables.....do.....	101	97	95	96	94	93	93	96	93	91	98	98	99	101
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES														
Manufacturing and trade sales (adj.), total†.....mil. of dol..	47,518	47,209	46,450	46,714	47,094	47,636	46,914	47,779	47,417	46,717	46,585	46,420	48,233	48,233
Manufacturing, total.....do.....	24,256	24,126	23,902	23,620	24,064	24,418	23,978	24,260	24,055	23,482	23,612	23,337	24,506	24,506
Durable-goods industries.....do.....	11,867	11,576	11,580	11,278	11,385	11,502	11,344	11,395	11,287	10,952	10,933	10,734	11,634	11,634
Nondurable-goods industries.....do.....	12,389	12,550	12,322	12,342	12,679	12,916	12,634	12,865	12,768	12,530	12,679	12,603	12,962	12,962
Wholesale trade, total.....do.....	9,158	9,151	8,926	9,122	9,130	8,976	8,892	9,080	9,090	9,085	9,159	9,012	9,276	9,276
Durable-goods establishments.....do.....	2,994	3,011	2,859	2,894	2,870	2,822	2,836	2,930	2,951	2,942	2,865	2,833	2,922	2,922
Nondurable-goods establishments.....do.....	6,164	6,140	6,067	6,228	6,260	6,154	6,056	6,150	6,139	6,143	6,294	6,179	6,354	6,354
Retail trade, total.....do.....	14,104	13,932	13,622	13,972	13,900	14,242	14,044	14,439	14,272	14,150	14,214	14,071	14,361	14,361
Durable-goods stores.....do.....	5,005	4,626	4,436	4,745	4,858	4,882	4,730	5,024	4,911	4,770	4,798	4,689	4,948	4,948
Nondurable-goods stores.....do.....	9,099	9,306	9,186	9,228	9,042	9,360	9,313	9,415	9,361	9,380	9,417	9,382	9,412	9,412
Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), total.....mil. of dol..	81,276	81,072	80,688	80,390	80,093	79,516	79,372	79,000	78,349	78,163	77,790	77,564	77,645	77,645
Manufacturing, total.....do.....	46,909	46,722	46,382	46,115	45,774	45,183	44,798	44,535	44,194	43,929	43,668	43,841	43,811	43,811
Durable-goods industries.....do.....	26,975	26,752	26,526	26,168	25,900	25,345	24,926	24,689	24,383	24,232	24,120	24,370	24,390	24,390
Nondurable-goods industries.....do.....	19,934	19,970	19,856	19,947	19,874	19,838	19,872	19,846	19,811	19,697	19,548	19,471	19,421	19,421
Wholesale trade, total.....do.....	11,930	11,689	11,785	11,854	11,756	11,643	11,770	11,865	11,752	11,783	11,697	11,727	11,718	11,718
Durable-goods establishments.....do.....	6,127	5,900	5,866	5,841	5,799	5,728	5,800	5,768	5,763	5,841	5,816	5,868	5,857	5,857
Nondurable-goods establishments.....do.....	5,803	5,789	5,919	6,013	5,957	5,915	5,970	6,097	5,989	5,942	5,881	5,859	5,861	5,861
Retail trade, total.....do.....	22,437	22,661	22,521	22,421	22,563	22,690	22,804	22,600	22,403	22,451	22,425	21,996	22,116	22,116
Durable-goods stores.....do.....	10,574	10,668	10,688	10,584	10,486	10,412	10,502	10,383	10,190	10,286	10,234	9,974	10,065	10,065
Nondurable-goods stores.....do.....	11,863	11,993	11,833	11,837	12,077	12,278	12,302	12,217	12,213	12,165	12,191	12,022	12,051	12,051

Revised. Preliminary. See note marked "+" on p. S-2.

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

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

‡Revised series. Effective with the December 1953 SURVEY, the data reflect adjustments to more recent benchmarks; all revisions prior to 1953 are available upon request (most of the data published in the 1953 issue of BUSINESS STATISTICS are now obsolete).

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

	1953		1954											
	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS														
Sales:†														
Value (unadjusted), total..... mil. of dol.	23,792	23,929	23,062	22,970	25,300	24,490	23,263	24,384	22,266	23,943	24,406	* 24,537	24,620	
Durable-goods industries..... do	11,499	11,615	10,870	10,968	12,208	11,814	11,165	11,804	10,252	10,855	11,109	* 11,153	11,586	
Nondurable-goods industries..... do	12,293	12,314	12,192	12,002	13,092	12,676	12,098	12,580	12,014	13,088	13,297	* 13,384	13,034	
Value (adjusted), total..... do	24,256	24,126	23,902	23,620	24,064	24,418	23,978	24,260	24,055	23,482	* 23,612	* 23,337	24,596	
Durable-goods industries, total..... do	11,867	11,576	11,580	11,278	11,385	11,502	11,344	11,395	11,287	10,952	* 10,933	* 10,734	11,634	
Primary metal..... do	1,874	1,645	1,609	1,580	1,528	1,575	1,505	1,567	1,528	1,468	1,525	* 1,538	1,650	
Fabricated metal products..... do	1,150	1,076	1,176	1,132	1,173	1,223	1,156	1,180	1,164	1,144	1,120	* 1,082	1,158	
Electrical machinery and equipment..... do	1,324	1,349	1,328	1,269	1,355	1,305	1,291	1,316	1,318	1,276	1,333	* 1,288	1,271	
Machinery, except electrical..... do	2,068	1,902	1,959	1,968	1,941	1,939	1,862	1,901	1,920	1,858	* 1,866	* 1,778	1,915	
Motor vehicles and equipment..... do	1,918	2,046	2,101	1,962	1,981	2,052	2,083	1,974	1,800	1,774	1,523	* 1,413	1,987	
Transportation equipment, n. e. s..... do	925	947	1,005	942	931	971	940	914	1,061	949	948	* 1,086	1,029	
Furniture and fixtures..... do	334	345	325	309	317	300	317	334	300	311	318	* 320	299	
Lumber products, except furniture..... do	723	731	659	658	659	693	680	678	684	688	740	* 755	777	
Stone, clay, and glass products..... do	583	540	517	573	569	547	601	599	608	597	625	* 615	608	
Professional and scientific instruments..... do	402	423	364	348	353	356	354	364	354	331	363	* 355	359	
Other industries, including ordnance..... do	566	572	537	536	549	541	555	568	530	576	572	* 554	581	
Nondurable-goods industries, total..... do	12,389	12,550	12,322	12,342	12,679	12,916	12,634	12,865	12,768	12,530	12,679	* 12,603	12,962	
Food and kindred products..... do	3,771	3,863	3,802	3,681	3,802	3,977	3,827	3,844	3,748	3,785	3,779	* 3,742	3,881	
Beverages..... do	635	572	626	648	628	677	672	649	682	582	609	* 627	592	
Tobacco manufactures..... do	339	304	292	291	309	305	304	299	301	306	311	* 288	321	
Textile-mill products..... do	1,006	1,040	992	1,035	1,060	1,073	1,115	1,064	1,040	1,023	1,054	* 1,017	1,048	
Apparel and related products..... do	835	873	857	825	806	866	826	818	938	909	903	* 943	901	
Leather and leather products..... do	251	267	259	274	290	278	297	355	377	349	331	* 320	334	
Paper and allied products..... do	709	701	680	676	730	733	714	766	753	742	742	* 735	715	
Printing and publishing..... do	778	774	748	832	776	750	769	767	746	751	801	* 814	799	
Chemicals and allied products..... do	1,606	1,601	1,569	1,500	1,692	1,720	1,664	1,724	1,675	1,686	1,735	* 1,710	1,786	
Petroleum and coal products..... do	2,113	2,136	2,149	2,139	2,198	2,162	2,089	2,202	2,134	2,060	2,080	* 2,075	2,253	
Rubber products..... do	346	369	348	351	388	375	357	377	374	337	334	332		
Inventories, end of month:†														
Book value (unadjusted), total..... do	46,532	46,947	46,772	46,355	45,950	45,351	44,974	44,684	44,157	43,548	43,236	* 43,416	43,508	
Durable-goods industries..... do	26,549	26,697	26,508	26,235	26,042	25,629	25,336	24,977	24,460	24,038	23,786	* 24,044	24,013	
Nondurable-goods industries..... do	19,983	20,250	20,174	20,120	19,917	19,722	19,638	19,707	19,697	19,510	19,450	* 19,372	19,495	
By stages of fabrication:†														
Purchased materials..... do	16,377	16,419	16,023	15,783	15,371	14,930	14,826	14,782	14,922	14,779	14,684	* 14,680	14,789	
Goods in process..... do	13,149	13,304	13,512	13,285	13,311	13,212	12,889	12,672	12,407	12,214	12,063	* 12,501	12,500	
Finished goods..... do	17,006	17,224	17,237	17,287	17,277	17,209	17,259	17,230	16,828	16,555	16,289	* 16,235	16,219	
Book value (adjusted), total..... do	46,909	46,722	46,382	46,115	45,774	45,183	44,798	44,535	44,194	43,929	43,668	* 43,841	43,811	
Durable-goods industries, total..... do	26,975	26,752	26,526	26,168	25,900	25,345	24,926	24,689	24,383	24,232	24,120	* 24,370	24,390	
Primary metal..... do	3,488	3,425	3,388	3,344	3,354	3,226	3,153	3,071	3,107	3,082	3,053	* 3,069	3,108	
Fabricated metal products..... do	3,145	3,131	3,012	2,948	2,917	2,837	2,768	2,831	2,773	2,759	2,769	* 2,765	2,815	
Electrical machinery and equipment..... do	3,489	3,440	3,342	3,326	3,248	3,167	3,103	3,062	3,049	3,041	2,983	* 3,007	2,993	
Machinery, except electrical..... do	5,735	5,647	5,551	5,512	5,416	5,297	5,222	5,148	5,097	5,101	5,038	* 4,979	4,970	
Motor vehicles and equipment..... do	3,377	3,396	3,482	3,380	3,296	3,189	3,098	3,021	2,899	2,790	2,802	* 3,020	3,082	
Transportation equipment, n. e. s..... do	2,700	2,769	2,784	2,732	2,753	2,690	2,652	2,691	2,622	2,695	2,736	* 2,815	2,761	
Furniture and fixtures..... do	670	642	661	666	665	665	661	650	664	656	661	* 664	653	
Lumber products, except furniture..... do	1,090	1,033	1,022	1,015	1,025	1,010	1,003	981	958	944	952	* 970	995	
Stone, clay, and glass products..... do	878	890	907	917	906	916	919	895	883	866	872	* 872	856	
Professional and scientific instruments..... do	882	882	895	883	874	883	888	874	862	850	830	* 837	821	
Other industries, including ordnance..... do	1,521	1,497	1,482	1,445	1,446	1,465	1,459	1,465	1,469	1,448	1,404	* 1,372	1,336	
Nondurable-goods industries, total..... do	19,934	19,970	19,856	19,947	19,874	19,838	19,872	19,846	19,811	19,697	19,548	* 19,471	19,421	
Food and kindred products..... do	3,511	3,525	3,524	3,589	3,598	3,596	3,544	3,492	3,468	3,437	3,416	* 3,412	3,460	
Beverages..... do	1,129	1,155	1,162	1,161	1,196	1,188	1,195	1,209	1,222	1,198	1,167	* 1,138	1,105	
Tobacco manufactures..... do	1,789	1,812	1,842	1,840	1,833	1,865	1,877	1,887	1,930	1,912	1,872	* 1,856	1,854	
Textile-mill products..... do	2,543	2,513	2,464	2,455	2,442	2,412	2,412	2,422	2,376	2,383	2,361	* 2,356	2,377	
Apparel and related products..... do	1,845	1,901	1,872	1,863	1,791	1,762	1,792	1,762	1,760	1,766	1,741	* 1,690	1,636	
Leather and leather products..... do	570	582	581	573	573	580	581	595	580	567	572	* 573	586	
Paper and allied products..... do	1,050	1,044	1,034	1,048	1,050	1,047	1,061	1,046	1,021	1,007	1,026	* 1,050	1,049	
Printing and publishing..... do	776	752	769	762	767	777	756	748	734	735	737	* 715	729	
Chemicals and allied products..... do	3,107	3,093	3,067	3,080	3,072	3,061	3,053	3,085	3,146	3,147	3,092	* 3,080	3,074	
Petroleum and coal products..... do	2,747	2,725	2,697	2,719	2,703	2,738	2,791	2,771	2,790	2,784	2,760	* 2,763	2,713	
Rubber products..... do	867	868	844	857	849	812	810	829	784	761	804	838		
New orders, net:†														
Unadjusted, total..... do	20,955	21,448	20,882	21,526	23,857	22,944	21,708	23,090	21,725	22,904	25,132	* 24,781	24,023	
Durable-goods industries..... do	8,930	9,347	8,687	9,495	10,779	10,290	9,472	10,297	9,712	9,918	11,696	* 11,464	11,102	
Nondurable-goods industries..... do	12,025	12,101	12,195	12,031	13,078	12,654	12,236	12,802	12,013	12,986	13,436	* 13,317	12,921	
Adjusted, total..... do	21,594	22,026	20,749	22,016	22,859	23,017	22,819	22,886	22,551	22,560	24,463	* 24,054	24,481	
Durable-goods industries, total..... do	9,631	9,567	8,475	9,629	10,206	10,021	10,050	9,983	9,700	9,978	11,699	* 11,547	11,755	
Primary metal..... do	1,666	1,450	1,205	1,278	1,269	1,353	1,273	1,450	1,212	1,417	1,529	* 1,612	1,881	
Fabricated metal products..... do	1,089	1,045	746	932	956	954	918	1,153	959	1,079	970	* 1,161	1,329	
Electrical machinery and equipment..... do	886	949	987	1,264	948	1,049	1,000	905	1,002	1,009	1,400	* 1,142	1,420	
Machinery, except electrical..... do	1,800	1,613	1,378	1,599	1,677	1,705	1,657	1,793	1,612	1,655	1,758	* 1,774	1,799	
Transportation equipment, including motor vehicles and parts..... mil. of dol.	2,084	2,229	2,198	2,255	2,922	2,683	2,820	2,242	2,467	2,272	3,143	* 3,290	2,669	
Other industries, including ordnance..... do	2,106	2,281	1,961	2,301	2,434	2,277	2,382	2,442	2,448	2,546	2,899	* 2,568	2,657	
Nondurable-goods industries, total..... do	11,963	12,459	12,274	12,387	12,653	12,996	12,769	12,901	12,851	12,582	12,704	* 12,507	12,726	
Industries with unfilled orders‡..... do	2,318	2,691	2,631	2,862	2,830	2,925	3,030	2,988	2,999	2,917	3,013	* 2,790	2,660	
Industries without unfilled orders§..... do	9,645	9,768	9,643	9,525	9,823	10,071	9,739	9,913	9,852	9,665	9,751	* 9,717	10,066	

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

§ Revised data beginning December 1949 appear on p. 22 of the June 1954 SURVEY.

¶ Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable-goods industries are zero.

‡ For these industries (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber), sales are considered equal to new orders.

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

	1953		1954											
	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS—Continued														
Unfilled orders, end of month (unadj.), total ¹ mil. of dol.	60,789	58,308	56,128	54,684	53,241	51,695	50,140	48,855	48,314	47,275	48,001	* 48,245	47,648	-----
Durable-goods industries, total.....do.....	58,227	55,959	53,776	52,303	50,874	49,350	47,657	46,150	45,610	44,673	45,200	* 45,571	45,087	-----
Primary metal.....do.....	5,355	5,108	4,729	4,448	4,202	3,964	3,667	3,422	3,298	3,296	3,296	* 3,356	3,533	-----
Fabricated metal products.....do.....	4,798	4,643	4,435	4,201	3,994	3,823	3,629	3,637	3,530	3,374	3,256	* 3,136	3,119	-----
Electrical machinery and equipment.....do.....	10,687	10,317	10,059	9,962	9,489	9,261	8,952	8,627	8,516	8,236	8,275	* 8,094	8,053	-----
Machinery, except electrical.....do.....	8,545	8,156	7,770	7,435	7,083	6,828	6,523	6,301	6,186	6,119	5,928	* 5,836	5,714	-----
Transportation equipment, including motor vehicles and parts.....mil. of dol.	23,726	23,044	22,322	21,740	21,658	21,188	20,789	20,184	19,906	19,406	20,210	* 20,992	20,638	-----
Other industries, including ordnance.....do.....	5,116	4,691	4,461	4,517	4,448	4,286	4,097	3,979	4,174	4,242	4,295	* 4,157	4,032	-----
Nondurable-goods industries, total ²do.....	2,562	2,349	2,352	2,381	2,367	2,345	2,483	2,705	2,704	2,602	2,741	* 2,674	2,561	-----
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS ³														
New incorporations (48 States).....number.....	7,269	8,915	9,543	8,533	10,514	10,272	9,280	9,748	9,409	9,041	9,256	9,852	9,735	-----
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES ³														
Failures, total.....number.....	815	813	867	926	1,102	975	943	965	856	912	819	871	933	-----
Commercial service.....do.....	66	64	60	74	87	66	81	81	80	80	59	68	68	-----
Construction.....do.....	97	89	86	109	143	92	111	132	95	100	88	109	110	-----
Manufacturing and mining.....do.....	175	193	192	207	198	200	200	208	165	187	153	189	179	-----
Retail trade.....do.....	389	382	450	449	551	535	460	455	417	451	406	414	490	-----
Wholesale trade.....do.....	88	85	79	87	123	82	91	89	99	91	113	91	86	-----
Liabilities, total.....thous. of dol.	33,795	43,754	29,592	47,774	57,280	42,512	38,494	41,613	32,230	32,582	36,381	29,000	35,067	-----
Commercial service.....do.....	2,687	1,871	3,134	4,341	3,506	1,648	2,961	2,045	2,524	2,381	2,290	1,952	4,065	-----
Construction.....do.....	4,621	4,154	3,166	4,082	7,255	3,692	3,674	4,514	4,958	2,386	5,584	4,733	6,859	-----
Manufacturing and mining.....do.....	13,568	23,731	11,431	23,043	15,359	20,568	15,621	18,454	9,986	12,388	11,262	7,547	8,099	-----
Retail trade.....do.....	11,083	9,757	8,623	11,770	26,043	12,030	11,739	11,722	9,622	11,225	11,879	11,845	10,469	-----
Wholesale trade.....do.....	4,836	4,241	3,238	4,538	5,117	4,574	4,499	4,878	5,140	4,202	5,366	2,923	5,578	-----

COMMODITY PRICES

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS

Prices received, all farm products ¹1910-14=100.....	249	254	259	258	256	257	258	248	247	251	246	242	244	239
Crops.....do.....	234	238	240	237	239	240	249	244	248	250	247	243	244	241
Food grains.....do.....	229	230	233	236	238	234	227	216	225	228	233	235	239	239
Feed grains and hay.....do.....	195	205	207	208	208	208	207	205	202	207	210	204	199	202
Tobacco.....do.....	433	427	420	443	443	443	446	445	446	430	444	441	438	430
Cotton.....do.....	269	260	254	258	263	267	272	274	272	288	292	293	281	276
Fruit.....do.....	205	237	222	210	212	217	215	240	228	235	248	218	206	207
Commercial vegetables, fresh market.....do.....	218	224	271	233	246	225	279	200	243	223	170	191	237	216
Oil-bearing crops.....do.....	263	269	268	269	275	283	286	283	286	294	276	275	277	279
Livestock and products.....do.....	263	269	277	277	271	271	267	251	247	251	245	242	243	237
Meat animals.....do.....	267	285	309	315	316	333	331	299	286	287	277	267	266	267
Dairy products.....do.....	288	282	274	267	257	237	230	229	237	245	253	263	266	264
Poultry and eggs.....do.....	224	218	213	208	188	178	168	168	171	178	162	153	159	156
Prices paid:														
All commodities and services.....do.....	259	260	263	264	264	265	267	265	263	264	263	262	262	261
Family living items.....do.....	270	270	271	271	272	273	276	276	277	277	273	273	272	272
Production items.....do.....	247	* 249	254	255	255	256	256	252	247	250	251	250	251	250
All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates ²1910-14=100.....	277	278	282	282	283	283	284	282	280	282	280	279	279	279
Parity ratio ³ to ⁴do.....	90	91	92	91	90	91	91	88	88	89	88	87	87	86

RETAIL PRICES

All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index).....1935-39=100.....	208.9	209.1	209.5	208.9	208.3	208.1	208.7	209.0	209.7	209.0	208.2	207.6	207.4	-----
Consumer price index (U. S. Department of Labor):														
All items.....1947-49=100.....	115.0	114.9	115.2	115.0	114.8	114.6	115.0	115.1	115.2	115.0	114.7	114.5	* 114.6	-----
Apparel.....do.....	105.5	105.3	104.9	104.7	104.3	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.0	103.7	104.3	104.6	104.6	-----
Food.....do.....	112.0	112.3	113.1	112.6	112.1	112.4	113.3	113.8	114.6	113.9	112.4	111.8	111.1	-----
Dairy products.....do.....	110.5	110.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	104.6	103.5	102.9	104.3	105.1	105.8	106.7	106.6	-----
Fruits and vegetables.....do.....	107.4	109.2	110.8	108.0	107.8	110.0	114.6	117.1	120.1	114.7	110.5	111.1	109.6	-----
Meats, poultry, and fish.....do.....	107.0	107.8	110.2	109.7	109.5	110.5	111.0	111.1	109.7	107.6	106.7	103.9	103.5	-----
Housing.....do.....	118.9	118.9	118.8	118.9	119.0	118.5	118.9	118.9	119.0	119.2	119.5	119.5	119.5	-----
Gas and electricity.....do.....	107.3	107.2	107.1	107.5	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.8	107.8	107.9	108.5	108.7	-----
Household furnishings.....do.....	108.3	108.1	107.2	107.2	107.2	106.1	105.9	105.8	105.7	105.4	106.0	105.6	105.4	-----
Rent.....do.....	127.3	127.6	127.8	127.9	128.0	128.2	128.3	128.3	128.5	128.6	128.8	129.0	129.2	-----
Medical care.....do.....	123.3	123.6	123.7	124.1	124.4	124.9	125.1	125.1	125.2	125.5	125.7	125.9	126.1	-----
Personal care.....do.....	113.4	113.6	113.7	113.9	114.1	112.9	113.0	112.7	113.3	113.4	113.5	113.4	113.8	-----
Reading and recreation.....do.....	108.9	108.9	108.7	108.0	108.2	106.5	106.4	106.4	107.0	106.6	106.5	106.9	106.8	-----
Transportation.....do.....	130.1	128.9	130.5	129.4	129.0	129.1	129.1	128.9	126.7	126.6	126.4	125.0	127.6	-----
Other goods and services.....do.....	120.2	120.3	120.3	120.2	120.1	120.2	120.1	120.1	120.3	120.2	120.1	120.1	120.0	-----

* Revised. ¹ Index on base previously used (1935-39=100) is 191.6.

† See corresponding note on p. S-3.

‡ See corresponding note on p. S-4.

§ Data are from Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

§ Revised beginning 1910 to incorporate revisions in the component price series and to reflect changes in the basic weights; revised annual data for 1910-53 for prices received appear on p. 23 of the April 1954 Survey.

† Revisions for 1937-53 for prices paid and 1910-53 for parity ratio appear on p. 24 of the April 1954 Survey.

⊕ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates).

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

	1953		1954											
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December

COMMODITY PRICES—Continued

WHOLESALE PRICES ¹														
U. S. Department of Labor indexes:														
All commodities..... 1947-49=100	109.8	110.1	110.9	110.5	110.5	111.0	110.9	110.0	110.4	110.5	110.0	109.7	* 110.0	109.5
Farm products..... do	93.7	94.4	97.8	97.7	98.4	99.4	97.9	94.8	96.2	95.8	93.6	93.1	* 93.2	90.0
Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried..... do	94.2	89.8	91.2	89.7	89.6	97.4	104.4	96.6	110.9	108.3	99.8	101.9	103.2	96.9
Grains..... do	89.3	90.6	91.3	91.6	93.0	92.9	91.2	86.5	88.1	91.2	93.6	92.9	93.5	92.5
Livestock and live poultry..... do	78.4	83.9	91.8	91.3	92.4	94.9	93.0	87.7	83.2	83.4	80.7	77.5	76.4	74.0
Foods, processed..... do	103.8	104.3	106.2	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.8	105.0	106.5	106.4	105.5	103.7	103.8	103.4
Cereal and bakery products..... do	112.6	112.2	112.4	112.7	112.6	113.2	113.3	113.5	114.0	113.2	113.8	114.5	116.5	116.8
Dairy products and ice cream..... do	113.9	111.3	109.4	107.4	106.1	103.0	101.7	102.4	105.1	105.9	106.6	108.7	108.8	108.2
Fruits and vegetables, canned and frozen..... do	104.7	103.9	103.8	103.0	103.0	103.3	104.5	104.7	104.7	104.8	105.0	105.5	* 105.5	105.6
Meats, poultry, and fish..... do	86.2	89.7	96.4	92.9	92.8	94.3	98.3	92.3	94.1	92.0	92.0	85.8	86.3	85.2
Commodities other than farm products and foods..... 1947-49=100	114.5	114.6	114.6	114.4	114.2	114.5	114.5	114.2	114.3	114.4	114.4	114.5	* 114.8	114.9
Chemicals and allied products..... do	107.2	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.4	107.2	107.1	106.8	106.7	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.0	107.0
Chemicals, industrial..... do	119.2	118.6	118.4	118.4	117.9	117.4	117.3	117.0	117.1	117.4	117.4	117.6	* 117.7	117.4
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics..... do	93.5	93.8	93.9	93.9	93.9	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	* 93.6	* 93.6	93.6
Fats and oils, inedible..... do	58.0	58.6	61.2	63.5	60.5	59.8	59.3	55.7	52.0	53.5	54.0	56.5	57.8	58.9
Fertilizer materials..... do	112.9	113.9	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.1	114.0	111.6	112.1	112.1	112.3	112.1	112.2	113.3
Prepared paint..... do	112.7	112.7	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8
Fuel, power, and lighting materials..... do	111.2	111.1	110.8	110.5	109.2	108.6	108.2	107.8	106.2	106.9	106.9	106.9	* 107.4	107.8
Coal..... do	112.5	112.5	111.9	110.9	107.9	104.1	104.6	104.7	104.9	105.2	105.5	105.1	105.1	105.2
Electricity..... do	99.6	100.7	100.7	101.3	102.9	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	102.4	101.2	101.8	* 103.0	103.0
Gas..... do	106.3	109.6	111.8	113.5	111.5	112.3	109.0	107.8	105.4	105.4	106.0	105.8	* 107.3	107.3
Petroleum and products..... do	116.3	114.9	114.2	113.5	111.5	112.1	111.7	110.9	108.2	109.3	109.4	109.3	109.5	110.4
Furniture, other household durables..... do	114.9	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.0	115.6	115.5	115.4	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.6	* 115.6	115.7
Appliances, household..... do	109.0	109.1	109.6	109.7	109.5	109.9	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.4	109.5	* 109.1	109.4
Furniture, household..... do	114.1	114.1	114.2	113.9	113.7	113.6	113.5	113.1	112.8	112.9	112.8	112.8	112.9	112.9
Radios..... do	94.3	94.3	96.1	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4
Television sets..... do	74.2	74.0	73.5	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	70.6	70.3	68.5	68.7	68.7	69.2	69.2
Hides, skins, and leather products..... do	97.1	95.6	95.3	94.9	94.7	94.6	96.0	95.6	94.9	94.0	93.0	92.4	* 92.8	91.8
Footwear..... do	111.8	111.8	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.7	111.6
Hides and skins..... do	64.3	57.7	56.8	55.4	56.0	56.5	62.5	60.6	58.2	55.8	51.5	49.5	52.7	47.4
Leather..... do	90.4	88.7	88.1	87.4	86.3	86.0	87.6	87.4	86.5	84.4	82.9	82.1	* 82.0	81.5
Lumber and wood products..... do	117.3	117.4	117.0	116.8	116.7	116.2	116.1	116.3	119.1	119.1	119.3	119.8	119.9	120.0
Lumber..... do	116.3	116.4	115.9	115.5	115.6	115.3	115.0	115.5	118.6	118.7	119.0	119.5	119.6	119.8
Machinery and motive products..... do	124.2	124.3	124.4	124.5	124.5	124.4	124.4	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.4	124.3	* 125.3	125.6
Agricultural machinery and equip..... do	122.5	122.5	122.7	123.0	122.3	122.3	122.6	122.3	122.3	122.1	121.9	122.0	* 121.3	121.3
Construction machinery and equip..... do	131.1	131.1	131.2	131.5	131.7	131.6	131.5	131.5	131.5	131.5	131.6	131.6	131.8	131.9
Electrical machinery and equipment..... do	126.6	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.5	126.0	125.9	125.8	125.7	125.6	125.2	* 126.7	126.7
Motor vehicles..... do	118.5	118.5	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	* 121.0	121.6
Metals and metal products..... do	127.9	127.5	127.2	126.2	126.3	126.8	127.1	127.1	128.0	128.6	129.1	129.7	129.9	129.8
Heating equipment..... do	115.8	115.5	115.3	114.8	114.4	114.5	113.9	113.8	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.3	114.3	114.3
Iron and steel..... do	133.6	132.8	132.0	131.0	130.6	131.1	131.8	131.8	133.6	133.8	134.1	135.0	135.5	135.0
Nonferrous metals..... do	122.3	122.1	121.5	119.8	121.2	123.4	123.6	123.7	124.2	125.1	126.2	127.4	127.2	127.6
Nonmetallic minerals, structural..... do	120.8	120.8	120.9	121.0	121.0	120.8	119.3	119.1	120.4	120.5	121.7	121.9	121.8	121.8
Clay products..... do	132.1	132.1	131.9	131.9	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.3	135.4	135.4	135.4	135.4
Concrete products..... do	117.4	117.2	117.2	117.6	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.5	117.7	117.9	117.8	117.8	117.4	117.4
Gypsum products..... do	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1
Pulp, paper, and allied products..... do	117.3	117.1	117.0	117.1	116.6	116.3	115.8	115.8	116.2	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.0	115.9
Paper..... do	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.9
Rubber and products..... do	124.3	124.8	124.8	124.6	124.9	125.0	125.1	126.1	126.8	126.4	126.9	128.5	131.4	132.0
Tires and tubes..... do	130.1	130.1	130.3	130.3	130.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.6	129.6	129.6	134.9	134.9
Textile products and apparel..... do	96.2	95.8	96.1	95.3	95.0	94.7	94.8	94.9	95.1	95.3	95.3	95.4	95.2	95.2
Apparel..... do	98.7	97.9	99.1	98.8	98.6	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.4	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.4	98.4
Cotton products..... do	91.6	90.9	90.4	88.8	88.5	88.5	88.3	88.4	88.9	89.1	89.2	89.9	89.9	90.0
Silk products..... do	136.5	139.3	142.1	135.8	135.1	132.3	131.6	123.9	124.2	126.3	128.4	127.0	127.4	123.9
Synthetic textiles..... do	85.2	85.5	85.4	84.9	84.9	84.6	85.2	85.6	85.7	85.7	85.8	86.1	86.9	87.2
Wool products..... do	111.5	112.1	111.0	109.0	109.3	109.2	109.5	110.1	109.8	110.3	109.6	108.4	106.6	106.9
Tobacco mfrs. and bottled beverages..... do	118.1	118.1	118.2	118.0	117.9	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.5	121.5	121.5	* 121.4	121.4
Beverages, alcoholic..... do	114.9	114.9	115.0	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.3	114.3	* 114.3	114.3
Cigarettes..... do	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0
Miscellaneous..... do	93.2	100.1	101.1	102.8	104.9	110.3	109.2	105.1	103.9	102.3	99.1	96.7	* 97.0	98.0
Toys, sporting goods..... do	114.0	113.2	113.1	113.0	113.0	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.5	113.4	112.7	112.7	* 112.8	112.9
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR														
As measured by—														
Wholesale prices..... 1947-49=100	91.1	90.8	90.2	90.5	90.5	90.1	90.2	90.9	90.6	90.5	90.9	91.2	* 90.9	191.3
Consumer prices..... do	87.0	87.0	86.8	87.0	87.1	87.3	87.0	86.9	86.8	87.0	87.2	87.3	* 87.3	87.3
Retail food prices..... do	89.3	89.0	88.4	88.8	89.2	89.0	88.3	87.9	87.3	87.8	89.0	89.4	* 90.0	89.4

* Revised. ¹ Indexes on base formerly used (1935-39=100) are as follows: Measured by—wholesale prices, 47.8 (December); consumer prices, 52.2 (November); retail food, 44.6 (November).
² For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1953		1954											
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE														
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY														
New construction (unadjusted), total†.....mil. of dol.	3,024	2,712	2,444	2,346	2,567	2,813	3,114	3,364	3,522	3,637	3,614	3,479	3,285	2,985
Private, total.....do.	2,077	1,917	1,710	1,637	1,779	1,927	2,122	2,278	2,352	2,459	2,457	2,410	2,347	2,202
Residential (nonfarm).....do.	1,034	951	816	758	863	980	1,107	1,193	1,267	1,313	1,326	1,321	1,292	1,214
New dwelling units.....do.	915	850	730	675	770	860	970	1,050	1,125	1,175	1,195	1,195	1,175	1,115
Additions and alterations.....do.	94	78	63	61	71	96	111	114	113	110	106	102	95	77
Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total.....mil. of dol.	523	507	486	474	469	464	490	528	549	552	551	511	551	534
Industrial.....do.	177	177	179	176	173	169	165	174	161	160	160	163	169	172
Commercial.....do.	192	182	164	157	154	151	167	189	203	207	207	197	200	186
Farm construction.....do.	118	103	102	106	114	127	145	157	164	167	153	126	106	93
Public utility.....do.	393	347	299	292	326	348	371	389	400	415	415	410	386	349
Public, total.....do.	947	795	734	709	788	886	992	1,086	1,130	1,178	1,157	1,069	988	783
Nonresidential building.....do.	353	350	354	345	365	377	387	397	409	423	403	378	358	339
Military facilities.....do.	96	78	73	69	75	79	78	89	89	93	96	96	90	83
Highway.....do.	286	174	130	125	160	230	320	385	415	440	445	390	300	185
Other types.....do.	212	193	177	170	188	200	207	215	217	222	213	205	190	176
New construction (seasonally adjusted), total‡.....mil. of dol.	2,936	2,955	2,965	3,051	3,005	3,027	3,089	3,078	3,094	3,145	3,157	3,105	3,192	3,262
Private, total.....do.	2,002	1,992	1,995	2,004	2,011	2,059	2,131	2,122	2,173	2,219	2,234	2,221	2,259	2,292
Residential (nonfarm).....do.	976	981	978	980	989	1,040	1,105	1,102	1,150	1,192	1,214	1,210	1,228	1,262
Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility.....mil. of dol.	502	498	507	516	514	512	518	513	517	521	515	506	526	524
Farm construction.....do.	139	137	136	135	134	133	132	131	129	128	127	126	125	124
Public utility.....do.	375	366	365	365	366	366	367	367	367	367	367	367	368	368
Public, total.....do.	934	963	970	1,047	994	968	958	956	921	926	923	884	933	970
Nonresidential building.....do.	370	392	401	409	387	376	375	377	364	373	365	352	376	380
Highway.....do.	277	289	270	327	300	293	297	292	292	288	299	274	288	305
CONTRACT AWARDS														
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):														
Total projects.....number	41,379	35,777	38,361	40,787	55,659	65,521	65,641	59,741	60,996	61,612	65,832	67,701	54,671	-----
Total valuation.....mil. of dol.	1,394	1,300	1,152	1,221	1,528	1,692	1,925	1,733	1,837	1,573	1,816	1,965	1,499	-----
Public ownership.....do.	483	479	363	436	484	477	669	625	681	509	589	633	475	-----
Private ownership.....do.	911	821	789	785	1,043	1,215	1,256	1,108	1,156	1,064	1,227	1,332	1,024	-----
Nonresidential buildings:														
Projects.....number	4,199	3,804	3,661	3,871	4,936	5,406	5,647	5,367	5,744	5,251	5,090	5,321	4,302	-----
Floor area.....thous. of sq. ft.	40,368	36,450	33,937	32,259	41,561	45,971	51,913	49,014	48,877	42,549	45,303	50,258	38,559	-----
Valuation.....thous. of dol.	611,857	540,338	473,077	468,712	532,060	605,427	672,288	656,445	641,513	550,550	646,825	670,934	491,090	-----
Residential buildings:														
Projects.....number	35,668	30,492	33,442	35,621	48,718	57,531	57,019	51,414	51,988	53,403	57,928	59,900	48,656	-----
Floor area.....thous. of sq. ft.	50,247	46,614	48,156	52,706	69,631	80,422	84,946	73,138	74,756	70,591	78,995	85,814	71,778	-----
Valuation.....thous. of dol.	484,168	433,500	462,482	508,773	667,737	796,133	825,300	720,266	745,440	692,736	777,332	851,824	708,691	-----
Public works:														
Projects.....number	1,177	1,153	951	1,007	1,623	2,040	2,427	2,458	2,693	2,442	2,357	1,988	1,317	-----
Valuation.....thous. of dol.	239,827	226,634	134,304	191,555	209,986	219,400	324,032	287,104	351,895	262,682	293,285	342,592	204,595	-----
Utilities:														
Projects.....number	335	328	307	288	382	544	548	502	571	516	457	492	396	-----
Valuation.....thous. of dol.	58,198	99,292	82,124	51,920	117,734	70,908	103,633	69,449	98,087	66,897	98,790	99,989	94,474	-----
Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes):														
Total, unadjusted.....1947-49=100	201	168	161	171	194	225	234	240	225	229	234	231	232	-----
Residential, unadjusted.....do.	170	151	154	180	216	251	257	251	236	243	254	256	254	-----
Total, adjusted.....do.	224	208	195	196	191	196	193	207	206	218	231	241	255	-----
Residential, adjusted.....do.	176	177	185	201	205	213	216	227	233	244	253	263	264	-----
Engineering construction:														
Contract awards (ENR)§.....mil. of dol.	794	1,511	766	767	934	1,439	1,437	1,161	1,575	1,271	1,479	996	1,503	-----
Highway concrete pavement contract awards:¶														
Total.....thous. of sq. yd.	3,258	16,605	4,726	4,036	6,075	7,791	6,255	10,342	7,624	8,391	7,821	8,376	5,076	-----
Airports.....do.	100	148	1,748	1,299	1,078	1,211	1,480	2,141	1,379	1,711	1,206	582	1,500	-----
Roads.....do.	1,774	14,336	1,852	1,007	2,347	4,005	1,820	4,375	3,437	3,408	4,301	5,485	1,919	-----
Streets and alleys.....do.	1,384	12,121	1,125	1,729	2,649	2,575	2,954	3,826	2,808	3,272	2,314	2,309	1,657	-----
NEW DWELLING UNITS														
(U. S. Department of Labor)														
New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started:														
Unadjusted:														
Total, privately and publicly owned.....thousands	81.5	65.8	66.4	75.2	95.2	107.7	108.5	116.5	116.0	114.3	115.7	106.0	103.0	91.0
Privately owned, total.....do.	79.9	64.5	65.1	73.9	93.2	106.5	107.4	112.6	112.9	113.0	113.4	105.8	102.7	89.6
In metropolitan areas.....do.	58.2	48.8	48.4	52.2	69.2	78.4	76.1	83.9	84.6	81.4	80.6	80.4	77.2	67.1
Publicly owned.....do.	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	3.9	3.1	1.3	2.3	.2	.3	1.4
Seasonally adjusted at annual rate:¶														
Privately owned, total.....do.	1,077.0	1,060.0	1,056.0	1,152.0	1,130.0	1,102.0	1,083.0	1,175.0	1,188.0	1,211.0	1,248.0	1,233.0	1,385.0	1,473.0
Residential construction authorized (nonfarm), all permit-issuing places:†														
New dwelling units, total.....thousands	-----	-----	56.5	66.1	95.0	100.2	92.2	108.1	98.0	98.6	96.9	-----	-----	-----
Privately financed, total.....do.	-----	-----	54.7	64.9	93.0	99.1	91.2	104.2	96.2	96.9	95.4	-----	-----	-----
Units in 1-family structures.....do.	-----	-----	43.7	55.2	79.0	88.2	81.5	93.0	85.1	87.4	86.2	-----	-----	-----
Units in 2-family structures.....do.	-----	-----	2.1	2.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	-----	-----	-----
Units in multifamily structures.....do.	-----	-----	8.9	7.2	10.6	7.7	6.8	8.2	8.1	6.7	6.4	-----	-----	-----
Publicly financed, total.....do.	-----	-----	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.0	3.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	-----	-----	-----
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES														
Department of Commerce composite§.....1947-49=100	122.5	122.3	121.9	121.0	121.2	121.0	121.3	121.7	122.7	122.6	122.7	123.1	123.0	396
Aberthaw (industrial building).....1914=100	-----	392	-----	-----	393	-----	-----	393	-----	-----	395	-----	-----	-----
American Appraisal Co., The:														
Average, 30 cities.....1913=100	585	585	584	585	586	585	586	589	591	594	595	597	598	598
Atlanta.....do.	641	641	641	641	641	639	639	639	640	642	649	649	649	649
New York.....do.	609	609	623	624	624	623	623	624	624	625	629	629	629	629
San Francisco.....do.	525	525	522	522	529	530	530	530	530	539	539	545	545	545
St. Louis.....do.	576	576	576	576	579	577	577	577	594	595	596	598	599	599
Associated General Contractors (all types).....do.	418	418	422	420	420	422	422	424	429	430	431	432	432	432

† Revised. § Data includes some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported.

¶ Revisions for new construction (unadjusted) for 1950-1953 appear on p. 24 of the September 1954 Survey. Minor revisions back to 1915 for the Department of Commerce construction cost index are shown in the May 1953 and May 1954 issues of the *Construction and Building Materials Statistical Supplement*.

‡ Adjusted data not shown in Survey prior to the October 1954 issue.

§ Data for December 1953 and April, July, September, and December 1954 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

¶ Data for March, June, and August 1954 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

† Revised series. These data cover nonfarm residential construction authorized in all places (both urban and rural) that require building permits; they replace the former urban-building series which covered new dwelling units authorized in all places defined as urban in the 1940 Census.

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

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE—Continued

CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES—Continued

E. H. Boeckh and Associates:§

Average, 20 cities:

Apartments, hotels, and office buildings:

Brick and concrete..... U. S. avg. 1926-29=100.....

Brick and steel..... do.....

Brick and wood..... do.....

Commercial and factory buildings:

Brick and concrete..... do.....

Brick and steel..... do.....

Brick and wood..... do.....

Frame..... do.....

Steel..... do.....

Residences:

Brick..... do.....

Frame..... do.....

Engineering News-Record:¶

Building ?..... 1947-49=100.....

Construction ?..... do.....

Bu. of Public Roads—Highway construction:

Composite, standard mile..... 1946=100.....

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Production of selected construction materials, index:

Unadjusted..... 1939=100.....

Adjusted..... do.....

REAL ESTATE

Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by—

Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amount..... thous. of dol.....

Vet. Adm.: Face amount..... do.....

Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions..... mil. of dol.....

New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total..... thous. of dol.....

By purpose of loan:

Home construction..... do.....

Home purchase..... do.....

All other purposes..... do.....

New nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under), estimated total..... mil. of dol.....

Nonfarm foreclosures*..... number.....

Fire losses..... thous. of dol.....

DOMESTIC TRADE

ADVERTISING

Printers' Ink advertising index, adjusted:†

Combined index..... 1947-49=100.....

Business papers..... do.....

Magazines..... do.....

Newspapers..... do.....

Outdoor..... do.....

Radio (network)..... do.....

Television (network)..... 1950-52=100.....

Tide advertising index, unadjusted..... 1947-49=100.....

Radio advertising:

Cost of facilities, total..... thous. of dol.....

Automotive, incl. accessories..... do.....

Drugs and toiletries..... do.....

Foods, soft drinks, confectionery..... do.....

Soaps, cleansers, etc..... do.....

Smoking materials..... do.....

All other..... do.....

Television advertising:*

Cost of facilities, total..... do.....

Automotive, including accessories..... do.....

Drugs and toiletries..... do.....

Foods, soft drinks, confectionery..... do.....

Soaps, cleansers, etc..... do.....

Smoking materials..... do.....

All other..... do.....

Magazine advertising:‡

Cost, total..... do.....

Apparel and accessories..... do.....

Automotive, incl. accessories..... do.....

Building materials..... do.....

Drugs and toiletries..... do.....

Foods, soft drinks, confectionery..... do.....

Soaps, cleansers, etc..... do.....

Beer, wine, liquors..... do.....

Household equipment and supplies..... do.....

Household furnishings..... do.....

Industrial materials..... do.....

Soaps, cleansers, etc..... do.....

Smoking materials..... do.....

All other..... do.....

Linage, total..... thous. of lines.....

Newspaper advertising:

Linage, total (52 cities)..... do.....

Classified..... do.....

Display, total..... do.....

Automotive..... do.....

Financial..... do.....

General..... do.....

Retail..... do.....

* Revised. † Preliminary. § Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1.

¶ Data reported at the beginning of each month are shown here for the previous month.

‡ Revisions for building cost indexes for August–November 1950 and July 1951 and for construction cost indexes for August 1950–November 1952 and May 1953 will be shown later.

*New series. Mortgage foreclosures, compiled by the *Housing and Home Finance Agency, Home Loan Bank Board*, represent estimates of the total number of mortgage foreclosures in all nonfarm areas of the U. S. Television advertising cost, compiled by the *Publishers' Information Bureau, Inc.*, covers gross time charges for network advertising on major television networks (ABC, NBC, Columbia, and Du Mont). †Revised series. Data reflect the adoption of a more recent comparison base (except for television) and adjustments of the radio and television components to cover only the network portion of these media. Revisions prior to January 1953 will be shown later. ‡Revised to exclude magazine sections of newspapers. Comparable data prior to August 1953 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1953		1954											
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued														
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES														
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:†														
Goods and services, total.....bil. of dol.		229.7			230.5			233.1			234.8			
Durable goods, total.....do.		28.0			28.0			28.8			28.9			
Automobiles and parts.....do.		11.7			11.6			12.6			12.4			
Furniture and household equipment.....do.		12.6			12.8			12.4			12.6			
Other durable goods.....do.		3.7			3.6			3.9			3.9			
Nondurable goods, total.....do.		118.7			118.8			120.0			121.1			
Clothing and shoes.....do.		19.5			19.5			19.7			19.4			
Food and alcoholic beverages.....do.		71.9			72.0			72.5			73.7			
Gasoline and oil.....do.		6.9			6.9			7.0			7.0			
Semidurable housefurnishings.....do.		2.4			2.4			2.4			2.5			
Tobacco.....do.		5.1			5.2			5.3			5.3			
Other nondurable goods.....do.		12.9			12.8			13.1			13.1			
Services, total.....do.		83.0			83.6			84.3			84.8			
Household operation.....do.		12.1			12.0			12.1			12.2			
Housing.....do.		28.6			29.0			29.3			29.5			
Personal services.....do.		4.4			4.4			4.5			4.4			
Recreation.....do.		4.3			4.5			4.6			4.5			
Transportation.....do.		7.2			7.2			7.2			7.3			
Other services.....do.		26.4			26.5			26.7			26.9			
RETAIL TRADE														
All retail stores:														
Estimated sales (unadjusted), total.....mil. of dol.	13,955	16,444	12,339	12,065	13,540	14,324	14,246	14,658	14,390	13,896	14,139	14,665	14,531	18,003
Durable-goods stores.....do.	4,742	4,944	3,861	4,070	4,768	4,963	5,020	5,458	5,022	4,916	4,842	4,853	4,786	
Automotive group.....do.	2,531	2,279	2,124	2,254	2,771	2,841	2,832	3,095	2,747	2,672	2,536	2,491	2,478	2,866
Motor-vehicle, other auto dealers.....do.	2,388	2,099	2,014	2,142	2,644	2,699	2,695	2,936	2,588	2,526	2,399	2,344	2,338	
Tire, battery, accessory dealers.....do.	143	180	110	112	127	143	137	159	159	146	136	147	141	
Furniture and appliance group.....do.	813	1,000	670	652	690	695	739	758	733	730	740	812	836	1,025
Furniture, homefurnishings stores.....do.	465	535	364	362	398	407	444	438	422	434	433	488	503	
Household-appliance, radio stores.....do.	348	465	307	290	292	288	296	319	310	296	307	325	333	
Lumber, building, hardware group.....do.	862	861	627	654	738	808	849	918	919	923	936	947	898	
Lumber, building-materials dealers.....do.	623	564	462	482	542	587	620	686	687	707	706	704	652	
Hardware stores.....do.	239	297	165	172	196	221	229	232	233	216	230	243	246	
Nondurable-goods stores.....do.	9,213	11,500	8,478	7,996	8,772	9,361	9,227	9,200	9,368	8,980	9,296	9,812	9,744	
Apparel group.....do.	866	1,364	678	604	715	949	821	852	722	681	847	911	920	1,458
Men's and boys' wear stores.....do.	196	352	160	134	152	198	184	204	154	133	164	192	211	
Women's apparel, accessory stores.....do.	340	524	271	250	297	379	337	326	283	266	323	350	361	
Family and other apparel stores.....do.	194	291	132	116	143	188	149	163	147	154	188	204	195	
Shoe stores.....do.	137	196	115	103	124	185	152	159	138	128	172	165	152	
Drug and proprietary stores.....do.	384	516	407	393	401	398	406	406	407	396	392	405	398	553
Eating and drinking places.....do.	1,051	1,096	988	962	1,004	1,035	1,100	1,134	1,221	1,207	1,156	1,139	1,067	1,120
Food group.....do.	3,291	3,618	3,357	3,112	3,340	3,422	3,447	3,385	3,689	3,374	3,475	3,661	3,452	3,918
Grocery stores.....do.	2,740	3,018	2,837	2,607	2,799	2,866	2,886	2,833	3,121	2,828	2,920	3,100	2,893	3,298
Gasoline service stations.....do.	898	914	855	800	870	903	955	989	1,052	1,026	975	1,017	994	1,016
General-merchandise group.....do.	1,753	2,748	1,167	1,142	1,330	1,567	1,478	1,514	1,334	1,424	1,543	1,686	1,821	2,840
Department stores, excl. mail-order.....do.	963	1,477	624	599	724	863	819	830	697	761	852	923	1,025	1,548
Mail-order (catalog sales).....do.	140	181	75	82	94	94	86	96	77	95	103	107	140	
Variety stores.....do.	257	526	176	188	198	249	222	231	228	231	235	255	265	
Other general-merchandise stores.....do.	394	564	292	273	314	361	350	358	332	337	353	401	391	
Liquor stores.....do.	294	462	269	256	266	266	262	250	280	264	276	283	287	
Estimated sales (adjusted), total.....do.	14,104	13,932	13,622	13,972	13,900	14,242	14,044	14,439	14,272	14,150	14,214	14,071	14,361	
Durable-goods stores.....do.	5,005	4,626	4,436	4,745	4,858	4,882	4,730	5,024	4,911	4,770	4,798	4,689	4,948	
Automotive group.....do.	2,776	2,509	2,285	2,502	2,738	2,728	2,581	2,826	2,640	2,571	2,564	2,485	2,685	
Motor-vehicle, other auto dealers.....do.	2,630	2,365	2,148	2,349	2,595	2,582	2,449	2,682	2,490	2,430	2,434	2,348	2,547	
Tire, battery, accessory dealers.....do.	147	144	137	153	143	146	132	144	150	141	131	137	138	
Furniture and appliance group.....do.	754	738	784	779	758	777	769	740	775	724	728	752	744	
Furniture, homefurnishings stores.....do.	432	418	443	453	433	440	436	423	447	415	426	444	448	
Household-appliance, radio stores.....do.	322	320	341	326	326	337	333	317	328	310	302	308	296	
Lumber, building, hardware group.....do.	893	820	827	849	784	781	800	818	846	864	867	875	905	
Lumber, building-materials dealers.....do.	657	597	599	619	570	566	582	598	614	644	645	648	674	
Hardware stores.....do.	236	223	228	230	214	215	217	220	231	219	222	227	231	
Nondurable-goods stores.....do.	9,099	9,306	9,186	9,228	9,042	9,360	9,313	9,415	9,361	9,380	9,417	9,382	9,412	
Apparel group.....do.	787	868	845	878	807	876	822	885	823	820	817	812	823	
Men's and boys' wear stores.....do.	167	188	187	199	196	200	194	207	184	178	177	173	173	
Women's apparel, accessory stores.....do.	314	354	339	341	308	340	330	354	348	315	311	309	330	
Family and other apparel stores.....do.	163	167	163	177	164	182	160	179	178	190	183	175	166	
Shoe stores.....do.	143	158	156	162	140	153	138	146	145	140	149	155	154	
Drug and proprietary stores.....do.	394	408	430	416	410	416	410	412	403	404	410	407	411	
Eating and drinking places.....do.	1,054	1,064	1,066	1,099	1,049	1,105	1,102	1,128	1,141	1,107	1,106	1,085	1,070	
Food group.....do.	3,375	3,432	3,378	3,396	3,362	3,366	3,434	3,434	3,443	3,497	3,570	3,522	3,494	
Grocery stores.....do.	2,838	2,890	2,857	2,831	2,831	2,835	2,872	2,860	2,887	2,927	2,992	2,966	2,944	
Gasoline service stations.....do.	910	933	936	916	915	938	954	956	955	969	950	982	985	
General-merchandise group.....do.	1,571	1,629	1,505	1,528	1,490	1,606	1,539	1,581	1,569	1,576	1,566	1,565	1,570	
Department stores, excl. mail-order.....do.	857	870	823	822	806	857	840	854	854	849	849	867	870	
Mail-order (catalog sales).....do.	106	118	96	100	98	104	100	103	104	101	100	98	101	
Variety stores.....do.	252	260	236	250	226	250	234	249	250	256	257	247	258	
Other general-merchandise stores.....do.	356	381	349	357	360	394	365	374	353	364	359	353	341	
Liquor stores.....do.	278	308	316	297	289	292	270	280	277	291	283	266	266	
Estimated inventories:†														
Unadjusted, total.....do.	23,628	21,208	21,369	22,046	23,321	23,351	23,016	22,131	21,843	22,143	22,498	22,633	23,252	
Durable-goods stores.....do.	10,459	9,876	10,233	10,476	10,913	11,080	10,898	10,489	10,239	10,164	9,887	9,570	9,819	
Nondurable-goods stores.....do.	13,169	11,332	11,136	11,570	12,408	12,271	12,118	11,642	11,604	11,979	12,611	13,063	13,433	
Adjusted, total.....do.	22,437	22,661	22,521	22,421	22,593	22,690	22,804	22,600	22,403	22,451	22,425	21,996	22,116	
Durable-goods stores.....do.	10,574	10,668	10,688	10,584	10,486	10,412	10,502	10,383	10,190	10,286	10,234	9,974	10,065	
Automotive group.....do.	3,768	3,748	3,895	3,868	3,807	3,773	3,821	3,751	3,671	3,743	3,657	3,361	3,430	
Furniture and appliance group.....do.	1,994	2,039	1,984	1,994	2,013	1,992	2,018	2,001	1,923	1,915	1,926	1,930	1,929	
Lumber, building, hardware group.....do.	2,419	2,493	2,437	2,351	2,313	2,315	2,322	2,302	2,294	2,318	2,336	2,337	2,341	
Nondurable-goods stores.....do.	11,863	11,993	11,833	11,837	12,077	12,278	12,302	12,217	12,213	12,165	12,191	12,022	12,051	
Apparel group.....do.	2,527	2,521	2,594	2,612	2,726	2,811	2,713	2,685	2,700	2,667	2,736	2,686	2,697	
Food group.....do.	2,289	2,344	2,394	2,416	2,437	2,478	2,586	2,566	2,533	2,488	2,365	2,290	2,298	
General-merchandise group.....do.	3,823	3,858	3,673	3,668	3,732	3,665	3,738	3,721	3,730	3,742	3,816	3,772	3,814	

† Revised. † Advance estimate. † Revised series. Quarterly estimates have been revised back to 1939; annual data, to 1929. Revisions prior to 2d

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1953		1954											
	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber
DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued														
RETAIL TRADE—Continued														
All retail stores—Continued														
Firms with 11 or more stores:														
Estimated sales (unadjusted), total.....mil. of dol.	2,587	3,457	2,240	2,150	2,429	1,2,687	1,2,603	1,2,605	1,2,643	1,2,470	1,2,598	1,2,802	1,2,743	-----
Apparel group.....do.	176	287	120	113	155	212	165	171	139	131	170	183	186	-----
Men's and boys' wear stores.....do.	20	35	12	10	14	18	14	16	11	10	13	17	20	-----
Women's apparel, accessory stores.....do.	69	119	45	45	58	81	66	65	58	55	62	68	71	-----
Shoe stores.....do.	48	81	37	36	48	73	57	61	52	47	63	61	54	-----
Drug and proprietary stores.....do.	60	88	60	57	60	62	61	61	63	60	60	64	61	-----
Eating and drinking places.....do.	53	57	50	49	54	54	55	57	58	58	57	57	54	-----
Furniture, home furnishings stores.....do.	32	33	22	25	31	27	32	28	28	29	28	33	32	-----
General-merchandise group.....do.	801	1,282	501	510	604	737	697	729	655	692	732	797	848	-----
Department stores.....do.	352	509	223	220	278	346	347	354	314	321	355	380	385	-----
Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores.....mil. of dol.	121	194	76	71	84	108	96	104	94	104	98	120	125	-----
Variety stores.....do.	199	410	133	144	155	198	174	182	175	178	184	199	210	-----
Grocery stores.....do.	1,001	1,129	1,097	1,000	1,086	1,128	1,114	1,069	1,206	1,029	1,077	1,183	1,081	-----
Lumber, building-materials dealers.....do.	58	50	41	47	54	60	64	70	72	75	71	68	68	-----
Tire, battery, accessory stores.....do.	49	72	37	39	43	50	49	59	58	52	49	51	49	-----
Estimated sales (adjusted), total.....do.	2,569	2,620	2,543	2,585	2,584	1,2,613	1,2,595	1,2,619	1,2,652	1,2,655	1,2,654	1,2,607	1,2,660	-----
Apparel group.....do.	173	188	164	167	167	175	160	167	164	166	168	177	177	-----
Men's and boys' wear stores.....do.	17	20	14	14	15	16	14	16	15	16	16	15	17	-----
Women's apparel, accessory stores.....do.	68	75	64	67	62	69	63	66	67	65	63	64	67	-----
Shoe stores.....do.	51	56	54	54	56	56	53	54	54	55	57	59	59	-----
Drug and proprietary stores.....do.	63	63	62	62	61	64	63	64	63	64	63	63	63	-----
Eating and drinking places.....do.	55	54	54	56	55	55	54	55	55	55	55	54	57	-----
Furniture, home furnishings stores.....do.	30	23	29	30	30	29	28	28	32	29	29	30	27	-----
General-merchandise group.....do.	723	760	693	715	718	736	702	740	730	748	745	722	745	-----
Department stores.....do.	321	318	312	324	330	344	322	338	336	345	351	334	345	-----
Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores.....mil. of dol.	109	130	103	104	105	105	99	106	107	109	102	105	107	-----
Variety stores.....do.	196	203	186	195	191	192	187	199	190	200	199	193	200	-----
Grocery stores.....do.	1,060	1,064	1,082	1,087	1,090	1,088	1,120	1,098	1,128	1,119	1,120	1,108	1,116	-----
Lumber, building-materials dealers.....do.	57	59	56	61	61	60	62	62	63	63	64	61	67	-----
Tire, battery, accessory stores.....do.	52	50	51	52	49	51	48	52	54	49	51	52	50	-----
Department stores:														
Accounts receivable, end of month:														
Charge accounts.....1947-49=100.....do.	146	194	159	138	127	131	130	130	117	117	127	135	150	-----
Installment accounts.....do.	238	259	252	243	236	236	232	232	226	228	231	238	249	-----
Ratio of collections to accounts receivable:														
Charge accounts.....percent.....do.	47	46	45	43	48	45	46	47	45	45	46	47	48	-----
Installment accounts.....do.	14	14	13	14	15	14	14	14	14	13	13	14	13	-----
Sales by type of payment:														
Cash sales.....percent of total sales.....do.	46	48	47	46	46	46	47	46	47	46	45	44	45	-----
Charge account sales.....do.	44	43	42	43	43	44	43	44	42	43	44	44	44	-----
Installment sales.....do.	10	9	11	11	11	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	11	-----
Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.†.....1947-49=100.....do.	136	192	83	86	89	110	106	106	88	98	112	118	137	p 198
Atlanta.....do.	147	219	94	101	110	129	114	106	115	123	141	141	154	-----
Boston.....do.	129	194	83	81	86	108	102	106	77	83	115	110	134	-----
Chicago.....do.	137	188	82	83	86	109	108	108	86	98	113	114	133	-----
Cleveland.....do.	142	187	80	80	82	105	98	100	82	94	105	111	134	-----
Dallas.....do.	144	209	94	98	102	119	119	112	111	115	121	135	147	-----
Kansas City.....do.	129	189	83	86	90	110	109	108	97	104	114	121	130	-----
Minneapolis.....do.	121	171	75	83	79	101	104	96	84	99	111	122	119	-----
New York.....do.	129	178	81	83	85	101	98	99	73	80	106	110	132	-----
Philadelphia.....do.	143	188	80	84	91	109	104	104	78	85	111	113	146	-----
Richmond.....do.	147	211	80	89	97	124	114	113	93	102	122	130	153	-----
St. Louis.....do.	137	185	83	88	92	112	106	110	89	100	111	123	137	-----
San Francisco.....do.	131	195	85	86	88	107	107	105	100	111	112	116	134	-----
Sales, adjusted, total U. S.†.....do.	113	113	107	109	105	111	108	112	111	112	107	113	114	p 116
Atlanta.....do.	129	127	122	123	117	127	129	129	131	121	138	138	135	-----
Boston.....do.	107	108	105	109	102	105	102	106	107	104	109	110	109	-----
Chicago.....do.	113	115	106	107	101	108	110	106	108	108	106	111	110	-----
Cleveland.....do.	115	112	104	104	92	104	98	107	105	108	101	106	109	-----
Dallas.....do.	127	125	119	121	115	120	123	127	132	127	114	129	130	-----
Kansas City.....do.	112	114	110	109	103	113	109	115	118	112	107	116	113	-----
Minneapolis.....do.	105	107	104	108	95	100	104	103	105	105	101	106	103	-----
New York.....do.	102	101	101	102	99	102	100	102	101	105	102	105	105	-----
Philadelphia.....do.	109	108	106	111	106	109	105	109	107	107	107	105	111	-----
Richmond.....do.	120	121	109	117	119	122	115	120	117	120	115	124	124	-----
St. Louis.....do.	115	113	108	112	108	114	106	122	112	110	104	112	115	-----
San Francisco.....do.	112	109	108	107	111	111	114	114	115	115	110	116	114	-----
Stocks, total U. S., end of month:†														
Unadjusted.....do.	142	109	108	114	126	127	126	116	115	120	129	138	139	-----
Adjusted.....do.	127	123	120	119	121	120	121	122	124	124	125	124	124	-----
Mail-order and store sales:														
Total sales, 2 companies.....thous. of dol.	373,870	511,657	231,649	228,687	278,044	333,209	335,726	352,655	313,704	327,837	345,570	370,634	384,428	-----
Montgomery Ward & Co.....do.	98,349	138,930	52,587	53,131	67,406	83,562	78,109	81,318	69,681	77,591	81,298	85,435	93,531	-----
Sears, Roebuck & Co.....do.	275,521	372,727	179,062	175,556	210,638	249,647	257,617	271,337	243,822	250,247	264,272	285,199	290,898	-----
WHOLESALE TRADE														
Sales, estimated (unadj.), total.....mil. of dol.	9,231	9,152	8,014	8,103	9,135	8,751	8,526	9,465	9,515	9,461	9,632	9,470	9,635	-----
Durable-goods establishments.....do.	2,973	2,959	2,425	2,628	2,928	2,902	2,781	3,060	2,872	2,984	3,089	3,095	3,022	-----
Nondurable-goods establishments.....do.	6,258	6,193	5,589	5,475	6,207	5,849	5,745	6,405	6,643	6,477	6,543	6,375	6,613	-----
Inventories, estimated (unadj.), total.....do.	12,153	11,697	11,937	11,914	11,843	11,601	11,553	11,488	11,503	11,627	11,752	11,944	11,929	-----
Durable-goods establishments.....do.	5,902	5,678	5,863	5,947	6,053	6,022	6,040	5,881	5,720	5,712	5,642	5,641	5,611	-----
Nondurable-goods establishments.....do.	6,251	6,019	6,074	5,967	5,790	5,579	5,513	5,607	5,783	5,915	6,110	6,303	6,318	-----

• Revised. * Preliminary. † Excludes comparatively small sales amounts for certain lines of trade also excluded from this series prior to April 1954.

‡ Revised beginning 1953; not strictly comparable with earlier data. § Data for 1946-53 have been revised to reflect changes in seasonal factors and other minor changes. Unpublished revisions (prior to July 1952) will be shown later. † Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

POPULATION														
Population, continental United States:														
Total, incl. Armed Forces overseas [Ⓢ]thousands..	160,654	160,873	161,100	161,331	161,542	161,763	161,969	162,187	162,414	162,670	162,947	163,211	163,465	163,698
EMPLOYMENT														
Noninstitutional population, estimated number 14 years old and over, total [Ⓢ]thousands..	115,544	115,634	115,738	115,819	115,914	115,987	116,083	116,153	116,217	116,329	116,432	116,547	116,659	116,763
Total labor force, including Armed Forces.....do.....	67,495	66,485	66,292	67,139	67,218	67,438	67,786	68,788	68,824	68,856	68,566	68,190	67,909	66,811
Civilian labor force, total.....do.....	63,975	62,993	62,840	63,725	63,825	64,063	64,425	65,445	65,494	65,522	65,244	64,882	64,624	63,526
Employed.....do.....	62,276	60,680	59,753	60,055	60,100	60,598	61,119	62,098	62,148	62,277	62,145	62,141	61,732	60,688
Agricultural employment.....do.....	6,617	5,370	5,284	5,704	5,875	6,076	6,822	7,628	7,486	6,928	7,527	7,239	6,154	5,325
Nonagricultural employment.....do.....	55,659	55,310	54,469	54,351	54,225	54,522	54,297	54,470	54,661	55,349	54,618	54,902	55,577	55,363
Unemployed.....do.....	1,699	2,313	3,087	3,670	3,724	3,465	3,305	3,347	3,347	3,245	3,100	2,741	2,893	2,838
Not in labor force.....do.....	48,049	49,149	49,446	48,680	48,696	48,549	48,297	47,365	47,393	47,473	47,865	48,357	48,750	49,952
Employees in nonagricultural establishments: [Ⓢ]														
Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor).....do.....	49,851	50,197	48,147	47,880	47,848	48,068	47,935	48,137	47,808	48,045	48,526	48,668	48,830	49,432
Manufacturing.....do.....	16,988	16,765	16,434	16,322	16,234	16,000	15,836	15,888	15,627	15,863	16,019	16,058	16,106	16,102
Durable-goods industries.....do.....	9,897	9,773	9,591	9,450	9,389	9,260	9,152	9,123	8,863	8,875	8,950	9,065	9,178	9,216
Nondurable-goods industries.....do.....	7,091	6,992	6,843	6,842	6,845	6,740	6,684	6,765	6,764	6,988	7,069	6,993	6,928	6,886
Mining, total.....do.....	829	822	805	790	772	749	737	744	735	737	719	716	722	713
Metal.....do.....	105	106	104	103	102	98	99	100	100	98	90	90	93	92
Anthracite.....do.....	49	49	46	45	42	39	29	27	25	25	25	31	31	31
Bituminous coal.....do.....	271	266	261	252	237	220	213	214	202	207	205	203	204	203
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....thousands..	297	298	295	291	292	291	292	300	303	301	295	287	287	287
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....do.....	106	104	99	98	99	101	103	104	105	105	105	104	103	103
Contract construction.....do.....	2,789	2,632	2,349	2,356	2,415	2,535	2,634	2,729	2,795	2,851	2,817	2,777	2,722	2,550
Transportation and public utilities.....do.....	4,216	4,187	4,069	4,039	3,992	4,008	4,008	4,032	4,032	4,032	4,032	4,012	3,959	3,988
Interstate railroads.....do.....	1,354	1,329	1,266	1,244	1,215	1,206	1,216	1,229	1,232	1,232	1,211	1,216	1,207	1,207
Local railroads and bus lines.....do.....	124	127	127	126	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	120	120	120
Telephone.....do.....	705	704	701	700	700	699	699	699	705	703	696	693	693	693
Telegraph.....do.....	43	43	42	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Gas and electric utilities.....do.....	556	556	555	554	555	556	557	563	569	569	564	560	560	560
Wholesale and retail trade.....do.....	10,828	11,361	10,421	10,310	10,305	10,496	10,375	10,414	10,377	10,350	10,480	10,581	10,787	11,327
Wholesale trade.....do.....	2,831	2,830	2,794	2,792	2,780	2,762	2,757	2,780	2,781	2,781	2,786	2,815	2,841	2,837
Retail trade.....do.....	7,997	8,531	7,627	7,518	7,525	7,734	7,629	7,637	7,597	7,569	7,694	7,766	7,946	8,490
General-merchandise stores.....do.....	1,581	1,960	1,369	1,305	1,319	1,409	1,339	1,325	1,290	1,290	1,360	1,410	1,527	1,905
Food and liquor stores.....do.....	1,415	1,429	1,401	1,406	1,399	1,420	1,416	1,422	1,414	1,405	1,413	1,428	1,438	1,456
Automotive and accessories dealers.....do.....	830	839	825	818	812	808	809	812	812	810	804	801	808	817
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....do.....	2,034	2,040	2,033	2,044	2,057	2,075	2,081	2,104	2,126	2,126	2,115	2,110	2,108	2,114
Service and miscellaneous.....do.....	5,467	5,435	5,377	5,380	5,406	5,506	5,601	5,601	5,638	5,634	5,606	5,549	5,509	5,475
Hotels and lodging places.....do.....	477	475	467	474	474	488	502	527	584	583	516	476	476	476
Laundries.....do.....	337	335	333	330	329	331	334	337	338	332	329	330	330	330
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....do.....	170	167	165	163	164	171	171	172	167	162	163	166	166	166
Government.....do.....	6,700	6,955	6,659	6,639	6,667	6,699	6,701	6,625	6,467	6,454	6,738	6,865	6,887	7,163
Total, adjusted (Federal Reserve) [Ⓢ]do.....	49,422	49,109	48,812	48,607	48,441	48,268	48,177	48,102	47,982	47,945	48,054	48,209	48,401	48,349
Manufacturing.....do.....	16,901	16,704	16,497	16,349	16,262	16,122	16,038	15,994	15,775	15,733	15,789	15,886	16,017	16,043
Durable-goods industries.....do.....	9,857	9,733	9,599	9,467	9,364	9,245	9,171	9,126	8,962	8,910	8,941	9,035	9,137	9,179
Nondurable-goods industries.....do.....	7,044	6,971	6,898	6,882	6,898	6,877	6,867	6,868	6,813	6,823	6,848	6,851	6,880	6,864
Mining.....do.....	825	818	805	794	772	753	744	740	742	730	715	716	718	709
Contract construction.....do.....	2,708	2,686	2,581	2,618	2,654	2,641	2,634	2,624	2,637	2,640	2,633	2,620	2,643	2,602
Transportation and public utilities.....do.....	4,205	4,176	4,118	4,087	4,012	4,015	4,011	4,016	4,014	4,001	4,016	4,002	3,979	3,978
Wholesale and retail trade.....do.....	10,577	10,579	10,577	10,543	10,552	10,524	10,494	10,480	10,507	10,504	10,480	10,476	10,537	10,548
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....do.....	2,044	2,050	2,054	2,065	2,067	2,075	2,081	2,083	2,095	2,095	2,115	2,121	2,119	2,125
Service and miscellaneous.....do.....	5,494	5,490	5,487	5,490	5,488	5,506	5,518	5,518	5,555	5,551	5,523	5,549	5,537	5,530
Government.....do.....	6,668	6,606	6,603	6,661	6,634	6,632	6,607	6,647	6,657	6,691	6,783	6,839	6,851	6,814
Production workers in manufacturing industries: [Ⓢ]														
Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor).....thousands..	13,534	13,319	13,002	12,906	12,818	12,590	12,437	12,480	12,212	12,449	12,611	12,652	12,711	12,702
Durable-goods industries.....do.....	7,910	7,791	7,616	7,520	7,430	7,309	7,208	7,177	6,917	6,933	7,015	7,133	7,252	7,283
Ordnance and accessories.....do.....	187	184	177	165	150	137	125	120	117	113	114	112	109	109
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....thousands..	695	654	617	627	643	649	679	701	604	613	697	720	717	694
Sawmills and planing mills.....do.....	377	359	344	343	347	351	361	372	324	331	378	381	381	381
Furniture and fixtures.....do.....	308	301	293	292	290	283	277	275	272	288	296	290	290	297
Stone, clay, and glass products.....do.....	459	448	428	427	429	428	427	427	424	434	437	438	440	440
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....do.....	86	83	77	78	78	78	78	78	74	76	76	76	76	76
Primary metal industries.....do.....	1,088	1,074	1,049	1,027	1,010	991	976	983	969	968	965	969	989	996
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....thousands..	542	534	522	511	502	491	483	488	485	484	485	484	484	484
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....thousands..	49	48	48	49	48	47	47	48	48	48	46	45	45	45
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment).....thousands..	902	875	874	864	852	840	833	831	809	819	820	829	840	833
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies.....thousands..	102	97	92	91	91	89	90	92	90	95	98	98	98	98
Machinery (except electrical).....do.....	1,240	1,238	1,230	1,220	1,202	1,187	1,165	1,151	1,108	1,093	1,095	1,091	1,095	1,102
Electrical machinery.....do.....	913	883	855	839	827	811	791	776	765	752	802	817	832	828
Transportation equipment.....do.....	1,449	1,487	1,470	1,435	1,409	1,380	1,342	1,324	1,277	1,237	1,184	1,246	1,323	1,384
Automobiles.....do.....	686	707	677	655	637	625	601	594	561	534	478	561	616	616
Aircraft and parts.....do.....	507	586	602	596	592	585	575	570	565	556	559	550	550	550
Ship and boat building and repairs.....do.....	128	126	125	122	120	116	115	111	109	102	101	102	102	102
Railroad equipment.....do.....	59	60	59	55	53	48	44	42	34	37	37	36	36	36
Instruments and related products.....do.....	243	241	237	233	229	224	220	215	210	210	214	213	213	214
Miscellaneous mfg. industries.....do.....	425	407	386	393	389	380	374	375	363	378	392	398	395	387

[Ⓢ] Revised. [Ⓢ] Preliminary.

Ⓢ Minor changes have been made for May 1950-October 1951. Revisions for November 1951-December 1952 appear at bottom of p. S-10 of the March 1954 SURVEY.

Ⓢ Monthly data for January-December 1953 have been revised to improve the overall reliability of the estimates and to provide figures more comparable with data beginning January 1954 which are based on the expanded sample. The monthly estimates beginning 1953, however, are not strictly comparable with earlier data; see note "Ⓢ" on p. S-10 of the February 1954 SURVEY which gives adjustment factors (use January-March only) for comparing pre-1953 with the revised 1953 estimates shown here. Revisions for January-October 1953 (thousands): Noninstitutional population, 114,581; 114,674; 114,755; 114,828; 114,931; 115,032; 115,132; 115,232; 115,342; 115,449; labor force—total, 66,439; 66,428; 66,884; 66,883; 66,818; 68,703; 68,804; 68,521; 67,480; 67,609; civilian—total, 62,898; 62,885; 63,339; 63,155; 63,285; 65,147; 65,214; 64,931; 63,905; 64,059; employed—total, 61,004; 61,097; 61,665; 61,573; 61,979; 63,585; 63,666; 63,691; 62,584; 62,758; agricultural, 5,760; 5,611; 5,924; 6,274; 6,422; 7,895; 7,544; 7,173; 7,109; 7,075; nonagricultural, 55,244; 55,486; 55,741; 55,299; 55,557; 55,720; 56,122; 56,518; 55,475; 55,683; unemployed, 1,

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1953		1954											
	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber
EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued														
EMPLOYMENT—Continued														
Production workers in mfg. industries ⁹ —Continued														
Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Continued														
Nondurable-goods industries..... thousands.	5,624	5,528	5,386	5,386	5,388	5,281	5,229	5,303	5,295	5,516	5,596	5,519	5,459	5,419
Food and kindred products..... do.	1,149	1,083	1,024	1,009	1,009	1,011	1,031	1,079	1,142	1,224	1,252	1,169	1,106	1,055
Meat products..... do.	273	267	256	250	246	241	239	247	246	251	257	263	263	263
Dairy products..... do.	76	74	73	74	77	80	84	88	88	85	81	77	77	77
Canning and preserving..... do.	184	149	132	125	126	135	144	165	225	306	332	231	231	231
Bakery products..... do.	180	177	173	175	174	174	172	174	176	174	173	174	174	174
Beverages..... do.	125	120	115	112	115	117	122	127	133	127	122	118	118	118
Tobacco manufactures..... do.	101	104	97	90	84	82	82	82	83	102	110	112	103	102
Textile-mill products..... do.	1,046	1,028	997	995	989	979	969	981	953	981	987	988	993	998
Broad-woven fabric mills..... do.	485	477	466	463	460	455	452	457	442	452	453	455	455	455
Knitting mills..... do.	204	199	190	194	193	192	192	197	192	202	204	205	205	205
Apparel and other finished textile products														
..... thousands.	1,085	1,084	1,062	1,088	1,101	1,030	985	987	980	1,050	1,053	1,050	1,052	1,053
Men's and boys' suits and coats..... do.	121	121	119	122	121	110	105	108	107	115	114	112	112	112
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing														
..... thousands.	285	275	268	271	275	268	261	262	248	269	273	275	275	275
Women's outerwear..... do.	312	331	333	344	349	314	287	284	296	317	312	303	303	303
Paper and allied products..... do.	446	442	438	437	436	433	433	436	430	436	441	440	441	440
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills..... do.	220	221	219	218	219	217	218	220	217	219	220	217	217	217
Printing, publishing, and allied industries														
..... thousands.	522	525	514	514	517	516	515	519	513	514	523	525	524	527
Newspapers..... do.	147	148	142	143	146	146	147	148	145	145	147	148	148	148
Commercial printing..... do.	169	173	171	169	168	168	167	168	167	167	170	170	170	170
Chemicals and allied products..... do.	548	540	540	536	539	534	525	517	513	516	521	529	528	528
Industrial organic chemicals..... do.	220	217	214	207	204	202	201	201	201	201	201	202	202	202
Products of petroleum and coal..... do.	184	181	178	178	177	176	179	181	181	179	177	175	174	173
Petroleum refining..... do.	141	139	138	138	137	137	138	140	141	139	137	137	137	137
Rubber products..... do.	210	209	206	203	199	195	197	198	173	177	199	204	207	208
Tires and inner tubes..... do.	87	87	86	85	85	83	84	85	67	68	85	81	81	81
Leather and leather products..... do.	334	332	332	339	338	325	315	324	327	337	330	329	332	336
Footwear (except rubber)..... do.	215	219	222	225	226	218	211	217	218	224	217	214	214	214
Production workers in manufacturing industries, ad-justed (Federal Reserve) ⁹														
Total..... thousands.	13,447	13,251	13,063	12,935	12,840	12,705	12,632	12,589	12,371	12,334	12,388	12,485	12,625	12,639
Durable-goods industries..... do.	7,868	7,748	7,621	7,509	7,405	7,295	7,227	7,182	7,020	6,972	7,007	7,104	7,211	7,244
Nondurable-goods industries..... do.	5,579	5,503	5,442	5,426	5,435	5,410	5,405	5,407	5,351	5,362	5,381	5,381	5,414	5,395
Production workers in manufacturing industries: ⁹														
Indexes of employment:														
Unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)..... 1947-49=100.....	109.4	107.7	105.1	104.3	103.6	101.8	100.5	100.9	98.7	100.6	102.0	102.3	102.8	102.7
Adjusted (Federal Reserve)..... do.....	108.7	107.1	105.6	104.6	103.8	102.7	102.1	101.8	100.0	99.7	100.2	100.9	102.1	102.2
Miscellaneous employment data:														
Federal civilian employees (executive branch): ⁹														
United States, continental..... thousands.	2,176.0	2,153.6	2,157.6	2,148.7	2,147.0	2,141.4	2,134.0	2,137.6	2,135.4	2,130.9	2,115.9	2,121.3	2,143.6	2,143.6
Washington, D. C., metropolitan area..... do.	208.3	211.7	207.1	206.6	206.6	206.7	205.7	207.7	207.4	206.4	204.7	205.5	205.9	205.9
Railway employees (class I steam railways):														
Total..... thousands.	1,222	1,190	1,139	1,114	1,089	1,081	1,091	1,104	1,107	1,099	1,092	1,083	1,063	1,058
Indexes:														
Unadjusted..... 1935-39=100.....	116.4	113.2	108.6	106.2	103.8	103.1	104.1	105.3	104.9	104.9	104.3	103.4	101.5	102.3
Adjusted..... do.....	115.4	115.0	112.9	108.9	106.5	104.8	104.5	103.9	103.5	102.8	101.8	100.0	100.6	100.7
PAYROLLS														
Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unad-justed (U. S. Dept. of Labor) ⁹ 1947-49=100.....	148.0	147.2	140.8	140.5	138.4	135.0	135.1	136.6	132.3	135.1	138.4	139.6	142.8	143.8
LABOR CONDITIONS														
Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor): ⁹														
All manufacturing industries..... hours.	40.0	40.2	39.4	39.6	39.5	39.0	39.3	39.6	39.4	39.7	39.7	39.9	40.2	40.5
Durable-goods industries..... do.	40.6	40.8	40.1	40.2	40.0	39.7	39.9	40.0	39.7	40.1	40.1	40.4	40.8	41.1
Ordinance and accessories..... do.	39.9	40.9	40.0	40.0	40.2	39.7	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.5	40.8	40.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)														
..... hours.	40.0	40.2	39.4	40.1	40.0	40.2	39.9	40.9	40.8	41.5	40.4	41.3	41.5	41.4
Sawmills and planing mills..... do.	40.1	40.4	39.2	40.2	40.6	40.6	40.5	41.2	41.7	42.2	41.7	41.9	41.9	41.9
Furniture and fixtures..... do.	40.7	40.7	39.6	40.1	40.1	39.1	38.8	39.6	39.5	40.6	40.8	41.2	41.0	41.4
Stone, clay, and glass products..... do.	40.6	40.7	39.7	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.7	40.7	41.2	41.1	41.2
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown..... do.	39.4	39.4	39.0	39.6	39.6	38.3	39.0	38.8	38.4	39.1	39.3	39.9	39.9	39.8
Primary metal industries..... do.	39.8	39.8	39.3	38.6	38.0	38.0	38.4	38.8	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.9	39.3	39.8
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills														
..... hours.	39.6	39.2	38.9	37.8	36.8	37.1	37.6	38.0	37.5	37.3	37.4	38.0	38.0	38.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals..... hours.	41.7	41.9	41.7	40.6	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.3	39.8	40.2	39.3	39.7	39.7	39.7
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machin-ery, transportation equipment)..... hours.	41.0	41.5	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.1	40.7	40.7	40.0	40.5	40.7	40.8	41.2	41.5
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies..... hours.	39.3	39.8	38.6	39.3	39.3	38.4	39.4	40.1	39.1	40.4	40.0	40.7	40.3	40.7
Machinery (except electrical)..... do.	41.6	42.0	41.2	41.3	41.1	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.1	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.3	40.7
Electrical machinery..... do.	40.3	40.2	39.3	39.9	39.6	39.2	39.5	39.6	39.3	39.8	40.1	40.4	40.7	40.4
Transportation equipment..... do.	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.2	40.1	40.2	40.6	39.9	39.8	40.2	40.0	40.4	41.6	42.3
Automobiles..... do.	40.1	40.1	41.0	39.5	39.5	40.4	40.9	39.3	39.2	40.0	39.8	40.9	40.9	40.9
Aircraft and parts..... do.	41.6	41.8	40.6	41.2	41.0	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.6
Ship and boat building and repairs..... do.	37.8	39.6	38.0	39.0	39.4	38.8	39.1	39.1	38.7	39.0	37.9	38.5	38.5	38.5
Railroad equipment..... do.	38.7	39.6	39.2	39.5	40.2	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.2	38.4	36.8	38.3	40.3	40.9
Instruments and related products..... do.	41.3	41.3	39.9	40.4	40.2	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.5	39.5	39.9	40.0	40.4	40.8
Miscellaneous mfg. industries..... do.	40.7	40.7	39.4	40.1	40.0	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.0	39.9	40.0	40.4	40.4	40.8

⁹ Revised. ⁹ Preliminary. ¹ Includes temporary Post Office employees hired during Christmas season; there were about 289,000 such employees in all areas. ² Data beginning January 1954 are revised to include additional employees now classified as Federal employees although they are paid from funds appropriated to the District of Columbia. Adjusted data for December 1953, comparable with January 1954: Continental U. S., 2,454,300; Wash., D. C., 212,400.

⁹ See corresponding note on p. S-41.
⁹ Data beginning January 1953 exclude employees in the General Accounting Office and Government Printing Office who were transferred to the legislative branch; employment in these agencies at the end of January 1953 was as follows: Continental United States—GAO, 6,200; GPO, 7,700; Wash., D. C.—GAO, 4,600; GPO, 7,400. Also, the data beginning January 1953 exclude 1,300 employees of Howard University and Gallaudet College who are not now classified as Federal employees. In addition to the aforementioned exclusions, the January 1953 figure for Continental U. S. reflects a downward revision of approximately 16,000 employees based on more accurate reports from the Post Office Department.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued

LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued														
Average weekly hours per worker, etc.—Continued														
All manufacturing industries, etc.—Continued														
Nondurable-goods industries: 9	39.1	39.3	38.5	38.8	38.8	38.1	38.5	38.9	39.0	39.2	39.3	39.2	r 39.5	p 39.8
Food and kindred products	41.4	41.3	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.8	41.4	41.5	41.2	r 41.5	40.9	r 41.4	p 41.5
Meat products	43.2	41.6	41.5	39.7	39.7	39.5	40.4	41.0	41.7	40.9	r 41.2	41.5		
Dairy products	43.0	43.5	43.1	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.4	44.6	44.6	43.2	r 43.6	43.3		
Canning and preserving	37.0	37.9	37.7	37.5	36.7	36.2	38.0	38.6	39.4	40.5	r 40.8	38.5		
Bakery products	41.0	41.0	40.8	41.0	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.4	41.1	40.8	41.0	40.8		
Beverages	39.9	40.1	39.3	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.3	41.1	41.5	40.6	r 40.6	40.5		
Tobacco manufactures	38.3	39.3	36.2	35.9	36.0	36.3	37.3	38.3	37.9	38.5	r 39.4	39.9	r 36.9	p 36.6
Textile-mill products	38.2	38.4	37.4	38.0	38.0	37.1	37.3	37.8	37.8	38.5	r 38.6	39.2	r 39.9	p 40.1
Broad-woven fabric mills	38.5	38.6	37.5	37.9	38.0	37.2	37.1	37.6	37.8	38.4	r 38.7	39.5		
Knitting mills	37.2	37.1	36.1	37.0	36.9	35.6	36.1	36.9	36.6	37.6	37.5	38.3		
Apparel and other finished textile products														
Men's and boys' suits and coats	35.6	35.9	34.8	36.1	36.2	34.3	34.9	35.0	35.2	36.2	r 35.9	35.7	36.1	p 36.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	35.7	36.6	34.9	36.0	35.6	32.9	32.9	34.0	35.5	35.0	35.4	32.6		
Women's outerwear	35.8	35.7	34.4	35.9	36.1	34.6	34.8	35.4	35.5	36.9	r 36.7	36.9		
Paper and allied products	34.3	35.5	34.5	35.7	35.9	33.8	33.7	34.1	35.2	34.1	33.9	33.9		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	42.9	42.8	41.9	42.1	42.1	41.6	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.6	42.5	42.7	r 42.8	p 42.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	44.0	44.0	43.4	43.3	43.4	42.8	43.2	43.6	43.8	43.6	43.6	43.6		
Newspapers	38.8	39.3	38.4	38.2	38.6	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.6	r 38.5	p 39.1
Commercial printing	36.3	37.4	35.6	35.6	35.7	35.9	36.1	36.1	35.8	35.6	r 36.0	36.3		
Chemicals and allied products	40.1	40.5	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.3	39.1	39.0	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.4		
Industrial organic chemicals	41.3	41.5	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.2	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.1	r 41.3	p 41.5
Products of petroleum and coal	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.5	41.0	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.5		
Petroleum refining	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.2	40.3	41.2	41.4	41.1	41.0	41.2	40.8	r 40.8	p 39.9
Rubber products	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.2	40.2	40.2	41.0	41.0	40.8	40.7	r 40.6	40.5		
Tires and inner tubes	39.4	39.2	38.7	38.9	38.5	38.7	39.7	40.2	39.4	39.1	r 39.3	40.3	r 41.2	p 42.3
Leather and leather products	38.5	37.3	37.5	37.4	36.6	37.9	39.4	40.2	38.5	37.4	r 38.3	39.1		
Footwear (except rubber)	36.1	37.7	37.6	38.0	37.7	35.6	35.4	36.7	37.5	37.4	r 36.2	35.8	r 36.9	p 38.6
Nonmanufacturing industries: 9	34.7	37.2	37.4	37.9	37.3	34.9	34.5	35.9	37.2	36.9	r 35.1	34.4		
Mining:														
Metal	43.2	44.0	43.6	41.7	40.5	39.8	40.0	40.7	40.4	40.9	r 40.4	39.8		
Anthracite	25.6	26.2	28.6	29.7	25.6	26.2	25.4	36.3	29.2	33.0	23.6	34.2		
Bituminous coal	32.6	33.3	33.2	32.0	29.7	28.9	30.9	33.2	30.4	33.1	r 32.6	35.4		
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:														
Petroleum and natural-gas production	41.4	40.2	40.7	40.3	40.2	40.2	41.3	40.1	40.6	41.4	r 40.8	40.1		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	44.5	44.0	41.0	42.9	42.9	43.4	44.5	44.9	45.2	45.1	r 44.7	44.7		
Contract construction	37.2	36.8	34.3	36.7	37.0	37.0	37.5	38.1	38.1	38.0	r 36.8	37.4		
Nonbuilding construction	39.4	39.1	36.0	39.8	39.7	39.3	40.6	41.8	42.3	42.0	r 39.9	40.5		
Building construction	36.7	36.3	33.9	36.0	36.4	36.5	36.7	37.1	36.9	37.0	36.0	36.6		
Transportation and public utilities:														
Local railways and bus lines	44.1	44.5	44.4	43.4	43.2	43.1	43.3	43.7	42.9	43.0	r 42.7	42.5		
Telephone	38.8	38.5	38.2	38.0	38.2	38.2	38.5	38.7	39.2	38.9	r 40.0	39.7		
Telegraph	41.2	41.1	40.9	41.4	41.2	42.1	42.1	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.9	42.1		
Gas and electric utilities	41.7	41.6	41.3	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.3	r 41.7	41.9		
Wholesale and retail trade:														
Wholesale trade	40.5	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.7		
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)														
General-merchandise stores	38.8	39.2	39.0	39.1	39.1	39.1	38.9	39.3	39.8	39.7	r 39.2	38.9		
Food and liquor stores	34.5	36.3	34.9	35.0	35.2	35.5	34.7	35.3	36.2	36.0	35.2	35.1		
Automotive and accessories dealers	38.3	38.6	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.8	39.6	39.3	r 38.7	37.8		
Service and miscellaneous:	44.5	44.4	44.2	44.4	44.4	44.5	44.3	44.4	44.4	44.3	r 44.2	44.3		
Hotels, year-round	42.2	41.9	41.8	42.0	41.9	41.7	41.8	41.9	41.7	41.8	41.9	42.2		
Laundries	40.0	40.6	39.7	39.8	39.6	40.4	40.3	40.5	40.0	39.4	r 40.1	40.5		
Cleaning and dyeing plants	39.3	39.9	38.2	38.6	39.2	42.0	40.1	41.0	38.8	38.2	39.7	40.3		
Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs):														
Beginning in month:														
Work stoppages	281	145	250	200	225	300	350	350	375	350	350	300	225	
Workers involved	100	76	80	50	100	130	180	180	230	140	130	170	70	
In effect during month:														
Work stoppages	502	354	400	350	375	450	500	550	575	550	550	500	400	
Workers involved	175	173	150	100	150	200	230	280	370	300	280	280	140	
Man-days idle during month	1,570	1,880	1,000	750	1,300	1,200	1,750	2,200	3,750	3,600	2,400	1,800	1,200	
Percent of available working time	.18	.20	.12	.09	.14	.13	.21	.24	.43	.39	.27	.21	.14	
U. S. Employment Service placement activities:														
Nonagricultural placements	433	378	353	333	391	428	439	470	439	478	520	487	426	
Unemployment compensation, State laws (Bureau of Employment Security):														
Initial claims	1,241	1,616	1,749	1,340	1,392	1,442	1,227	1,272	1,335	1,157	1,123	r 1,100	1,194	
Insured unemployment, weekly average*	1,115	1,509	2,034	2,170	2,175	2,181	2,070	1,924	1,862	1,692	1,580	1,466	1,463	
Benefit payments:														
Beneficiaries, weekly average	809	1,124	1,592	1,864	1,953	1,894	1,850	1,818	1,597	1,523	1,414	1,299	1,223	p 1,616
Amount of payments	78,979	120,780	158,418	179,284	215,650	200,837	185,601	190,959	167,980	162,653	153,737	135,299	132,089	
Veterans' unemployment allowances: 9														
Initial claims	24	33	39	35	38	30	29	38	34	36	28	28	34	
Insured unemployment, weekly average	31	45	64	78	87	82	77	79	82	85	75	65	68	
Beneficiaries, weekly average	32	47	69	89	103	101	94	97	97	100	92	75	73	
Amount of payments	3,096	5,043	6,599	8,085	10,840	10,153	8,975	9,755	9,894	10,238	9,444	7,377	7,520	
Labor turnover in manufacturing establishments:														
Accession rate	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	p 3.3	
Separation rate, total	4.2	4.0	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	r 3.3	p 2.9	
Discharge	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	p .2	
Lay-off	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	r 1.6	p 1.6	
Quit	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	p 1.0	
Military and miscellaneous	.3	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	p .2	

* Revised. p Preliminary. 9 See corresponding note on p. S-11.
† Revised to include only privately operated lines; data shown in the March 1954 SURVEY and earlier issues cover both privately operated and government-operated lines.
* Revised series. Beginning with the February 1954 SURVEY, data have been revised to exclude transitional claims and, therefore, more closely represent instances of new unemployment.
* New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security. Data for insured unemployment for continental U. S. (excluding Alaska) have been substituted for the series on number of continued claims filed. The insured unemployment series is derived by adjusting the number of weeks of unemployment for the lag between the week of unemployment and the time the claim is filed, so that the adjusted series refers to the week in which unemployment actually occurred. The monthly figures are averages of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5-day week. Weekly averages for 1952 appear in the February 1954 SURVEY.
9 Beginning with the February 1954 SURVEY, data for veterans' unemployment allowances cover only unemployment compensation benefits under the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. The figures for initial claims exclude transitional claims; the insured unemployment figures exclude claims from veterans which were filed to supplement benefits under State or railroad unemployment-insurance programs to eliminate duplicate counts in the State data shown above; the number of beneficiaries and the amount of payments include all veterans whether or not the payments supplement benefits under either State or railroad insurance programs.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1953		1954											
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued														
WAGES														
Average weekly gross earnings (U. S. Department of Labor): ²														
All manufacturing industries.....dollars	71.60	72.36	70.92	71.28	70.71	70.20	71.13	71.68	70.92	71.06	71.86	72.22	* 73.57	* 74.12
Durable goods industries.....do	76.73	77.52	76.59	76.38	76.00	75.43	76.21	76.40	75.83	76.59	* 77.39	77.97	* 79.15	* 80.15
Ordnance and accessories.....do	76.21	78.94	77.60	78.40	79.19	78.21	78.80	79.40	79.80	80.20	* 80.60	81.41	* 82.01	* 81.81
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....dollars	65.20	64.32	62.65	63.76	64.40	65.93	67.03	68.71	63.24	65.57	* 67.47	69.38	* 69.31	* 68.31
Sawmills and planing mills.....do	65.76	64.64	62.72	63.92	64.96	65.77	67.23	68.80	64.64	67.10	* 70.06	70.39		
Furniture and fixtures.....do	63.49	63.90	61.78	62.16	62.56	61.00	60.53	62.17	62.02	63.74	64.46	65.10	* 64.78	* 65.41
Stone, clay, and glass products.....do	71.05	71.23	69.48	70.70	70.30	70.18	71.10	70.70	71.33	72.04	72.85	73.34	* 73.98	* 73.34
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....do	70.13	69.34	68.64	70.09	70.49	68.94	69.41	69.45	69.50	70.77	* 71.53	72.22		
Primary metal industries.....do	82.78	82.78	81.74	79.52	78.28	77.90	79.49	80.70	80.81	80.64	* 82.39	82.47	* 84.10	* 85.57
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....dollars	86.33	85.46	84.80	81.27	79.12	79.39	81.22	83.22	84.00	82.43	* 84.90	84.74		
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....dollars	82.98	82.54	83.40	79.98	78.20	78.41	78.40	79.39	79.60	79.60	* 79.39	79.80		
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, and trans. equip.).....dollars	76.67	78.02	76.92	76.33	75.95	75.39	77.33	76.92	75.60	76.95	* 77.74	78.34	79.52	* 80.10
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies.....dollars	72.31	73.63	71.80	73.10	73.10	70.66	73.28	74.59	72.34	75.14	* 75.20	76.92		
Machinery (except electrical).....do	82.78	84.42	82.40	82.60	82.20	81.00	81.61	81.41	80.60	80.80	* 81.81	81.61	* 81.81	* 83.03
Electrical machinery.....do	72.14	72.36	70.74	72.22	71.28	70.56	71.50	72.07	71.53	72.04	72.98	73.93	* 74.48	* 73.93
Transportation equipment.....do	84.84	85.88	85.86	84.82	84.21	84.82	85.67	84.59	84.38	85.63	* 86.00	86.86	* 90.69	* 92.64
Automobiles.....do	87.02	87.42	89.79	85.72	84.93	87.26	88.34	85.28	85.06	88.00	* 89.15	90.39		
Aircraft and parts.....do	84.03	85.27	83.23	85.28	84.46	83.43	83.84	84.86	84.66	85.27	* 85.68	85.67		
Ship and boat building and repairs.....do	78.62	82.37	78.66	81.12	81.95	80.70	80.94	80.55	80.11	81.12	78.83	80.85		
Railroad equipment.....do	80.11	82.76	82.32	82.95	81.93	80.08	80.85	81.45	80.60	81.79	* 78.02	82.35		
Instruments and related products.....do	74.75	75.17	72.22	73.12	72.76	72.07	72.07	72.83	72.29	72.29	73.82	74.00	* 74.56	* 76.07
Miscellaneous mfg. industries.....do	65.12	65.53	63.43	64.16	64.00	62.72	63.43	63.36	62.79	63.84	* 64.40	65.04	* 65.04	* 66.10
Nondurable goods industries.....do	63.73	64.45	63.53	64.02	64.02	62.87	63.91	64.57	64.74	64.68	65.24	65.07	* 65.97	* 66.47
Food and kindred products.....do	68.31	68.15	68.71	67.64	67.87	67.54	68.54	69.55	69.72	67.57	* 68.48	68.30	* 70.79	* 70.97
Meat products.....do	82.51	76.54	76.78	73.05	73.05	72.68	74.74	75.85	77.98	76.07	* 77.87	78.02		
Dairy products.....do	67.94	68.73	69.39	69.71	69.12	68.85	69.01	71.36	71.81	69.55	* 71.07	71.01		
Canning and preserving.....do	49.95	53.44	55.04	54.38	53.95	52.85	54.72	53.27	54.77	55.89	* 56.30	53.52		
Bakery products.....do	65.60	66.42	66.10	66.42	66.50	67.08	67.65	68.31	68.64	68.14	68.88	68.54		
Beverages.....do	75.41	75.39	75.06	76.80	77.79	78.57	78.18	80.56	82.17	* 78.76	* 79.17	78.57		
Tobacco manufactures.....do	47.49	49.13	45.97	46.31	47.52	49.01	49.98	51.71	51.54	49.67	* 48.86	49.88	* 47.60	* 47.21
Textile-mill products.....do	52.33	52.61	50.86	52.06	51.68	50.46	51.10	51.41	51.41	52.36	* 52.50	53.31	* 54.66	* 54.94
Broad-woven fabric mills.....do	51.21	51.34	49.13	50.03	50.16	48.73	48.97	49.63	49.52	50.69	* 51.08	52.14		
Knitting mills.....do	48.73	48.60	47.65	48.84	48.71	46.99	47.65	48.34	47.58	48.88	49.13	49.79		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....dollars	48.06	48.82	47.68	49.46	49.59	45.62	46.07	46.55	47.17	48.87	* 48.82	47.84	* 48.37	* 49.37
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....do	57.48	58.19	55.84	57.96	57.32	52.64	52.97	55.08	56.80	57.05	* 57.35	52.81		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....dollars	40.81	40.70	39.56	41.29	41.15	39.10	39.67	40.00	39.76	41.70	* 41.84	42.07		
Women's outerwear.....do	50.76	53.61	52.44	54.62	54.93	49.01	49.76	48.53	50.81	53.15	* 52.17	50.51		
Paper and allied products.....do	73.36	73.62	72.07	72.07	72.83	71.55	72.83	74.20	74.62	74.98	75.23	75.58	* 75.76	* 75.76
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....do	80.08	80.08	78.55	78.37	78.99	77.47	78.19	79.79	81.47	81.10	* 81.97	81.53		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....dollars	86.14	88.43	86.02	85.95	86.85	86.11	86.71	86.94	86.94	87.40	88.39	88.39	* 88.17	* 89.93
Newspapers.....do	92.57	96.87	90.07	90.42	90.68	92.26	93.86	93.50	92.01	91.85	* 94.68	95.47		
Commercial printing.....do	85.41	86.67	85.79	84.50	84.50	84.50	84.46	85.02	85.72	85.10	85.89	85.89		
Chemicals and allied products.....do	76.82	77.61	76.86	76.86	76.86	77.27	77.71	79.10	79.35	78.94	* 79.52	78.50	* 79.71	* 80.51
Industrial organic chemicals.....do	81.20	81.81	81.41	81.20	81.20	82.62	82.62	84.05	84.24	83.43	* 85.07	83.43		
Products of petroleum and coal.....do	92.21	91.98	91.53	90.68	90.45	91.08	93.52	93.08	94.53	93.07	95.58	93.02	* 93.43	* 90.97
Petroleum refining.....do	96.46	96.05	95.58	94.47	94.47	94.87	97.17	97.17	97.51	96.05	* 97.85	95.99		
Rubber products.....do	75.65	75.66	75.08	75.47	74.31	75.08	77.81	79.60	76.83	76.25	* 77.81	81.41	* 83.22	* 86.29
Tires and inner tubes.....do	85.09	82.43	82.88	83.03	80.89	84.14	88.66	92.06	87.01	85.65	* 86.18	90.71		
Leather and leather products.....do	49.82	52.03	51.89	52.44	52.40	49.13	49.21	51.01	51.38	51.24	* 49.96	49.76	* 50.92	* 53.27
Footwear (except rubber).....do	45.80	49.10	49.37	50.41	49.98	46.42	45.89	47.75	48.73	48.71	* 46.68	45.75		
Nonmanufacturing industries:														
Mining:														
Metal.....do	90.72	92.40	92.00	85.49	82.62	81.19	82.00	83.84	83.63	83.85	* 84.63	81.99		
Anthracite.....do	63.49	64.71	70.93	74.84	63.74	64.45	62.74	66.20	73.58	82.50	* 86.88	86.53		
Bituminous coal.....do	81.17	82.25	82.34	79.04	73.06	71.67	76.32	83.00	75.39	82.09	* 81.17	87.79		
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production:														
Petroleum and natural-gas production.....dollars	94.39	90.45	92.80	91.08	90.45	90.45	94.58	90.63	92.57	93.98	* 93.02	90.63		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....do	76.99	76.12	70.93	73.79	74.22	75.08	77.88	78.58	80.46	79.83	* 79.57	79.57		
Contract construction.....do	93.00	92.37	87.12	92.85	93.24	92.87	94.50	95.63	95.63	95.38	* 93.84	95.37		
Nonbuilding construction.....do	91.01	89.93	83.88	91.14	90.12	89.60	93.79	96.14	97.29	97.44	* 92.97	94.37		
Building construction.....do	93.59	93.29	87.46	93.24	94.28	94.17	94.69	95.72	95.20	96.20	* 94.32	95.80		
Transportation and public utilities:														
Local railways and bus lines.....do	77.18	77.43	78.59	77.25	77.33	77.58	77.94	79.10	78.51	78.26	* 78.14	77.35		
Telephone.....do	67.90	65.84	65.70	65.74	65.70	66.09	67.38	67.34	68.60	67.69	* 71.60	71.06		
Telegraph.....do	73.34	73.16	72.80	73.69	73.75	75.78	75.78	77.15	77.15	77.33	* 77.93	78.31		
Gas and electric utilities.....do	82.98	82.37	81.77	80.97	80.77	80.77	81.59	82.40	83.83	83.43	* 85.49	86.31		
Wholesale and retail trade:														
Wholesale trade.....do	72.50	73.26	72.76	72.36	72.76	73.16	73.93	73.93	74.34	74.34	* 74.74	75.30		
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places).....dollars	55.10	54.49	55.77	55.91	55.91	55.91	56.41	57.38	58.51	58.36	* 57.62	57.18		
General-merchandise stores.....do	38.64	39.93	40.14	39.90	40.13	39.76	39.91	41.30	42.35	41.76	* 40.83	40.72		
Food and liquor stores.....do	59.75	59.83	59.75	59.59	59.75	59.75	59.82	60.92	62.57	62.09	* 61.53	60.48		
Automotive and accessories dealers.....do	74.32	72.37	71.60	72.82	73.26	74.76	75.75	76.37	76.37	75.75	* 74.70	75.31		
Finance, insurance, and real estate:														
Banks and trust companies.....do	55.33	55.68	56.51	56.79	56.47	56.76	57.19	57.09	57.66	57.75	* 57.71	57.74		
Service and miscellaneous:														
Hotels, year-round.....do	39.67	39.81	39.71	39.90	39.81	39.62	40.13	39.81	40.03	40.13	* 40.64	40.93		
Laundries.....do	40.00	40.60	39.70	39.80	39.60	40.80	40.30	40.50	40.00	39.40	* 40.50	40.50		
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....do	45.98	46.68	45.08	45.55	46.26	50.40	47.32	49.20	45.78	45.46	* 47.24	47.96		

* Revised. * Preliminary.

² See corresponding note on p. S-11.

† Revised series. See note marked "†" at bottom of p. S-13.

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

	1953		1954											
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued

WAGES—Continued														
Average hourly gross earnings (U. S. Department of Labor): ^Q														
All manufacturing industries.....dollars..	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.81	1.81	1.83	1.83
Durable-goods industries.....do.....	1.89	1.90	1.91	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.93	1.93	1.94	1.95
Ordinance and accessories.....do.....	1.91	1.93	1.94	1.96	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.98	1.99	2.00	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.03
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....dollars..	1.63	1.60	1.59	1.59	1.61	1.64	1.68	1.68	1.55	1.58	1.67	1.68	1.67	1.65
Sawmills and planing mills.....do.....	1.64	1.60	1.60	1.59	1.60	1.62	1.66	1.67	1.55	1.59	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68
Furniture and fixtures.....do.....	1.56	1.57	1.56	1.55	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58
Stone, clay, and glass products.....do.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.75	1.77	1.77	1.79	1.78	1.80	1.78
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....do.....	1.78	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.81	1.81	1.82	1.81	1.82	1.82
Primary metal industries.....do.....	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.06	2.06	2.05	2.07	2.08	2.11	2.10	2.14	2.12	2.14	2.15
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....dollars..	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.15	2.15	2.14	2.16	2.19	2.24	2.21	2.27	2.23	2.23	2.23
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....dollars..	1.99	1.97	2.00	1.97	1.96	1.97	1.96	1.97	2.00	1.98	2.02	2.01	2.01	2.01
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment).....dollars..	1.87	1.88	1.89	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.90	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.91	1.92	1.93	1.93
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies.....dollars..	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.84	1.86	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.88	1.89	1.89	1.89
Machinery (except electrical).....do.....	1.99	2.01	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.04
Electrical machinery.....do.....	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83
Transportation equipment.....do.....	2.10	2.11	2.12	2.11	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.12	2.12	2.13	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.19
Automobiles.....do.....	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.17	2.15	2.16	2.16	2.17	2.17	2.20	2.24	2.21	2.21	2.21
Aircraft and parts.....do.....	2.02	2.04	2.05	2.07	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.08	2.08	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.11
Ship and boat building and repairs.....do.....	2.08	2.08	2.07	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.07	2.06	2.07	2.08	2.08	2.10	2.10	2.10
Railroad equipment.....do.....	2.07	2.09	2.10	2.10	2.09	2.08	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.13	2.12	2.15	2.15	2.15
Instruments and related products.....do.....	1.81	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.86
Miscellaneous mfg. industries.....do.....	1.60	1.61	1.61	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.61	1.60	1.61	1.60	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.62
Nondurable-goods industries.....do.....	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67
Food and kindred products.....do.....	1.65	1.65	1.68	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.64	1.65	1.67	1.71	1.71
Meat products.....do.....	1.91	1.84	1.85	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.85	1.85	1.87	1.86	1.89	1.88	1.88	1.88
Dairy products.....do.....	1.58	1.58	1.61	1.61	1.60	1.59	1.59	1.60	1.61	1.61	1.63	1.64	1.64	1.64
Canning and preserving.....do.....	1.35	1.41	1.46	1.45	1.47	1.46	1.44	1.38	1.39	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.39
Bakery products.....do.....	1.60	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.65	1.67	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68
Beverages.....do.....	1.89	1.88	1.91	1.92	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.96	1.98	1.94	1.95	1.94	1.94	1.94
Tobacco manufactures.....do.....	1.24	1.25	1.27	1.29	1.32	1.35	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.29	1.24	1.25	1.29	1.29
Textile-mill products.....do.....	1.37	1.37	1.36	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.37
Broad-woven fabric mills.....do.....	1.33	1.33	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
Knitting mills.....do.....	1.31	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.30
Apparel and other finished textile products.....dollars..	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.33	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.34	1.36
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....do.....	1.61	1.59	1.60	1.61	1.61	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.60	1.63	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....dollars..	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Women's outerwear.....do.....	1.48	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.53	1.45	1.43	1.44	1.49	1.51	1.53	1.49	1.49	1.49
Paper and allied products.....do.....	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.73	1.73	1.72	1.73	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....do.....	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.83	1.86	1.86	1.88	1.87	1.87	1.87
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....do.....	2.22	2.25	2.24	2.25	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.30
Newspapers.....do.....	2.55	2.59	2.53	2.54	2.54	2.57	2.60	2.59	2.57	2.58	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63
Commercial printing.....do.....	2.13	2.14	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.16	2.18	2.18	2.17	2.16	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18
Chemicals and allied products.....do.....	1.86	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.90	1.92	1.92	1.94	1.93	1.93	1.91	1.93	1.94
Industrial organic chemicals.....do.....	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.02	2.05	2.04	2.05	2.08	2.06	2.08	2.06	2.06	2.06
Products of petroleum and coal.....do.....	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.25	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.27	2.30	2.27	2.32	2.28	2.29	2.28
Petroleum refining.....do.....	2.37	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.37	2.39	2.36	2.41	2.37	2.37	2.37
Rubber products.....do.....	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.94	1.93	1.94	1.96	1.98	1.95	1.95	1.98	2.02	2.02	2.04
Tires and inner tubes.....do.....	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.22	2.21	2.22	2.25	2.29	2.26	2.29	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
Leather and leather products.....do.....	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.37	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.38	1.38
Footwear (except rubber).....do.....	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Nonmanufacturing industries:														
Mining:														
Metal.....do.....	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.05	2.04	2.04	2.05	2.06	2.07	2.05	2.08	2.06	2.06	2.06
Anthracite.....do.....	2.48	2.47	2.48	2.52	2.49	2.46	2.47	2.65	2.52	2.50	2.41	2.53	2.53	2.53
Bituminous coal.....do.....	2.49	2.47	2.48	2.47	2.46	2.48	2.47	2.50	2.48	2.48	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.48
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:														
Petroleum and natural-gas prod.....dollars..	2.28	2.25	2.28	2.26	2.25	2.25	2.29	2.26	2.28	2.27	2.28	2.26	2.26	2.26
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....do.....	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.72	1.73	1.73	1.75	1.75	1.78	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
Contract construction.....do.....	2.50	2.51	2.54	2.53	2.52	2.51	2.52	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55
Nonbuilding construction.....do.....	2.31	2.30	2.33	2.29	2.27	2.28	2.31	2.30	2.30	2.32	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33
Building construction.....do.....	2.55	2.57	2.58	2.59	2.59	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.60	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62
Transportation and public utilities:														
Local railways and bus lines.....do.....	1.75	1.74	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.81	1.83	1.82	1.83	1.82	1.82	1.82
Telephone.....do.....	1.75	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.73	1.75	1.74	1.75	1.74	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79
Telegraph.....do.....	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86
Gas and electric utilities.....do.....	1.99	1.98	1.98	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.99	2.00	2.02	2.02	2.05	2.06	2.06	2.06
Wholesale and retail trade:														
Wholesale trade.....do.....	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.84	1.84	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places).....dollars..	1.42	1.39	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
General-merchandise stores.....do.....	1.12	1.10	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.12	1.15	1.17	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
Food and liquor stores.....do.....	1.56	1.55	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.57	1.57	1.58	1.58	1.59	1.60	1.60	1.60
Automotive and accessories dealers.....do.....	1.67	1.63	1.62	1.64	1.65	1.68	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.71	1.69	1.70	1.70	1.70
Service and miscellaneous:														
Hotels, year-round.....do.....	.94	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.96	.95	.96	.96	.97	.97	.97	.97
Laundries.....do.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....do.....	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.20	1.18	1.20	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Miscellaneous wage data:														
Construction wage rates (ENR):\$														
Common labor.....dol. per hr.....	1.933	1.933	1.944	1.944	1.944	1.947	1.964	1.979	1.997	2.009	2.016	2.019	2.022	2.022
Skilled labor.....do.....	3.086	3.086	3.095	3.095	3.100	3.100	3.112	3.133	3.147	3.148	3.169	3.180	3.184	3.186
Farm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly).....dol. per hr.....			.90			.84			.87			.75		.88
Railway wages (average, class I).....do.....	1.928	1.908	1.943	1.961	1.902	1.913	1.939	1.916	1.932	1.919	1.937	1.944	1.944	1.944
Road-building wages, common labor.....do.....			1.61			1.46			1.51			1.58		

[†] Revised. [‡] Preliminary. ^Q See corresponding note on p. S-11. [†] Revised series. See note marked "†" at bottom of p. S-13. [§] Rates as of Jan. 1, 1955: Common labor, \$2.02; skilled labor, \$3.185. ^a Jan. 1, 1955.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1953		1954											
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
FINANCE														
BANKING														
Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding:														
Bankers' acceptances..... mil. of dol.	534	574	586	545	580	623	616	589	589	563	609	687	768	-----
Commercial paper Ⓞ..... do	595	564	635	716	735	694	641	679	747	794	803	762	769	-----
Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.:														
Total..... mil. of dol.	-----	2,189	-----	-----	2,271	-----	-----	2,368	-----	-----	2,381	-----	-----	-----
Farm mortgage loans, total..... do	-----	1,197	-----	-----	1,228	-----	-----	1,257	-----	-----	1,275	-----	-----	-----
Federal land banks..... do	-----	1,180	-----	-----	1,212	-----	-----	1,242	-----	-----	1,261	-----	-----	-----
Land Bank Commissioner..... do	-----	17	-----	-----	16	-----	-----	15	-----	-----	14	-----	-----	-----
Loans to cooperatives..... do	378	373	360	356	350	335	312	304	319	325	339	369	377	-----
Other loans and discounts..... do	651	620	619	647	693	734	772	808	822	814	767	703	658	-----
Bank debits, total (345 centers) †..... do	140,992	168,596	154,281	141,926	171,354	154,759	149,812	163,508	154,849	151,503	149,899	152,321	156,843	186,317
New York City..... do	50,470	65,367	62,306	56,115	67,913	60,479	59,535	64,965	61,155	58,316	56,744	58,792	58,787	73,817
6 other centers Ⓞ..... do	30,477	35,557	30,806	29,341	36,666	33,152	31,159	33,785	31,556	31,526	30,922	30,706	32,230	38,217
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:														
Assets, total..... mil. of dol.	51,150	52,315	50,509	50,692	50,704	50,089	50,494	50,759	49,746	49,174	49,778	50,035	50,863	50,872
Reserve bank credit outstanding, total..... do	26,133	26,880	25,437	25,688	25,316	25,382	25,781	25,642	25,183	24,696	25,183	25,401	25,944	25,885
Discounts and advances..... do	369	28	156	350	147	172	245	37	184	200	132	297	398	143
United States Government securities..... do	25,095	25,916	24,639	24,509	24,632	24,632	24,812	25,037	24,325	24,023	24,271	24,381	24,888	24,932
Gold certificate reserves..... do	21,348	21,354	21,274	21,270	21,278	21,283	21,293	21,293	21,220	21,117	21,129	21,079	21,030	21,033
Liabilities, total..... do	51,150	52,315	50,509	50,692	50,704	50,089	50,494	50,759	49,746	49,174	49,778	50,035	50,863	50,872
Deposits, total..... do	20,669	21,422	20,688	20,934	20,773	20,898	21,143	20,808	20,454	19,805	20,264	20,373	20,457	20,371
Member-bank reserve balances..... do	19,434	20,160	19,384	19,412	19,194	19,528	19,663	19,011	18,702	18,316	18,676	18,722	18,985	18,876
Excess reserves (estimated)..... do	347	763	368	591	505	684	672	599	939	744	952	471	518	265
Federal Reserve notes in circulation..... do	26,455	26,558	25,885	25,757	25,487	25,472	25,544	25,588	25,567	25,566	25,601	25,706	26,081	26,253
Reserve ratio..... percent	45.3	44.5	45.7	45.6	46.0	45.9	45.6	45.8	46.1	46.5	46.4	45.7	45.2	45.1
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: ‡														
Deposits:														
Demand, adjusted..... mil. of dol.	54,376	56,217	55,588	53,913	51,812	54,108	53,930	53,319	54,949	54,066	55,043	55,472	56,414	58,445
Demand, except interbank:														
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations..... mil. of dol.	55,727	57,817	55,831	54,791	52,824	54,488	54,597	54,715	55,360	54,746	55,884	57,256	57,876	60,117
States and political subdivisions..... do	3,685	3,963	4,093	3,908	4,232	4,308	4,418	4,329	4,033	3,939	3,756	3,865	3,956	3,939
United States Government..... do	3,410	2,594	2,275	2,424	3,838	2,671	2,982	4,085	2,091	3,247	2,605	3,793	4,223	2,597
Time, except interbank, total..... do	18,383	18,718	18,779	18,917	19,050	19,124	19,359	19,637	19,808	19,887	19,915	20,122	19,941	20,169
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations..... mil. of dol.	17,311	17,596	17,619	17,734	17,771	17,854	18,041	18,304	18,337	18,433	18,520	18,699	18,555	18,806
States and political subdivisions..... do	882	932	970	994	1,087	1,078	1,129	1,146	1,285	1,257	1,195	1,220	1,183	1,154
Interbank (demand and time)..... do	13,062	13,860	12,948	12,983	13,017	12,794	13,040	13,870	13,406	13,772	13,791	14,301	14,113	14,273
Investments, total..... do	40,254	40,282	40,697	40,133	38,738	40,177	41,300	41,945	42,492	44,237	44,194	46,088	45,669	45,526
U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, total..... mil. of dol.	32,792	32,800	32,989	32,292	30,850	32,160	33,196	33,724	34,221	35,862	35,696	37,358	37,106	36,902
Bills..... do	2,394	2,569	2,517	2,084	2,076	2,987	2,428	2,619	3,045	3,135	2,868	2,500	2,378	2,543
Certificates..... do	5,399	5,303	4,764	4,097	2,737	3,045	2,684	2,777	2,754	2,559	2,504	2,369	2,240	2,768
Bonds and guaranteed obligations..... do	18,541	18,517	18,952	21,313	21,388	21,598	21,502	21,654	21,742	23,515	23,654	23,801	23,936	23,391
Notes..... do	6,458	6,411	6,756	4,798	4,649	4,530	6,582	6,674	6,680	6,653	6,670	8,688	8,552	8,200
Other securities..... do	7,462	7,482	7,708	7,841	7,888	8,017	8,104	8,221	8,271	8,375	8,498	8,730	8,563	8,624
Loans (net), total..... do	40,268	41,020	39,963	39,401	39,317	38,941	39,219	39,136	38,953	38,541	39,028	38,844	40,114	41,008
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural..... do	23,134	23,380	22,638	22,407	22,763	22,183	21,599	21,884	21,524	20,798	21,015	21,104	22,214	22,486
To brokers and dealers in securities..... do	1,877	2,248	2,180	1,907	1,758	1,744	2,141	2,379	2,005	2,228	2,403	2,466	2,367	2,688
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities..... mil. of dol.	748	868	826	811	847	849	915	899	875	904	941	991	1,037	1,113
Real-estate loans..... do	6,449	6,481	6,486	6,478	6,522	6,553	6,592	6,671	6,718	6,831	6,902	6,997	7,083	7,176
Loans to banks..... do	703	646	541	679	241	500	895	186	699	574	533	789	770	715
Other loans..... do	7,978	8,019	7,924	7,754	7,825	7,753	7,721	7,772	7,787	7,866	7,893	7,949	8,075	8,205
Money and interest rates: §														
Bank rates on business loans:														
In 19 cities..... percent	-----	3.76	-----	-----	3.72	-----	-----	3.60	-----	-----	3.56	-----	-----	-----
New York City..... do	-----	3.51	-----	-----	3.50	-----	-----	3.34	-----	-----	3.29	-----	-----	-----
7 other northern and eastern cities..... do	-----	3.79	-----	-----	3.74	-----	-----	3.61	-----	-----	3.57	-----	-----	-----
11 southern and western cities..... do	-----	4.10	-----	-----	4.03	-----	-----	3.98	-----	-----	3.95	-----	-----	-----
Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank)..... do	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Federal intermediate credit bank loans..... do	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.56	2.50	2.50	2.08	2.08	2.04	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.96	-----
Federal land bank loans..... do	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	-----
Open market rates, New York City:														
Acceptances, prime, bankers' 90 days..... do	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.68	1.48	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 months..... do	2.31	2.25	2.11	2.00	2.00	1.76	1.58	1.56	1.45	1.33	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31
Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)..... do	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.13	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)..... do	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.01	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88
Yield on U. S. Govt. securities:														
3-month bills..... do	1.427	1.630	1.214	.984	1.053	1.011	.782	.650	.710	.892	1.007	.987	.948	1.174
3-5 year taxable issues..... do	2.36	2.22	2.04	1.84	1.80	1.71	1.78	1.79	1.69	1.74	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.94
Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors:														
New York State savings banks..... mil. of dol.	14,141	14,341	14,442	14,500	14,651	14,694	14,768	14,914	14,943	14,993	15,112	15,150	15,252	15,475
U. S. postal savings..... do	2,374	2,360	2,343	2,326	2,310	2,291	2,272	2,251	2,230	2,209	2,189	2,171	2,154	-----
CONSUMER CREDIT (Short- and Intermediate-term)														
Total outstanding, end of month ♀..... mil. of dol.	28,760	29,537	28,724	28,140	27,833	28,095	28,372	28,666	28,725	28,736	28,856	28,975	29,209	-----
Installment credit, total ♀..... do	21,907	22,187	21,											

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1953		1954											
	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber
FINANCE—Continued														
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued														
Life Insurance Agency Management Association:														
Insurance written (new paid-for insurance):														
Value, estimated total, mil. of dol.	3,038	3,735	2,584	2,779	3,424	3,183	3,286	3,138	3,154	2,944	2,958	3,072	10,271	
Group and wholesale:	523	1,050	428	418	492	467	602	431	641	391	487	400	7,489	
Industrial:	559	485	444	551	602	572	607	555	520	547	535	598	563	
Ordinary, total:	1,956	2,200	1,712	1,810	2,330	2,144	2,077	2,152	1,993	2,006	1,936	2,074	2,219	
New England:	128	144	122	124	155	137	141	137	123	125	112	126	146	
Middle Atlantic:	450	490	418	439	538	515	480	495	440	432	409	449	505	
East North Central:	426	467	375	402	505	452	440	452	424	428	418	443	483	
West North Central:	156	189	143	151	201	177	173	184	177	177	174	175	181	
South Atlantic:	233	263	180	195	261	250	252	258	239	243	234	258	276	
East South Central:	83	88	72	75	96	90	84	87	84	86	85	87	96	
West South Central:	177	197	153	168	216	201	184	200	184	188	188	187	186	
Mountain:	67	86	59	60	84	75	72	75	76	76	76	83	84	
Pacific:	222	260	191	197	274	247	251	264	247	251	240	265	263	
Institute of Life Insurance:														
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated total, thous. of dol.	352,150	481,224	437,531	374,908	461,416	408,692	377,515	427,419	386,791	380,859	394,119	371,915	399,965	
Death benefits:	152,387	191,711	172,796	163,906	196,916	171,065	158,955	183,689	158,681	168,048	168,679	151,957	169,921	
Matured endowments:	39,862	49,345	50,744	40,856	49,479	45,376	41,416	45,644	40,535	39,247	39,154	44,863	49,254	
Disability payments:	8,717	9,495	10,242	8,573	10,241	9,573	8,804	8,801	9,041	8,648	8,662	8,809	8,947	
Annuity payments:	35,971	37,426	49,115	35,062	38,682	36,458	34,379	37,859	39,763	34,907	35,698	35,818	38,626	
Surrender values:	58,376	64,579	65,474	62,825	79,293	72,312	67,400	71,445	66,530	69,738	67,885	66,090	72,866	
Policy dividends:	56,837	128,668	89,160	63,086	86,805	73,908	66,561	79,921	72,241	60,271	74,131	63,778	60,354	
Life Insurance Association of America:†														
Premium income (39 cos.), total:	627,683	942,298	669,865	639,410	722,082	619,537	627,606	697,825	649,190	630,661	661,463	622,319	695,482	
Accident and health:	84,481	96,825	88,698	82,273	87,704	90,562	86,381	88,165	90,063	87,548	86,727	85,987	90,642	
Annuities:	80,719	204,911	101,219	86,309	89,843	80,333	79,300	82,751	98,097	74,080	81,417	73,224	85,437	
Group:	56,284	71,221	77,237	57,444	66,055	56,866	49,621	63,721	64,886	55,141	58,039	52,590	75,584	
Industrial:	77,031	118,852	90,155	70,623	85,132	67,571	74,642	83,043	64,772	78,386	76,298	66,241	80,033	
Ordinary:	329,168	450,489	312,556	342,761	393,348	324,205	337,662	380,145	331,372	335,506	358,982	344,337	363,786	
MONETARY STATISTICS														
Gold and silver:														
Gold:														
Monetary stock, U. S. mil. of dol.	22,028	22,030	21,956	21,958	21,965	21,969	21,973	21,927	21,908	21,809	21,810	21,759	21,710	21,712
Net release from earmark\$ do.	-35.1	-21.2	-43.3	-9.9	-2.0	37.5	-48.4	-16.9	-72.7	-65.4	-34.6	-34.6	-36.7	
Exports, thous. of dol.	2,668	3,526	7,074	303	389	1,088	774	541	852	1,274	1,065	781	1,203	
Imports, do.	2,114	2,081	1,555	1,930	9,397	3,517	2,004	3,831	2,400	2,978	2,128	2,377	2,712	
Production, reported monthly total:	64,300	64,400	63,400	61,800	68,700	66,000								
Africa, do.	39,900	40,300	40,800	39,300	42,400	41,900	43,200	43,300	44,300	45,200				
Canada, do.	9,600	9,600	10,300	10,900	12,900	12,500	13,400	13,200	13,300	12,900	3,100			
United States, do.	6,200	6,100	5,100	4,900	5,400	4,900	5,000	6,100	6,100	5,800	5,100	5,600	5,600	
Silver:														
Exports, do.	198	282	314	128	182	190	134	167	227	460	262	196	1,144	
Imports, do.	5,091	3,870	4,412	5,618	6,326	4,843	5,124	5,956	7,146	9,351	7,727	8,366	9,036	
Price at New York, dol. per fine oz.	.853	.853	.853	.853	.853	.853	.853	.853	.853	.853	.853	.853	.853	.853
Production:														
Canada, thous. of fine oz.	2,207	2,361	2,553	2,050	2,314	2,700	2,508	2,703	2,732	2,783	2,754			
Mexico, do.	5,077	6,678	4,065	4,203	2,299	2,328	3,494	4,672	2,283	2,853	3,236			
United States, do.	2,511	3,751	3,372	3,163	3,775	3,643	3,229	3,609	1,997	2,779	2,840	3,117	3,366	
Money supply:														
Currency in circulation, mil. of dol.	30,807	30,781	29,981	29,904	29,707	29,735	29,870	29,922	29,892	29,929	29,985	30,074	30,500	30,504
Deposits and currency, total, do.	207,100	209,175	207,100	206,200	205,100	206,200	207,600	209,354	209,100	210,500	211,800	215,400	217,500	
Foreign banks deposits, net, do.	2,700	2,694	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,100	3,256	3,400	3,400	3,300	3,200	3,200	
U. S. Government balances, do.	7,000	5,564	4,400	5,800	6,900	5,800	6,400	7,581	5,200	6,900	6,000	7,500	8,300	
Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total, do.	197,400	200,917	199,800	197,400	195,200	197,300	198,000	198,517	200,400	200,300	202,500	204,800	206,000	
Demand deposits, adjusted, do.	100,200	102,451	102,300	99,600	96,700	98,600	98,700	98,132	100,000	99,400	101,200	103,100	104,200	
Time deposits, do.	69,300	70,375	70,600	71,000	71,700	72,000	72,500	73,292	73,700	74,000	74,400	74,700	75,400	
Currency outside banks, do.	27,900	28,091	26,900	26,900	26,900	26,700	26,800	27,093	26,800	26,900	26,900	26,900	27,500	
Turnover of demand deposits except interbank and U. S. Government, annual rate:†														
New York City, ratio of debits to deposits, do.	38.4	43.1	42.7	42.7	44.6	41.3	41.9	44.2	41.6	40.0	40.4	39.3	42.2	48.1
6 other centers, do.	26.4	26.8	24.1	25.5	29.2	27.6	25.5	26.8	24.9	24.8	25.3	23.7	26.2	28.1
338 other reporting centers, do.	20.2	19.7	18.6	19.2	19.7	18.8	18.8	19.7	18.8	18.5	19.4	18.6	20.7	21.2
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)														
Manufacturing corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC):*														
Net profit after taxes, all industries, mil. of dol.		2,591			2,595			2,922						
Food and kindred products, do.		190			174			234						
Textile mill products, do.		33			32			16						
Lumber and wood products (except furniture), mil. of dol.		24			14			42						
Paper and allied products, do.		105			114			122						
Chemicals and allied products, do.		238			282			303						
Petroleum refining, do.		624			543			520						
Stone, clay, and glass products, do.		80			68			135						
Primary nonferrous metal, do.		109			99			121						
Primary iron and steel, do.		205			167			185						
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport, equip.), mil. of dol.		103			84			116						
Machinery (except electrical), do.		184			229			253						
Electrical machinery, do.		163			173			162						
Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, etc.), mil. of dol.		80			90			110						
Motor vehicles and parts, do.		233			291			340						
All other manufacturing industries, do.		218			236			265						
Dividends paid (cash), all industries, do.		1,796			1,302			1,298						
Electric utilities, net profit after taxes (Fed. Res.) mil. of dol.		268			324			268			266			
Railways and telephone cos. (see pp. S-23 and S-24).														

† Revised. ‡ Preliminary.

§ Revised data for January-July 1952 for new paid-for insurance written are shown on p. S-17 of the October 1953 SURVEY; revisions for 1951-52 for premium income will be shown later.

¶ Data for 1953 for total ordinary insurance written include revisions not distributed by regions.

* Or increase in earmarked gold (—).

† Revised series, reflecting change in number of reporting banks and centers. Data for 1943-53 for New York City appear on p. 23 of the September 1954 SURVEY; those for other centers will be shown later.

‡ Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

* New series. Compiled jointly by the Federal Trade and Securities and Exchange Commissions. Data are estimated totals based on reports from all manufacturing corporations registered with SEC, all nonregistered manufacturing corporations with total assets of \$5,000,000 and over at the end of 1949, and a sample of nonregistered manufacturing corporations with total assets of less than \$5,000,000 at the end of 1949. Comparable data for 1951-53 appear on p. 27 of the December 1954 issue of the SURVEY.

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

	1953		1954											
	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber
FINANCE—Continued														
SECURITIES ISSUED														
Commercial and Financial Chronicle:														
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)..... mil. of dol.	898	2,324	1,117	830	1,304	1,537	1,838	1,921	1,632	783	1,706	-----	-----	-----
New capital, total..... do.	783	2,219	1,977	758	1,167	1,346	1,342	1,754	1,053	605	1,311	-----	-----	-----
Domestic, total..... do.	762	2,161	835	745	1,087	1,329	1,334	1,715	1,046	546	1,311	-----	-----	-----
Corporate..... do.	358	1,388	441	315	490	485	536	859	731	267	611	-----	-----	-----
Federal agencies..... do.	0	0	0	32	39	114	47	31	32	0	64	-----	-----	-----
Municipal, State, etc..... do.	404	773	393	398	557	730	751	826	282	279	636	-----	-----	-----
Foreign..... do.	22	58	44	13	81	17	8	39	7	59	0	-----	-----	-----
Refunding, total..... do.	115	106	140	72	136	191	495	167	579	178	395	-----	-----	-----
Domestic, total..... do.	115	106	140	72	136	191	482	167	579	178	395	-----	-----	-----
Corporate..... do.	24	36	20	15	71	112	179	96	396	76	285	-----	-----	-----
Federal agencies..... do.	88	62	115	55	58	76	268	45	181	85	96	-----	-----	-----
Municipal, State, etc..... do.	2	8	4	2	7	3	34	26	2	17	14	-----	-----	-----
Securities and Exchange Commission:†														
Estimated gross proceeds, total..... do.	3,506	2,736	1,655	1,386	1,913	1,947	4,386	2,438	2,151	1,298	2,131	6,437	1,298	-----
By type of security:														
Bonds and notes, total..... do.	3,400	2,642	1,545	1,297	1,699	1,726	4,184	2,189	1,991	1,224	2,010	6,121	1,197	-----
Corporate..... do.	353	1,385	462	366	513	408	647	808	1,077	369	893	708	296	-----
Common stock..... do.	69	51	90	63	144	111	73	118	87	30	62	264	66	-----
Preferred stock..... do.	37	43	20	27	69	110	130	131	74	44	59	52	34	-----
By type of issuer:														
Corporate, total..... do.	459	1,478	571	456	726	628	850	1,057	1,237	443	1,014	1,025	396	-----
Manufacturing..... do.	101	423	136	53	110	88	208	311	532	124	154	195	66	-----
Mining..... do.	19	38	34	20	29	41	36	76	72	15	43	51	97	-----
Public utility..... do.	249	202	279	272	367	314	507	448	314	161	252	252	54	-----
Railroad..... do.	10	60	48	30	16	31	1	7	43	13	130	45	51	-----
Communication..... do.	6	611	27	7	31	26	41	9	2	27	331	94	77	-----
Real estate and financial..... do.	45	48	12	52	90	52	27	160	192	16	48	218	26	-----
Noncorporate, total..... do.	3,047	1,258	1,083	930	1,186	1,319	3,537	1,381	914	854	1,117	5,412	902	-----
U. S. Government..... do.	2,610	423	561	515	602	511	2,669	523	508	546	464	4,611	466	-----
State and municipal..... do.	411	777	399	414	522	735	783	855	280	300	652	615	432	-----
New corporate security issues:														
Estimated net proceeds, total..... do.	451	1,464	563	448	713	616	836	1,041	1,223	437	1,001	1,008	388	-----
Proposed uses of proceeds:														
New money, total..... do.	406	1,413	531	410	590	471	614	812	853	310	749	751	211	-----
Plant and equipment..... do.	301	1,111	485	338	473	389	472	635	667	210	617	468	156	-----
Working capital..... do.	105	303	46	72	117	82	142	177	186	100	132	283	55	-----
Retirement of securities..... do.	22	26	18	9	53	129	183	182	325	91	224	114	126	-----
Other purposes..... do.	23	25	13	29	70	16	38	47	45	36	27	144	51	-----
Proposed uses by major groups:														
Manufacturing, total..... do.	99	418	134	52	107	86	204	305	528	123	152	191	64	-----
New money..... do.	77	400	111	46	95	76	181	256	507	95	125	179	46	-----
Retirement of securities..... do.	6	9	16	(?)	0	6	8	21	4	16	17	6	3	-----
Mining, total..... do.	18	37	32	18	29	39	34	74	71	14	41	48	94	-----
New money..... do.	17	34	29	17	28	25	32	61	39	12	39	31	69	-----
Retirement of securities..... do.	0	1	1	0	0	12	1	0	27	0	(?)	9	2	-----
Public utility, total..... do.	245	200	276	269	362	309	501	442	310	159	248	248	53	-----
New money..... do.	225	184	275	258	306	237	327	381	170	102	161	174	39	-----
Retirement of securities..... do.	16	8	(?)	0	46	73	173	60	129	55	75	60	14	-----
Railroad, total..... do.	10	59	48	30	16	31	1	7	43	13	129	45	51	-----
New money..... do.	10	59	48	23	14	19	1	7	18	10	6	20	(?)	-----
Retirement of securities..... do.	0	0	0	7	2	12	0	0	25	0	123	25	50	-----
Communication, total..... do.	5	608	26	7	30	26	40	9	2	27	328	93	77	-----
New money..... do.	5	608	25	7	22	25	40	8	2	27	326	93	23	-----
Retirement of securities..... do.	0	0	(?)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	54	-----
Real estate and financial, total..... do.	45	47	12	51	88	51	26	159	190	16	48	217	25	-----
New money..... do.	44	40	11	40	54	18	22	59	54	9	43	206	16	-----
Retirement of securities..... do.	0	1	0	0	0	25	1	97	128	3	3	8	1	-----
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer):														
Long-term..... thous. of dol.	410,562	777,141	399,429	414,306	569,850	735,074	782,572	854,718	280,426	300,344	651,593	615,479	431,724	-----
Short-term..... do.	190,858	218,734	304,473	438,195	266,676	249,648	244,326	176,741	339,707	257,554	351,010	260,413	132,727	-----
COMMODITY MARKETS														
Volume of trading in grain futures:														
Corn..... mil. of bu.	268	210	158	136	160	183	116	117	254	200	147	129	239	-----
Wheat..... do.	371	310	250	244	369	413	344	369	496	363	311	236	237	-----
SECURITY MARKETS														
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)														
Cash on hand and in banks..... mil. of dol.	-----	297	-----	-----	-----	-----	309	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Customers' debit balances (net)..... do.	1,654	1,694	1,690	1,088	1,716	1,786	1,841	1,857	1,926	1,998	2,081	2,131	2,242	-----
Customers' free credit balances..... do.	682	709	741	768	787	819	836	838	877	910	924	924	972	-----
Money borrowed..... do.	1,127	1,170	1,108	1,062	1,054	1,094	1,186	1,173	1,169	1,194	1,291	1,364	1,416	-----
Bonds														
Prices:														
Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), totals..... dollars.	97.30	98.32	99.32	100.28	100.64	101.00	100.00	100.71	100.91	100.62	100.53	100.39	100.13	-----
Domestic..... do.	97.72	98.74	99.74	100.68	101.04	101.41	100.40	101.12	101.31	101.00	100.90	100.74	100.47	-----
Foreign..... do.	75.78	76.30	77.17	77.49	78.34	78.17	77.64	77.90	78.67	78.74	78.96	79.71	79.85	-----
Standard and Poor's Corporation:														
Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+ issues):														
Composite (17 bonds)..... dol. per \$100 bond.	113.6	113.5	114.6	116.5	117.9	118.1	117.5	117.0	117.5	117.8	117.6	117.5	117.4	-----
Domestic municipal (15 bonds)..... do.	121.4	122.3	123.6	125.4	125.6	123.9	123.6	123.9	126.9	128.4	127.2	126.9	127.4	-----
U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable..... do.	94.98	95.85	97.42	98.62	99.87	100.36	99.68	99.49	100.36	100.28	99.92	99.69	99.27	-----
Sales:														
Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds:														
All registered exchanges:														
Market value..... thous. of dol.	48,741	87,702	79,128	80,038	83,039	74,769	73,721	73,701	92,201	85,991	64,498	70,651	98,178	-----
Face value..... do.	56,894	97,078	91,677	91,416	92,499	83,764	84,141	82,290	102,829	90,886	68,903	77,015	99,831	-----
New York Stock Exchange:														
Market value..... do.	47,433	86,220	77,099	78,470	81,229	72,601	72,116	72,013	90,201	84,448	62,600	68,690	96,042	-----
Face value..... do.	55,102	94,863	88,276	88,486	89,996	81,102	82,136	80,225	100,365	88,658	66,632	74,512	96,368	-----

* Revised. * Preliminary. † Includes International Bank securities not shown separately. ‡ Less than \$500,000.

†Revisions for 1952-February 1953 will be shown later.

‡Data for bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, not shown separately, are also included in computing average price of all listed bonds.

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

	1953		1954											
	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber

FINANCE—Continued

SECURITY MARKETS—Continued														
Bonds—Continued														
Sales—Continued														
New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, total\$.....thous. of dol.	59,622	69,272	86,352	75,856	79,181	75,166	73,779	77,847	83,871	76,251	59,575	67,945	97,202	-----
U. S. Government.....do.	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	10	5	1	5	0	-----
Other than U. S. Government, total\$.....do.	59,622	69,271	86,352	75,850	79,181	75,166	73,779	77,847	83,861	76,246	59,574	67,940	97,202	-----
Domestic.....do.	53,034	62,126	72,247	62,595	65,421	64,443	64,860	68,552	74,966	68,307	50,574	57,516	88,096	-----
Foreign.....do.	6,499	6,861	13,970	13,102	13,691	10,629	8,822	9,238	8,781	7,878	8,965	10,362	9,009	-----
Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.:														
Market value, total, all issues\$.....mil. of dol.	96,506	99,828	101,246	107,646	107,976	108,356	105,094	105,582	105,727	109,495	109,350	109,395	109,139	-----
Domestic.....do.	94,549	97,871	99,162	105,557	105,867	106,255	102,990	103,474	103,608	107,382	107,232	107,269	107,012	-----
Foreign.....do.	1,406	1,406	1,421	1,424	1,441	1,440	1,436	1,437	1,445	1,440	1,448	1,453	1,454	-----
Face value, total, all issues\$.....do.	99,184	101,539	101,936	107,346	107,286	107,288	105,091	104,835	104,770	108,816	108,778	108,965	109,003	-----
Domestic.....do.	96,754	99,122	99,419	104,843	104,782	104,781	102,577	102,325	102,268	106,322	106,280	106,477	106,516	-----
Foreign.....do.	1,856	1,842	1,842	1,838	1,839	1,843	1,849	1,844	1,837	1,829	1,833	1,823	1,822	-----
Yields:														
Domestic corporate (Moody's).....percent.	3.38	3.39	3.34	3.23	3.14	3.12	3.13	3.16	3.15	3.14	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.13
By ratings:														
Aaa.....do.	3.11	3.13	3.06	2.95	2.86	2.85	2.88	2.90	2.89	2.87	2.89	2.87	2.89	2.90
Aa.....do.	3.27	3.28	3.22	3.12	3.03	3.00	3.03	3.06	3.04	3.03	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04
A.....do.	3.40	3.40	3.35	3.25	3.16	3.15	3.15	3.18	3.17	3.15	3.13	3.14	3.13	3.14
Baa.....do.	3.75	3.74	3.71	3.61	3.51	3.47	3.47	3.49	3.50	3.49	3.47	3.46	3.45	3.45
By groups:														
Industrial.....do.	3.27	3.28	3.23	3.12	3.05	3.04	3.06	3.10	3.10	3.07	3.07	3.06	3.06	3.07
Public utility.....do.	3.38	3.37	3.31	3.23	3.14	3.13	3.13	3.15	3.13	3.12	3.13	3.11	3.10	3.10
Railroad.....do.	3.51	3.52	3.47	3.35	3.24	3.19	3.21	3.23	3.23	3.21	3.22	3.23	3.22	3.23
Domestic municipal:														
Bond Buyer (20 bonds).....do.	2.60	2.58	2.46	2.39	2.44	2.49	2.51	2.40	2.26	2.26	2.35	2.33	2.33	-----
Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds).....do.	2.62	2.59	2.50	2.39	2.38	2.47	2.49	2.48	2.31	2.23	2.29	2.32	2.29	2.33
U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable.....do.	2.85	2.79	2.68	2.60	2.51	2.47	2.52	2.54	2.47	2.48	2.51	2.52	2.55	2.57
Stocks														
Cash dividend payments publicly reported:														
Total dividend payments.....mil. of dol.	232.4	1,715.2	689.5	244.1	1,274.5	588.3	227.6	1,252.5	525.8	339.6	1,264.5	594.2	256.6	1,941.0
Finance.....do.	52.5	170.6	134.7	68.9	78.7	108.0	55.8	86.4	130.6	68.0	93.9	114.3	75.2	233.5
Manufacturing.....do.	102.2	1,081.7	239.8	84.2	833.1	212.5	96.7	816.5	149.9	170.7	822.0	211.6	104.4	1,237.8
Mining.....do.	2.5	141.3	8.3	1.9	93.9	6.8	2.1	94.5	2.3	4.6	93.8	6.5	1.7	140.1
Public utilities:														
Communications.....do.	1.1	43.7	104.4	1.1	39.4	107.6	1.1	38.4	107.2	1.6	39.0	107.8	1.2	42.1
Heat, light, and power.....do.	57.0	100.3	68.0	56.9	102.3	70.2	57.3	100.7	66.8	64.8	102.6	74.4	55.9	113.9
Railroad.....do.	2.9	87.4	32.3	10.1	60.0	24.7	2.9	55.2	13.7	9.5	51.2	20.3	4.4	87.0
Trade.....do.	7.8	48.8	92.3	17.0	43.8	51.3	7.6	37.4	48.2	13.2	38.3	52.4	8.2	47.4
Miscellaneous.....do.	6.4	41.4	9.6	4.0	23.2	7.2	4.1	23.4	7.1	7.2	23.7	6.9	5.6	39.2
Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, common stocks (Moody's):														
Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) dollars.....do.	4.08	4.08	4.11	4.14	4.14	4.18	4.22	4.22	4.24	4.22	4.22	4.23	4.42	4.43
Industrial (125 stocks).....do.	4.26	4.27	4.30	4.34	4.34	4.41	4.47	4.47	4.47	4.43	4.43	4.46	4.72	4.73
Public utility (24 stocks).....do.	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.11	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.14
Railroad (25 stocks).....do.	3.21	3.21	3.25	3.24	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.14	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.17	3.14
Bank (15 stocks).....do.	2.87	2.97	3.01	3.01	3.01	3.01	3.01	3.01	3.01	3.05	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.15
Insurance (10 stocks).....do.	3.16	3.26	3.26	3.28	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks).....do.	73.79	73.50	77.11	77.85	80.56	84.67	86.51	87.60	91.97	88.91	94.65	92.64	100.66	105.40
Industrial (125 stocks).....do.	76.97	77.06	81.37	81.98	85.53	90.76	92.86	94.34	98.49	95.06	102.88	100.66	110.13	115.64
Public utility (24 stocks).....do.	39.70	39.61	40.87	41.42	42.56	42.91	43.79	43.91	46.67	45.44	45.90	44.18	46.33	47.56
Railroad (25 stocks).....do.	45.56	43.18	46.58	46.80	46.40	47.16	49.63	50.01	52.98	50.01	51.47	52.29	58.38	64.27
Yield (200 stocks).....percent.	5.53	5.55	5.33	5.32	5.14	4.94	4.88	4.82	4.61	4.75	4.46	4.57	4.39	4.20
Industrial (125 stocks).....do.	5.53	5.54	5.28	5.29	5.07	4.86	4.81	4.74	4.54	4.66	4.31	4.43	4.29	4.09
Public utility (24 stocks).....do.	5.26	5.28	5.11	5.09	5.00	4.86	4.85	4.85	4.56	4.69	4.64	4.62	4.60	4.50
Railroad (25 stocks).....do.	7.05	7.43	6.98	6.92	6.70	6.59	6.27	6.28	5.95	6.30	6.12	6.02	5.43	4.89
Bank (15 stocks).....do.	4.28	4.61	4.72	4.77	4.81	4.66	4.62	4.59	4.35	4.32	4.39	4.50	4.26	4.09
Insurance (10 stocks).....do.	3.32	3.26	3.20	3.08	3.17	3.08	2.94	2.88	2.73	2.79	2.77	3.00	2.74	2.52
Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly:														
Industrial (125 stocks).....dollars.....do.	8.08	8.08	8.11	8.14	8.14	8.18	8.22	8.22	8.24	8.22	8.22	8.23	8.42	8.43
Public utility (24 stocks).....do.	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81
Railroad (25 stocks).....do.	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76
Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.).....percent.	4.15	4.20	4.15	4.08	4.04	4.02	4.03	4.05	4.04	4.01	3.98	3.93	3.92	3.93
Prices:														
Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks).....dol. per share.....do.	105.82	106.74	103.86	111.55	113.11	115.94	120.74	122.69	127.66	129.76	130.40	131.54	137.84	145.81
Industrial (30 stocks).....do.	277.10	281.15	286.64	292.13	299.15	310.92	322.86	327.91	341.27	346.06	352.71	358.30	375.50	393.84
Public utility (15 stocks).....do.	51.57	52.54	53.33	54.39	55.64	56.39	57.37	57.92	59.43	61.01	61.04	59.43	60.12	61.43
Railroad (20 stocks).....do.	97.23	96.37	98.17	102.44	101.38	102.01	108.62	110.89	116.65	118.29	116.03	118.41	126.95	139.64
Standard and Poor's Corporation:														
Industrial, public utility, and railroad: ̢														
Combined index (480 stocks).....1935-39=100.....do.	187.5	190.7	195.4	199.6	204.9	212.7	219.8	221.8	231.1	236.4	238.5	243.5	252.2	264.5
Industrial, total (420 stocks).....do.	202.3	206.2	211.9	216.5	222.9	233.1	241.5	244.0	254.5	260.6	264.4	271.4	282.0	296.7
Capital goods (129 stocks).....do.	192.2	197.0	201.0	204.8	211.7	225.3	235.9	241.6	255.9	257.2	257.3	262.5	278.5	296.8
Consumers' goods (195 stocks).....do.	171.0	172.9	177.0	178.1	180.5	184.6	189.2	191.2	202.4	207.3	209.4	214.8	221.2	228.7
Public utility (40 stocks).....do.	123.6	125.2	126.7	128.8	131.0	132.5	134.9	135.0	139.5	142.3	140.7	139.4	141.4	144.4
Railroad (20 stocks).....do.	158.5	156.9	159.5	165.8	165.4	163.7	173.0	175.7	184.1	187.2	182.0	186.7	196.7	217.5
Banks, N. Y. C. (16 stocks).....do.	124.8	124.3	122.8	121.7	120.7	121.8	124.8	131.3	135.7	135.4	135.9	138.0	147.6	167.6
Fire and marine insurance (17 stocks).....do.	225.6	229.4	238.0	243.7	248.1	249.1	260.6	265.1	283.3	293.3	284.1	274.8	278.5	295.9
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):														
Total on all registered exchanges:														
Market value.....mil. of dol.	1,188	1,568	1,533	1,700	2,043	2,173	2,122	2,105	2,453	2,752	2,178	2,371	2,987	-----
Shares sold.....thousands.....do.	52,290	65,081	64,873	60,104	75,234	84,949	84,979	88,072	89,573	97,306	81,922	88,329	101,956	-----
On New York Stock Exchange:														

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	1953		1954											
	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY):														
Exports of goods and services, total.....mil. of dol.		5,230			4,767			5,691			4,807			
Military transfers under aid programs, net.....do.		803			826			996			700			
Other merchandise, adjusted.....do.		3,209			2,849			3,516			2,933			
Income on investments abroad.....do.		585			464			479			473			
Other services.....do.		633			628			700			701			
Imports of goods and services, total.....do.		3,939			3,717			4,198			4,004			
Merchandise, adjusted.....do.		2,596			2,514			2,752			2,455			
Income on foreign investments in U. S.....do.		143			106			108			95			
Military expenditures.....do.		679			592			662			647			
Other services.....do.		521			505			676			807			
Balance on goods and services.....do.		+1,291			+1,050			+1,493			+803			
Unilateral transfers (net), total.....do.		-1,375			-1,356			-1,479			-1,214			
Private.....do.		-117			-106			-111			-110			
Government.....do.		-1,258			-1,250			-1,368			-1,104			
U. S. long- and short-term capital (net), total.....do.		-213			-206			-408			-287			
Private.....do.		-192			-328			-390			-301			
Government.....do.		-21			+122			-18			+14			
Foreign long- and short-term capital (net).....do.		+232			+443			+239			+439			
Gold sales [purchases (-)].....do.		+130			+56			+8			+164			
Errors and omissions.....do.		-65			+13			+147			+95			
FOREIGN TRADE														
Indexes														
Exports of U. S. merchandise: ‡														
Quantity.....1936-38=100	249	271	218	238	225	285	281	296	261	235	226	256		
Value.....do.	508	551	443	480	458	580	570	600	525	468	451	513		
Unit value.....do.	204	203	203	202	203	203	203	203	201	199	199	199		
Imports for consumption: ‡														
Quantity.....do.	149	159	149	144	153	161	141	164	139	140	133	132		
Value.....do.	409	437	411	398	426	460	405	474	400	403	379	371		
Unit value.....do.	275	276	276	276	279	285	286	289	288	287	284	281		
Agricultural products, quantity:														
Exports, U. S. merchandise, total:														
Unadjusted.....1924-29=100	87	90	72	82	89	90	92	92	75	64	70	102		
Adjusted.....do.	70	73	69	94	97	114	119	132	110	80	60	74		
Total, excluding cotton:														
Unadjusted.....do.	135	123	100	107	114	119	133	120	115	97	109	150		
Adjusted.....do.	116	108	99	125	123	141	156	150	145	101	94	116		
Imports for consumption:														
Unadjusted.....do.	99	107	103	95	101	115	96	106	81	78	80	78		
Adjusted.....do.	101	106	100	94	90	108	98	114	89	85	85	77		
Shipping Weight														
Water-borne trade:														
Exports, incl. reexports \$.....thous. of long tons	5,776	4,887	3,751	3,855	3,965	5,616	6,552	6,570	6,386	6,364				
General imports.....do.	8,830	9,148	8,435	8,198	8,799	8,232	8,892	9,845	9,154	9,117				
Value†														
Exports, including reexports, total.....mil. of dol.	1,247.0	1,352.6	1,091.5	1,181.5	1,123.9	1,425.4	1,398.6	1,474.2	1,290.4	1,150.2	1,109.3	1,263.4	1,219.0	
By geographic regions:Δ														
Africa.....thous. of dol.	37,730	40,139	36,212	40,403	28,851	61,756	49,322	59,900	46,736	49,525	48,916	49,198		
Asia and Oceania.....do.	199,649	233,499	169,995	197,705	174,984	234,484	202,834	181,712	176,835	141,224	146,943	158,828		
Europe.....do.	245,676	296,900	219,562	246,191	222,065	306,117	278,076	292,575	249,817	225,279	229,643	351,361		
Northern North America.....do.	224,740	210,820	199,629	207,876	243,766	256,833	267,974	242,929	219,896	215,117	213,547	232,886		
Southern North America.....do.	130,230	146,731	131,033	129,801	116,330	166,798	132,824	125,654	119,602	118,878	121,960	139,864		
South America.....do.	134,129	152,735	117,026	124,424	96,671	178,762	146,668	150,837	162,471	153,954	144,125	161,779		
Total exports by leading countries:Δ														
Africa:														
Egypt.....do.	4,264	2,692	2,546	2,724	4,064	3,794	3,407	3,429	2,753	2,976	2,814	3,073		
Union of South Africa.....do.	13,557	16,124	18,100	19,409	12,147	28,524	21,447	21,323	17,093	17,201	18,878	18,760		
Asia and Oceania:														
Australia, including New Guinea.....do.	19,015	18,424	8,710	13,046	11,685	14,986	18,323	14,383	17,574	17,816	14,734	18,838		
British Malaya.....do.	2,542	2,996	1,576	2,691	1,926	2,262	2,857	2,275	3,292	2,447	2,412	3,579		
China, including Manchuria.....do.	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		
India and Pakistan.....do.	24,072	19,845	10,019	17,369	13,289	24,628	21,326	13,364	16,892	12,950	12,842	12,547		
Japan.....do.	75,232	83,896	75,993	83,157	73,562	79,089	62,099	55,914	43,990	32,024	32,140	40,907		
Indonesia.....do.	8,156	8,131	6,876	7,112	5,925	7,126	8,740	8,317	5,189	3,032	4,396	4,637		
Republic of the Philippines.....do.	23,654	33,307	20,551	25,826	25,857	35,072	26,467	23,878	22,876	23,421	29,897	31,348		
Europe:														
France.....do.	22,122	30,887	22,920	27,699	20,305	31,693	25,315	34,072	22,586	21,549	22,830	32,471		
Germany.....do.	33,368	37,903	31,770	39,292	44,769	44,609	39,898	34,337	33,220	32,070	31,145	49,286		
Italy.....do.	24,135	27,508	22,368	21,869	15,627	27,906	26,955	32,186	21,581	16,324	17,459	28,179		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....do.	2	1	0	3	2	2	1	23	86	78	1	4		
United Kingdom.....do.	50,553	62,673	44,293	49,748	39,838	44,649	46,297	47,777	50,706	53,724	61,910	101,546		
North and South America:														
Canada.....do.	224,706	210,813	199,625	207,870	243,763	256,827	267,971	242,833	219,877	215,097	213,533	232,872		
Latin American Republics, total.....do.	250,570	283,616	236,172	243,225	203,511	326,759	264,400	262,902	268,002	263,268	253,947	287,136		
Argentina.....do.	10,812	11,498	9,527	7,748	4,594	8,183	6,058	11,396	10,291	11,193	9,342	12,348		
Brazil.....do.	25,024	33,541	25,030	31,824	23,834	46,781	40,645	42,518	48,601	47,901	39,865	36,611		
Chile.....do.	9,583	12,916	5,263	4,580	5,083	7,911	5,494	6,074	4,602	4,364	5,947	6,801		
Colombia.....do.	24,900	27,846	21,369	22,743	17,312	33,673	29,510	31,354	30,697	26,138	32,598	35,270		
Cuba.....do.	36,154	39,008	33,185	34,305	28,386	40,234	36,721	34,109	32,798	35,760	35,353	39,958		
Mexico.....do.	54,206	63,128	53,159	56,653	58,923	62,238	53,953	48,165	43,648	48,282	48,497	47,312		
Venezuela.....do.	44,763	48,043	39,202	41,129	34,652	56,934	47,433	41,018	46,966	43,057	37,220	47,131		

† Revised. ‡ Preliminary.

Δ Revisions for 1946-53 for balance of payments appear on pp. 16 and 17 of the July 1954 SURVEY; those prior to August 1953 for foreign trade will be shown later.

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

† Total exports and data by economic classes and commodities include shipments under the Mutual Security Program. Total MSP shipments are as follows (mil. dol.): November 1953-November 1954 respectively—216.5; 215.3; 169.3; 184.4; 203.4; 167.2; 264.2; 359.3; 267.6; 200.4; 156.8; 103.7; 83.7.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1953		1954											
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS														
TRANSPORTATION														
Airlines														
Operations on scheduled airlines:														
Miles flown, revenue..... thousands.....	37,765	39,361	39,035	37,345	41,402	41,281	42,758	42,344	44,190	37,859	42,095	43,008		
Express and freight ton-miles flown..... do.....	14,485	16,945	13,494	12,880	14,735	14,964	14,780	14,660	13,793	12,704	16,478	18,759		
Mail ton-miles flown..... do.....	6,134	8,834	6,093	6,077	6,816	6,767	6,344	6,199	6,045	6,053	6,160	6,549		
Passengers carried, revenue..... do.....	2,015	2,083	2,023	2,038	2,252	2,485	2,520	2,701	2,687	2,471	2,621	2,673		
Passenger-miles flown, revenue..... millions.....	1,064	1,167	1,176	1,117	1,257	1,334	1,363	1,525	1,514	1,392	1,436	1,414		
Express Operations														
Transportation revenues..... thous. of dol.....	30,626	38,974	27,425	27,850	33,063	31,215	28,003	31,588	27,061	28,808	30,318	30,784		
Express privilege payments..... do.....	11,918	16,557	8,768	9,502	13,977	12,492	9,903	12,760	9,062	10,759	8,696	11,982		
Local Transit Lines														
Fares, average cash rate..... cents.....	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.9	13.9	14.0	
Passengers carried, revenue..... millions.....	883	946	856	803	905	874	834	806	749	740	785	816	820	
Operating revenues..... thous. of dol.....	127,600	142,100	124,700	119,400	130,300	130,400	122,300	119,900	117,500	116,400	114,500	123,400		
Class I Motor Carriers (Intercity)														
Carriers of property (quarterly totals): [§]														
Number of reporting carriers.....		1,882			2,037			2,042						
Operating revenues, total..... thous. of dol.....		859,764			814,650			844,448						
Expenses, total..... do.....		868,914			791,010			807,973						
Revenue freight carried..... thous. of tons.....		65,031			63,282			64,697						
Carriers of passengers (quarterly totals):														
Number of reporting carriers.....		165			169			169						
Operating revenues, total..... thous. of dol.....		93,969			78,935			93,176						
Expenses, total..... do.....		90,005			81,034			83,932						
Revenue passengers carried..... thousands.....		84,726			76,172			81,143						
Class I Steam Railways														
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.): [§]														
Total cars..... thousands.....	2,797	2,413	2,967	2,462	2,412	2,445	3,345	2,730	3,251	2,708	2,711	3,629	2,685	2,518
Coal..... do.....	485	451	584	421	383	378	507	439	433	438	452	635	493	487
Coke..... do.....	47	43	49	37	34	31	37	29	35	27	29	43	35	36
Forest products..... do.....	168	150	175	158	156	157	205	163	178	155	162	230	170	169
Grain and grain products..... do.....	188	155	208	173	166	162	228	214	312	212	199	268	220	185
Livestock..... do.....	47	32	37	24	28	31	38	23	31	31	46	77	47	34
Ore..... do.....	179	68	80	63	58	79	303	285	351	249	228	246	110	62
Merchandise, l. c. l..... do.....	259	236	286	253	261	253	309	235	290	252	248	327	247	239
Miscellaneous..... do.....	1,423	1,279	1,548	1,332	1,325	1,356	1,718	1,342	1,621	1,344	1,348	1,803	1,363	1,306
Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes):														
Total, unadjusted..... 1935-39=100.....	124	108	108	107	105	108	114	116	114	114	120	124	121	114
Coal..... do.....	104	97	100	87	78	79	84	85	80	90	98	105	106	106
Coke..... do.....	155	142	126	116	105	96	93	93	91	87	97	109	116	125
Forest products..... do.....	142	120	122	128	126	127	133	132	120	125	140	149	143	137
Grain and grain products..... do.....	137	112	124	122	117	118	127	158	181	149	147	150	159	133
Livestock..... do.....	86	56	56	43	51	55	53	41	47	56	89	111	85	60
Ore..... do.....	160	62	58	55	51	88	224	255	255	217	205	170	98	57
Merchandise, l. c. l..... do.....	43	38	38	40	41	40	39	38	38	40	41	41	41	40
Miscellaneous..... do.....	140	124	122	126	125	128	130	129	126	127	133	136	134	127
Total, adjusted..... do.....	122	117	120	117	112	111	112	111	109	111	111	115	118	123
Coal..... do.....	104	97	100	87	78	79	84	85	80	90	98	105	106	106
Coke..... do.....	155	135	120	109	104	98	94	95	94	90	98	111	116	119
Forest products..... do.....	145	135	136	133	126	127	128	127	119	119	129	141	146	154
Grain and grain products..... do.....	140	119	124	124	127	134	144	155	151	138	131	150	163	142
Livestock..... do.....	69	58	58	54	64	62	58	54	54	59	67	72	68	62
Ore..... do.....	172	201	231	222	177	136	136	164	159	145	137	109	109	184
Merchandise, l. c. l..... do.....	42	40	39	41	41	39	39	38	38	40	39	40	40	41
Miscellaneous..... do.....	134	132	133	134	132	130	128	125	125	126	123	125	129	135
Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average:														
Car surplus, total..... number.....	25,326	85,062	126,957	112,442	130,775	136,335	126,845	86,150	95,994	81,002	72,134	44,922	29,482	40,960
Box cars..... do.....	3,381	17,637	33,561	22,045	21,318	22,908	23,609	19,076	11,937	10,688	8,923	3,402	1,200	2,348
Gondolas and open hoppers..... do.....	16,656	56,383	79,358	78,680	98,605	100,848	88,590	56,783	74,775	60,603	52,598	33,041	20,505	27,410
Car shortage, total..... do.....	1,388	153	366	465	200	261	393	699	740	447	998	2,854	2,193	244
Box cars..... do.....	1,125	119	247	330	181	245	375	689	716	442	964	2,405	2,077	237
Gondolas and open hoppers..... do.....	167	15	20	22	6	0	15	0	24	3	0	139	25	0
Financial Operations:														
Operating revenues, total..... thous. of dol.....	832,363	815,400	749,826	722,334	802,534	765,963	765,121	803,521	779,794	804,767	781,619	804,392	793,015	
Freight..... do.....	702,006	661,347	617,122	602,716	674,217	637,994	638,974	666,029	642,540	664,232	652,951	678,755	669,535	
Passenger..... do.....	61,766	74,531	69,994	57,437	58,546	59,645	60,395	69,271	72,464	73,422	62,312	57,327	57,515	
Operating expenses..... do.....	657,496	697,038	626,806	586,934	629,993	611,773	616,844	625,337	618,597	623,326	607,388	611,780	597,013	
Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents..... thous. of dol.....	96,340	40,445	90,446	90,983	102,912	94,149	89,396	98,504	90,094	97,368	94,027	101,737	101,884	
Net railway operating income..... do.....	78,526	77,917	32,574	44,418	69,628	60,041	58,881	79,680	71,103	84,073	80,204	90,875	94,118	
Net income..... do.....	58,960	72,108	17,594	21,545	48,864	38,709	38,659	58,970	49,365	64,210	58,329	75,402		
Operating results:														
Freight carried 1 mile..... mil. of ton-miles.....	49,763	45,166	46,107	43,047	46,190	45,224	49,117	47,637	46,914	48,921	48,175	52,712		
Revenue per ton-mile..... cents.....	1.466	1.520	1.411	1.459	1.509	1.467	1.363	1.443	1.427	1.405	1.402	1.344		
Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue..... millions.....	2,297	2,770	2,635	2,129	2,191	2,221	2,285	2,644	2,879	2,926	2,406	2,192		
Waterway Traffic														
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade:														
Total U. S. ports..... thous. of net tons.....	8,654	8,069	7,692	7,707	7,684	8,830	9,886	9,726	10,171	9,511				
Foreign..... do.....	5,776	5,657	5,431	5,373	5,268	5,893	6,645	6,626	7,113	6,659				
United States..... do.....	2,878	2,412	2,262	2,334	2,417	2,936	3,241	3,101	3,059	2,852				
Panama Canal:														
Total..... thous. of long tons.....	3,104	3,587	3,159	2,901	3,533	3,408	3,475	3,377	2,954	3,127	3,227	3,329	3,132	
In United States vessels..... do.....	952	1,026	969	777	946	977	1,038	1,031	878	985	932	1,002	991	

* Revised.

†Data have been revised (beginning August 1945) to include fares charged by transit companies operating in cities having a 1950 population of 25,000 or over; revisions prior to August 1952 will be shown later.

§Data have been revised to cover intercity carriers of all types of commodities, including common carriers of general and special commodities and contract carriers. It should be noted that the data for 1945-53 shown in BUSINESS STATISTICS (1953 edition) and in the October 1953-December 1954 issues of the SURVEY are for carriers of general commodities only. Revised data for 1945-52 will be shown later. Revisions for the first three quarters of 1953 (in order and in units as above): 1st quarter, 2,037; 853,533; 799,355; 66,695; 2d quarter, 2,042; 897,742; 844,780; 69,515; 3d quarter, 1,894; 887,379; 846,405; 68,835.

§Data for January, May, July, and October 1954 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

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

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued

FATS, OILS, ETC.—Continued														
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts—Con.														
Flaxseed:														
Production (crop estimate).....thous. of bu.		136,668												241,534
Oil mills:														
Consumption.....do.	2,547	2,946	2,687	2,519	2,266	1,954	2,079	2,248	2,596	3,545	4,058	3,575	2,988	
Stocks, end of month.....do.	5,164	4,467	4,173	3,183	2,323	1,359	596	1,179	1,782	1,946	2,718	4,009	6,085	
Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis).....dol. per bu.	3.93	4.02	4.00	3.89	3.93	3.92	3.99	3.88	3.63	3.47	3.41	3.39	3.37	3.38
Linseed oil, raw:														
Production.....thous. of lb.	50,558	57,831	52,087	50,439	44,419	38,784	40,343	44,293	50,223	69,697	79,719	68,821	58,487	
Consumption, factory.....do.	37,962	36,434	42,280	32,012	36,362	37,349	35,141	39,263	41,176	43,111	53,989	41,254	44,051	
Stocks at factory, end of month.....do.	535,722	521,297	481,025	464,289	466,099	438,266	375,137	331,862	231,572	218,100	224,903	195,183	214,023	
Price, wholesale (Minneapolis).....dol. per lb.	.160	.153	.148	.140	.145	.141	.142	.153	.160	.160	.152	.145	.135	
Soybeans:														
Production (crop estimate).....thous. of bu.		1268,528												2342,795
Consumption, factory.....do.	20,284	20,758	20,778	18,873	19,252	17,649	17,546	15,437	15,361	14,795	11,140	21,735	22,197	
Stocks, end of month.....do.	61,710	58,531	54,485	56,948	52,297	43,209	33,454	24,598	15,321	4,894	9,218	37,312	50,740	
Soybean oil:														
Production:														
Crude.....thous. of lb.	219,304	226,320	228,433	208,706	213,372	194,526	193,327	171,614	173,189	166,116	125,318	235,894	239,625	
Refined.....do.	192,682	180,481	191,788	186,529	188,570	180,911	186,697	175,831	127,217	171,296	148,712	198,863	210,262	
Consumption, factory, refined.....do.	188,649	174,446	174,610	181,253	183,214	187,113	182,924	180,938	146,845	169,920	169,341	200,722	204,223	
Stocks, end of month:														
Crude.....do.	88,437	122,021	142,947	138,111	140,958	142,208	127,599	114,142	132,221	117,683	73,503	91,115	96,587	
Refined.....do.	74,423	82,193	99,466	95,000	98,466	98,429	103,331	96,919	78,743	78,679	53,722	54,679	59,988	
Price, wholesale, refined (N. Y.).....dol. per lb.	.196	.197	.192	.185	.194	.204	.204	.209	.209	.213	.203	.203	.192	
Margarine:														
Production.....thous. of lb.	107,419	107,291	131,959	124,242	116,538	118,586	102,844	90,334	87,339	105,344	118,051	117,979	134,717	
Stocks (factory and warehouse).....do.	22,021	21,779	23,393	26,516	23,867	21,219	25,462	24,643	22,810	23,762	19,824	23,615	19,952	
Price, wholesale, vegetable, colored, delivered (eastern U. S.).....dol. per lb.	.283	.283	.283	.273	.273	.273	.283	.283	.283	.283	.283	.270	.275	
Shortening:														
Production.....thous. of lb.	191,747	139,943	132,504	155,909	178,279	180,323	177,934	151,717	112,336	160,463	164,422	182,323	186,148	
Stocks, end of month.....do.	75,793	93,926	92,000	93,443	88,576	83,881	96,309	115,786	98,826	104,414	96,260	108,083	106,657	
PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER §														
Factory shipments, total.....thous. of dol.	98,539	92,557	104,632	100,013	117,808	124,629	123,071	131,926	118,024	121,584	114,934	107,498	103,132	
Industrial sales.....do.	40,709	40,217	39,877	39,915	46,792	46,778	45,275	46,531	41,182	45,042	42,925	43,390	43,448	
Trade sales.....do.	57,830	52,340	64,755	60,098	71,016	77,851	77,796	85,395	76,842	76,542	72,009	64,108	59,684	
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS														
Production:														
Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics:														
Sheets, rods, and tubes.....thous. of lb.	2,999	3,483	2,747	2,816	3,301	2,716	2,812	3,323	1,894	2,962	3,430	3,074		
Molding and extrusion materials.....do.	5,803	6,226	5,367	5,168	6,257	6,478	5,370	6,416	5,193	7,134	7,840	7,520		
Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes.....do.	633	631	563	598	662	554	483	431	271	366	362	332		
Other cellulose plastics.....do.	401	486	412	486	524	428	401	430	371	548	586	416		
Phenolic and other tar acid resins.....do.	32,348	30,265	30,842	29,987	35,421	31,567	32,805	29,592	21,680	28,824	33,519	33,057		
Polystyrene.....do.	25,760	25,908	30,941	33,376	37,252	36,889	35,039	33,250	28,086	31,808	37,352	39,196		
Urea and melamine resins.....do.	17,839	16,955	17,646	19,148	19,958	17,892	18,630	18,174	13,371	18,073	19,588	21,132		
Vinyl resins.....do.	39,129	37,357	40,636	39,810	46,303	43,413	42,163	43,814	36,486	34,341	44,389	48,970		
Alkyd resins.....do.	27,693	30,673	28,475	28,587	32,796	31,055	30,152	31,988	22,004	27,540	27,411	27,943		
Rosin modifications.....do.	9,627	9,543	9,661	11,215	10,855	11,473	12,138	10,344	9,760	9,396	9,767	9,702		
Miscellaneous resins.....do.	26,351	26,099	24,535	25,134	26,381	25,448	25,500	23,722	22,342	26,581	27,773	32,671		

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

ELECTRIC POWER														
Production (utility and industrial), total †														
Electric utilities, total.....mil. of kw.-hr.	42,374	45,118	45,478	40,887	45,166	42,857	43,529	44,975	45,969	47,196	45,529	46,709	46,464	
By fuels.....do.	36,429	39,083	39,423	35,211	38,918	36,835	37,429	38,901	40,077	41,167	39,547	40,456	40,217	
By water power.....do.	29,454	30,404	30,524	26,647	28,998	26,925	27,079	29,315	31,319	32,825	31,743	32,624	32,101	
Privately and publicly owned utilities.....do.	6,975	8,079	8,899	8,564	9,921	9,910	10,350	9,586	8,759	8,342	7,805	7,832	8,116	
Other producers.....do.	31,187	33,497	33,227	29,478	32,719	30,913	31,007	32,535	33,279	34,274	32,978	33,989	33,889	
Industrial establishments, total.....do.	5,242	5,587	6,196	5,733	6,199	5,923	6,422	6,366	6,798	6,893	6,569	6,467	6,329	
By fuels.....do.	5,945	6,035	6,055	5,676	6,247	6,021	6,100	6,074	5,892	6,030	5,981	6,253	6,247	
By water power.....do.	5,665	5,668	5,664	5,291	5,781	5,573	5,672	5,681	5,556	5,709	5,678	5,922	5,876	
Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute) ‡.....mil. of kw.-hr.	280	366	391	385	467	448	427	393	335	321	303	331	371	
Commercial and industrial:														
Small light and power.....do.	31,919	33,040	34,235	33,112	33,032	32,885	32,483	33,119	33,845	35,045	35,149	35,108		
Large light and power.....do.	5,785	5,927	6,104	5,902	5,794	5,802	5,805	6,119	6,626	6,795	6,786	6,503		
Railways and railroads.....do.	15,668	15,765	15,668	15,294	15,734	15,865	16,075	16,440	16,167	16,920	16,996	17,385		
Residential or domestic.....do.	401	445	459	399	439	397	374	354	345	346	344	359		
Rural (distinct rural rates).....do.	8,248	9,104	10,163	9,719	9,239	8,942	8,321	8,163	8,425	8,588	8,723	8,740		
Street and highway lighting.....do.	645	584	612	606	663	756	818	945	1,170	1,236	1,118	894		
Other public authorities.....do.	367	394	395	352	342	311	290	273	282	305	328	364		
Interdepartmental.....do.	762	778	787	792	768	763	747	769	773	797	798	807		
Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) ‡.....thous. of dol.	43	43	47	48	53	49	53	56	57	57	57	55		

† Revised. ‡ Preliminary. § Revised estimate for 1953. ¶ December 1 estimate of 1954 crop.

⊘ Revisions for 1952 for linseed oil and soybean oil and for September 1951–September 1952 for margarine will be shown later.

§ Revisions for 1952 appear in the September 1953 Survey; those for 1951 will be shown later.

† Revisions for 1952 for electric-power production are shown in the October 1953 Survey; those for electric-power sales and revenues, in the October and November 1953 issues.

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

1953		1954											
Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO—Continued

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES													
Apples:													
Production (crop estimate).....thous. of bu.	1 93,073												1 103,772
Shipments, carlot.....no. of carloads..	2,567	2,796	2,357	2,119	3,061	2,394	1,899	848	490	197	806	3,331	2 2,857
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....thous. of bu.	25,331	19,894	14,943	10,679	6,095	3,267	1,302	440	162	245	6,959	30,896	24,887
Citrus fruits, carlot shipments.....no. of carloads..	6,851	12,595	10,145	9,270	10,655	11,202	11,411	9,121	6,591	4,736	4,321	4,905	7 2,221
Frozen fruits, juices, and vegetables:													
Stocks, cold storage, end of month:													
Fruits.....thous. of lb.	386,674	356,338	328,040	293,585	253,404	210,331	199,389	221,658	336,630	374,543	399,606	413,657	399,410
Fruit juices.....do.	190,703	212,105	265,552	342,041	352,552	408,680	503,172	500,819	458,007	411,550	338,537	294,319	253,837
Vegetables.....do.	722,108	704,585	630,201	562,581	510,944	469,050	444,834	443,724	492,594	602,309	698,084	709,915	689,266
Potatoes, white:													
Production (crop estimate).....thous. of bu.	1 380,075												1 355,099
Shipments, carlot.....no. of carloads..	14,758	15,453	20,402	18,870	23,925	19,630	20,528	21,046	12,562	11,893	14,425	15,618	12 15,437
Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York).....dol. per 100 lb.	3.313	3.050	2.981	2.981	3.081	3.500	3.981	3.375	4.054	4.835	3.089	3 3,400	3 3,664
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal.....thous. of bu.	31,072	25,483	19,859	24,986	23,477	30,062	32,625	27,764	31,276	24,310	21,841	29,462	
Barley:													
Production (crop estimate).....do.	1 242,544												2 370,126
Receipts, principal markets.....do.	8,235	8,860	8,613	12,386	8,566	7,594	6,531	7,685	8,238	28,856	17,168	14,376	15,140
Stocks, domestic, end of month:													
Commercial.....do.	12,222	12,659	11,085	10,277	8,922	7,119	6,500	9,121	11,932	20,050	23,495	24,258	26,946
On farms.....do.	107,770	107,770			74,913			34,945		225,104			
Exports, including malt.....do.	2,175	951	416	422	526	846	872	2,702	5,076	1,809	2,791	3,214	
Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):													
No. 2, malting.....dol. per bu.	1.515	1.513	1.520	1.509	1.483	1.505	1.518	1.490	1.456	1.397	1.429	1.454	1.456
No. 3, straight.....do.	1.438	1.436	1.474	1.441	1.374	1.396	1.456	1.375	1.323	1.290	1.328	1.378	1.364
Corn:													
Production (crop estimate).....mil. of bu.	1 3,192												2 2,965
Grindings, wet process.....thous. of bu.	10,515	10,246	10,021	10,232	11,466	11,127	10,263	10,326	10,041	10,609	10,918	12,163	12,102
Receipts, principal markets.....do.	48,836	18,424	21,389	25,032	24,741	22,798	25,835	25,151	24,105	29,369	21,352	21,371	53,835
Stocks, domestic, end of month:													
Commercial.....do.	45,703	43,106	38,221	35,338	33,793	21,704	16,984	15,945	12,866	14,831	18,052	20,560	50,873
On farms.....mil. of bu.	2,138.5				1,468.8			986.1		358.0			
Exports, including meal.....thous. of bu.	13,146	10,808	6,860	8,045	7,712	8,221	7,101	5,098	5,096	6,912	3,629	4,977	
Prices, wholesale:													
No. 3, yellow (Chicago).....dol. per bu.	1.448	1.563	1.553	1.553	1.560	1.571	1.585	1.610	1.614	1.652	1.639	1.540	1.522
Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades.....do.	1.439	1.530	1.521	1.495	1.502	1.504	1.532	1.577	1.581	1.601	1.601	1.522	1.450
Oats:													
Production (crop estimate).....mil. of bu.	1 1,209												2 1,500
Receipts, principal markets.....thous. of bu.	6,187	8,131	4,542	4,660	4,886	4,602	5,818	7,241	16,842	25,750	10,638	7,231	7,840
Stocks, domestic, end of month:													
Commercial.....do.	18,453	18,295	15,066	13,406	8,648	4,750	4,600	4,872	11,729	24,900	26,377	26,278	19,992
On farms.....do.	778,541				450,335			204,050		1,191,309			
Exports, including oatmeal.....do.	310	462	186	192	363	227	118	209	217	272	345	348	
Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago).....dol. per bu.	.742	.794	.814	.788	.781	.792	.770	.763	.708	.721	.758	.786	.851
Rice:													
Production (crop estimate).....thous. of bags	1 52,607												2 58,853
California:													
Receipts, domestic, rough.....thous. of lb.	154,646	129,132	149,459	135,181	118,669	84,516	61,873	52,410	36,656	11,471	10,372	145,678	93,881
Shipments from mills, milled rice.....do.	122,947	79,990	125,900	104,782	78,605	66,150	48,757	36,159	29,573	28,807	7,676	36,349	29,233
Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month.....thous. of lb.	72,152	86,161	65,802	55,934	59,246	54,741	47,454	43,304	35,968	13,287	11,861	66,674	96,857
Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.):													
Receipts, rough, at mills.....thous. of lb.	492,100	180,844	171,225	133,848	84,161	36,832	37,382	51,924	48,217	447,848	1,113,665	721,412	173,728
Shipments from mills, milled rice.....do.	250,994	204,667	243,252	169,918	161,955	100,069	124,217	102,436	118,490	172,842	216,034	197,656	121,645
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month.....mil. of lb.	1,094.6	1,000.7	859.7	770.2	654.6	573.7	390.6	327.3	272.0	361.3	821.8	1,071.8	1,049.6
Exports.....thous. of lb.	245,765	207,046	189,258	200,503	162,158	88,483	99,510	47,048	42,229	74,435	112,973	98,694	
Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.).....dol. per lb.	.094	.094	.094	.093	.093	.090	.090	.085	.086	.075	.074	.083	.094
Rye:													
Production (crop estimate).....thous. of bu.	1 18,163												23,688
Receipts, principal markets.....do.	4,877	1,713	292	433	231	667	921	1,684	1,006	1,310	853	1,042	1,108
Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month.....do.	6,008	11,028	11,002	10,309	9,811	8,953	8,782	8,445	11,708	12,115	12,047	12,161	11,662
Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis).....dol. per bu.	1.249	1.287	1.313	1.249	1.151	1.116	1.101	1.061	1.250	1.275	1.428	1.370	1.321
Wheat:													
Production (crop estimate), total.....mil. of bu.	1 1,169.5												2 969.8
Spring wheat.....do.	1 288.9												2 179.0
Winter wheat.....do.	1 881.6												2 790.7
Receipts, principal markets.....thous. of bu.	31,822	18,403	20,715	20,883	22,028	19,660	26,953	60,332	105,576	54,867	47,508	29,456	22,438
Disappearance.....do.	209,412				205,514			228,884			180,273		
Stocks, end of month:													
Canada (Canadian wheat).....do.	339,156	377,855	368,888	366,412	354,795	348,139	339,201	349,007	379,215	365,638	335,422	329,515	337,675
United States, domestic, total.....mil. of bu.	1,316.2				1,111.6			902.7		1,682.0			
Commercial.....thous. of bu.	327,168	316,765	311,573	303,727	298,934	295,060	291,191	296,715	394,609	414,580	422,772	413,494	387,159
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses.....thous. of bu.		424,292			379,630			331,619			537,106		
Merchant mills.....do.		123,467			104,778			63,829			159,075		
On farms.....do.		424,057			297,873			99,810			436,769		
Exports, total, including flour.....do.	15,441	13,262	12,397	16,327	14,877	20,768	24,535	19,755	20,888	15,317	15,075	20,924	
Wheat only.....do.	12,112	9,679	9,613	13,824	11,677	17,249	21,524	16,752	17,370	12,325	12,074	17,082	
Prices, wholesale:													
No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis).....dol. per bu.	2.623	2.601	2.577	2.576	2.602	2.620	2.669	2.642	2.643	2.578	2.695	2.747	2.708
No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City).....do.	2.337	2.375	2.379	2.393	2.417	2.447	2.370	2.153	2.324	2.352	2.389	2.411	2.439
No. 2, red winter (St. Louis).....do.	2.015	2.051	2.194	2.226	2.327	2.210	2.105	1.852	1.967	2.101	2.162	2.147	2.266
Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades.....do.	2.578	2.596	2.537	2.570	2.545	2.589	2.544	2.293	2.358	2.578	2.659	2.678	2.647

Revised. Preliminary. Revised estimate for 1953. December 1 estimate of 1954 crop.

Old crop only; new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, and wheat; October for corn).

Bags of 100 lb.; prior to the October 1953 Survey, data were shown in thous. of bu. of 45 lb.

The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the breakdown of stocks.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1953		1954											
	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber
FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO—Continued														
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS—Continued														
Wheat flour:														
Production:														
Flour.....thous. of sacks (100 lb.)..	17,972	18,355	18,962	17,361	18,871	17,217	16,685	18,041	18,022	18,786	19,733	* 19,688	19,216	-----
Operations, percent of capacity.....	83.9	77.7	88.6	81.7	77.0	73.5	74.9	77.4	77.2	80.4	88.2	88.0	85.9	-----
Offal.....short tons.....	362,741	366,297	380,153	344,611	376,594	339,250	327,804	363,478	361,956	380,751	397,086	* 397,719	387,185	-----
Grindings of wheat.....thous. of bu.	41,836	42,571	43,971	40,222	43,729	39,874	38,582	41,913	41,902	43,752	45,846	45,805	44,656	-----
Stocks held by mills, end of quarter														
thous. of sacks (100 lb.).....	4,476	4,476	4,476	4,476	4,476	4,476	4,476	4,476	4,476	4,476	4,476	4,476	4,476	-----
Exports.....do.....	1,429	1,538	1,195	1,074	1,373	1,510	1,292	1,289	1,510	1,284	1,288	1,649	-----	-----
Prices, wholesale:														
Spring, short patents (Minneapolis)														
dol. per sack (100 lb.).....	6.500	6.355	6.335	6.390	6.355	6.400	6.510	6.765	6.960	6.685	6.830	* 6.925	* 6.935	-----
Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City).....do.....	6.120	5.935	6.060	6.095	6.055	6.035	6.135	6.145	6.050	5.995	6.175	6.295	* 6.240	-----
LIVESTOCK														
Cattle and calves:														
Slaughter (federally inspected):														
Calves.....thous. of animals.....	658	634	546	518	660	598	561	622	640	649	706	738	694	639
Cattle.....do.....	1,609	1,653	1,541	1,302	1,511	1,417	1,439	1,570	1,622	1,635	1,638	1,616	1,602	1,583
Receipts, principal markets.....do.....	2,997	2,342	2,245	1,844	2,320	2,040	2,165	2,309	2,296	2,736	2,878	2,993	2,980	-----
Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt States.....do.....	643	286	206	184	220	217	181	130	174	314	540	939	815	-----
Prices, wholesale:														
Beef steers (Chicago).....dol. per 100 lb.	24.83	23.65	23.93	22.96	22.88	23.77	23.54	23.49	23.47	23.71	25.00	25.42	26.11	26.21
Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City).....do.....	17.56	17.63	19.83	20.02	19.81	20.62	20.44	18.20	16.12	17.88	18.10	18.84	19.63	19.23
Calves, vealers (Chicago).....do.....	22.00	22.50	27.00	28.00	26.00	26.00	23.00	21.00	20.00	21.75	22.00	22.50	* 20.00	-----
Hogs:														
Slaughter (federally inspected).....thous. of animals.....	5,540	5,194	4,712	3,883	4,554	3,853	3,380	3,453	3,325	3,852	4,743	5,178	5,841	6,119
Receipts, principal markets.....do.....	2,950	2,721	2,503	2,098	2,450	2,068	1,909	1,991	1,896	2,251	2,496	2,746	3,308	-----
Prices:														
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)														
dol. per 100 lb.....	20.80	23.69	24.82	25.45	25.63	26.75	24.79	21.43	19.75	20.50	19.51	18.66	18.39	16.97
Hog-corn price ratio														
bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb. of live hog..	* 15.3	* 16.3	17.3	17.7	17.2	18.3	17.5	14.6	14.1	14.1	12.9	12.7	13.6	12.2
Sheep and lambs:														
Slaughter (federally inspected).....thous. of animals.....	1,159	1,227	1,241	1,090	1,149	1,096	1,045	1,200	1,209	1,207	1,290	1,291	1,160	1,167
Receipts, principal markets.....do.....	1,412	1,182	1,190	1,032	1,128	1,203	1,133	1,189	1,137	1,391	1,806	1,841	1,323	-----
Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt States.....do.....	292	185	197	175	188	202	147	90	100	248	631	539	344	-----
Prices, wholesale:														
Lambs, average (Chicago).....dol. per 100 lb.	19.25	19.25	20.62	21.25	24.25	27.75	25.88	24.00	21.25	19.50	19.50	19.38	19.75	19.25
Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha).....do.....	18.22	18.00	19.14	20.26	21.44	22.31	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.67	17.46	17.50	17.70	18.05
MEATS														
Total meats (including lard):														
Production (inspected slaughter).....mil. of lb.	1,941	1,952	1,836	1,517	1,772	1,609	1,563	1,683	1,641	1,673	1,796	1,897	2,026	-----
Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of month														
mil. of lb.....	593	717	762	755	732	706	653	605	530	467	* 443	* 478	638	806
Exports.....do.....	59	60	45	57	33	59	64	47	48	43	* 41	65	-----	-----
Beef and veal:														
Production (inspected slaughter).....thous. of lb.	897,620	939,793	895,446	761,153	886,182	828,596	838,154	905,294	920,803	919,606	917,746	924,790	901,498	-----
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....do.....	215,353	269,668	247,894	219,002	186,362	160,002	138,622	127,141	122,333	126,183	121,290	* 137,718	177,078	209,944
Exports.....do.....	13,497	3,848	1,067	5,848	840	4,464	1,250	1,088	2,198	1,650	3,079	2,346	-----	-----
Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice (600-700 lbs) (New York).....dol. per lb.	.431	.424	.431	.396	.392	.398	.408	.405	.417	.414	.438	.443	.450	.455
Lamb and mutton:														
Production (inspected slaughter).....thous. of lb.	51,566	57,079	59,522	53,274	55,672	52,190	48,262	51,950	52,385	53,001	55,324	56,119	52,466	-----
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....do.....	11,151	12,232	11,460	10,808	9,445	8,897	8,135	9,450	8,448	7,867	7,359	* 7,741	8,518	9,819
Pork, including lard, production (inspected slaughter).....thous. of lb.	991,497	954,712	881,313	702,169	830,303	727,839	676,709	725,640	667,645	700,693	822,728	915,733	1,071,719	-----
Pork, excluding lard:														
Production (inspected slaughter).....do.....	743,793	710,666	658,662	526,049	628,446	547,809	505,239	538,092	491,002	526,732	622,033	681,669	799,131	-----
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....do.....	266,170	326,812	393,307	413,507	418,283	420,917	384,643	346,024	282,873	228,738	215,057	* 233,612	340,874	454,498
Exports.....do.....	4,419	7,708	5,136	4,407	3,832	4,200	3,658	4,016	5,422	3,779	2,719	4,995	-----	-----
Prices, wholesale:														
Hams, smoked, composite.....dol. per lb.	.558	.657	.673	.638	.660	.671	.669	.646	.611	.630	.553	* .521	* .546	-----
Fresh loins, 8-12 lb. average (New York).....do.....	.452	.509	.550	.541	.540	.574	.626	.587	.598	.534	.513	.450	.459	.412
Lard:														
Production (inspected slaughter).....thous. of lb.	180,413	178,155	162,245	128,867	147,106	131,394	125,254	137,369	129,394	127,058	146,772	171,156	198,822	-----
Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of month.....do.....	51,462	74,322	75,525	72,929	78,945	74,024	69,278	65,689	58,065	47,818	50,460	51,349	80,001	-----
Exports.....do.....	32,857	38,187	33,607	39,558	23,359	42,042	50,908	33,365	29,808	29,047	25,344	46,022	* .190	-----
Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago).....dol. per lb.	.193	.205	.208	.213	.208	.233	.205	.190	.205	.213	.208	* .185	* .190	-----
POULTRY AND EGGS														
Poultry:														
Receipts, 5 markets.....thous. of lb.	79,448	65,890	37,325	35,734	41,189	39,205	43,216	47,393	42,779	47,532	55,555	64,612	73,380	64,744
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....do.....	287,152	275,888	266,626	241,692	217,456	184,743	167,499	151,147	141,651	146,651	188,417	* 275,192	291,504	272,618
Price, wholesale, live fowls, heavy type, No. 1 (Chicago).....dol. per lb.	.230	.250	.250	.280	.300	.220	.240	.190	.165	.185	.175	.160	* .180	-----
Eggs:														
Production, farm.....millions.....	4,784	5,239	5,448	5,476	6,605	6,271	6,071	5,251	4,766	4,545	4,604	4,994	5,057	5,494
Dried egg production.....thous. of lb.	1,310	1,242	1,698	1,865	3,140	3,104	3,178	2,388	1,869	1,215	953	792	900	-----
Stocks, cold storage, end of month:														
Shell.....thous. of cases.....	137	89	75	135	443	728	1,348	1,639	1,435	1,031	833	* 636	325	183
Frozen.....thous. of lb.....	61,014	42,030	38,244	41,639	91,940	136,488	166,983	186,189	180,777	160,797	138,784	* 117,958	94,658	74,310
Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago).....dol. per doz.	.543	.479	.472	.450	.403	.380	.355	.351	.397	.398	.427	.409	.381	.317
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS														
Confectionery, manufacturers' sales.....thous. of dol.	110,000	97,000	85,262	79,619	83,931	74,768	59,390	61,415	48,719	65,541	103,120	* 101,740	115,156	-----
Cocoa or cacao beans:														
Imports (incl. shells).....long tons.....	8,026	30,242	43,394	27,081	11,905	14,265	11,991							

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1953		1954											
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO—Continued														
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS—Con.														
Fish:														
Landings, fresh fish, 5 ports.....thous. of lb.	34,247	23,951	17,455	28,111	41,265	41,524	59,452	75,834	84,605	73,274	47,478	48,307	206,437	-----
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....do.	179,370	176,249	154,570	138,468	112,288	110,328	118,806	140,009	163,697	190,538	202,228	204,722	206,437	-----
Sugar:														
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month.....thous. of Spanish tons..	2,027	1,737	1,607	2,437	3,316	4,341	4,316	3,991	3,712	3,262	2,812	2,637	2,447	2,037
United States:														
Deliveries and supply (raw basis):														
Production and receipts:														
Production.....short tons.....	812,373	473,347	137,932	57,480	27,365	51,311	60,519	56,392	44,495	96,464	131,000	601,213	-----	-----
Entries from off-shore.....do.....	254,321	117,126	320,741	507,709	522,494	762,870	617,552	598,368	544,041	759,214	471,248	426,594	202,728	-----
Hawaii and Puerto Rico.....do.....	97,620	61,688	52,886	108,657	147,957	287,257	181,301	190,496	159,787	228,846	200,094	283,327	134,861	-----
Deliveries, total.....do.....	580,278	801,571	506,430	561,418	823,814	574,426	659,133	808,299	772,780	792,402	792,383	642,628	634,814	-----
Dor domestic consumption.....do.....	574,693	800,569	504,421	559,043	822,844	569,756	655,707	807,168	770,000	792,000	788,000	642,000	633,207	-----
For export.....do.....	5,585	1,002	2,009	2,375	970	4,670	3,426	1,131	2,780	402	4,383	628	1,607	-----
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month.....thous. of short tons..	1,691	1,693	1,668	1,612	1,479	1,625	1,484	1,239	1,108	929	1,261	1,782	-----	-----
Imports:♂	3,897	596	631	745	276	1,039	291	458	439	439	474	351	-----	-----
Raw sugar, total.....do.....	140,910	157,648	275,725	305,487	363,956	428,730	331,129	370,023	285,305	328,689	282,688	155,555	-----	-----
From Cuba.....do.....	86,401	118,711	238,950	236,902	282,575	292,522	227,304	201,573	165,368	231,782	190,492	120,246	-----	-----
From Philippine Islands.....do.....	45,512	38,640	36,267	66,165	81,336	136,203	103,825	162,623	115,160	91,932	86,036	35,309	-----	-----
Refined sugar, total.....do.....	4,220	301	20,151	35,595	54,938	51,375	57,212	60,048	64,165	40,555	2,585	2,492	-----	-----
From Cuba.....do.....	132	-----	13,694	29,570	50,062	45,753	52,728	50,110	60,609	39,455	540	640	-----	-----
Prices (New York):														
Raw, wholesale.....dol. per lb.	.061	.060	.060	.061	.063	.062	.061	.061	.062	.061	.060	.059	.062	-----
Refined:														
Retail ♀.....dol. per 5 lb.	.500	.497	.497	.498	.499	.503	.502	.502	.502	.500	.502	.498	.498	-----
Wholesale.....dol. per lb.	.085	.085	.085	.085	.086	.086	.086	.086	.086	.086	.085	.085	.085	-----
Tea, imports.....thous. of lb.	6,851	8,745	10,004	11,580	10,783	18,079	13,984	9,828	5,786	5,765	7,114	6,599	-----	-----
TOBACCO														
Leaf:														
Production (crop estimate).....mil. of lb.	2,055	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,200	-----
Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter, total.....mil. of lb.	4,515	-----	-----	-----	4,540	-----	4,084	-----	4,240	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Domestic:														
Cigar leaf.....do.....	319	-----	-----	-----	370	-----	353	-----	319	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscellaneous domestic.....mil. of lb.	3,997	-----	-----	-----	3,969	-----	3,546	-----	3,755	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Foreign grown:														
Cigar leaf.....do.....	18	-----	-----	-----	18	-----	17	-----	17	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cigarette tobacco.....do.....	181	-----	-----	-----	183	-----	167	-----	149	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Exports, including scrap and stems.....thous. of lb.	53,148	69,579	30,390	19,019	21,715	27,560	28,593	26,787	28,964	29,262	45,852	98,549	-----	-----
Imports, including scrap and stems.....do.....	8,550	7,582	8,125	7,875	9,133	9,528	8,701	9,188	8,290	10,300	9,848	8,855	-----	-----
Manufactured products:														
Production, manufactured tobacco, total.....do.....	16,170	14,735	15,502	15,561	18,476	17,369	17,243	17,883	14,557	18,363	18,866	18,252	16,983	-----
Chewing, plug, and twist.....do.....	6,908	5,978	6,796	6,389	6,865	6,723	6,906	7,435	6,411	7,196	7,105	7,021	6,857	-----
Smoking.....do.....	6,307	5,373	5,549	6,078	7,900	7,356	7,036	6,953	5,962	7,612	8,361	8,214	6,933	-----
Snuff.....do.....	3,055	3,384	3,157	3,093	3,711	3,290	3,307	3,495	2,184	3,555	3,399	3,017	3,193	-----
Consumption (withdrawals):														
Cigarettes (small):														
Tax-free.....millions.....	3,535	3,534	2,700	2,638	2,865	2,485	2,487	2,798	2,759	2,501	3,305	2,472	3,298	-----
Tax-paid.....do.....	30,338	29,141	28,858	26,676	32,295	30,499	31,863	34,998	28,959	34,568	31,964	31,593	29,699	-----
Cigars (large), tax-paid\$.....thousands..	547,704	443,532	401,693	406,560	476,514	445,991	483,650	510,197	434,978	526,817	503,475	501,498	573,184	-----
Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid\$.....thous. of lb.	15,825	15,213	14,997	14,688	18,079	17,402	16,944	14,275	17,902	18,487	17,219	17,219	-----	-----
Exports, cigarettes.....millions.....	1,241	1,416	1,274	1,183	1,252	1,415	1,339	1,310	1,273	1,006	1,200	1,342	-----	-----
Price, wholesale, cigarettes, manufacturer to wholesaler and jobber, f. o. b. destination.....dol. per thous..	3.938	3.938	3.938	3.938	3.938	3.938	3.938	3.938	3.938	3.938	3.938	3.938	3.938	-----

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

HIDES AND SKINS														
Imports, total hides and skins.....thous. of lb.	9,454	8,770	8,232	7,436	9,372	13,492	14,633	11,554	10,491	10,866	8,879	8,713	-----	-----
Calf and kip skins.....thous. of pieces..	47	81	123	59	54	26	101	153	161	63	106	142	-----	-----
Cattle hides.....do.....	23	36	20	112	50	13	10	33	38	46	13	23	-----	-----
Goat and kid skins.....do.....	2,364	2,034	2,051	1,550	1,839	2,440	2,268	2,166	2,163	2,265	2,414	1,876	-----	-----
Sheep and lamb skins.....do.....	1,230	1,033	1,087	898	2,158	3,288	3,757	2,219	1,538	2,213	1,097	909	-----	-----
Prices, wholesale (Chicago):														
Calfskins, packer, heavy, 9½/15lb.....dol. per lb.	.468	.438	.413	.413	.413	.413	.475	.455	.425	.350	.300	.325	.350	-----
Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lb.....do.....	.153	.123	.120	.103	.108	.108	.128	.118	.123	.133	.123	.113	.123	-----
LEATHER														
Production:														
Calf and kip.....thous. of skins.....	724	846	801	791	762	712	706	751	634	783	730	792	-----	-----
Cattle hide.....thous. of hides.....	1,904	1,978	1,953	2,015	2,117	2,039	2,016	2,038	1,643	2,010	1,959	2,011	-----	-----
Goat and kid.....thous. of skins.....	2,101	2,350	2,262	2,330	2,732	2,149	2,124	2,477	2,078	2,121	1,920	1,951	-----	-----
Sheep and lamb.....do.....	2,189	1,820	1,669	1,870	2,219	2,001	2,172	2,141	1,613	2,320	2,036	1,873	-----	-----
Exports:														
Sole leather:														
Bends, backs, and sides.....thous. of lb.	51	26	21	57	27	78	93	48	90	23	33	50	-----	-----
Offal, including belting offal.....do.....	68	39	29	23	29	58	15	116	39	37	6	18	-----	-----
Upper leather.....thous. of sq. ft.	2,929	3,159	3,160	3,440	2,733	4,950	3,779	2,951	2,725	3,183	3,723	3,360	-----	-----
Prices, wholesale:														
Sole, bends, light, f. o. b. tannery.....dol. per lb.	.675	.655	.665	.660	.660	.660	.690	.680	.670	.650	.635	.628	.601	-----
Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f. o. b. tannery.....dol. per sq. ft.	.998	.998	.985	.948	.950	.962	.985	.988	.988	.955	.908	.863	.897	-----

* Revised. * Preliminary.

† Revised estimate for 1953. ‡ December 1 estimate of 1954 crop.

♂ Revisions for 1952 are shown in the April 1954 Survey.

♀ Data for January-June 1953 represent price for New York and Newark; thereafter, for New York and Northeastern New Jersey.

§ Revised to represent data based on number of stamps used by manufacturers; revisions prior to May 1952 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1953		1954											
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES—Continued														
PLYWOOD														
Hardwood (except container and packaging):*														
Shipments (market), quarterly total														
M sq. ft., surface measure		172,270			167,888			164,857			177,340			
Inventories (for sale), end of quarter		33,486			34,681			30,741			29,266			
Softwood (Douglas fir only), production*														
M sq. ft., 3/4" equivalent	298,012	332,290	358,393	318,019	376,994	355,285	342,385	266,451	141,689	207,060	386,812	392,579	388,393	399,076

METALS AND MANUFACTURES

IRON AND STEEL														
Foreign trade:														
Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.):														
Exports, total ¹ short tons	275,144	326,599	315,013	300,433	315,967	360,844	270,706	327,602	343,611	384,636	405,050	415,036		
Scrap	36,065	51,953	62,316	66,790	103,464	65,419	40,561	102,562	100,114	140,938	188,674	166,290		
Imports, total ²	191,128	144,733	86,632	70,839	86,651	103,650	123,409	140,176	139,629	149,686	147,345	137,891		
Scrap	10,657	2,294	1,325	2,016	1,355	3,121	11,073	14,650	22,033	29,448	31,796	20,651		
Iron and Steel Scrap														
Production and receipts, total* thous. of short tons	5,700	5,588	4,974	4,806	5,103	4,893	5,090	5,218	4,557	4,770	4,729	5,362	5,868	
Home scrap produced*	3,472	3,472	3,241	3,040	3,181	2,974	2,951	2,965	2,633	2,701	2,717	2,939	3,068	
Purchased scrap received (net)*	2,228	2,116	1,733	1,767	1,921	1,919	2,140	2,253	1,924	2,069	2,011	2,423	2,800	
Consumption, total	5,672	5,253	5,123	4,912	5,194	5,133	5,350	5,224	4,378	4,664	4,814	5,356	5,524	
Stocks, consumers', end of month	6,816	7,152	7,004	6,940	6,811	6,571	6,315	6,315	6,494	6,599	6,510	6,509	6,845	
Ore														
Iron ore:														
All districts:														
Mine production* thous. of long tons	6,392	3,183	3,068	2,982	3,117	4,466	9,818	11,610	10,994	10,295	8,913	6,776	3,272	
Shipments	6,998	2,099	1,749	1,653	1,597	3,059	10,573	12,399	11,987	10,823	9,333	8,070	4,101	
Stocks, at mines, end of month	4,800	5,877	7,041	8,399	9,920	11,327	10,580	9,790	8,796	8,269	7,848	6,554	5,726	
Lake Superior district:														
Shipments from upper lake ports	5,300	0	0	0	0	1,525	9,952	10,608	11,016	9,555	7,951	7,252	2,918	18
Consumption by furnaces	7,522	7,022	6,996	5,787	5,932	5,287	5,376	5,396	5,155	4,895	4,620	5,398	5,845	
Stocks, end of month, total	54,981	48,815	41,974	36,386	30,587	26,142	29,563	34,996	40,723	45,733	49,753	51,868	49,869	
At furnaces	46,896	41,145	34,797	29,661	24,553	20,630	24,147	29,187	34,537	39,199	43,083	44,980	42,958	
On Lake Erie docks	8,085	7,671	7,178	6,725	6,035	5,452	5,416	5,809	6,186	6,534	6,670	6,889	6,911	
Imports	965	938	846	795	844	932	1,119	1,496	1,540	1,691	1,904	1,736		
Manganese ore, imports (manganese content)														
thous. of long tons	71	108	110	92	74	98	93	83	65	55	71	47		
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures														
Castings, gray iron:														
Orders, unfilled, for sale* thous. of short tons	977	940	872	865	842	826	775	804	829	830	811	789		
Shipments, total	1,009	1,037	932	936	1,047	995	943	987	821	935	921	943		
For sale	570	558	488	492	553	528	516	556	450	542	534	552		
Castings, malleable iron:														
Orders, unfilled, for sale* short tons	93,156	98,158	85,565	81,579	74,219	69,094	67,040	60,163	63,711	62,494	66,742	71,090		
Shipments, total	63,663	72,399	70,288	69,078	84,342	74,515	67,856	72,820	50,893	59,259	58,015	64,321		
For sale	37,561	39,721	38,266	37,792	47,125	39,102	37,306	41,121	25,243	34,528	33,929	36,956		
Pig iron:														
Production* thous. of short tons	6,063	5,779	5,580	4,811	4,959	4,503	4,624	4,724	4,626	4,567	4,462	4,984	5,257	
Consumption	5,963	5,703	5,525	4,809	4,892	4,505	4,691	4,813	4,469	4,495	4,486	5,061	5,335	
Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month														
thous. of short tons	2,660	2,800	2,764	2,829	2,858	2,809	2,729	2,620	2,762	2,843	2,743	2,640	2,529	
Prices, wholesale:														
Composite	56.03	56.03	56.03	56.03	56.03	56.03	56.03	56.03	56.03	56.03	56.03	56.03	56.03	56.03
Basic (furnace)	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00
Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures														
Steel castings:														
Shipments, total	114,229	123,295	122,758	116,520	122,310	105,788	94,610	100,022	75,848	89,590	88,359	87,085		
For sale, total	85,047	92,289	93,577	88,699	92,271	78,754	70,596	72,881	53,207	66,792	64,722	64,004		
Railway specialties	17,768	18,665	20,058	17,756	15,502	10,768	9,337	8,596	5,815	9,344	8,668	8,580		
Steel forgings:														
Orders, unfilled, for sale* thous. of short tons	740.1	650.5	637.9	539.2	486.5	459.6	430.6	409.2	395.4	410.1	409.0	382.0		
Shipments, for sale, total	143.2	142.6	135.9	126.9	130.2	115.8	107.1	113.1	96.8	102.2	109.1	112.7		
Drop and upset	103.1	98.9	101.5	94.2	95.5	86.4	80.9	86.2	74.4	77.2	81.7	86.0		
Press and open hammer	40.1	43.7	37.4	32.7	34.7	29.3	26.2	26.9	22.3	25.0	27.4	26.7		
Steel ingots and steel for castings:														
Production	8,690	7,946	7,951	7,083	7,290	6,971	7,473	7,364	6,628	6,667	6,807	7,702	8,089	8,281
Percent of capacity ¹	90	80	75	74	69	68	71	72	63	63	67	73	79	79
Prices, wholesale:														
Composite, finished steel	.0524	.0524	.0524	.0524	.0524	.0524	.0524	.0524	.0539	.0541	.0541	.0542	.0542	.0542
Steel billets, rerolling, f. o. b. mill	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	74.00
Structural steel, f. o. b. mill	.0438	.0438	.0438	.0437	.0437	.0437	.0437	.0437	.0452	.0452	.0452	.0452	.0452	.0452
Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh)	36.50	33.50	30.50	28.50	25.50	26.50	29.50	29.50	28.50	29.50	30.50	32.50	34.50	
Steel, Manufactured Products														
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types:														
Orders, unfilled, end of month	3,404	3,231	3,538	3,141	3,066	3,238	3,101	3,208	3,160	2,939	2,726	2,586	2,256	
Shipments	1,848	2,003	1,600	1,681	1,950	1,892	1,908	2,038	1,848	1,785	1,902	1,868	1,782	
Stocks, end month of	88	78	71	68	73	67	62	67	72	109	110	112	103	

* Revised. † Preliminary.
 * New series. Data for hardwood plywood are compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; they cover all known market producers of hardwood types, except as indicated.

Douglas fir plywood production is compiled by the Douglas Fir Plywood Association. Data presented are total industry figures, based on reports from plants controlling, on the average, approximately 90 percent of industry capacity. The monthly totals are estimated from weekly reports by prorating split weeks on the basis of a 5-day workweek, with allowance for generally observed holidays.

Data for production and receipts of iron and steel scrap are compiled by the U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines; data prior to 1953 are not available for publication.

‡ In the 1952 edition of the export schedule, certain items (pipe fittings, welding rods, bolts, fabricated structural and other shapes) were transferred from the steel-mill products to the metal manufactures category. The data through 1952 as shown in the 1953 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS were adjusted to include exports of these commodities for comparability with the earlier data. Exports beginning January 1953 as published in the March 1953 SURVEY and subsequent issues exclude these items which averaged 21,300 short tons per month in 1953.

§ Revisions for 1952 are shown in the April 1954 SURVEY.

¶ For 1954, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1954, of 124,330,410 tons of steel; 1953 data are based on capacity as of January 1, 1953, of 117,547,470 tons.

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

METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC†														
Radiators and convectors, cast iron:♂														
Shipments.....thous. of sq. ft.	2,782	2,095	2,041	1,896	1,732	1,738	1,745	2,208	1,937	3,315	3,217	3,354		
Stocks, end of month.....do	5,986	5,957	6,126	6,292	6,906	7,453	7,696	7,903	7,438	6,765	6,478	5,915		
Oil burners:‡														
Shipments.....number	62,010	44,631	46,181	44,175	48,983	50,350	52,781	68,798	65,184	90,662	102,888	101,916		
Stocks, end of month.....do	65,250	76,872	75,110	71,251	77,203	84,276	82,995	80,845	75,345	72,238	57,306	53,174		
Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, excl. electric:														
Shipments, total.....number	176,297	150,392	151,397	168,062	203,584	186,951	176,925	187,944	145,829	196,180	222,839	216,956		
Coal and wood.....do	6,876	5,516	4,683	6,110	5,643	5,876	3,468	4,206	4,351	6,294	7,708	7,320		
Gas (incl. bungalow and combination).....do	159,270	134,904	137,768	153,515	188,519	172,762	164,228	174,806	134,896	180,210	204,947	197,984		
Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil.....do	10,151	9,972	8,946	8,437	9,422	8,313	9,229	8,932	6,582	9,676	10,184	11,652		
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total.....do	260,150	103,223	88,689	74,542	94,395	126,819	125,981	180,323	203,901	261,936	351,135	417,185		
Coal and wood.....do	27,610	11,028	4,471	6,117	7,242	6,804	6,474	10,935	23,443	36,879	55,091	66,824		
Gas.....do	172,467	64,070	40,791	33,364	44,691	77,109	76,427	111,796	114,195	156,343	205,345	257,606		
Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil.....do	60,073	28,125	43,427	35,061	42,462	42,906	43,080	57,592	66,263	68,714	90,699	92,755		
Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), shipments, totalΔ.....number	85,783	63,612	57,192	57,217	69,280	72,488	82,462	95,359	92,463	130,486	148,370	137,820		
Gas.....do	43,137	33,495	30,927	30,505	39,870	43,566	49,661	57,229	53,116	75,062	82,023	79,022		
Oil.....do	37,895	27,984	23,862	24,267	26,827	26,882	30,210	33,923	35,474	48,655	57,603	50,963		
Solid fuel.....do	5,546	2,806	2,403	2,445	2,583	2,040	2,591	4,207	3,873	6,769	8,844	7,835		
Water heaters, gas, shipments*.....do	148,855	135,054	161,152	171,490	184,043	196,767	191,660	202,574	186,528	202,990	201,405	198,001		
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS														
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly:														
Blowers and fans, new orders.....thous. of dol.		43,197			49,495			62,049			37,709			
Unit heater group, new orders.....do		16,699			13,661			14,586			14,840			
Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net†.....mo. avg. shipments, 1947-49=100	150.0	161.2	173.8	99.9	82.7	125.3	80.8	86.4	68.8	75.6	68.3	147.5		
Furnaces, industrial, new orders, net:														
Electric processing.....thous. of dol.	1,166	909	1,356	994	2,042	1,262	3,051	986	457	1,053	986	2,403	1,190	
Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel).....do	1,690	1,624	1,832	1,686	1,119	1,711	2,423	3,642	973	1,116	1,241	1,936	1,534	
Machine tools (metal-cutting types):														
New orders.....mo. avg. shipments, 1945-47=100	146.6	149.8	173.5	159.8	169.6	142.8	139.5	185.2	124.7	147.9	180.9	148.9	118.9	
Shipments.....do	320.2	301.4	319.4	323.1	327.2	302.7	270.3	276.3	205.7	203.7	213.4	191.0	179.6	
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new orders.....thous. of dol.	4,634	4,645	4,057	4,272	5,093	5,319	5,007	5,176	4,733	6,706	5,050	3,828		
Tractors (except garden), quarterly:*														
Shipments, total○.....do		149,094			173,955			211,686			155,588			
Wheel type (excl. contractors' off-highway).....do		76,524			105,302			123,050			81,158			
Tracklaying.....do		66,201			60,207			74,731			63,041			
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT														
Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments.....thousands	2,173	1,890	1,788	1,422	1,194	1,150	1,391	1,834	2,288	2,481	2,728	2,667	2,407	
Household electrical appliances, sales billed:														
Refrigerators, index†.....1947-49=100	35.2	53.1	95.0	91.0	89.0	73.0	74.0	82.0	93.0	71.0	73.0	51.0		
Vacuum cleaners, standard type.....thousands	216.2	190.8	221.2	199.0	276.5	220.8	209.4	195.8	193.6	185.4	238.2	263.2	237.9	
Washers, domestic sales.....do	238.2	191.6	250.0	295.2	307.9	258.7	246.9	303.5	293.2	379.7	339.2	308.4		
Radio sets, production§.....do	1,065.8	1,101.1	872.0	769.2	940.4	746.2	722.1	837.7	438.1	785.5	932.3	997.8	1,098.7	1,282.9
Television sets (incl. combination), production§.....thousands	561.2	449.8	420.6	426.9	599.6	457.6	396.3	544.1	307.0	633.4	947.8	921.5	858.5	857.3
Insulating materials and related products:														
Insulating materials, sales billed, index†.....1947-49=100	129.6	133.1	124.0	120.0	136.0	124.0	116.0	124.0	92.0	111.0	123.0	117.0		
Fiber products:														
Laminated fiber products, shipments⊕.....thous. of dol.	8,879	8,894	8,345	8,160	9,598	9,235	8,843	9,521	7,739	8,857	10,337	9,528	9,596	
Vulcanized fiber:														
Consumption of fiber paper.....thous. of lb.	3,591	3,571	3,346	3,370	3,550	3,266	3,431	3,128	2,566	3,373	3,062	3,251	2,964	
Shipments of vulcanized products.....thous. of dol.	1,367	1,405	1,421	1,451	1,535	1,388	1,237	1,236	1,037	1,152	1,217	1,301	1,350	
Steel conduit (rigid), shipments*.....thous. of feet	17,488	17,756	16,133	17,230	20,306	20,770	21,784	26,171	28,544	28,076	27,616	27,622	29,645	
Motors and generators, quarterly:														
New orders, index†.....1947-49=100		144.6			152.0			153.0			130.0			
Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 hp:‡														
New orders.....thous. of dol.		36,341			35,208			36,817						
Billings.....do		37,804			36,304			35,675						
Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp:‡														
New orders.....thous. of dol.		7,883			9,533			7,958						
Billings.....do		11,490			9,131			10,183						

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

COAL														
Anthracite:														
Production.....thous. of short tons	2,386	2,443	2,680	2,354	2,204	1,958	1,877	2,226	1,939	2,117	2,253	2,194	2,520	
Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month.....thous. of short tons	1,929	1,916	1,726	1,656	1,384	1,340	1,252	1,223	1,244	1,328	1,405	1,504	1,293	
Exports.....do	247	159	246	193	130	152	145	217	147	240	273	403		
Prices:														
Retail, composite♀.....dol. per short ton	26.34	26.34	26.36	26.36	26.36	26.05	24.40	24.40	24.41	24.62	24.66	24.96	25.19	
Wholesale, chestnut, f. o. b. car at mine.....do	15.533	15.533	15.533	15.533	15.533	12.850	13.381	13.588	13.588	13.713	13.836	13.350	13.498	

♂ Revised. ♀ Preliminary. † Represents 5 weeks' production. ‡ Data beginning July 1954 are for 13 companies; earlier data, 11 companies. § Revised to exclude export sales; revisions for January-October 1953 (thous.): 277.3; 326.6; 346.0; 288.5; 286.5; 304.1; 228.3; 291.3; 340.5; 310.9.

† Revisions for oil burners for January-July 1952 are shown in a footnote on p. S-33 of the January 1954 Survey; revised data for other items of heating apparatus will be shown later.

♂ Data beginning June 1953 are compiled by *The Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers* and represent substantially complete coverage of shipments of cast iron radiators and convectors.

Δ Monthly totals for 1953 reflect adjustments to the annual survey. Such adjustments have not been made for components; therefore, detail does not add to total.

*New series. For source of data and brief description, see corresponding note on p. S-34 of September 1954 Survey.

† Revised to reflect use of new base period; data prior to August 1952 for all series (except for foundry equipment) will be shown later.

‡ Includes contractors' off-highway wheel-type tractors.

§ Radio production comprises home, portable battery, automobile, and clock models; television sets include combination models. Data for December 1953 and March, June, September and December 1954 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

⊕ Data for November-December 1953 cover 18 companies; beginning January 1954, 19 companies.

‡ Data beginning 3d quarter of 1953 for polyphase induction motors cover 33 companies; for direct current motors and generators, data beginning 1st quarter 1954 cover 26 companies, 4th quarter 1953, 27.

♀ Revised to represent weighted average price of anthracite stove based on quotations in 6 cities as follows: Baltimore, Boston, Laconia (N. H.), Madison (Wis.), Middletown (Conn.), and New York.

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

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued

COAL—Continued														
Bituminous: ♂														
Production.....thous. of short tons..	35,798	37,423	34,055	29,657	31,456	28,380	29,050	30,660	27,750	33,305	34,385	36,610	36,750	37,082
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total														
thous. of short tons..	35,819	39,099	39,772	32,962	34,134	27,958	26,477	25,535	24,937	26,453	27,113	30,180	31,535	-----
Industrial consumption, total.....do.....	30,448	31,956	31,436	26,560	27,969	24,487	23,831	23,256	22,836	23,585	23,491	25,783	26,993	-----
Beehive coke ovens.....do.....	478	446	258	106	59	56	47	49	45	52	56	46	51	-----
Oven-coke plants.....do.....	8,387	8,339	8,050	6,901	7,298	6,658	6,811	6,593	6,581	6,427	6,396	7,246	7,438	-----
Cement mills.....do.....	686	754	735	624	676	625	641	576	675	693	674	740	719	-----
Electric-power utilities.....do.....	9,893	10,585	10,620	8,798	9,614	8,438	8,435	9,029	9,133	9,568	9,456	10,076	10,435	-----
Railways (class I).....do.....	2,096	2,092	1,939	1,610	1,601	1,347	1,356	1,254	1,278	1,384	1,233	1,375	1,449	-----
Steel and rolling mills.....do.....	481	555	566	476	532	411	381	339	315	306	320	360	432	-----
Other industrial.....do.....	8,427	9,185	9,268	8,045	8,189	6,952	6,160	5,416	4,809	5,155	5,356	5,940	6,469	-----
Retail deliveries.....do.....	5,371	7,143	8,336	6,402	6,165	3,471	2,646	2,279	2,101	2,868	3,622	4,397	4,542	-----
Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel)														
thous. of short tons..	54	19	5	4	5	29	52	62	55	47	47	54	47	-----
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month,														
total.....thous. of short tons..	82,381	80,614	75,741	75,194	72,033	70,595	69,432	69,646	67,186	68,566	69,690	70,349	71,019	-----
Industrial, total.....do.....	80,642	79,075	74,531	74,029	71,146	69,611	68,606	68,803	66,286	67,656	68,764	69,455	70,096	-----
Oven-coke plants.....do.....	16,720	16,486	14,885	14,730	13,887	12,856	12,596	12,659	11,125	11,571	11,868	12,190	12,475	-----
Cement mills.....do.....	1,541	1,461	1,290	1,173	1,068	1,071	1,090	1,144	1,123	1,184	1,233	1,287	1,360	-----
Electric-power utilities.....do.....	40,487	39,770	38,090	37,969	37,468	37,504	38,299	39,125	38,848	39,708	40,462	40,889	41,072	-----
Railways (class I).....do.....	2,562	2,570	2,432	2,350	2,167	2,049	1,839	1,811	1,662	1,657	1,597	1,496	1,540	-----
Steel and rolling mills.....do.....	1,008	977	931	887	830	798	740	708	639	621	612	614	592	-----
Other industrial.....do.....	18,324	17,811	16,903	16,920	15,726	15,333	14,042	13,356	12,889	12,915	12,992	12,979	13,057	-----
Retail dealers.....do.....	1,739	1,539	1,210	1,165	887	984	826	843	900	910	926	894	923	-----
Exports.....do.....	2,712	1,720	1,414	1,294	1,449	2,462	3,100	3,136	2,832	3,333	2,940	3,526	-----	-----
Prices:														
Retail, composite†.....dol. per short ton..	15.10	15.12	15.14	15.13	15.12	14.99	14.70	14.70	14.73	14.78	14.89	14.98	15.04	-----
Wholesale:														
Mine run, f. o. b. car at mine.....do.....	5.716	5.716	5.681	5.607	5.481	5.403	1 6.398	1 6.440	1 6.586	1 6.711	1 6.875	1 6.955	1 6.961	-----
Prepared sizes, f. o. b. car at mine.....do.....	6.811	6.807	6.837	6.787	6.429	6.375	2 4.538	2 4.525	2 4.506	2 4.498	2 4.493	2 4.488	2 4.488	-----
COKE														
Production:														
Beehive.....thous. of short tons..	307	280	164	64	35	35	29	31	30	40	35	29	33	-----
Oven (byproduct).....do.....	5,915	5,825	5,634	4,824	5,110	4,658	4,772	4,609	4,591	4,476	4,456	5,053	5,198	-----
Petroleum coke ♀.....do.....	380	386	387	325	395	386	379	371	420	412	410	456	-----	-----
Stocks, end of month:														
Byproduct plants, total.....do.....	2,658	2,727	2,751	2,744	2,719	2,860	3,012	2,973	2,843	2,856	2,917	2,851	2,807	-----
At furnace plants.....do.....	1,698	1,682	1,702	1,649	1,525	1,579	1,657	1,609	1,619	1,624	1,638	1,638	1,595	-----
At merchant plants.....do.....	959	1,045	1,049	1,096	1,194	1,281	1,355	1,364	1,224	1,235	1,224	1,213	1,211	-----
Petroleum coke.....do.....	137	172	209	222	269	299	331	355	384	385	402	424	-----	-----
Exports.....do.....	34	29	36	26	29	24	36	46	25	34	14	34	-----	-----
Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace)														
dol. per short ton..	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.25	13.75	13.75
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS														
Crude petroleum:														
Wells completed†.....number.....	2,194	2,253	2,599	2,169	2,563	2,486	2,467	2,298	2,867	2,534	2,298	2,370	-----	-----
Production†.....thous. of bbl.	188,315	193,378	193,453	178,003	201,702	198,440	200,593	195,000	194,037	191,190	184,527	190,198	-----	-----
Refinery operations.....percent of capacity	93	92	91	88	88	86	89	88	90	87	88	86	-----	-----
Consumption (runs to stills).....thous. of bbl.	209,599	215,892	215,366	197,914	214,620	204,336	218,178	208,408	214,402	212,708	208,155	211,851	-----	-----
Stocks, end of month:														
Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total.....do.....	283,021	276,676	270,811	266,918	271,867	280,316	282,250	285,155	284,894	281,043	274,608	269,442	-----	-----
At refineries.....do.....	71,634	72,738	70,661	70,916	73,068	75,852	75,503	75,187	74,574	70,659	67,989	68,292	-----	-----
At tank farms and in pipelines.....do.....	192,585	185,165	180,876	177,242	190,304	185,995	187,770	191,055	191,352	191,374	187,674	181,678	-----	-----
On leases.....do.....	18,802	18,773	18,773	18,760	18,495	18,463	18,977	18,913	18,968	19,010	18,910	19,472	-----	-----
Exports.....do.....	1,052	1,378	1,587	795	873	1,418	1,258	1,372	1,073	1,349	509	1,485	-----	-----
Imports.....do.....	17,919	19,841	18,009	17,623	21,683	17,259	20,145	20,441	20,379	20,454	20,053	18,451	-----	-----
Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells.....dol. per bbl.	2.820	2.820	2.820	2.820	2.820	2.820	2.820	2.820	2.820	2.820	2.820	2.820	2.820	-----
Refined petroleum products:														
Fuel oil:														
Production:														
Distillate fuel oil†.....thous. of bbl.	43,901	44,663	45,474	43,256	45,204	41,218	42,531	41,966	43,892	45,048	45,415	47,890	-----	-----
Residual fuel oil†.....do.....	36,684	38,652	39,393	34,754	36,222	34,215	35,582	33,691	33,749	33,131	32,569	33,047	-----	-----
Domestic demand:														
Distillate fuel oil.....do.....	44,661	64,013	74,809	52,840	54,222	38,269	28,966	27,440	26,864	29,494	32,870	35,002	-----	-----
Residual fuel oil.....do.....	47,280	54,092	54,976	46,978	48,902	42,392	39,417	38,074	36,139	37,358	39,069	43,029	-----	-----
Consumption by type of consumer:														
Electric-power plants.....do.....	6,907	7,619	8,285	5,699	6,456	4,783	4,250	4,291	4,446	4,851	4,904	5,316	5,819	-----
Railways (class I).....do.....	8,043	8,534	7,839	7,595	7,819	7,230	6,921	7,700	7,660	7,835	7,730	7,818	-----	-----
Vessels (bunker oil).....do.....	6,099	6,612	6,031	5,494	5,985	6,381	6,289	6,378	6,475	5,928	6,331	6,119	5,981	-----
Stocks, end of month:														
Distillate fuel oil.....do.....	133,381	111,944	81,044	70,390	60,270	61,721	73,581	86,325	101,657	116,529	128,061	139,128	-----	-----
Residual fuel oil.....do.....	51,267	49,370	47,474	47,119	44,249	44,362	47,009	50,216	54,365	56,332	56,702	56,541	-----	-----
Exports:														
Distillate fuel oil.....do.....	2,134	2,362	1,616	1,275	1,516	1,911	1,992	2,176	1,711	1,434	1,525	2,170	-----	-----
Residual fuel oil.....do.....	1,912	1,514	1,365	1,756	2,106	1,637	2,006	1,793	1,883	1,580	1,546	1,275	-----	-----
Prices, wholesale:														
Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel)														
dol. per gal.....	1.100	.095	.095	.100	.097	.095	.092	.092	.090	.092	.092	.096	.096	-----
Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel).....dol. per bbl.	1.350	1.450	1.500	1.450	1.200	1.150	1.100	1.000	1.000	1.150	1.150	1.250	1.349	-----
Kerosene:														
Production.....thous. of bbl.	10,624	11,704	12,086	11,542	10,943	9,665	9,350	9,177	9,156	9,357	9,018	9,596	-----	-----
Domestic demand.....do.....	11,947	18,229	18,287	12,682	12,990	6,893	4,861	4,537	4,920	6,196	6,555	9,261	-----	-----
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	36,271	29,076	22,013	20,183	17,533	19,656	23,892	28,184	31,953	34,949	37,099	37,140	-----	-----
Exports.....do.....	469	623	418	609	564	584	158	229	398	80	250	188	-----	-----
Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor)														
dol per gal.....	.110	.105	.105	.110	.107	.105	.102	.102	.100	.100	.100	.104	.104	-----

♂ Revised. ♀ Preliminary. † Price for large domestic sizes; not comparable with data through April 1954. ‡ Price for screenings for industrial use, to industrial consumers; not comparable with data through April 1954. § Beginning January 1954, jet fuel (formerly included with gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil) is excluded. Jet fuel for October 1954 (thous. bbl.): Production—from gasoline, 2,751; from kerosene, 926; from distillate, 331; domestic demand, 4,444; stocks, 2,920.

♂ Revisions for January–September 1952 and January–October 1953 will be shown later.

† Revised series. Data represent weighted averages based on quotations in 26 cities for all sizes of bituminous coal.

‡ Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke. Such production for January–October 1954 is as follows (thous. short tons): 156; 122; 139; 138; 130; 143; 186; 176; 164; 172.

§ Revisions for 1952 appear on p. S-35 of the February and March 1954 issues of the SURVEY.

|| Revised to represent all quantities of

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued

Lubricants:

PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

Pulpwood:

WOOD PULP

PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

All paper and paperboard mills:

^r Revised. ^p Preliminary. ¹ See note "3" on p. S-35.

† Revisions for 1952 appear on p. S-35 of the February and March 1954 issues of the SURVEY.

♀ Revisions for 1952 (old basis) appear on p. S-36 of the February 1954 SURVEY; revisions for 1952 (comparable with data for 1953) will be shown later.

* Revisions for 1952 (old basis) appear on p. 5-56 of the February 1954 SURVEY; revisions for 1952 (comparable with data for 1953) will be shown in the February 1955 SURVEY.

♂ Revisions for 1951 for saturated felts and 1952 for wood-pulp imports will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	1953		1954											
	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS														
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS														
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments.....reams..	167,782	187,434	166,452	158,773	179,124	163,553	162,256	177,518	142,262	151,217	173,046	169,267	167,960	-----
PORTLAND CEMENT														
Production.....thous. of bbl..	22,529	20,243	17,769	16,895	20,097	21,730	23,279	22,802	25,467	25,681	25,549	25,887	23,841	-----
Percent of capacity.....	97	84	74	78	83	93	96	97	102	103	106	104	99	-----
Shipments.....thous. of bbl..	19,494	14,130	11,143	15,202	18,751	23,589	24,911	28,632	27,628	28,802	29,062	27,133	22,781	-----
Stocks, finished, end of month.....do..	13,083	19,231	25,869	27,562	28,905	27,045	25,412	19,609	17,451	14,403	10,901	9,660	10,700	-----
Stocks, clinker, end of month.....do..	4,022	5,349	8,240	10,091	11,925	11,681	10,392	8,585	7,203	6,029	4,720	3,806	-----	-----
CLAY PRODUCTS														
Brick, unglazed:														
Production.....thous. of standard brick..	496,810	456,985	377,536	376,203	473,662	514,238	522,589	554,413	537,984	582,952	576,185	561,190	-----	-----
Shipments.....do..	474,163	380,495	294,766	382,387	460,448	532,442	527,964	588,209	573,536	586,532	589,340	571,103	-----	-----
Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant.....dol. per thous..	28.147	28.147	28.033	28.033	28.033	28.151	28.151	28.151	28.193	28.289	28.382	28.382	28.429	-----
Clay sewer pipe, vitrified:†														
Production.....short tons..	136,317	132,725	118,054	123,951	145,251	138,364	136,696	151,249	135,475	148,594	156,115	148,169	-----	-----
Shipments.....do..	124,789	95,623	84,965	100,596	129,280	143,050	139,563	150,497	153,426	162,363	157,590	153,246	-----	-----
Structural tile, unglazed:†														
Production.....do..	83,608	76,844	67,871	72,370	81,025	83,211	83,272	86,670	83,890	84,626	81,278	81,367	-----	-----
Shipments.....do..	74,672	62,907	55,146	64,521	77,972	80,703	81,331	83,562	78,663	80,906	77,095	79,160	-----	-----
GLASS PRODUCTS														
Glass containers:														
Production.....thous. of gross..	10,094	9,328	10,009	9,748	11,200	10,751	11,548	11,219	10,810	11,386	9,883	10,843	9,252	-----
Shipments, domestic, total.....do..	9,298	9,765	8,820	8,455	11,923	9,291	10,839	10,958	9,878	11,018	10,634	10,079	9,164	-----
General-use food:														
Narrow-neck food.....do..	758	749	805	779	1,364	1,145	1,365	1,037	925	1,098	1,511	1,121	829	-----
Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars).....thous. of gross..	2,582	2,649	2,843	2,503	3,392	2,519	2,869	2,803	2,948	3,724	3,211	3,033	2,670	-----
Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable).....thous. of gross..	704	1,139	347	350	600	776	1,003	1,268	912	525	343	325	310	-----
Beer bottles.....do..	573	727	514	549	916	817	1,168	1,234	1,133	900	677	586	561	-----
Liquor and wine.....do..	1,366	1,019	937	913	1,358	923	1,051	1,033	856	950	1,165	1,408	1,304	-----
Medicinal and toilet.....do..	2,296	2,305	2,262	2,175	3,013	1,985	2,255	2,398	2,039	2,512	2,412	2,360	2,301	-----
Chemical, household and industrial.....do..	746	744	878	930	1,096	933	932	971	848	1,023	1,012	1,003	944	-----
Dairy products.....do..	273	433	234	166	184	193	196	214	217	286	303	243	245	-----
Stocks, end of month.....do..	11,633	10,932	11,520	12,563	11,991	13,099	13,745	13,708	14,329	14,360	13,299	13,684	13,423	-----
Other glassware, machine-made:														
Tumblers:														
Production.....thous. of dozens..	4,635	4,124	5,180	5,355	6,067	6,075	5,651	4,963	3,943	5,131	5,122	5,780	5,489	-----
Shipments.....do..	3,986	3,914	4,399	5,064	5,654	6,152	6,225	5,399	4,616	5,213	4,768	6,270	4,888	-----
Stocks.....do..	10,716	10,184	10,356	9,980	10,272	9,852	9,297	8,850	8,751	8,652	9,036	8,535	9,181	-----
Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments.....thous. of dozens..	3,015	2,444	2,750	3,122	3,802	3,148	2,987	2,827	2,606	2,966	3,503	4,175	3,180	-----
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS														
Crude gypsum, quarterly total:														
Imports.....thous. of short tons..		737			501			881			1,140			-----
Production.....do..		2,139			1,854			2,051			2,381			-----
Calcined, production, quarterly total.....do..		1,789			1,690			1,920			2,070			-----
Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total:														
Uncalcined.....short tons..		692,260			547,398			687,950			733,922			-----
Calcined:														
For building uses:														
Base-coat plasters.....do..		409,354			372,016			437,736			493,276			-----
Keene's cement.....do..		10,968			10,909			12,251			13,984			-----
All other building plasters.....do..		26,489			193,391			224,711			266,419			-----
Lath.....thous. of sq. ft..		602,239			517,846			634,857			688,526			-----
Tile.....do..		7,437			6,710			7,668			8,335			-----
Wallboard.....do..		948,798			935,205			1,044,226			1,070,718			-----
Industrial plasters.....short tons..		61,008			64,018			62,087			60,138			-----

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

APPAREL														
Hosiery, shipments.....thous. of dozen pairs..	13,555	11,924	12,675	13,126	14,274	12,628	10,844	12,215	10,724	13,790	15,120	14,121	14,588	-----
Men's apparel, cuttings:*†														
Tailored garments:														
Suits.....thous. of units..	3 r 1,557	1 r 1,825	2 r 1,840	1,732	1,810	1,412	1,524	1,130	944	1,660	1,655	1,456	1,576	-----
Overcoats and topcoats.....do..	3 r 349	1 r 287	2 r 256	276	1,295	320	392	1,510	280	480	1,440	352	324	-----
Trousers (separate), dress and sport.....do..	3 r 3,929	1 r 4,114	2 r 4,512	4,848	5,520	4,800	4,464	4,440	3,120	3,840	4,380	4,224	4,032	-----
Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport.....thous. of doz..	3 r 1,604	1 r 1,639	2 r 1,520	1,668	1,850	1,692	1,476	1,130	1,184	1,432	1,650	1,552	1,600	-----
Work clothing:														
Dungarees and waistband overalls.....do..	3 r 285	1 r 240	2 r 256	348	1,355	384	340	1,345	288	392	1,435	408	360	-----
Shirts.....do..	3 r 362	1 r 365	2 r 372	392	1,445	360	356	1,385	276	364	1,395	352	336	-----
Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings (quarterly through 1953):*														
Coats.....thous. of units..	3 r 5,827	2 r 2,200	2,442	3,187	1,542	771	1,650	2,217	2,751	2,452	2,269	2,463	-----	-----
Dresses.....do..	56,026	219,332	20,356	26,870	26,720	24,465	21,091	16,577	20,429	17,157	17,593	18,511	-----	-----
Suits.....do..	3 r 3,044	2 r 1,639	1,774	1,843	747	475	971	1,203	1,257	874	738	1,158	-----	-----
Waists, blouses, and shirts.....thous. of doz..	3 r 3,205	2 r 1,152	1,249	1,432	1,189	1,036	1,150	1,073	1,234	1,170	1,200	1,140	-----	-----

* Revised. † Preliminary. ‡ Data cover a 5-week period. § See note marked "§" for change in sample coverage beginning January 1954. ¶ Revisions for earlier periods of 1953 are shown at the bottom of p. S-39. †† Revisions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 SURVEY. ‡‡ Includes laminated board (reported as component board) also sheathing and formboard.

*New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data are industry totals derived as follows: Men's apparel—estimates beginning January 1954 are based on a monthly sample survey of manufacturers, accounting for approximately 75 percent of the total 1952 production; data prior to 1954 are based on a sample covering establishments that accounted for about 90 percent of the total 1951 cuttings of these items. Women's outerwear—based on reports from establishments classified in the women's principal outerwear industries for the specified items; monthly data beginning January 1954 are estimated from reports of producers that account for approximately 75 percent of total output; quarterly estimates prior to 1954 are based on reports from 2,500 establishments accounting for about 90 percent of total shipments in 1951. Cuttings for 1950 and 1951 will be shown later; data for 1952 (except men's dungarees, etc.) are shown at bottom of p. S-38 of the December 1953 SURVEY. Cuttings of men's dungarees and waistband overalls for January–December 1952 and January 1954 appear in the April 1954 SURVEY.

†Data for December 1953 and March, June, and September 1954 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks.

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

	1953		1954											
	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber
TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued														
COTTON														
Cotton (exclusive of linters):														
Production:														
Ginnings.....thous. of running bales.....	14,279	* 15,165	* 16,119		* 16,317				389	1,694	5,691	9,670	12,439	* 13,039
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales.....														
Consumption.....thous. of bales.....	* 684,976	* 757,152	678,827	684,367	* 845,036	660,209	645,875	* 781,767	542,577	667,443	* 815,315	706,603	703,697	* 13,569
Stocks in the United States, end of month, total.....thous. of bales.....	* 17,797	16,690	15,726	14,673	13,411	12,362	11,397	10,189	9,576	20,125	19,721	19,431	18,820	
Domestic cotton, total.....do.....	* 17,722	16,625	15,665	14,610	13,346	12,287	11,316	10,112	9,500	20,046	19,650	19,367	18,761	
On farms and in transit.....do.....	* 4,984	3,056	1,906	1,360	1,082	906	868	696	255	10,760	7,719	5,286	3,441	
Public storage and compresses.....do.....	* 11,192	11,925	12,058	11,462	10,495	9,698	8,907	8,150	8,071	8,304	10,862	12,733	13,803	
Consuming establishments.....do.....	* 1,546	1,644	1,701	1,788	1,769	1,683	1,541	1,356	1,174	982	1,069	1,348	1,517	
Foreign cotton, total.....do.....	75	65	61	63	66	75	81	77	76	79	71	64	59	
Exports.....bales.....	242,848	375,035	296,651	385,420	429,659	422,048	336,120	434,934	227,855	189,585	199,322	350,753		
Imports.....do.....	8,510	11,070	6,503	12,866	16,258	24,163	11,679	8,177	8,719	9,941	6,538	6,635		
Prices (farm), American upland.....cents per lb.....	31.8	30.7	30.1	30.4	31.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.2	34.0	34.6	34.7	33.2	32.7
Prices, wholesale, middling, $1\frac{5}{16}$ " average 10 markets.....cents per lb.....	32.7	32.6	33.2	34.0	34.2	34.2	34.4	34.2	34.4	34.2	34.5	34.3	* 33.9	34.1
Cotton linters:														
Consumption.....thous. of bales.....	* 110	* 111	113	95	* 99	105	108	* 113	96	112	* 100	117	117	
Production.....do.....	240	* 221	222	197	* 189	150	115	* 84	64	82	* 177	224	214	
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	* 1,292	1,376	1,428	1,457	1,542	1,590	1,637	1,589	1,546	1,525	1,587	1,666	1,763	
COTTON MANUFACTURES														
Cotton cloth:														
Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly.....mil. of linear yards.....		* 2,558			2,512			* 2,454			* 2,304			
Exports.....thous. of sq. yd.....	46,093	49,493	45,560	50,457	44,540	64,206	47,243	49,818	48,282	47,160	50,809	55,821		
Imports.....do.....	7,193	6,306	4,777	4,597	3,988	6,242	4,730	4,202	4,355	5,110	7,622	6,907		
Prices, wholesale:														
Mill margins.....cents per lb.....	29.59	29.13	28.56	27.18	26.84	26.75	26.28	26.50	26.48	26.51	26.00	26.60	26.80	26.50
Denim, 28-inch.....cents per yd.....	36.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.7	35.9	35.9	35.9	* 35.9	
Print cloth, 39-inch, 68 x 72.....do.....	16.5	15.9	16.0	15.8	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.8	16.3	16.5	16.5	* 16.3	
Sheeting, in gray, 40-inch, 48 x 44-48.....do.....	17.5	17.5	17.3	16.8	16.8	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.5	* 16.6	
Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes:														
Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill:														
20/2, carded, weaving.....dol. per lb.....	.636	.630	.625	.630	.632	.630	.627	.633	.636	.633	.633	* .642	* .638	
36/2, combed, knitting.....do.....	.939	.927	.921	.921	.921	.921	.917	.921	.917	.917	.919	.931	* .931	
Spindle activity (cotton system spindles):														
Active spindles, last working day, total.....thous.....	21,252	20,933	20,897	20,888	20,872	20,715	20,627	20,646	20,606	20,633	20,634	20,696	20,782	
Consuming 100 percent cotton.....do.....	19,990	19,695	19,652	19,656	19,626	19,457	19,325	19,332	19,286	19,306	19,276	19,295	19,348	
Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total.....mil. of hr.....	9,232	10,246	9,145	9,231	* 11,454	8,991	8,932	* 10,939	7,066	9,171	* 11,222	9,735	9,464	
Average per working day.....do.....	474	436	457	469	455	447	447	447	372	459	458	493	485	
Consuming 100 percent cotton.....do.....	8,719	* 9,683	8,631	8,697	* 10,799	8,475	8,366	* 10,216	6,578	8,583	* 10,455	9,042	8,768	
Operations as percent of capacity.....do.....	129.1	* 118.8	124.7	128.1	* 125.3	125.3	122.6	* 122.8	102.4	126.2	* 126.0	136.3	134.6	
RAYON AND ACETATE AND MFERS.														
Filament yarn and staple:														
Shipments, domestic, producers':														
Filament yarn.....mil. of lb.....	62.9	53.9	55.9	55.5	60.8	60.5	58.4	57.8	53.1	53.2	* 62.0	64.2	66.9	
Staple (incl. tow).....do.....	25.5	21.9	24.3	24.1	29.2	28.9	32.1	35.7	32.1	35.8	* 32.4	32.4	33.5	
Stocks, producers', end of month:														
Filament yarn.....do.....	71.3	77.2	78.6	75.9	75.4	69.8	68.5	67.0	70.2	73.2	64.8	* 61.4	59.3	
Staple (incl. tow).....do.....	29.9	32.7	33.1	30.9	28.3	28.3	27.9	28.0	29.0	30.1	* 30.3	33.2	33.5	
Imports.....thous. of lb.....	2,277	1,775	1,215	1,691	2,264	3,509	2,178	3,106	2,940	5,785	7,536	8,300		
Prices, wholesale:														
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, filament, f. o. b. shipping point.....dol. per lb.....	.780	.780	.780	.780	.780	.780	.780	.780	.780	.780	.780	.780	* .780	
Staple, viscose, 1 1/2 denier.....do.....	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	.336	* .336	
Rayon and acetate broad-woven goods, production, quarterly.....thous. of linear yards.....		* 422,167			402,378			* 383,248			406,017			
SILK														
Silk, raw:														
Imports.....thous. of lb.....	414	521	465	449	366	1,051	671	843	654	890	567	814		
Price, wholesale, white, Japanese, 20/22 denier, 87% (AA), f. o. b. warehouse.....dol. per lb.....	5.27	5.43	5.58	5.39	5.23	5.07	5.03	4.53	4.55	4.68	4.83	4.75	* 4.78	
WOOL														
Consumption, mill (clean basis):														
Apparel class.....thous. of lb.....	18,868	* 20,590	18,653	19,737	* 24,520	21,735	23,040	* 28,084	21,301	23,760	* 24,813	* 20,048	19,016	
Carpet class.....do.....	9,032	* 10,685	9,840	9,788	* 11,738	9,237	8,319	* 9,286	5,903	9,253	* 11,578	* 9,502	9,172	
Imports, clean content:														
Apparel class (durable), clean content*.....do.....	16,351	12,889	17,147	14,277	17,823	22,067	19,868	21,603	19,012	18,478	17,757	17,003		
Prices, wholesale, raw, Boston:														
Territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, clean basis.....dol. per lb.....	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.675	1.688	1.731	1.767	1.756	1.762	1.771	1.712	1.600	1.560
Bright fleece, 56s-58s, clean basis.....do.....	1.204	1.205	1.205	1.196	1.122	1.160	1.184	1.187	1.166	1.211	1.220	1.196	1.075	1.135
Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, clean basis, in bond.....dol. per lb.....	1.780	1.779	1.775	1.775	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.675	1.625

* Revised. * Preliminary. ¹ Ginnings to January 16. ² Total ginnings of 1953 crop. ³ Ginnings to December 13. ⁴ December 1 crop estimate. ⁵ Data cover a 5-week period.

⁶ Data cover a 14-week period; other data are for 13 weeks.

⁷ Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

⁸ Data for December 1953 and March, June, and September 1954 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stocks and number of active spindles are for end of period covered.

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

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

¹⁰ Revisions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 SURVEY. ¹¹ Revisions for broad-woven goods for first and second quarters of 1952 are shown in the October 1953 SURVEY.

NOTE FOR MEN'S AND WOMEN'S APPAREL CUTTINGS, p. S-38. Revisions for 1953 (units as shown): Men's apparel—January–October—suits, 2,109; 1,979; 2,033; 2,207; 1,834; 1,758; 1,276; 1,703; 1,502; 1,882; overcoats, 399; 339; 352; 525; 563; 619; 459; 656; 566; 580; trousers, 5,268; 5,046; 5,455; 6,079; 5,257; 4,705; 3,596; 4,075; 3,965; 4,778; shirts (woven fabrics), 2,122; 1,996; 2,073; 2,425; 1,909; 1,773; 1,601; 1,569; 1,710; 1,941; dungarees, 382; 373; 415; 455; 378; 407; 385; 380; 406; 451; shirts (work), 483; 424; 474; 534; 429; 420; 384; 451; 424; 446; women's, misses', etc.—1st-3d quarters—coats, 7,844; 3,784; 6,578; dresses, 70,575; 77,212; 55,499; suits, 5,609; 2,566; 3,045; waists, etc., 3,912; 2,967; 3,218.

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

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

WOOL MANUFACTURES														
Knitting yarn, worsted, 2/20s-50s/56s, Bradford system, wholesale price.....dol. per lb.	2.098	2.098	2.073	2.037	2.025	2.037	2.037	2.043	2.043	2.037	2.037	2.013	1.998	
Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts:†														
Production, quarterly, total.....thous. of lin. yd.		170,885			62,738			69,440				72,682		
Apparel fabrics, total.....do.		162,810			54,835			63,559				67,736		
Government orders.....do.		14,116			958			570				456		
Other than Government orders, total.....do.		158,694			53,877			62,989				67,280		
Men's and boys'.....do.		127,820			26,461			30,078				28,103		
Women's and children's.....do.		130,874			27,416			32,911				39,177		
Nonapparel fabrics, total.....do.		18,075			7,903			5,881				4,926		
Blanketing.....do.		15,717			4,455			3,346				2,949		
Other nonapparel fabrics.....do.		12,358			3,448			2,535				1,977		
Prices, wholesale, suiting, f. o. b. mill:														
Flannel, 12-13 oz./yd., 57"/60".....1947-49=100.	112.9	112.9	112.9	111.5	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	111.6	112.4	
Gabardine, 10½-12½ oz./yd., 56"/58".....do.	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	102.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

AIRCRAFT														
Civil aircraft, shipments.....number.	275	250	278	240	312	359	309	316	293	264	265	174	288	
Exports?.....do.	136	105	92	65	106	116	95	67	105	68	84	61		
MOTOR VEHICLES														
Factory sales, total.....number.	452,987	484,707	551,134	534,145	633,003	631,769	588,562	598,876	530,416	521,450	369,942	287,557	587,785	
Coaches, total.....do.	371	424	405	328	297	379	274	351	246	309	326	397	305	
Domestic.....do.	288	393	365	322	289	348	251	349	190	306	314	385	251	
Passenger cars, total.....do.	378,906	389,628	454,562	446,676	531,529	534,667	497,062	507,085	451,663	445,306	300,998	221,195	498,248	2 642,000
Domestic.....do.	370,511	373,666	435,139	425,392	510,024	515,192	478,889	489,994	437,028	431,371	292,721	214,913	477,927	
Trucks, total.....do.	73,710	94,655	96,167	87,141	101,177	96,723	91,226	91,470	78,507	75,835	68,618	65,965	89,232	2 94,200
Domestic.....do.	64,781	80,227	83,563	72,468	85,154	79,439	73,712	74,250	62,161	60,263	50,845	48,793	72,862	
Exports, total?.....do.	23,604	21,578	29,700	31,433	21,685	45,725	37,479	30,254	29,154	26,794	26,645	22,224		
Passenger cars?.....do.	10,196	10,884	16,448	18,195	12,177	24,836	18,296	14,697	13,210	11,519	9,556	6,357		
Trucks and busses?.....do.	13,408	10,694	13,252	13,238	9,508	20,889	19,183	15,557	15,944	15,275	17,089	15,867		
Truck trailers, production, total.....do.	7,796	5,592	4,724	4,667	5,000	4,746	4,844	5,258	3,686	3,899	4,271	4,521	4,830	
Complete trailers?.....do.	7,603	5,196	4,585	4,502	4,741	4,535	4,638	4,987	3,465	3,740	4,105	4,356	4,697	
Vans.....do.	2,539	2,316	1,899	1,767	1,879	1,865	1,934	2,479	1,858	2,052	2,256	2,551	2,776	
All other?.....do.	5,064	2,880	2,686	2,735	2,862	2,670	2,704	2,508	1,607	1,688	1,849	1,905	1,921	
Trailer chassis.....do.	193	396	139	165	259	211	206	271	221	159	166	165	133	
Registrations:														
New passenger cars.....do.	450,311	413,937	340,698	369,592	480,731	508,102	520,958	596,719	474,316	440,312	407,844	395,943	381,081	
New commercial cars.....do.	72,596	68,659	60,694	60,843	72,583	75,332	78,209	85,858	65,181	64,180	66,174	71,254	64,652	
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT														
American Railway Car Institute:														
Freight cars:														
Shipments, total.....number.	6,574	4,752	5,101	4,041	4,826	4,195	3,658	2,683	2,051	2,450	2,958	2,348	1,770	
Equipment manufacturers, total.....do.	4,173	3,169	3,815	3,014	3,796	3,138	2,513	1,263	955	990	1,600	1,338	1,085	
Domestic.....do.	3,912	2,873	3,658	2,947	3,793	2,981	2,028	1,230	705	837	1,208	807	617	
Railroad shops, domestic.....do.	2,401	1,883	1,286	1,027	1,030	1,057	1,145	1,420	1,096	1,460	1,358	1,010	685	
Passenger cars, equipment manufacturers:⊕														
Orders unfilled, end of month, total*.....do.	736	712	686	690	636	572	541	500	502	450	587	563	514	
Domestic.....do.	422	398	384	405	374	330	314	285	316	291	448	434	405	
Shipments, total.....do.	44	27	29	40	59	64	41	44	65	52	42	38	54	
Domestic.....do.	44	26	17	22	36	44	26	30	34	25	22	25	34	
Association of American Railroads:														
Freight cars (class I), end of month:‡														
Number owned.....thousands.	1,777	1,776	1,777	1,775	1,773	1,771	1,768	1,764	1,757	1,753	1,750	1,745	1,739	
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs.....thousands.	92	88	91	94	98	104	112	116	118	122	126	123	120	
Percent of total ownership.....do.	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.9	
Orders, unfilled.....number.	30,703	27,678	23,537	20,548	16,896	13,964	12,169	11,429	10,334	11,016	10,232	11,785	13,639	
Equipment manufacturers.....do.	13,911	12,256	9,153	6,784	4,068	2,132	1,214	1,793	1,731	3,911	4,403	4,952	6,581	
Railroad shops.....do.	16,792	15,422	14,384	13,764	12,828	11,832	10,955	9,636	8,603	7,105	5,829	6,833	7,058	
Locomotives (class I), end of month:														
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs.....number.	1,222	1,232	1,215	1,210	1,222	1,169	1,180	1,117	1,081	1,102	1,233	1,237	1,226	
Percent of total on line.....do.	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.8	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.1	11.0	11.4	13.1	13.5	13.9	
Diesel-electric and electric: Orders, unfilled.....number of power units.	659	571	486	521	365	300	170	124	133	99	115	158	267	
Exports of locomotives, total¶.....number.	63	46	37	33	26	57	46	36	42	34	39	32		
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS														
Shipments, total.....number.	677	673	523	467	473	366	445	445	413	357	357	348	359	
Domestic.....do.	632	630	485	437	448	344	417	389	368	278	319	318	304	
Export.....do.	45	43	38	30	25	22	28	56	45	79	38	30	55	

* Revised. ‡ Preliminary. † Data cover a 14-week period; other data, 13 weeks. ‡ Preliminary estimate of production based on Ward's Automotive Reports. Production for preceding month; 508,500 passenger cars; 90,700 trucks.

†Revisions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 SURVEY.

‡ Data exclude all military-type exports. Scattered monthly revisions for 1952 for motor vehicles will be shown later.

§ Revised beginning 1952 to include production of converter dollies; data as revised are comparable with figures through 1951 shown in the 1953 issue of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Revision for January-September 1952 are shown in the December 1953 SURVEY.

⊕ Excludes railroad shops except when noted.

*New series; monthly data prior to 1953 will be shown later.

¶ Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

¶ Revised exports for May 1952, 41 locomotives.

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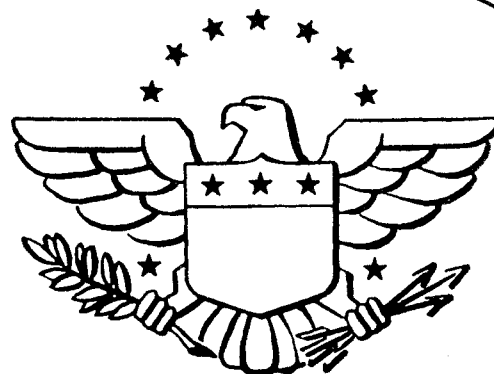
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