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## The <br> Business Situation

By the Office of Business Economics

## Business Expects for 1955

Slightly higher investment in plant and equipment....

and substantially increased sales


* ANTICIPATED

DATA: O.B.E. \& S.E.C.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

55-16-1

BBUSINESS activity in January and February extended the rise experienced in the fourth quarter of last year. It is apparent that participation in the advance has broadened. A particularly significant development is the tilting upward of the curve of plant and equipment investment indicated by the 1954 survey detailed in this issue. This, and the general expectation of higher sales reported in the same survey, attest to the confidence of businessmen in the outlook.
The rise in business has been based, as depicted in the chart on page 2, both on the sustained growth of major types of demand which maintained their upward trend throughout the recent readjustment, and on the reversal of other types of demand which largely accounted for the 1954 downturn but which stabilized or advanced in the fourth quarter. Both groups have shown a further upward movement so far this year.

Consumer demand for nondurable goods and services, private construction, purchases of goods and services by State and local governments and, on balance, by foreign countries, are continuing to expand. Demand for durable goods, especially consumer durables, is extending the recovery which began in the final quarter of 1954. Business inventories are reflecting the swing of management policy away from liquidation. Federal purchases are still contracting but at a much slackened rate.

Construction in January and February was well above the same period of 1954, with private residential activity up very substantially. In January, new housing starts were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.4 million, close to the December high and a rate equal to the peak total attained in 1950.

## Durable goods orders

Improvement in the market for durable goods is indicated by the flow of new orders to manufacturers. New business placed with manufacturers of durable goods has continued the expansion from last summer's low. New orders for transportation equipment, which include sales of motor vehicles, accounted for most of the January rise but an expansion in machinery orders was significant as evidence of the upturn in demand for producers' durables. New orders for electrical and nonelectrical machinery were each oneeighth above the monthly average for 1954. New orders for metal cutting machine tools, which were depressed most of last year, participated in the recent upturn. Thus, some of the industries which were still lagging in the fourth quarter have started to move ahead.
Manufacturers' unfilled orders, not adjusted for seasonal variations, expanded by nearly $\$ 1$ billion during January to return to the October level. Half of the January increase was in primary and fabricated metals. Unfilled orders for
nonelectrical machinery increased for the first time since mid-1952, although the gain was small. Because of higher sales, the ratio of unfilled orders to sales in the major durable goods industries either showed little change or was reduced over the past 3 months.

Manufacturers' production and sales reflect this improved flow of new business, and industrial employment picked up in February.

## Trade active

Seasonally adjusted total retail sales according to preliminary advance reports were little changed from January and less than 2 percent below December's very large volume. Combined sales for January and February are about 7 percent ahead of those in the corresponding period of 1954. Sales were spotty, however, as gains at automotive stores were offset by declines at apparel and general merchandise outlets.

Automobiles are leading the way in distribution as well as in manufacturing. The number of new passenger cars sold in February, notwithstanding the short month, exceeded the January total by a sizable margin and almost equaled the December volume. Sales of used cars were also large. Owing to the high rate of factory shipments, the number of new cars in dealers' stocks has increased but is not large in relation to current sales.

## Gross National Product

Divergent patterns of major components


The active movement of goods and services through retail outlets is based principally on the sustained high level of personal income. That buyers are also making generous use of short- and intermediate-term credit is evidenced by the smaller than usual contraction of consumer credit from
in January, after seasonal adjustment, exceeded repayment by $\$ 0.3$ billion. Nearly all of the new instalment credi was used to purchase automobiles and other consumer goods

## Purchasing power rising

Personal income is maintaining its strong movement, wit] the January flow, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate o nearly $\$ 291$ billion, again slightly bettering the highest montl of 1953. Wages and salaries moved up from December anc other income types, except dividends, were little changec for the month. The return of dividend declarations to \& more normal rate after the spate of extras that gave a tem porary boost to the December figure was responsible for : slight reduction in the income total.

Table 1.-Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Disbursements [Seasonally adjusted at annual rate]

|  | Billions of dollars |  |  | Percent change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Second quarter |  | ${ }_{1955}^{J a n u a r y ~}$ | Second quarter 1953 to second quarter 1954 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Second } \\ \text { quarter } \\ 1954 \text { to } \\ \text { January } \\ 1955 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1953 | 1954 |  |  |  |
| All nonagricultural industries | 195. 8 | 191.8 | 195. 9 | $-2.0$ | 2. |
| Commodity producing. | 85.9 | 80.8 | 82. 0 | $-5.9$ | 1. |
| Distributive | 51.5 | 52. 3 | 53.4 | 1. 6 | 2. |
| Service | 24.8 | 25. 3 | 26. 3 | 2. 0 | 4. |
| Goverument. | 33. 6 | 33. 4 | 34. 2 | -. 6 | 2. |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
Another factor in the January income change was the movement to a new and higher level of personal contribu tions for social insurance. Contributions of employees and self-employed persons for social insurance are deducted from income disbursements in calculating personal income. From December through February, the total of such deduction: increased by almost one-half billion dollars at an annua rate as a result of permanent legislative changes of thre types. Their effect was nearly all felt in January.

## Changes in social insurance contributions

The 1954 social security amendments enlarged the area o coverage under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance progran to include as of January 1, 1955, the following groups farm operators; virtually all farm employces; self-employed architects, engineers, accountants, and funeral directors clergymen; citizens employed abroad by foreign subsidiarie of United States enterprises; industrial homeworkers; an additional employees engaged in fishing, private households and Federal Government activities. It also permitted, by election, OASI coverage by State and local government em ployees already members of a government retiremen system.

In addition to this expansion of coverage, a second legis lative change enlarged the taxable earnings base from $\$ 3,60$ to $\$ 4,200$, effective January 1 .
A liberalized benefit scale for annuitants and their de pendents, also a feature of the amendments, became effectiv in September 1954 and lifted the closing quarter's persona income flow to the extent of $\$ 0.5$ billion at an annual rate

The reduction in the January personal income total atributable to these amendments- $\$ 0.3$ billion at an annual ate-was restricted solely to employees' income, since paynents by the newly covered self-employed are not due until 956 at the time of filing income tax returns on 1955 income and the effect of the higher earnings base on the group also will not be felt until next year. However, beginning in January, ;elf-employed persons have been paying social security taxes on income at rates increased from last year. The rate inreases which became effective at the start of 1954-1/2 pervent for employees and employers (to 2 percent each) and $1 / 4$ percent for the self-employed (to 3 percent)-were imnediately reflected in withholdings from employee 1954 income, but did not until this year affect payments (on 1954 income) by the self-employed. Thus, a further reductionapproximately $\$ 0.1$ billion at an annual rate-in the January personal income flow may be traced to this factor.
Another minor increase in employee contributions for social insurance in February resulted from a recent Executive order granting civil-service status to approximately 450,000 Federal Government employees. Effective January 23, these employees became members of the Federal civilian retirement system, which provides for a 6 percent contribution rate, as compared with the 2 percent rate which was collected under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance system. This rate differential has the effect of increasing personal contributions by about $\$ 0.1$ billion a year.

## Payrolls still moving up

Wage and salary disbursements at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 199$ billion in the opening month of the year were more than $\$ 1$ billion above the December amount. Since the low point reached last spring there has been a 2 percent increase in this type of income flow, attributable to the combined effects of rising wage and salary rates, a longer workweek, and increased employment, with the quantitative importance of the three factors in that order.

Wage and salary disbursements in the commodity-producing industries, which were reduced most from the summer of 1953 to the spring of 1954, have shown the smallest subsequent percentage increase although since reaching their low point last September their rate of advance has been quite rapid. January wage and salary totals in the distributive, service, and Government industry groups were above their 1953 highs while that for the commodity-producing industries was about 5 percent lower.

## Nonagriculture employment recovery

Accompanying the revival in economic activity, employment in nonagricultural industies, after allowance for seasonal variations, has followed an irregularly rising trend since the low point reached last August. Recent changes in employment in individual industries have not closely matchied changes in activity in the same industries, however, because of divergent changes in hours worked and productivity.

By February, seasonally adjusted employment in nonagricultural industries including the armed forces was 200 thousand or 0.4 percent above the 51.5 million average of last year's spring quarter. Government employment, including military, was up 1.1 percent during that period, while there was an increase of 0.2 percent in private employment. Federal Government civilian employees were 0.5 percent more numerous in February than last spring but this increase was more than offset by the 4 percent reduction in the military rolls. State and local government employment in February was 5 percent higher than in the spring of 1954-the largest increase for any major groups
shown in table 2. Both school and nonschool employment participated in the rise.

The small increase in private nonagricultural employment was very largely due to moderate expansion in the distributive and service industries (see table 2). In both trade

Nonagricultural Wages and Salaries and Employment


Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments
 DATA: B.L.S.
v. S. ofpratment of commerre, office of bustiess economics

55-16-3
segments employment was about 1 percent higher in February than last spring. Trade employment, seasonally adjusted, has not only recovered earlier losses but has risen to a new high as expansion in the number of trade outlets has accompanied the residential building boom and the
(Continued on page 28)

# Investment and Sales 

## Anticipations in 1955

BUSINESS currently expects its plant and equipment outlays this year to aggregate $\$ 27$ billion, slightly abore last year and about $\$ 1$ billion less than the 1953 record, according to the survey of expectations conducted in February and carly March by the Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Businessmen also anticipate a higher dollar volume of sales in 1955, averaging about 5 percent above 1954 .

Since the movement of capital outlays was slightly downward through 1954 and the first quarter of 1955 , the present programs now reported by business indicate an adrance from the current level during the coming months of this year.

The investment programs of public utilities and commercial companies, with planned increases of 4 and 7 percent, respectively, are mainly responsible for the projected upturn in investment in 1955 , but a number of major manufacturing lines are resuming the uptrend. Furthermore, while manufacturing companies in the aggregate report a total for the full year 3 percent less than in 1954, they expect a rise in expenditures beginning in the second quarter. Both the railroads and mining companies report sizable reductions for the year, but other transportation concerns except another year of high investment.

The survey results for major groups are as follors:

## Percent Change in New Plant and Equipment Expenditures, 1954 to 1955






Public utilities
Public urial ------$\frac{4}{7}$

Examination of the survey results by size of firm indicates that very large manufacturers (those with assets over $\$ 50$ million) expect little change in capital outlays from 1954 to 1955. Expenditures by this group as a whole have been quite stable since 1953 and have been an important sustaining influence in overall fixed capital investment.

Medium-sized firms (with total assets between $\$ 5$ million and $\$ 50$ million) also expect to maintain 1954 rates of investment this year, in contrast to last year when they reduced their expenditures. Manufacturers with less than $\$ 5$ million of assets anticipate some decline during 1955, but in general the plans of such firms are less certain than those of the larger concerns and have a higher degree of flexibility.

[^0]According to the quarterly information collected in thi survey, business anticipates that the current quarter wil represent the low point of the comparatively mild downtren, in fixed business investment which has been in progress sinc the third quarter of 1953. Outlays are scheduled at a sea sonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 26$ billion in the first thre, months of this year and are expected to advance to $\$ 271$ billion in the following quarter. This would represent a! percent increase over the average in the first quarter anc would bring investment back to the rate of the first quartes of 1954 .

## Plant and Equipment Expenditures



On the assumption that this year's capital spending goal of $\$ 27$ billion is realized there is implicit in the data a seasonally adjusted annual rate in the second half also at $\$ 27 \frac{1}{2}$ billion. This pattern suggests that the second quarter gain will be maintained later in the year.

Advances in plant and equipment expenditures from the first to second half of this year are expected by producers of
both durable and nondurable goods, and by public utilities, and nonrail transportation firms. The commercial and mining industries show little change in their spending rates over this period, while only the rails anticipate lower capital outlays.

## Recent influences on investment

With the expected upturn in business fixed investment, all major sectors of private demand that moved downward in late 1953 will have reversed that movement. There can be little doubt that the recovery in business sales and earnings since last fall has bolstered business confidence and has had a salutary effect on this year's programs.

In addition to increased earnings, depreciation on the expanding stock of capital has been a rising source of internal funds. It is also quite likely that added investment funds have become available to a number of concerns as a result of the provisions of the 1954 tax law which permit higher depreciation charges on new facilities in their early years of use. Another favorable factor that may be cited is the relatively plentiful supply of investment funds from external sources on comparatively favorable terms. Long-term interest rates, while moderately higher than 6 months ago, are still low. Terms of equity financing are close to the lowest point reached in the postwar period.

Other factors affecting recent and near-term investment trends may be mentioned. While the completion of some Korean expansion programs means a lower rate of expenditure on the federally aided capital outlays, the volume of such expansion is still large. On the other hand, replacement and modernization outlays are being maintained, according to information obtained in the current survey. Finally, long-term growth factors are still at work as a result of the population increase and its shift to outlying areas. These factors are the major stimuli in the expansion in investment in retailing, in communications and in public utilities.

## Quarterly trend reversed

Actual figures now available for late 1954 indicate that total capital expenditures fell from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of somewhat under $\$ 27$ billion in the third quarter to close to $\$ 26$ billion in the fourth. Decreases occurred in manufacturing, mining, railroads and the utilities, while spending by the commercial and nonrail transportation groups was about unchanged. Another small decline is expected in the first three months of this year.

First quarter 1955 investment was off almost 10 percent from the high point in the third quarter of 1953. Of this amount about two-thirds is attributable to the reduced rate of investment in manufacturing facilities. In retrospect it may also be noted how quickly the decline moderated; more than two-thirds of the total decrease occurred in the first half of this 18 -month period.

The anticipated 5 percent increase in the second quarter is indicative of a fairly widespread recovery. A rise is expected to take place in both the durable- and nondurable-goods segments of manufacturing, with a somewhat sharper rise in the latter. In public utilities, the gas group reports a pickup in the spring months as a result of new pipeline construction. The commercial group, where the buoyant retail trade programs are predominant, expects the largest relative gain over this period.

## Realization of 1954 programs

Anticipated investment in 1954 as reported by business in our annual survey a year ago was close to the amount actually spent, as has been the case in most years since the end of

World War II. Actual expenditures declined 5 percent from 1953 to 1954, as compared with an anticipated reduction of 4 percent. Viewed on the whole, the forecasting value of the initial survey was very good.

Manufacturing companies in the aggregate reduced their capital spending about as much as their estimate-7 per-cent-but some other major groups did not spend quite so much in 1954 as expected early last year. The railroads scheduled a decrease of 28 percent but actually reduced outlays by 35 percent. Public utilities planned a decline of almost 3 percent but actually cut their expenditures by 7

## Business Capital Outlays by Major Industry Categories


percent, greater relative deviation occurring in gas than in the electric utilities. The mining industry, which was expecting a small increase in its fixed investment rate from 1953, experienced a small decrease. The commercial and nonrail transportation industries, on the other hand, both slightly exceeded their initial expectations.

Comparison of actual and anticipated expenditures by manufacturing industries in 1954 indicates that most industry groups correctly projected the trend in their capital outlays. However, there was a tendency-offsetting in the total-for anticipations of durable-goods producers to underestimate both the relative increases and decreases in investment.

Producers of primary metals and nonelectrical machinery, for example, reduced their capital outlays more than indicated by their early 1954 plans, while automobile and other transportation companies made larger increases than expected. The electrical machinery group experienced a decline, in contrast to an earlier anticipation of little change. In the nondurable-goods field spending by petroleum, rubber and chemical firms fell somewhat short of plans, in contrast to the food and beverage, textile and paper industries, where plans were exceeded.

With respect to size groups, there was a tendency for the largest-size group to spend somewhat less than anticipated. although, as already noted, actual spending was little changed from 1953. Expenditures by small and mediumsized companies in 1954 exceeded earlier anticipations. The latter phenomenon has been observed for the smallest concerns in earlier surveys and is probably a characteristic of firms in which investment budgeting is not widely practiced.

## Manufacturing investment

According to the present survey, manufacturers expect to spend $\$ 10 \%$ billion for new productive facilities in 1955. This compares with actual outlays of $\$ 12$ billion and $\$ 11$ billion, respectively, in 1953 and 1954. Durable-goods producers expect a 4 percent decline in investment from 1954 to 1955, while nondurable-goods producers anticipate spending 2 percent less.

In the durable goods field investment trends of major industries diverge considerably and many reversals of trend may be noted. Automobile producers are now reducing outlays after the sharp spurt in their programs in late 1953 and in 1954. In contrast, industries that declined last year-iron and steel, nonferrous metals, and machinery except electrical-are expecting increased outlays in 1955, more in the former industries than in the machinery groups. Producers of transportation equipment other than automobiles are also planning to spend more than last year.

In the nondurable goods area the pattern more nearly resembles last year's changes with a few important exceptions. The petroleum industry, the only major industry that has continually increased annual capital outlays since 1949, is planning another small increase. Food and beverages and textiles expect their expenditures to fall again, the latter for the fourth successive year. The chemical and paper industries expect their investment to be about the same as in 1954 while rubber manufacturers foresee a small increase in their spending. Programs of both the chemical and rubber industries were cut sizably last year.

## Replacement and expansion

In this year's annual survey companies were requested to segregate their total plant and equipment expenditures in 1954 and 1955 between outlays for replacement and modernization and those for expansion. ${ }^{1}$ Because of the nature of the question and the difficulty of precisely defining these categories the data and conclusions presented here should be considered very tentative.
For all manufacturing industries combined, replacement and modernization expenditures were just over three-fifths and expansion close to two-fifths of total plant and equipment expenditures in 1954. The great majority of major industries indicated that replacement and modernization expenditures accounted for between one-half and two-thirds of their aggregate outlays. The chemical industry reported the lowest proportion of 1954 outlays for replacement and the highest for expansion while the opposite was true for textiles.
The survey reveals that from 1954 to 1955 manufacturers as a whole expect to maintain their outlays for replacement and reduce their outlays for expansion by about 4 percent. This pattern is essentially the same for both the durablegoods and the nondurable-goods groups.

1. Replacement and modernization expenditures in this survey generally refer to outlays made primarily to replace worn out, obsolete or less economical plant and equipment already owned by the firm. Expansion outlays generally refer to capital outlays that primarily add to rather than replace the company's production, distribution, transportation, administrative and general facilities. Respondents were given considerable leeway in answering the question since it was recognized that the division between the two types of expenditures

When more detailed industries are examined, it appears that for industries in which increased outlays are anticipated from 1954 to 1955, expansion outlays are almost always expected to advance, while replacement outlays are beins either maintained or increased. Industries with anticipated decreases in investment in most cases show planned reductions in both replacement and expansion expenditures.

## The 1953-54 manufacturing decline

Although the survey indicates that manufacturing outlays in 1955 as a whole will be slightly lower than they were last year, of greater significance is the anticipated recovery in manufacturing investment following the first quarter of the present year. The manufacturing drop will have lasted two

## Manufacturing Investment Programs

full years-on the assumption that the current plans are realized--but the reduction has not been of large proportions and thus has not exerted a serious deflationary effect on economic activity. The recent reduction may be compared with the downturn that occurred in the 1948-50 period, when over a comparable 8-quarter span manufacturing investment fell approximately one-third, or twice as much as it did recently.

The moderate character of the recent decline may be partly explained by the fact that investment cycles of the various industries have not coincided in their timing. Thus the primary metals industries, which reached their mobilization
peak in 1952, were a significant contributing factor in the decline in durable goods investment from 1953-54. The impact of this drop on aggregate investment was moderated to a considerable extent by the sharp increase last year in outlays by automobile producers, whose expenditures in the mobilization years, 1951-53, had undergone comparatively little change.

As a result of such divergent movements, the net decline in durable goods investment from the peak in the first quarter of 1953 to the indicated trough in the first quarter of this year will have amounted to 20 percent. This may be compared with a one-third decrease in durable manufacturing investment between the third quarter of 1948 and the fourth quarter of 1949 , a period that witnessed a drop in capital outlays in virtually every major manufacturing industry.

## Nonmanufacturing

Last year nonmanufacturing investment fell by less than 4 percent from the previous year, as a rise by the commercial group partially offset the sharp drop in railroad expenditures and the much smaller relative declines in utilities, mining and other transportation. This year's survey reveals a resumption of the rise in nonmanufacturing, sizable gains in the commercial industries being augmented by a slight increase in the programs of utilities.

## Utilities expect rise

The public utilities expect to spend $\$ 4.4$ billion for new plant and equipment in 1955, a 4 percent increase from last year. Expenditures for the group are anticipated to show a rising trend throughout 1955, attributable to higher investment in natural gas transmission lines. The electric companies expect little change from 1954.

Since the end of 1950 the utilities have made net additions of 25 million kw.-hr. to their capacity, a rise of almost 50 percent. According to trade reports, outlays for electric gencrating facilitics in 1955 are expected to decline for the second successive year, while higher outlays are being scheduled for transmission and distribution facilities. Outlays for distribution facilities, though rising, are still lower than they were in 1949.

## Railroads plan further cuts

During the coming year a further reduction of about 11 percent is being planned by the railroads. This will bring rail expenditures to about $\$ 3 / 4$ billion, well below spending rates in other postwar years. The drop is smaller than that from 1953 to 1954, when outlays were reduced by almost one-half billion dollars. Over that period installations of diesel locomotives were reduced almost one-half while freight car installations declined even more relatively. For the first time since 1950 more freight car capacity was retired than purchased. Outlays for passenger cars were maintained but expenditures for roadways and structures declined one-fifth.

## Commercial strong

The most buoyant area of investment in the coming year is in the commercial field, where trade firms particularly and communications companies to a lesser extent are planning increases over 1954 spending. ${ }^{2}$ The boom in invest-

[^1]ment by the former group reflects the high rate of activity by food, general merchandise, apparel and drug firms in opening stores in new shopping centers, as well as their extensive modernization programs for stores in established communities. All size groups expect an increased rate of expansion in 1955. The very largest organizations anticipate a somewhat smaller relative rise than do the smaller size groups probably because of the sustained high level of their investment in recent years.

## Sales Anticipations

The 1955 sales anticipations collected in this survey indicate that businessmen over a wide range of industries are looking forward to higher sales this year. Advances are being projected in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and gas and electric utilities. The largest relative increase among the major industrial groups is the 8 percent rise expected by the public utilities.

Table 1.-Manufacturers' Sales Expectations, 1955, by Industry ${ }^{1}$


1. These anticipations were reported by business during February and early March.
2. Includes fabricated motals, lumber, furniture, instruments, ordnance, and miscellancous.
3. Includes rubber, tobaceo, appare i, printing and publishing, and leather.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Sectrities and Exehange Commission.

All major manufacturing industries are projecting sales increases during the coming year. The durable-goods group foresees a rise of 5 percent, and nondurables, an advance of 4 percent over 1954 . When the current rates of sales are compared with these sales projections, the implications for the remainder of this year are for the maintenance of durablegoods sales at the improved rate reached in the fourth quarter of 1954, and for a further increase in the case of nondurables.
The primary metals industries, which declined most last year in the durable-goods field, expect the largest relative gain this year- 10 percent, with the expectations of nonferrous metals producers somewhat higher than those of steel companies. Machinery companies expect a somewhat smaller advance than the durable-goods average, possibly reflecting the tact that for industry generally investment outlays this year are expected to be only slighty above 1954.

In nondurables projected sales increases fall within a comparatively narrow range. Somewhat larger-than-average increases are expected by the chemicals and textiles industrics while the petroleum and rubber industries anticipate less-than-average gains. (See table.)

## Projected vs. realized sales in 1954

Manufacturers' sales appraisals for 1954 as reported in the survey a year ago were quite close in the aggregate to actual sales. The trend was correctly indicated, but the drop of 5 percent from 1953 was somewhat larger than the 3 percent forecast.

In durable-goods manufacturing, shipments decreased 11 percent over the year as against a projected 8 percent, while in nondurable goods the respective changes were rises of 1 percent and 3 percent. Actual sales fell somewhat short of projections in most hard-goods lines-the stone, clay and glass industry proving the only exception, with a small increase instead of a decrease. There were large deviations in the steel and nonferrous metals industries.
In nondurables, discrepancies between actual and anticipated sales were less pronounced than in durables. Sales in the food and beverages and chemicals industries came close to realization. Textile sales fell somewhat more and petroleum sales rose somewhat less than anticipated. Sales of the rubber industry were off sharply from their projection of a
small drop, while paper companies exceeded sales projection slightly.
A comparison of last year's plans and results points to significant correlation between actual and anticipated invest ment and sales. Iron and steel, nonferrous metals, electrica and other machinery, chemicals, petroleum and rubber ha either larger sales declines or smaller sales increases thaj expected, and also invested less than anticipated. Similarl. the industries with higher than projected sales, such as ston and paper, invested more than planned. This suggests tha deviations from sales expectations last year caused man: industries to adjust their investment programs in the sam direction.
The major exception was the transportation equipmen industry, where investment considerably exceeded plans evel though sales tell a little short of expectations. Here thi major factor was the large-scale model changes in the auto mobile industry. This change in product has had a very considerable favorable effect upon the market for cars, a: has been pointed out in recent issues of our monthly busines: analyses. It is a good example of the effects upon the genera business situation of autonomous management decisions.

Table 2.—Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment by U. S. Business, ${ }^{1}$ 1952-55
[Millions of dollars]

|  | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | $1955{ }^{2}$ | 1953 |  |  |  | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Jan.March | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr.- } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | JulySept. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct.- } \\ & \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | Jan.- Mareh | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr.- } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | JulySept. | Oct.- Dec. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { March } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr.- } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ |
| Manufacturing | 11,632 | 11,908 | 11,038 | 10,704 | 2,658 | 3, 098 | 2,858 | 3,284 | 2,569 | 2,859 | 2,645 | 2,965 | 2,488 | 2,66: |
| Durable goods industries | 5,614 | 5,648 | 5,091 | 4,879 | 1,290 | 1,437 | 1,338 | 1,582 | 1,201 | 1,309 | 1,207 | 1,373 | 1,155 | 1,17! |
| Primary iron and steel. | 1,511 | 1,210 | 754 | 808 | 297 | 333 | 291 | 290 | 190 | 200 | 169 | 195 | 158 | 19. |
| Primary nonferrous metals. | 512 | 412 | 246 | 278 | 102 | 109 | 99 | 103 | 69 | 69 | 53 | 53 | 57 | $6{ }_{\text {cki }}$ |
| Electrical machinery and equipment | 386 | 475 | 439 | 435 | 87 | 118 | 116 | 154 | 95 | 110 | 102 | 132 | 95 | 97 |
| Machinery except electrical Motor vehicles and equipment...... | 701 855 | 797 | 694 | 737 | 183 | 213 | 189 | 212 | 160 | 171 | 165 | 198 | 177 | 180 |
| Transportation equipment excluding motor vehicles | 213 | 1,169 | 1,486 | 1,235 | 231 | 253 | 276 | 410 | 321 | 402 | 383 | 379 | 330 | 294 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 330 1,107 | 346 1,239 | 361 1,110 | ${ }_{97}^{410}$ | 77 315 | 88 323 | $\begin{array}{r}86 \\ 281 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 95 320 | 78 288 | 88 269 | 80 255 | 115 298 | $\begin{array}{r}95 \\ 242 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 108 245 |
| Nondurable goods industries. | 6,018 | 6, 260 | 5,948 | 5,826 | 1,378 | 1,661 | 1,520 | 1,701 | 1,368 | 1,550 | 1,438 | 1,592 | 1,333 | 1,484 |
| Food and beverages | 769 434 | 812 378 | 765 331 | 660 292 | 196 100 | 241 | 188 84 18 | 188 90 | 197 | 204 88 18 | $\begin{array}{r}184 \\ 75 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 180 86 18 | 151 68 18 | 161 71 |
| Paper and allied products. | 364 | 409 | 4515 | 451 | 82 | 98 | 110 | 118 | 104 | 117 | 111 | 124 | $10 \overline{5}$ | 129 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,386 | 1,428 | 1,130 | 1,110 | 325 | 381 | 344 | 378 | 309 | 292 | 252 | 277 | 256 | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 2,535 | 2, 66, | 2,684 | 2, 765 | 522 | 684 | 671 | 791 | 530 | 696 | 682 | 776 | 624 | 719 |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{154}$ | 161 404 | 131 451 | 139 409 | 35 118 | 44 108 | 38 <br> 86 <br> 8 | 44 <br> 93 | 32 115 | 35 118 | 29 104 | 35 114 | 34 95 95 | 33 109 |
| Mining | 985 | 986 | 975 | 898 | 219 | 228 | 258 | 281 | 219 | 261 | 251 | 244 | 233 | 222 |
| Railroad | 1,396 | 1,311 | 854 | 763 | 312 | 359 | 299 | 341 | 250 | 245 | 179 | 180 | 214 | 202 |
| Transportation, other than rail | 1,500 | 1,565 | 1,512 | 1,495 | 361 | 392 | 409 | 402 | 384 | 375 | 374 | 379 | 369 | 382 |
| Public utilities. | 3,887 | 4,552 | 4,219 | 4,384 | 926 | 1,159 | 1,221 | 1,247 | 929 | 1,121 | 1,060 | 1,109 | 947 | 1,158 |
| Communications. | 1,537 | 1,690 | 1,717 | 8,819 | 1,853 | 2, 038 | 2,039 | 2,070 | 1,916 | 2,071 | 2,133 | 2,110 | 2,046 | 2,361 |
| Commercial and other ${ }^{5}$ | 5,557 | 6,310 | 6,513 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 26,493 | 28,322 | 26,827 | 27,063 | 6,339 | 7, 274 | 7,084 | 7,625 | 6,266 | 6,932 | 6,640 | 6,988 | 6,296 | 6,988 |
|  | Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  | 11. 99 | 11. 90 | 11.94 | 11. 83 | 11. 62 | 11.09 | 10.98 | 10.58 | 10.24 | 10.74 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5.80 | 5. 69 | 5. f0 0 | 5. 53 | 5. 40 | 5.18 | 5.06 | 4. 80 | 4.72 | 4. 86 |
| Nondurable.. |  |  |  |  | 6. 19 | 6. 21 | 6. 33 | 6. 30 | 6.22 | 5.90 | 5.93 | 5.79 | 5.52 | 5. 88 |
| Mining. |  |  |  |  | . 94 | 91 | 1.03 | 1.05 | . 94 | 1.04 | 1. 00 | . 91 | 93 | 88 |
| Railroad. |  |  |  |  | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1. 30 | 1. 26 | 1.04 | . 91 | . 80 | . 68 | 78 | 78 |
| Transportation, other than rail |  |  |  |  | 1. 47 | 1.51 | 1. 65 | 1.62 | 1.57 | 1.44 | 1.51 | 1. 33 | 1.50 | 1.47 |
| Public utilities ${ }^{\text {Commercial }}$ and 0 ther |  |  |  |  | 4. 40 | 4. 52 | 4.81 | 4. 48 | 4.33 | 4.37 | 4.12 | 4.01 | 4. 05 | 4.36 |
| Commercial and other ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  | 7.70 | 7.92 | 8.08 | 8. 28 | 7.97 | 8.07 | 8.42 | 8. 46 | 8. 53 | 9.21 |
| Total |  |  |  |  | 27.84 | 28.10 | 28.82 | 28.53 | 27.46 | 26.92 | 26.84 | 26.18 | 26.04 | 27, 43 |

1. Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current account. Estimates after 1952 have been revised.
2. Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures as reported by business in February and early March 1955. The seasonally adjusted data include in addition to a seasonal cor-
rection, an adjustment, when necessary, for systematic tendencies in anticipatory data.
3. Includes fabricated metal products, lumber products, furniture and fixtures, instru-
ments, ordnance, and miscellaneous manufactures.
4. Includes apparel and related products, tobacco, leather and leather products, and printing and publishing.
5. Annual figures for 1952-54 include trade, service, finance, and construction. Anticipated data for 1955 and quarterly data for 1953 and 1954 also include communications.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.

# The United States Balance of Payments in 1954 

THE principal recent influence upon the exchange of goods and services between the United States and foreign countries has been the continued rise in industrial production abroad, particularly in Western Europe. High domestic demand which in some cases approached the available capacity in these countries stimulated their imports while preventing exports from rising proportionally. The resulting changes in the international accounts led to reductions in the rate of accumulation of gold and foreign exchange reserves, and in the early months of 1955 , even to some declines in reserve holdings. The credit restrictions adopted by the United Kingdom at the end of February were a result of these developments and were intended to correct them.

In contrast, the domestic business activity during the last quarter of 1954 was in the early stage of the current rise and bottlenecks to the expansion of production had not developed. These differences in the relative supply situations here and abroad contributed to the fact that the United States balance of payments up to the end of the year was little affected by the change in domestic business.

## Exports rise sharply-_Imports lag

Although domestic demands in the United States have risen substantially, it has been possible for our exports to increase also. More than half of the $\$ 600$ million rise in nonmilitary exports in the fourth quarter may be attributed to other than seasonal factors. A substantial part of the export rise consisted of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials, but there was also a considerable increase in industrial goods including steel, fuels and chemicals for which the export demand had to compete with the rising domestic demand.

The $\$ 120$ million rise in merchandise import values from the third to the fourth quarter was due mainly to larger imports of coffice, fuel oil, newsprint, whiskey, and tobacco. To a large extent this rise was seasonal. The value of coffee imports was affected by a decline in average unit valucs from 76 cents per pound in the third quarter to 64 cents in the fourth.

Imports of the major raw materials such as wool and most of the metals declined. Rubber imports also fell in volume, but because of higher prices rose slightly in value.

For many of these raw materials such as rubber and copper the rise in forcign demand has led to price rises which encouraged the expansion of domestic production and, in the case of wool, the greater use of synthetics and domestic supplies. In addition, inventories of some materials were drawn down thus postponing the effects of rising domestic demands upon imports.

The United States export balance on goods and services, excluding military end-items exported under grant-aid programs, rose to more than $\$ 900$ million, the highest amount for the fourth quarter since 1951. At that earlier time

[^2]exports were stimulated by the high foreign incomes following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, while United States imports were held down by the liquidation of inventories accumulated earlier in that year. The high export balance during the fourth quarter of 1954 was made possible mainly by increased grants and private capital outflows.

## More grants of surplus farm products

The rise in nonmilitary grants in 1954 consisted largely of emergency food relief grants, donations of agricultural surplus goods distributed abroad through private relief organizations. There was also a large cash payment to Vietnam for relief and resettlement of refugees.

Payments to France for military expenses in Southeast Asia dropped from $\$ 136$ million in the third quarter to $\$ 89$ million in the fourth but dollar payments to assist the United Kingdom in the production of military aircraft rose during the same period from $\$ 6$ million to $\$ 26$ million.

## Commercial credits expand

The outflow of private capital--according to preliminary estimates-expanded substantially in the final quarter of 1954, largely because of higher medium term bank loans to Latin America. Portfolio investments were also increased by a $\$ 25$ million issue of Australian bonds of which about three-fourths was purchased by United States investors. Proceeds of a Belgian bond issue were transferred after the close of the year and are, therefore, not included in the fourth quarter figures. These issues were the first foreign bonds, except for those sold by Canada and the International Bank, to be publicly offered in the United States since 1947.

The revival in the market for such securities indicates the rising confidence in the economic and monetary stability of the borrowing countries and the general area with which they are economically connected. The bank loans to Latin America, however, were very largely secured by gold and United States Government securities and reflect rather a wealness in the balance of payments of the debtors due to high import demands and marketing difficulties for their main export commodities.

Equally divergent factors accounted also for the continued large outflow of short-term capital. In part, the capital flow went to such relatively strong countries, as Germany, Venczuela, Mexico and the United Kingdom, and in part it includes increased claims against countries which were affected by the decline in coffee prices.

## Foreign debts offset rise in dollar assets

Some of the rise in United States assets abroad can be attributed to the increased usefulness of foreign currencies for international payments and to higher yields on shortterm funds held abroad. A large part of the credits, particularly to some of the Latin American countries, should
be considered a substitution for drawings by foreign countries on their reserves, however. Although foreign gold and dollar assets rose during the fourth quarter of 1954 through transactions with the United States by nearly $\$ 400$ million, about the same amount as during the last quarter of 1953 , the increase after allowing for the emergency credits was considerably less.

## The Year 1954

For the year 1954 as a whole, foreign receipts from United States imports of goods and services, Government grants (excluding those of military end items) and capital, and private United States capital and donations amounted to about $\$ 19.4$ billion. Of this amount $\$ 17.6$ billion was spent on goods and services here and $\$ 1.7$ billion was added to foreign reserves or other dollar assets.

## Government expenditures sustain exports

Of the total foreign receipts, about $\$ 5.3$ billion represented foreign expenditures by the United States Government (including purchases for the strategic stockpile), and about $\$ 700$ million consisted of short and medium term commercial credits. These data indicate the extent to which the high value of exports which was reached during the year, depended upon the dollar outflow from these sources.

## Net payments to Europe decline

Transactions with Western Europe through the exchange of goods and services, Government grants and loans, and private United States capital movements and remittances resulted in an excess of payments by the United States over receipts of about $\$ 1.2$ billion in 1954 as compared with about $\$ 1.65$ billion in 1953. Transactions with the United Kingdom and the other sterling area countries in Europe accounted for

Table 1.-Balance of Payments of the United States,

| Line | Item | All areas |  |  |  |  |  | Western Europe |  |  |  |  |  | Western European dependencies |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1953 | 1954 |  |  |  |  | 1953 | 1954 |  |  |  |  | 1953 | 1934 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Year ${ }^{\text {n }}$ | I | II | III ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | IV p |  | Year ${ }^{p}$ | I | II | III ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | IV p |  | Year ${ }^{p}$ | I | II | III ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | IV p |
| 1 | Exports of goods and services, total | 21, 265 | 20,751 | 4,767 | 5,691 | 4,873 | 5,420 | 7,748 | 7,240 1 | 1,687 | 1,946 | 1,618 | 1,989 | 688 | 707 | 143 |  | 168 | 198 |
| 2 | Military transfers under grants, 1 total | 4,281 | 3,137 | 826 | 996 | 708 | 607 | 3,469 | 2,318 | 660 | 681 | 522 | 455 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}4,096 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ | 2.922 | 784 | 940 56 | 647 | 551 56 | 3, 320 | 2, 171 | ${ }^{625}$ | 637 44 | 472 | 407 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Other goods and services, total | 16,984 | 17,614 | 3,941 | 4,695 | 4,165 | 4,813 | 4,279 | 4,922 1 | 1,027 | 1,265 | 1,096 | 1,534 | 688 | 707 | 143 | 148 | 168 | 198 |
| 6 | Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military transactions | 12,226 | 12,671 | 2,813 | 3,478 | 2,895 | 3,485 | 2,974 | 3, 471 | 711 | 1,909 | 740 | 1,111 | 499 | 500 | 109 | 147 | 114 | 198 |
| 8 | Transportation. | 1, 232 | 1,220 | 290 | 310 | 30.5 | 31.5 | 498 | 517 | 122 | 134 | 129 | 132 | 40 | 44 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 12 |
|  | Travel Miscellaneous services: | 527 | 546 | 107 | 148 | 176 | 115 | 41 | 53 | 9 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 1 |  | 3 | 3 |
| 9 | Private | 712 | 807 | 185 | 204 | 206 | 212 | 288 | 365 | 78 | 95 | 93 | 99 | 14 | 15 | 3 |  |  | 4 |
| 10 | Government, excluding military transactions | 172 | 136 | 40 | 34 | 31. | 31 | 74 | 73 | 25 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 1. | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | ( $x$ ) |
| 11 | Military transactions Income on investments: | 184 | 167 | 42 | 42 | 49 | 34 | 14 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 |  | ( $x$ |  |  | (x) | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ |
| 12 | Private | 1,679 | 1,795 | 417 | 442 | 433 | 503 | 188 | 218 | 44 | 67 | 47 | 60 | 123 | 137 | 23 | 32 | 37 | 45 |
| 13 | Government | 252 | 272 | 47 | 37 | 70 | 118 | 202 | 209 | 36. | 22 | 48 | 103 | 2 | 1 | ( $\times$ |  | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1 |
| 14 | Imports of goods and services, total | 16,424 | 15,813 | 3, 717 | 4,198 | 4, 600 | 3,898 | 4,837 | 4,930 1 | 1,065 | 1,320 | 1,267 | 1,278 | 1, 126 | 1,109 | 287 | 293 | 240 | 289 |
| 15 | Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military expenditure | 10, 954 | 10, 292 | 2, 514 | 2. 752 | 2,455 | 2,574 | 2,280 | 2,023 | 447 | 520 | 484 | 572 | 907 | 893 | 240 | 241 | 181 | 231 |
| 1617 | 'Transportation | 1,058 | 1,013 | 224 | 274 | 265 | 250 | 523 | 499 | 106 | 149 | 136 | 108 | 24 | 24 | 5 | 9 |  | 7 |
|  | Travel. | 895 | 972 | 149 | 261 | 393 | 169 | 293 | 348 | 33 | 117 | 144 | 54 | 54 | 59 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 12 |
| 18 | Miscellancous services: Private........... | 303 | 327 | 80 | 84 | 83 | 80 | 217 | 242 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 59 | 1 | ( $x$ ) |  |  |  | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 19 | Government, excluding military expenditures | 267 | 250 | 52 | 57 | 81 | 60 | 95 | 94 | 20 . | 25 | 25 | 24 | 6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }_{2}$ | ${ }^{2}$ |  | ${ }_{2}$ |
| 20 | Military expenditures-- | 2,496 | 2,533 | 592 | 662 | 626 | 653 | 1,157 | 1,431 | 324 | 375 | 346 | 386 | 128 | 121 | 22 | 28 | 35 | 36 |
|  | Income on investments: Private | 305 | 357 | 83 | 94 | 83 | 97 | 237 | 257 | 64 |  | 60. |  |  | 4 |  |  |  | 1 |
| 21 22 | Government | 86. | 66 | 23 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 35 | 36 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 4 | ( $x$ ) | (z) |  | (s) | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ |
| 23 | Balance on goods and service | 4,841 | 4,938 | 1,050 | 1,493 | 873 | 1, 522 | 2,911 | 2,310 | 622 | 626 | 351 | 711 | -438 | -402 | -144 |  | -72 | -91 |
| 24 | Unilateral transfers, net [to foreign countries ( - ], total | -6,707 | -5, 274 | $-1,356$ | -1,479 | -1,227 | -1,212 | -4,845 | $-3,580$ | -988 | -954 | $-832$ | $-806$ | -22 | -21 |  |  | $-5$ | -5 |
|  | Private remittances. $\qquad$ <br> Government: | -473 | -439 | $-106$ | -111 | $-107$ | -115 | -223 | -232 | -56 | $-58$ | -. 58 | -62 | -21 | -20 | -5 |  | -5 | -5 |
| 26 | Military supplies and services. | -4.281 | -3, 137 | -826 | $-996$ | -708 | -607 | $-3,469$ | $-2,318$ | $-660$ | -681 | -522 | -455 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2728 | Other grants. | -1.813 | -1,571 | -392 | -341 | $-382$ | -456 | -1,126 | $-1,000$ | -266 | -210 | -244 | -280 |  | ( ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | (x) |  | (x) | (z) |
|  | Pensions and other transfers | -140 | -127 | -32 | -31. | $-30$ | -34 | -27 | -30. | -6 | 7 | -8 | -9 | -1 | -1 | -1 |  | ( $x$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ |
| 29 | United States capital, net [outflow of funds (-)], total...........- | -597 | -1,437 | -206 | -408 | -315 | $-508$ | 284 | 51 | 142 | 9 | 16 | -116 | -85 | 5 | 21 |  | -6 | -5 |
| 30 | Private, net, total | -377 | -1,545 | -328 | $-390$ | -319 | $-508$ | 133 | -168 | 14 | 1 | $-35$ | -148 | -81 | 11 | 18 |  | -4 | -1 |
| 31 | Direct investment | -722 | -670 | -130 | -276 | -122 | -142 | -48 | -42 | $-16$ | -10 |  | -18 | -79 | 1. | 13 | --- | -8 | -4 |
| 32 | Portfolio | 178 | -262 | -239 | 24 | 59 | -106 | 207 | 95 | 31 | 45 | 33 | $-14$ | 3 | 10 | 1 |  | 1 | 7 |
|  | Short-term | 167 | -613 | 41. | -138 | -256 | -260 | -26 | -221 | -1 | -34 | $-70$ | $-116$ | -5 |  | , | $-3$ | 3 | -4 |
| 34 | Government, net, total | -220 | 108 | 122 | -18 | 4 |  | 151 | 219 | 128 | 8 | 51 | 32 | -4 | -6 | 3 | -3 | -2 | -4 |
| 35 | Long-term capital outflow | $-716$ | $-306$ | -54 | -61 | $-65$ | -126 | -172 | -105 | -18 | -18 | $-7$ | -62 | -12 | -12 | -1 |  | -4 | -5 |
| 3637 | Repayments..- | 485 | 511 | 151 | 110 | 123 | 127 | 334 | 342 | 121 | 65. | 70 | 86 | 9 | 7 | 4 |  | 2 | 1 |
|  | Short-term (net) | 11 | -97 | 25 | -67 | -54 | -1 | -11 | -18 | 25 | -39 | -12 | 8 | -1 | -1 | (x) |  | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{(x)}$ |
| 3839 | Foreign capital, net [outfow of funds (-)], total | 1,106 | 1,438 | 443 | 239 | 437 | 319 | 1,057 | 1,096 | 325 | 387 | 199 | 185 | -36 | $-56$ | $-10$ | -21 | -22 | -3 |
|  | Direct and long-term portfolio investments other than U.S. Government sccurities. | 207 | 226 | 10 | 69 | 84 | 63 | 136 | 208 | 24 | 62 | 70 | 53 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 |
| 40 | Transactions in U. S. Government securities -----------.-. | -82 | , 7 | 16 | 56 | 62 | $-127$ | -22 | -10 | 13 | 24 |  | -51 |  | -3 | -2 |  | -1 |  |
| 41 | Short-term liabilities to foreign banks and official institutions. | 1,021 | 1,255 | 364 | 145 | 272 | 474 | 979 | 942 | 292 | 304 | 108 | 238 | -34 | -52 | -9 |  | -21 | -2 |
|  |  | -40 | -50 | 53 | -31 | 19 | -91 | -36 | -44 | -4 | -2 | 17 | -55 | -2 | $-7$ |  |  | -2 | -3 |
| 43 | Gold sales [purchases (-)] | 1,163 | 298 | 56 | 8 | 164 | 70 | 1,026 | 376 | 63 | 72 | 171 | 70 | 13 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ |  | (x) | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ |
| 44 | Foreign capital and gold, total | 2,269 | 1,736 | 499 | 247 | 601 | 389 | 2,083 | 1,472 | 388 | 459 | 370 | 255 | -23 | $-56$ | -10 | $-21$ | -22 | -3 |
| 45 | Transfer of funds between foreign areas [receipts by foreign areas (--)] and errors and omissions. | 194 | 37 | 13 | 147 | 68 | -191 | -433 | -253 | -164 | $-140$ | 95 | -44 | 568 | 474 |  |  | $10.5$ | 104 |

P Preliminary. $\quad$ Revised. $\quad$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.

1. Includes loans and returns of military equipment.
ment to the Survey of Current Business. Net foreign investments equal the balance on goods, services, and unilateral transfers for all areas: 1953 year: - 1866; 1954 year: -336; 1954

net payments by the United States of about $\$ 440$ million in 1953 and of $\$ 315$ million in 1954. The balance with the continental European countries changed from net payments of about $\$ 1.2$ billion in 1953 to net payments of about $\$ 900$ million in 1954 . The latter change can be attributed to the $\$ 480$ million rise in United States exports of goods and services (excluding transfers of military end-items) and changes in the movements of private United States capital. The decline in merchandise imports was offset by a rise in military, travel, and other services expenditures.

The export rise to Western Europe, including the United Kingdom, most of which took place during the second half of the year, must in part be attributed to the relaxation of European exchange restrictions made possible by the rise in gold and dollar reserves. Most of the increase consisted, however, of raw materials and foodstuffs other than grains, a reflection of the rising industrial production and incomes.
Exports of finished manufactures were less affected. In

1954 they comprised perhaps less than one-third of our exports to that area. This corresponds approximately to the prewar pattern of trade which was temporarily changed during the immediate postwar reconstruction period.

The decline in merchandise imports from Europe was to a large extent due to smaller imports of semimanufactured steel products and other raw materials. This reduction is attributable to the rise in European demand as well as the decline in our own. In fact, for many of these commodities, including steel, exports to Europe rose, while imports from Europe declined.

The $\$ 270$ million increase in military expenditures was almost entirely due to increased payments for offshore procurement of military equipment for retransfer under military grant-aid programs.

Omitting transfers of military end-items, grants and loans dropped by nearly $\$ 200$ million, although cash assistance to
by Area 1953 Annual and 1954 Annual and by Quarters


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

France and the United Kingdom to meet military expenditures rose to about $\$ 360$ million.

## Net dollar flow to Europe concentrated

The rise in direct military expenditures and the growing emphasis in grants to assist in meeting defense expenditures concentrated United States Government expenditures in Europe in relatively few countries. Although these countries were thus able to purchase here more than they sold, United States Government expenditures there were far greater than their trade deficit. Government payments to Germany exceeded the German merchandise trade deficit with the United States by about $\$ 80$ million; for France the corresponding figure was about $\$ 600$ million and for the United Kingdom about $\$ 130$ million. Private services transactions and remittances further increased net payments by the United States.

The net dollar flow to Europe thus entered the area mostly by way of France and was distributed among the other European countries through settlements of the French deficits through the facilities of the European Payments Union. After the middle of 1954 French transactions with EPU countries were nearly in balance, so that with the exception of special settlements of previously accumulated debts the indirect dollar flow to other European countries was substantially reduced.

## Dollar flow interrupted

The limitations on greater purchases of American manufactures by Europe and the size and direction of United States Government expenditures in that area contributed to the continued excess of United States payments to Europe over European expenditures in the United States. In 1954 this excess amounted to about $\$ 1.2$ billion, all of which was added to European reserves. Total European dollar assets, including long-term investments in the United States increased by about $\$ 250$ million more, and nearly $\$ 200$ million were used by European countries to reduce their obligations to the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund. For the year as a whole, net dollar payments by Europe to third areas, particularly Canada and the independent sterling area, were thus more than offset by net receipts from third areas, mainly the dependencies and various Far Eastern countries.

The rise in European gold and dollar assets has greatly contributed to the financial strength of most of the European countries and facilitated the simultaneous rise in production and relaxation of controls on international transactions in that area during the year.

Rising European imports reduced the rate of net receipts from areas other than the United States during the second half of the year below those during the first half of 1954 or the second half of 1953, but did not result in a net dollar flow from Europe to other areas.

A net dollar flow from Europe to other areas, and from there back to the United States as payment for United States exports (mostly of manufactured goods, and services) would require a considerable change in the traditional pattern of world trade and investments. Even before the war net dollar receipts by Europe from the dependencies, the Far East and some of the Latin American countries were more or less offset by net payments to Canada and other parts of Latin America, while United States transactions with Europe were approximately in balance.

In appraising the desirability of such basic changes in the world payments pattern, it must be considered that some of the payments to Europe are temporary, particularly off-shore
procurement under military grant aid programs and direct assistance to meet military expenditures which together amounted to more than $\$ 900$ million in 1954. The additions of these dollar payments to European reserves, therefore, appear to have aided world trade by avoiding temporary disturbances.

## Latin America

Transactions with Latin America with respect to goods, services, unilateral transfers, and direct investments resulted in net receipts by the United States of nearly $\$ 400$ million in 1954 as compared with net payments by the United States of $\$ 50$ million in 1953. About two-thirds of the change was due to higher purchases by Latin American countries in the United States and one-third to reduced purchases by the United States. The deficit was met mainly by long and short term United States loans which increased from $\$ 90$ million in 1953 to $\$ 420$ million in 1954.

Largely as a result of continued net dollar receipts from other sources, including the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank, gold and dollar holdings of Latin American countries rose further in 1954, but at a considerably slower rate than during the previous year.

United States exports to Latin America rose sharply in the first balf of the year in response to higher incomes resulting from higher coffee prices and did not drop during the second half ot the year, although incomes from coffee sales was greatly reduced. Consequently, the reserves of these countries were under pressure during the latter part of the rear.

## Canada

Transactions with Canada in 1954 resulted in a reduced export balance on goods and services as compared with the previous year. As other transactions with the United States and net dollar receipts from third countries were relatively stable, Canadian holdings of United States dollars increased, particularly toward the end of the year. Increased holdings of United States dollars held down the appreciation of the Canadian currency which was causing difficulties for Canadian industry both in the domestic and export markets. In order to slow down the inflow of United States capital to Canada, and lower the exchange rate, thus stimulating domestic production, the Canadian discount rate was reduced to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in February of this year, the same rate as in the United States. The reduction of the Canadian interest rate will reduce Canadian borrowing in the United States but is less likely to impede the outflow of direct investment capital.

## Asia

The United States export surplus on goods and services with the independent countries of Asia and Africa increased from 1953 to 1954 by about $\$ 340$ million, because of reductions in both raw material imports and military expenditures in the Far East. Interarea transfers indicate, however, that the loss in income by these countries from merchandise trade with the United States was in part compensated by smaller. net payments, probably resulting from increased exports, to other areas. Liquidations of reserves by Japan during the first half of the year were changed to accumulations during the second half mainly as a result of monetary policies which reduced imports and greatly stimulated exports.

United States transactions with the independent sterling area countries resulted in a $\$ 90$ million rise from 1953 to

1954 in net receipts by the United States which had to be met by an equivalent change from net accumulations to net reductions of the area's dollar holdings. To meet the deficit with the United States, the area as a whole had to depend upon dollar receipts from other countries, mostly the sterling area dollar pool. These transfers, however, remained about as high in 1954 as during the preceding year.

## Rise in export balance limited

The various trends affecting our international business suggest that the upswing in exports during the second half
of 1954 is not likely to be sustained. Adjustments in Latin America and controls on excessive business expansion in the United Kingdom would tend to reduce markets for American goods. At the same time expanding demands in this country may also for some commodities tighten the supply situation, and, in fact, restrictions have already been placed upon the export of copper and scrap.
On the other hand, a relaxation of supply stringencies abroad for some of the raw moterials imported by is and lower domestic stocks are likely to stimulate United States, imports. These changes would result in a decline in the export surplus wheh may permit net foreign dollar assets to rise faster than during the fourth quanter of 1954.

Table 2.-Balance of Payments of the United States with the Steding Araz 1933 Annual and 19.54 Amual and by Quarters
[Miltions of dohary


## U. S. Families and their Purchasing Power in 1953



Millions
of Units
10 - NUMBER OF FAMILIES


# Income Distribution in the United States, 1950-53 

INCOME of American families was $\$ 272$ billion in 1954, or slightly more than the aggregate for 1953. Its stability reflected the various forces, reviewed in previous issues of the SURvey, that supported the flow of personal income during the recent business readjustment. Because of the reduction in Federal individual income tax rates, income after Federal tax liability increased by $\$ 4$ billion over 1953 , reaching a total of $\$ 245 \frac{1}{2}$ billion.

This represented an average after-tax family income of $\$ 4,820$ in 1954. The term family is used to include unattached individuals as well as multiperson families in this article, except where it is necessary to distinguish these two groups. The relative increase over 1953 in average income wroups.


#### Abstract

This article brings up-to-date the size distributions of family income that were initiated by the Office of Business Economics in a supplement to the Survey of Current Business, "Income Distribution in the United States, by Size, 1944-50." (U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., 1953, price 65 cents.) It presents revised estimates for 1950 and new estimates for 1951 and 1953. Their derivation is described briefly at the end of the article. For a detailed discussion of definitions and sources and methods, and also for back-year data, the reader is referred to the Income Distribution supplement.


number of family units from $50 \frac{1}{2}$ million to almost 51 million. Before-tax average income was $\$ 5,330$ in 1954, differing little from 1953.

Taking into account the moderate rise shown by available price indexes for consumer goods and services, it appears that the real aftertax income of the average American family was about the same in the 2 years.
The real purchasing power of the average American family increased steadily over most of the postwar period through 1953. As compared with 1929, which provides a convenient prewar benchmark, the increase in average real income after Federal income taxes was roughly 30 percent. On a per capita basis, the increase was higher-about 40 percent-since the size of the family was larger 25 years ago than at the present time.

## Income Distribution in 1953

The frontispiece and table 1 show the 1953 distribution of American families and of their total income by broad family income brackets. These figures are preliminary. The last comprehensive source material regarding the size distribution of income refers to 1951 and only sample data are available for 1953. Similarly, the estimates of tax liability are tentative. They are extrapolated from 1951 tax return information on the basis of changes in statutory tax rates and estimates of total tax liability derived from tax collections.

## 1954 distribution similar

Although these estimates apply specifically to 1953, they can be taken as representative also of the broad structure of the consumer market in 1954. This is suggested by the similarity of the income figures for the 2 years, both on an aggregate and average basis, and by the stability in the relative distribution of income throughout the postwar period, which is one of the major findings of this report. However, the impact of the Federal income tax was somewhat smaller in 1954 than in 1953 because of reductions averaging about 10

[^3]percent in statutory tax rates and because of revisions introduced in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.
The bars in the bottom section of the chart show the number of families in each income range. The concentration of families is heaviest in the middle income ranges, although a considerable number are to be found also in the lower income groups.
The largest number of families are in the $\$ 3,000$ to $\$ 4,000$ bracket. The $\$ 4,000$ to $\$ 5,000$ range included the average (median) family income, estimated at $\$ 4,410$ in 1953; half of the families had incomes below and half incomes above this amount. The income range between $\$ 5,000$ and $\$ 6,000$ included the average (mean) income of $\$ 5,370$.
Each of these three groups contained about 7 million families. Thus, 21 million, or over 40 percent of the Nation's $50 \frac{1}{2}$ million consumer units had incomes from $\$ 3,000$ to $\$ 6,000$. Almost 30 percent had incomes of $\$ 6,000$ or more, and about the same proportion received incomes of less than $\$ 3,000$. Certain factors that should be taken into account in evaluating the position of low income groups, such as the preponderance of unattached individuals, will be reviewed later.
As can be seen from the top panel of the chart, the distribution of income was pitched higher on the income scale
than the distribution of families. The largest amount of income per $\$ 1,000$ range was received by the group with incomes between $\$ 5,000$ and $\$ 6,000$, and a substantial proportion of the income total accrued to the middle income brackets adjacent to this group. The chart shows concentration of incomes also in the upper income ranges; these, of course, accounted for a much larger proportion of the total consumer market in terms of incomes than in terms of the number of families.

## Impact of income tax

Because of taxation, the distribution of purchasing power differed from the distribution of before-tax incomes. In this report allowance has been made for the impact of the Federal individual income tax, which was the most important factor in this connection.

In 1953, total Federal individual income tax liability was about $\$ 30$ billion, or 11 percent of before-tax income. Capital gains taxes are excluded from this total because the gains themselves are not part of personal income. A larger than proportionate share of the income tax was paid by the high income groups. For instance, families in the $\$ 15,000$ and over income bracket received approximately 15 percent of before-tax income but accounted for about 35 percent of total Federal income tax liability. Effective Federal income tax rates (tax liability expressed as a percent of total before-tax income) increased from a negligible proportion in the low brackets to 25 percent in the $\$ 15,000$ and over group.

In the interpretation of these rates several points should be kept in mind. In the first place, the $\$ 15,000$ and over group, which is not broken down further for 1953 because of lack of adequate information, represents the combination of income brackets for which the incidence of the Federal income tax is widely different. It is in these brackets that the graduation of this tax is most substantial and units high up on the scale are subject to tax rates that are much heavier than the

Table 1.-Distribution of Families, Family Income, and Federal Income Tax Liability, by Family Income Level in 1953

| Family personal income (before income taxes) | Families and unattached individuals |  | Family personal income |  |  | Federal individual income tax liability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (millions) | Percent | Amount <br> (hillions <br> of (lollars) | Percent | Average income (dollars) | Perent of family income ${ }^{1}$ | Percent of total liability |
| Under $\$ 1,000$ | 2.9 | 6 | 1.4 | 1 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| \$1,000- \$1,999 | 5.4 | 11 | 8.2 | 3 | 1,520 | 3.0 | 1 |
| \$2,000- \$2,999 | 6.5 | 13 | 16.3 | 6 | 2, 510 | 5.0 | 3 |
| \$3,000- $83,999 \ldots$ | 7.4 | 15 | 26.0 | 10 | 3. 510 | 6.0 | 5 |
| \$4,000- \$4,999.... | 7.2 | 14 | 32.5 | 12 | 4,490 | 7.0 | 7 |
| \$5,000- \$5,999 | 6.3 | 12 | 34.3 | 13 | 5.470 | 8.5 | 10 |
| \$6,000- \$6,999_..... | 4.5 | 9 | 28.9 | 10 | 6,470 | 9.5 | 9 |
| \$7,000- \$7,999 | 3.2 | 6 | 24.2 | 9 | 7,470 | 10.0 | 8 |
| \$8,000- \$8,999 $\ldots$.... | 2.0 | 4 | 17.3 | 6 | 8,460 | 10.5 | 6 |
| \$9,000- \$9,999 | 1.3 | 3 | 12.6 | 5 | 9,460 | 11.0 | 5 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 2.3 | 4 | 27.5 | 10 | 12,090 | 12.0 | 11 |
| \$15,000 and over-.. | 1.5 | 3 | 42.3 | 15 | 28,310 | 24.5 | 35 |
| Total. | 50.5 | 100 | 271.5 | 100 | 5,370 | 11.0 | 100 |

1. Rounded to nearest $1 / 2$ percent.

Source: Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce.
average for the group. In 1951, for instance, families in the $\$ 50,000$ and over group were subject to an effective rate of 40 percent as compared with a rate of 24 percent for the $\$ 15,000$ and over group as a whole.

Secondly, personal income is defined to include elements that are not taxable, such as certain types of income in kind and transfer payments; also for various reasons other forms of personal income are not fully reported on income tax re-
turns. Thus, the effective rates on personal income shown here are somewhat lower than those derived directly from tax returns. Further, these effective rates represent averages on the incomes of families differing widely with respect to composition and size and hence with respect to tax liability. Finally, the rates are averages on total income before deductions and exemptions, and not the steeper marginal rates, implicit in these averages, to which increments of income are subject.

Table 2.-Families and Their Incomes by Family Income Level, 1947 and 1953

| Family personal income (before income taves) | Number of families and unattached individuals (trillions) |  | Family persomal income (billions of dollars) |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1947 | 1953 | 1947 | 1953 | Number |  | Income |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1947 | 1953 | 1947 | 1953 |
| Under \$1,000 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| \$1,000-\$1,969.. | 7.4 | 5. 4 | 11.2 | 8.2 | 16 | 11 | 6 | 3 |
| \$2,000-\$2,999.. | 8.5 | 6.5 | 21.2 | 16.3 | 19 | 13 | 12 | 6 |
| \$3,000- \$3,069 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 30.0 | 26.0 | 19 | 15 | 16 | 10 |
| \$4,000-\$4,990... | 5.7 | 7.2 | 25.6 | 32.5 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 12 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999. | 3.5 | 6.3 | 19.0 | 34.3 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 13 |
| \$6,000- 77.499. | 3.1 | 6.2 | 20.8 | 41.8 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 15 |
| \$7,500-\$9,909 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 18.4 | 41.2 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| \$10,010-\$14,999.- | 1.2 | 2.3 | 14.3 | 27.5 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 10 |
| \$15,000 and over | . 8 | 1.5 | 22.1 | 42.3 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 15 |
| Total | 44.7 | 50.5 | 184.6 | 271.5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce.
For the broad income groups shown, the impact of the Federal income tax modifies the pattern of the before-tax income distribution but does not change its general outline. However, if the $\$ 15,000$ and over income group could be broken down further, it would become evident that families in successively higher positions on the income scale experience a marked progressive reduction in their share of total aftertax purchasing power as compared with their share of total before-tax income. In 1951, for example, families in the $\$ 50,000$ and over income groups received $31 / 2$ percent of total before-tax income but accounted for only $2 \frac{1}{2}$ percent of after-tax purchasing power.

## Broad income groups

Additional light is thrown on consumer income and purchasing power if the size distribution data are expressed in a manner that serves to summarize the income position of the Nation's families relative to each other. This is done in the accompanying chart in which families have been ranked according to the size of their before-tax income and divided into five groups of equal number. For each group, and also for the top 5 percent, the chart shows its percentage share of total before-tax income, of total Federal individual income tax liability, and of total after-tax income.
Families with incomes under $\$ 2,300$ comprised the lowest fifth of consumer units in 1953 and received about 5 percent of total before-tax income. The next two groups also accounted for proportions of before-tax income that were smaller than their relative numbers. The remaining two groups received a larger than proportionate share, with the top fifth accounting for almost 45 percent of the income total.
The graduated character of the Federal individual income tax is shown by this presentation also. The lowest fifth of
consumer units was responsible for 1 percent of total tax liability, in sharp contrast to the top fifth which accounted for 64 percent. The relative payments of the top group would be higher if the portion of the Federal income tax relating to capital gains had been included.

The effect of the Federal income tax can be seen by comparing the proportions of before- and after-tax incomes. For all but the top group, percentage shares of after-tax income were somewhat larger than those of before-tax
income. In contrast the relative share of the top fifth as a whole was reduced moderately as a consequence of the tax.

Within this group the effect of the Federal income tax becomes more marked at successively higher points on the income scale. For instance, the proportion of the top 5 percent of families comprising units with incomes over $\$ 12,100$ was reduced from almost 21 to 18 percent, or by one-eighth. Even more substantial reductions are found in yet higher income ranges.

## Changes in Income Distribution, 1947-53

Most of the postwar period was characterized by an upsweep of money incomes which reflected in part the advance in the price level. From 1947 to 1953 total family income, both on a before- and after-tax basis, rose by almost 50 percent. Average current dollar family income, shown in the accompanying chart, rose by about 30 percent, as the number of families increased one-eighth over the period.

## Current dollar incomes

Table 2, which is on a before-tax basis, shows that the 1947-53 increase in income was widely distributed and resulted in a broad shift of families from the income ranges under $\$ 4,000$ into higher income brackets, and that a similar
shift occurred also in the distribution of total income. Thus the number of families with incomes of less than $\$ 4,000$ decreased by one-fifth. In contrast, the number with incomes over $\$ 4,000$ increased by more than 70 percent and the total amount of income in this range increased by more than 80 percent. As a consequence of the general upward shift, the largest amount of income per $\$ 1,000$ range was found in the $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 6,000$ bracket in 1953 , as compared with the $\$ 3,000$ to $\$ 4,000$ bracket in the 1947 distribution.

In terms of the major types of consumer groups included in the overall distribution, it is found that the upward shift between the two terminal years of the comparison reflected mainly the experience of the nonfarm groups. The income of farm operator families underwent considerable fluctuations

## Distribution of Family Income, Federal Income Tax, and After-Tax Income in 1953


U. S. DEPARTMENT of COMMERCE, OfFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS
during this period, and after reaching very high levels both in 1948 and in 1951 declined thereafter.

## Real incomes

Although in part the increase in family income from 1947 to 1953 reflected the rise in prices, the growth of real incomes was also substantial over the period. In terms of aggregate amounts, real income (measured in constant dollars) increased by one-quarter, both on a before- and after-tax basis, and the increase in real income per family was about 10 percent.

## Average Family Income



It is apparent that an allowance for the changing purchasing power of the dollar would greatly dampen the upward shift of family units and dollar incomes that is shown in table 2. However, the constant dollar figures indicate that there occurred an upward shift on the real income scale also,
although it was more moderate. This increase in the number of relatively well-to-do families is significant from the standpoint of evaluating the structure of consumer demand since changes in patterns of spending are to a large extent dependent on changes in the size of real income.

## Relative income changes

The relative extent to which different income groups have shared in the rise of income that occurred in the postwar period is shown in the accompanying chart and in table 3, in which percentage shares of income received by successive fifths of consumer units are given for selected years. The essential stability in shares of before-tax income for the past decade is clearly shown. Only slight shifts are apparent, such as the fractional increase in the relative share of the three middle groups and the correspondingly small reduction in the share of the top fifth. Seen against the background of the major changes in the economy that have occurred since 1944, including demobilization and reconversion, the postwar inflation, and the Korean conflict, the stability of the relative income distribution in this period is a finding of major interest. ${ }^{1}$
It should be emphasized that the stability in relative income distribution shown by these figures does not mean that all individual families kept their same relative position on the income scale as incomes increased. New family units were formed and older ones disappeared, and many families that continued throughout the decade shifted their position in relation to one another at the same time as the distribution as a whole shifted upward along with the rise in average incomes.

After-tax relative income shares, shown in the right section of table 3, were also essentially stable from 1950 to 1953. (Corresponding after-tax estimates have not been prepared for earlier years.) Rates of individual income tax have changed over this period, and have resulted in changes in its graduation. These changes, however, have not been large enough to modify significantly the relative impact of the tax on the broad income groups shown in the table, and a more detailed analysis would be necessary to bring out their differential effects.

The relative size distribution of income during the postwar period differs from the patterns observed for the 1930's and 1920 's. Comprehensive data for these earlier periods covering all years and all income ranges are not available, but such information as exists indicates that the relative share of the upper income groups has been significantly lower in recent years than in the prewar period.
The reduction has apparently reflected two factors: First, a decrease in the relative importance in the income total of types of income-such as dividends-which accrue in large proportions to the upper income groups; and second, a reduction in dispersion within major income types, particularly wages and salaries. The postwar data show considerable stability in the proportions of the major income types and also in the dispersion of wages and salaries, and are in harmony, therefore, with the stability in the relative size distribution of total family income in this period.

[^4]
## Family Groups and Individuals

The great bulk of the $501 / 2$ million consumer units in 1953 consisted of nonfarm families. Comprising all units of two or more persons other than the farm group, they numbered more than $35 \frac{1}{2}$ million. Farm operator families-all families operating farms whether tenant- or owner-operatorstotaled about $5 \frac{1}{2}$ million. This group includes full-time farmers as well as families whose farming operations represented only secondary pursuits. Unattached individuals, consisting of persons not living with relatives, numbered $91 / 2$ million. About three-fifths of them lived in their own dwelling units, and the remainder as lodgers or servants in private homes or in boarding houses and hotels.

Summary data relating to these three broad groups are shown in table 4. The nonfarm family group received 84 percent of total income. Its average income was by far the highest- $\$ 6,390$ as compared with $\$ 3,460$ for farm operator families, and $\$ 2,630$ for unattached individuals.

In the light of these averages, it is not surprising to find marked differences in the distribution by income size brackets among the three groups. Table 5 shows the predominance in the lower income ranges of unattached individuals and farm operator families. Of the 8 million consumer units with incomes under $\$ 2,000,4$ million were individuals and 2 million were farm families. Nonfarm families predominated in the middle and upper income ranges. For example, they comprised more than 17 million of the 20 million consumer units in the brackets between $\$ 4,000$ and $\$ 7,500$, and 8 million of the $81 / 2$ million in the range above $\$ 7,500$.

The disparity in the three income distributions is shown also by the percentage calculations in table 5 . Among nonfarm families only 6 percent are estimated to have had personal incomes under $\$ 2,000$, and fewer than 30 percent received incomes under $\$ 4,000$. For farm families, the corresponding percentages were 37 and 72 , and for individuals

Percent Distribution of Before-Tax Family Income


46 and 83 . In contrast, the proportions of nonfarm families in the middle and upper income brackets were much higher than those for farm families and individuals.

## Low income groups

These differences among the three component income distributions throw additional light on the significance of the overall data. In particular, they permit a partial evaluation of the economic position of consumer units in the low brackets of the income scale.

Table 3.-Distribution of Before- and After-Tax Family Income, 1944-53
[Percent]

| Quintile | Family personal income |  |  |  |  |  | Income after Federal individual income tax liability |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1944 | 1946 | 1947 | 1950 | 1951 | 1953 | 1950 | 1951 | 1953 |
| Lowest. | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| 2 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 12.0 |
| 3 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 17.2 |
| 4 | 22.2 | 21.8 | 22.0 | 22.1 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.7 | 22.8 | 22.8 |
| Highest | 45.8 | 46.1 | 46.0 | 46.1 | 44.9 | 44.9 | 44.0 | 42.7 | 42.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Top 5 percent. | 20.7 | 21.3 | 20.9 | 21.4 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 19.2 | 18.4 | 18.2 |

Source: Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce.
While these brackets include large numbers whose living standards are inadequate, the total number in these brackets may give an exaggerated view of the extent to which this is the case. It is necessary to take account of special characteristics which make the income of many low income recipients an imperfect measure of their actual economic status.

The requirements of individuals, for instance, are smaller than those of typical multiperson families because income is not usually shared with other household members. Also, individuals include large numbers-mostly young personswho were not in active economic life for all of the year and whose part-year earnings, which are reflected in the statistics, are not an adequate measure of their actual command over goods and services during the year.

The following figures are suggestive of the nature of the correction necessary to allow for differential requirements. In 1953, when income per family (farm and nonfarm) averaged $\$ 6,000$, the per capita income of these families was $\$ 1,680$ as compared with an average of $\$ 2,630$ for individ-

Table 4.-Major Groups of Consumer Units in 1953

| Major group | Consumer units |  | Family personal income |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { (mil- } \\ \text { lions) } \end{array}\right\|$ | Percent | A mount (billions of dollars) dollar | Percent | A verage income (dollars) |
| Nonfarm families | 35. 6 | 70 | 227. 7 | 84 | 6,390 |
| Farm operator families | 5. 5 | 11 | 19.0 | 7 | 3, 460 |
| All families. | 41.1 | 81 | 246. 7 | 91 | 6,000 |
| Unattached individuals | 9. 4 | 19 | 24.8 | 9 | 2,630 |
| Total | 50.5 | 100 | 271.5 | 100 | 5,370 |

Source: Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce.
uals. Thus, on a per capita basis, the relative position of families and individuals is actually reversed. Undoubtedly the per capita figures give too favorable an impression of the relative position of individuals since they do not take into account economies of family living, differences in the adult-versus-child composition between the two groups, and the higher rates of taxation to which many individuals are subject. Nevertheless, they indicate that a substantial allowance for differential needs and responsibilities is in order in evaluating the income distribution of this group.

Table 5.-Major Groups of Consumer Units by Family Income Level in 1953

| Family personal income (before income taxes) | Number |  |  |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total (millions) | Non- farm families (mil- lions) | Farm operator families (millions) | Unattached individuals (millions) | Total | Non- farm families | Farm operator famili | Unattached individ uals |
| Under \$1,000. | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 21 |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 11 | 5 | 25 | 25 |
| \$2,000-\$2,999 | 6.5 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 13 | 9 | 20 | 22 |
| \$3,000-83,999. | 7.4 | 5.1 | . 8 | 1.4 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 7.2 | 5.9 | . 6 | . 7 | 14 | 17 | 10 | 8 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999 | 6.3 | 5.6 | . 3 | . 4 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 4 |
| \$6,000-\$7,499. | 6.2 | 5.8 | .3 | .2 | 12 | 16 | 5 | 2 |
| \$7,500-\$9,999 ...... | 4.8 | 4.5 | .2 | . 1 | 10 | 13 | 4 |  |
| \$10,000-\$14,999.. | 2.3 | 2.1 | .1 | . 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| \$15,000 and over | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1 | . 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 50.5 | 35.6 | 5.5 | 9.4 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce.
In connection with farm operator families, it should be noted that the 1953 distribution reflects the fact that the average income of the group in that year was below its 1951 peak, although higher than in most others years of the postwar period. (Off-the-farm income is included along with net income from farming in determining family personal income for farm operator families.) Thus relatively more of the farm families were concentrated in the lower income ranges in 1953 than in the peak year 1951. For instance, about 37 percent are estimated to have received incomes below $\$ 2,000$ in 1953 as compared with 31 percent in 1951.

More basically, in determining farm family income food and fuel produced and consumed on farms is valued at farm prices, in conformity with the design of the national income accounts. An alternative valuation at retail prices would have added to farm operators' incomes and removed some of the farm units from the low income range.

Table 6.-Family Composition in 1952

| Quintile ${ }^{1}$ | A verage number of- |  |  |  | Percent of families |  |  | Median age of familyhead |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Persons per family | Earners 14 years old and over per family | Children under 18 years |  | Without children under 18 years | With only 2persons | With heads aged 65 years old and over |  |
|  |  |  | Per family | Per family with 1 or more children |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest. | 3. 19 | 1.02 | 1.11 | 2.42 | 54.3 | 51.9 | 30.0 | 54 |
| 2 | 3.55 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 2.31 | 41.4 | 35.6 | 12.9 | 43 |
| 3 | 3.63 | 1. 44 | 1. 40 | 2.21 | 36.6 | 29.1 | 7.9 | 41 |
| 4----- | 3. 63 | 1. 63 | 1.31 | 2. 06 | 36.4 | 26.5 | 6. 5 | 42 |
| Highest. | 3. 72 | 1. 96 | 1. 07 | 1.97 | 45.6 | 24.6 | 7.9 | 46 |

1. Families of two or more persons ranked by size of family money income (before income taxes).
Source: Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce, based on Census Bureau data.

Furthermore, it is generally agreed that price levels are somewhat lower for rural than for urban families mainly because of differences in the regional distribution of the two groups. If allowance could be made for this factor, the result would also be some reduction in the number of low income farm families relative to that of nonfarm units.

An additional specific factor which should be taken into account is that, on the average, farm families are probably subject to lower effective rates of taxation than the nonfarm groups. More generally, there are such substantial differences between rural and urban modes of living that it is very difficult to make meaningful comparisons of economic status between these groups.

Some of the factors which have been reviewed affect the distribution of nonfarm families also, but their quantitative importance is much smaller. For instance, the presence of part-year earnings affects the interpretation of the nonfarm family distribution, since some young couples that are included in the low ranges of that distribution did not have independent economic status throughout the year. Also, differential needs and responsibilities that have been mentioned in connection with individuals, must be taken into account in the case of multiperson families as well. Information contained in table 6 throws some light on this point.

This table summarizes information on the composition of families in each quintile, derived from sample data collected by the Bureau of the Census in a field survey of 1952 family incomes. Although based on a somewhat different definition of income, broad inferences may be drawn with regard to corresponding fifths of families shown in this study.

Particularly relevant in the present connection are the data relating to the average size of family, the proportion of families without children, and the age of the family head. It can be seen that the average family size is substantially smaller in the lowest fifth than higher on the income scale; that the proportion of families without any children is largest in the bottom group; and that the arerage age of the family
head is also largest in that fifth. All these facts make it reasonable to infer that family needs and responsibilities were smaller on the average among the low income groups than in the higher income ranges, and that the distribution of multiperson family incomes, as well as that of unattached individuals, should be interpreted with this in mind.

The prevalence of aged couples in the bottom group draws attention to another factor which is relevant in the case of individuals as well. The economic status of retired people is not always measured comprehensively by their current income because they plan as a matter of course to supplement such income by accumulated savings.

Furthermore, there is considerable turnover in the low income groups, both among multiperson families and individuals. This turnover reflects on the one hand such factors as temporary sickness, unemployment and business loss, and, on the other hand, the passing up and down the income scale that is part of the normal economic life-cycle of the typical family unit.

## Top income groups

In general, turnover of this type causes a wider dispersion of incomes measured on an annual basis than would be shown by an income distribution in which income receipts were summed over a number of consecutive years. Thus, the number of families in the higher, as well as in the lower, income ranges in any given year is composed partly of units that are located there only temporarily.

In the interpretation of the statistics for upper income groups other characteristics of the income definition should be kept in mind as well. Most important, perhaps, is the fact that capital gains and losses are not counted as part of personal income, and that the earnings of stockholders are measured by their dividend receipts, without taking into account changes in their share of undistributed corporate earnings.

## Technical Note

The main source matcrials on which the estimates of income size distribution are based are the statistics from Federal individual income tax returns prepared in summary form by the Internal Revenue Service, and the sample data on family incomes collected in annual field surveys of the Bureau of the Census and the Federal Reserve Board. The income size distribution series presented here for the period through 1951 were derived by a systematic combination of these two sets of statistics. As part of the integration procedure the basic data were adjusted so that the totals for the various types of income-wages and salaries, noncorporate business income, dividends, etc.-would agree with the independently estimated totals included in the Office of Business Economics aggregate personal income series.

A detailed description of the methods of combining and adjusting the tax return and sample survey statistics to derive the income distribution estimates for 1944-47 is included in "Income Distribution in the United States, by Size, 1944-50" (U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., 1953, price 65 cents.) ${ }^{2}$ The following descrip-

[^5]tion relates to the estimates of income size distribution for later vears.

## Before-tax distributions for 1950 and 1951

As described in the Income Distribution supplement, the basic procedure used to derive income size distribution estimates for nonfarm families and unattached individuals for 1944-47 involved the following main steps: (1) The derivation from consolidated Federal individual income tax returns of a distribution of individual earners by size of their wagesalary or nonfarm entrepreneurial earnings; (2) the combination of these individual earners into family units classified by size of family earnings, based on relationships between individual and family earnings determined from the Census Bureau sample survey data; and (3) the addition of other types of income to family earnings to obtain the distribution of nonfarm families by family personal income level.

For 1950 and 1951, a somewhat different integration of the source material was suggested by two considerations. In the first place, the split-income provision introduced for Federal income tax returns in 1948 led to a sizable increase in the number of two-income joint returns of husbands and wives which would require separation under step (1); many couples formerly filing two separate returns reported their combined income on a joint return once the split-income
provision went into effect. In view of the lack of adequate up-to-date information for separating these returns a methodology which would omit this step seemed in order.

A second reason for amending the earlier procedure was the lack of current sample survey data on the relationships between individual earner distributions and family earnings distributions, such as were used in step (2) of the 1944-47 procedure. The latest Census Bureau sample data that included the necessary cross-classification of these earnings statistics referred to 1946. However, more nearly current data providing a bridge between tax returns and families classified by levels of total income (i. e., including dividends, interest, rents and other types of income in addition to earnings) were available from the Census Bureau samples. This suggested a methodology in which tax returns would be converted into family units at a stage where the former were classified not by levels of earnings as in the earlier methodology, but by levels of total income.

The following is a summary of the major steps for deriving the nonfarm family income distributions for 1950 and 1951.

First, Federal individual income tax returns in each year, classified by adjusted gross income brackets in the tabulations available from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), were shifted to brackets representing income exclusive of net capital gains. The shifting of returns reporting such gains (and of their incomes exclusive of such gains) was based on IRS tabulations for the two years which showed these returns cross-classified by adjusted gross income brackets and by net capital gain brackets. ${ }^{3}$ In the shifting procedure four major groups of returns distinguished in the IRS tabulations were treated separately: joint returns of husbands and wives, separate returns of husbands, separate returns of wives, and single returns.

Second, the returns were combined into family units. Incomes reported on separate returns of husbands and wives-a relatively small group in this period-were combined on the basis of an estimated cross-distribution in which the husbands were classified by size of their own income and cross-classified by size of the wife's income. The main combination step, however, was the addition of the income of supplementary family income recipients (other than wives) to that of heads (including husband-wife combinations).

The combination was accomplished mainly on the basis of an unpublished Census Bureau study in which the 1949 Federal individual income tax returns filed by a sample of family members that were included in the Census Bureau's field survey of family incomes for that year were tabulated. These tabulations (a) provided distributions of family heads (or husband-wife combinations), and of supplementary income recipients, by size classes of income reported on their income tax returns, with each group further classified by the number of income recipients in the family of which they were a part, and (b) cross-classified the supplementary income recipients in each income bracket by size of the income of the family head (or husband-wife combination) reported on tax returns. On the basis of (a), returns in each bracket of adjusted gross income less capital gain were subdivided into the following eight groups: heads of families (or husband-wife combinations) with $0,1,2$, or 3 or more supplementary income recipients; supplementary income recipients in families with 1,2 , or 3 or more such recipients; and unattached individuals.

For families with no supplementary income recipients by far the largest group - and for unattached individuals, the distributions required no combination. For families with

[^6]one supplementary income recipient, the incomes of family heads (or husband-wife combinations) were combined with the incomes of supplementary recipients on the basis of the information under (b). For the relatively small groups of families with two or more supplementary income recipient; where the sample data were too scanty to provide adequate cross-tabulations, the individual income recipients wert combined into family units by procedures similar to those used in earlier years for combining individual earners into families, as described on page 51 of the Income Distribution supplement. A combined all-family distribution was then obtained by adding the distributions for the various number-of-income-recipient groups.
The third step was to subtract farm operator families included in the tax-return-based all-family distribution. Estimates of the numbers and amounts of income to be subtracted in each income bracket (including amounts from nonfarm sources as well as reported net farm income) were derived from IRS tabulations of tax returns reporting proprietorship income in the farming industry and sample statistics giving source patterns of income for farm operators in various income brackets. As described in the Income Distribution supplement, the size distribution series for the farm group, unlike that for nonfarm families, is not based on tax return data.

Finally, the nonfarm family distribution in each year was adjusted to add families not filing tax returns and types of income not covered on returns, and also to adjust reported amounts of income so as to agree with the control totals included in the personal income series of the Office of Business Economics. Control totals of the aggregate amounts of income, by type of income, and of the total number of families were derived as explained on pages 53 and 78 of the Income Distribution supplement. Families not filing returns were included initially by substituting the number of families with incomes under $\$ 1,000$ shown in the inflated sample surveys of the Census Bureau for the corresponding number derived in preceding steps. The total number of nonfarm families in the distribution at this point agreed very closely with the control total number of such families that had been established.
To add the income not accounted for, a comparison was first made between the amounts of each major type of income-wages and salaries, business and partnership income, dividends, interest, rent, etc.-covered in the tax-return-based distribution for nonfarm families and the corresponding control totals for that group developed from the personal income series.

Detailed information was available for earlier years, as described in the Income Distribution supplement, on the distribution by income brackets of certain major elements of income that had to be added (nonmoney income, social security benefits, and other transfer payments.) A distribution by family income brackets of the total amount of income not covered in the tax-return-based nonfarm family distribution was estimated, taking into account this information, the distribution of reported taxable incomes, and the results of the IRS audit studies for 1948 and 1949. The amount of additional income in each income bracket was added to the reported amount, and the families were shifted up the income scale by using the interpolation procedures described on page 61 of the Income Distribution supplement.
The several steps described above were also carried through for the year 1947 in order to determine whether the change in methodology had introduced any basic differences in the income distribution series for nonfarm families. The resulting distribution was found to be closely similar to that presented for 1947 in the Income Distribution supplement. Since the split-income provision for tax returns was not in operation in 1947 and since the sample data used in the

Income Distribution supplement for combining earners into families applied to the adjacent year 1946, the 1947 income distribution for nonfarm families in the supplement provided more reliable figures for that year than the procedure described above.

For farm operator families, the income distributions for 1950 and 1951 were derived by essentially the same procedures that are described in the Income Distribution supplement and are subject to the same limitations. The estimates for unattached individuals were obtained by extrapolating the 1947 figures derived in the supplement on the basis of the increase in the average income of the group, on the assumption that relative income differences among these individuals had not changed. ${ }^{4}$ It may be noted that detailed income-tax-based estimates for unattached individuals showed practically no change in relative income distribution during the 1944-47 period.

## Before-tax distributions for 1953

Tabulations of Federal individual income tax returns are not yet available for 1953 so that the estimates for that year are of a preliminary character. Sample data on the size distribution of consumer units were available from the Federal Reserve Board's annual Survey of Consumer Finances which indicated that for multiperson families and for unattached individuals, relative differences in incomes were essentially the same in 1953 as in 1951. Accordingly, the income distribution for each group was estimated here by extrapolating the corresponding 1951 distribution on the assumption of unchanged relative income differences. ${ }^{4} \quad$ A similar assumption was made in the case of the farm operator family group, and the distribution for nonfarm families was obtained by subtracting the farm distribution from the all-family estimates. Control totals for 1953 for total family income and the total number of consumer units were obtained for the three consumer groups by the procedures outlined in the Income Distribution supplement.

## Federal individual income tax liabilities

Federal individual income tax liability is defined here as the liability reported on individual income tax returns plus an allowance for taxes collected through subsequent audit, minus liabilities of military personnel not living with their families, minus liabilities on net capital gains.

[^7]For 1950 and 1951, Federal individual income tax liabilities of families classified by family personal income brackets represent essentially a rearrangement of the liabilities reported on individual income tax returns as tabulated by the IRS. In broad outline, the procedure for deriving the family liability figures was to shift the reported liabilities (after subtracting estimated liabilities on capital gains) along with the returns as the latter were combined into family units and shifted from adjusted gross income into family personal income brackets by the procedures outlined above. Amounts of tax liabilities on capital gains that were subtracted were estimated on the basis of IRS tabulations showing for each adjusted gross income bracket the amounts of statutory net capital gains segregated for alternative tax, and the amounts taxed at ordinary rates. The tax on the former was derived by multiplying segregated gains by the alternative tax rate and that on the latter by multiplying other gains by the average effective tax rate in each bracket. For unattached individuals, 1950 liabilities were estimated from statutory tax rates as described on pages 74-76 of the Income Distribution supplement, and those for 1951 by extrapolating the 1950 figures by changes in statutory rates for single persons with no dependents.

For 1953, for which comparable information from tax returns was not available, the estimates of liabilities were based on changes in statutory tax rates. Ratios of 1953 to 1951 average tax liabilities for given amounts of net income, based on data supplied by the Treasury Department, were applied to the 1951 liability averages for families and unattached individuals at corresponding points on the family income scale.

The averages for 1950,1951 , and 1953 were then adjusted proportionately so that when multiplied by the numbers of consumer units in the various family income brackets they would account for the estimated total of Federal individual income tax liability (as defined for the purposes of this report) for those years. Although based in part on tax collection data, the estimate of total tax liability for 1953 is preliminary.

Distributions of families and unattached individuals by level of after-tax income were derived for 1950, 1951 and 1953 by subtracting Federal individual income tax liabilities from family personal income in each family income bracket, and shifting the families down the income scale by using the interpolation procedures described on page 61 of the Income Distribution supplement.

Table 7.-Number of Consumer Units and Persons, and Aggregate and Average Family Personal Income, Selected Years, 1944-53

|  | Families and unattached individuals |  |  |  |  |  | Families |  |  |  |  |  | Unattached individuals |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of consumer (millions) | Number of persons : |  | Family personalincome |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of fami- } \\ \text { fies } 1 \text { i- } \\ \text { (mil- } \\ \text { lions) } \end{gathered}$ | Number of persons 1 |  | Family personalincome |  |  | Number of unattached individuals ${ }^{1}$ (millions) | Family personalincome income |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { (mil- } \\ & \text { (mions) } \end{aligned}$ | Average number per consumer unit | Amount (billions of dol-lars) lars) | Average income |  |  | Total (millions) | A verage number per family | Amount of dollars) | A verage income |  |  | Amount of dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { capita } \\ \text { (dollars) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Per consumer unit (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { (apita } \\ \text { (dollars) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Pamily } \\ \text { (dollars) }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { capita } \\ \text { (doliars) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 1944 | 40.9 | 125.4 | 3.07 | 147.7 | 3,614 | 1,178 | 33.3 | 117.8 | 3. 54 | 134.1 | 4,027 | 1,138 | 7.6 | 13.6 | 1,797 |
| 1946 | 43.3 | 139.4 | 3. 22 | 170.7 | 3, 940 | 1,225 | 35.9 | 131.9 | 3. 68 | 155.7 | 4,369 | 1,188 | 7.5 | 14.0 | 1,879 |
| 1947. | 44.7 48 | 142.6 | 3.19 3 | 184.6 | 4, 124 | 1,295 | 37.0 | 134.9 | ${ }_{3}^{3.64}$ | 169.3 | 4,574 <br> 4 <br> 4 | 1,256 | 7.7 | 15.3 | 1,978 |
| 1950 | 48.9 49.5 | 149.1 | 3.05 3.06 | 217.3 242.7 | 4,444 <br> 4,904 | 1,457 1,604 1 | 39.8 40.4 | 140.0 142.2 | 3.52 <br> 3.52 | 197.7 221.4 | 4,969 5 5,477 | 1,413 1,557 | 9.1 9.1 | 19.5 21.3 | 2,147 2,348 |
| 1953 | 50.5 | 156.6 | 3. 10 | 271.5 | 5,372 | 1,733 | 41.1 | 147.2 | 3.58 | 246.7 | 6,002 | 1,676 | 9.4 | 24.8 | 2,629 |

[^8]Table 8.-Distribution of Consumer Units and of Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, Selected Years, 1944-53
[Continuation of Table 2 of Income Distribution supplement]

| Family personal income (before income taxes) | Number of families and unattached individuals (thousands) |  |  |  |  |  | Aggregate family personal income (millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1944 | 1946 | 1947 | 1950 | 1951 | 1953 | 1944 | 1946 | 1947 | 1950 | 1951 | 1953 |
| Under \$1,000. | 4,352 | 3,826 | 3,748 | 3,861 | 3,227 | 2, 866 | 2,390 | 2,017 | 1. 973 | 1,943 | 1,680 | 1. 427 |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 8, 108 | 7,606 | 7,370 | 7,464 | 6.022 | 5,433 | 12,338 | 11, 570 | 11. 231 | 11,333 | 9,084 | 8, 242 |
| \$2,000- \$2,999 | 8,762 | 8,791 | 8,459 | 8, 091 | 7,164 | 6,488 | 21, 938 | 22,007 | 21, 176 | 20, 273 | 17,945 | 16,304 |
| \$3,000- \$3,999 | 7, 723 | 8,590 | 8,628 | 8.586 | 8.192 | 7.399 | 26, 960 | 29,906 | 30,045 | 29,983 | 28, 696 | 25,988 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999. | 4,535 | 5,364 | 5, 725 | 7,054 | 7.455 | 7,247 | 20, 261 | 23,956 | 25,583 | 31, 533 | 33, 552 | 32, 521 |
| \$5,000- $\$ 5,999$. | 2,515 | 3, 065 | 3. 474 | 4,694 | 5,580 | 6, 276 | 13,739 | 16,725 | 18.957 | ${ }^{25,603}$ | 30, 502 | 34,315 |
| \$6,000-87,499 | 2, 259 | 2, 547 | 3, 151 | 3,836 | 5,323 | 6. 240 | 14, 942 | 16,833 | 20, 812 | 25,578 | 35,596 | 41,781 |
| \$7,500-\$9,999 | 1,385 | 1,751 | 2,170 | 2,758 | 3,390 | 4.834 | 11,802 | 14,905 | 18,454 | 23, 364 | 28,531 | 41, 106 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 707 | 1.070 | 1,199 | 1.536 | 1.899 | 2.273 | 8,483 | 12.784 | 14.300 | 18, 310 | 22,617 | 27. 492 |
| \$15,000-819,999- | $\stackrel{246}{108}$ | ${ }_{143}$ | 386 | 414 | 523 |  | 4. 215 | 5,692 | 6. 588 | 7,083 | 8,933 |  |
| \$20,000-\$24,999 | 108 | 143 | 167 | 218 | 274 |  | 2, 395 | 3. 165 | 3. 700 | 4,826 | 6,063 |  |
| \$25,000-\$49,999 | 140 | 191 | 208 | 294 | 336 |  | 4.651 | 6, 308 | 6. 879 | 9.743 | 11, 097 | , 2 |
| \$50,000 and over- | 40 | 54 | 55 | 84 | 95 |  | 3,607 | 4,837 | 4.902 | 7.690 | 8356 |  |
| Total. | 40,880 | 43,330 | 44,740 | 48,890 | 49, 480 | 50,550 | 147, 721 | 170,705 | 184,598 | 217, 262 | 242,652 | 2:1,545 |
|  | I'ereent distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$1,000. | 10.7 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 6. 5 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 19.8 | 17.6 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 12.2 | 10.8 | 8.4 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 3.0 |
| \$2,000- \$2,999 | 21.4 | 20.3 | 18.9 | 16.6 | 14.5 | 12.8 | 14.9 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 6.0 |
| \$3,000- $\$ 3,999$ | 18.9 | 19.8 | 19.3 | 17.6 | 16.5 | 14.6 | 18.3 | 17.5 | 16.3 | 13.8 | 11.8 | 9.6 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 11.1 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 14.4 | 15.1 | 14.3 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 12.0 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999... | 6.2 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 12.6 |
| \$6,000-87,499 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 10.7 | 12.3 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 14.7 | 15.4 |
| \$7,500-\$9,999 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 15.2 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 10.1 |
| \$15,000-\$19,999 | . 6 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | 1.1 |  | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.7 |  |
| \$20,000-\$24,999 | .3 | . 3 | . 4 | .4 | 6 |  | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 |  |
| \$25,000-\$49,999 | . 3 | . 4 |  |  |  |  | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.5 |  | 18.6 |
| \$50,000 and over.. | .1 | .1 | . 1 | . 2 | 2 |  | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 |  |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 9.-Distribution of Family Personal Income and Federal Individual Income Tax Liability Among Quintiles and Top 5 Percent of Consumer Lnits, 1950, 1951, and 1953

| Quintile | Percent distribution of-- |  |  | Mean amount of- |  |  | Tax rate (percent) | Lower income limit of quintile 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Family personal income | Tax liability | After-tax income | Family personal ineome (dollars) | Tax liability (dollars) | After-tax income (dollars) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Before-tax } \\ & \text { basis } \\ & \text { (dollars) } \end{aligned}$ | After-tax basis (dollars) |
| 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest... | 4.8 10.9 | 0.9 4.7 | 5.1 11.4 | 1.056 2,418 | 16 <br> 89 | 1,040 2,329 | 1. 3.7 | 1,810 | 1,760 |
| 3 | 16.1 | 8.7 | 16.8 | 3, 579 | 163 | 3,416 | 4.6 | 3,020 | 2.890 |
| 4 | 22.1 | 15.9 | 22.7 | 4,911 | 297 | 4,614 | 6.0 | 4,160 | 3. 960 |
| Highest | 46.1 | 69.8 | 44.0 | 10.254 | 1,308 | 8,946 | 12.8 | 5,850 | 5, 450 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4,444 | 375 | 4,069 | 8.4 |  |  |
| Top 5 percent. | 21.4 | 45.8 | 19.2 | 19,066 | 3,432 | 15, 634 | 18.0 | 10,200 | 9,160 |
| Lowest .....................- 1951 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 1,221 | 30 | 1,191 | 2.4 |  |  |
| 2 | 11.3 | 5.6 | 11.9 | 2, 775 | 136 | 2,639 | 4.9 | 2,090 | 2,000 |
| 3 | 16.5 | 9.7 | 17.2 | 4,034 | 236 | 3,798 | 5.8 | 3,420 | 3,230 |
| 4. | 22.3 | 18.2 | 22.8 | 5,473 | 442 | 5,031 | 8.1 | 4,680 | 4, 370 |
| Highest | 44.9 | 65.3 | 42.7 | 11,016 | 1,591 | 9,425 | 14.4 | 6,450 | 5, 880 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4,904 | 487 | 4,417 | 9.9 |  |  |
| Top 5 percent.. | 20.7 | 41.6 | 18.4 | 20,287 | 4,053 | 16,234 | 20.0 | 11,110 | 9,840 |
| 1953 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest. | 5.0 | 1.4 | 5.4 | 1,341 | 41 | 1,300 | 3.1 |  |  |
| 2 | 11.3 | 5.9 | 12.0 | 3,045 | 175 | 2,870 | 5.8 | 2, 300 | 2,180 |
| 3. | 16.5 | 10.5 | 17.2 | 4.420 | 311 | 4,109 | 7.0 | 3,750 | 3,510 |
| 4. | 22.3 | 18.7 | 22.8 | 5,993 | 555 | 5,438 | 9.3 | 5,130 | 4. 720 |
| Highest | 44.9 | 63.5 | 42.6 | 12,060 | 1,884 | 10, 176 | 15.6 | 7,050 | 6.350 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 5,372 | 593 | 4,778 | 11.0 |  |  |
| Top 5 percent. | 20.7 | 40.4 | 18.2 | 22,206 | 4,800 | 17, 406 | 21.6 | 12,130 | 10,730 |

[^9]Table 10.-All Consumer Units: Distribution of Number, Family Personal Income, and Federal Individual Income Tax Liability by Family Personal Income Level, 1950
[Replaces Table 19 of Income Distribution supplement]

| Family personal income (before income taxes) | Number of families and unattached individuals (thousands) | Family personal income |  | Federal individual income taxliability |  |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aggregate (millions of dollars) | A verage (dollars) | Aggregate (millions of dollars) | A verage (dollars) | Tax rate (percent) | Simple |  |  | Cumulative |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number | Income | $\underset{\text { ity }}{\text { Tax liabil- }}$ | Number | Income | $\underset{\text { ity }}{\text { Tax liabil- }}$ |
| Ender \$1,000. | 3, 861 | 1,943 | 503 |  | 0 | 0 | 7.9 | 0.9 | 0 | 7.9 | 0.9 | 0 |
| \$1,000- 81,999 | 7,464 | ${ }^{11,333}$ | 1,518 | 247 | ${ }_{95}^{33}$ | ${ }^{2} 2.2$ | 15.3 | 5. 2 | 1.3 | 23.2 | 6.1 | 1.3 |
| \$2,060-\$2,999 | 8. 091 | 20, 273 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 506$ | 765 | 95 | 3.8 | 16.6 | 9.3 | 4.2 | 39.8 | 15.4 | 55 |
| \$3, 1000-\$3,999 | 8,586 | 29, 983 | 3,492 | 1,34! | 156 | 4.5 | 17.6 | 13.8 | 7.3 | 57.4 | 29.2 | 12.8 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 7.054 | 31, 533 | 4,470 | 1. 684 | 239 | 5.3 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 9.2 | 71.8 | 43.7 | 22.0 |
| \$5,500-85,999 | 4,694 | 25, 603 | 5,455 | 1. 381 | 379 | 7.0 | 9.6 | 11.8 | 9.7 | 81.4 | 55.5 | 31.7 |
| \$7t,400-87,499 | 3. 836 | 25, 578 | 6, 668 | 2.039 | 532 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 89.3 | 67.3 | 42.9 |
| \$7,000-\$9,999 | 2. 758 | 23,364 | 8,471 | 1,977 | 717 | 8.5 | 5.6 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 94.9 | 78.1 | 53.7 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 1. 536 | 18,310 | 11,919 | 1.780 | 1,159 | 9.7 | 3.1 | 8.4 | 9.7 | 98.0 | 86.5 | 63.4 |
| \$15.000-\$19,999 | 414 | 7,083 | 17,078 | 931 | 2. 244 | 13.1 | . 8 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 98.8 | 89.8 | 68.5 |
| \$20,000-\$24,999 | 218 | 4, 826 | 22,130 | 762 | 3, 495 | 15.8 | . 4 | 2.2 | 4. 2 | 99.2 | 92.0 | 72.7 |
| \$25,000-\$49,999 | 294. | 9,743 | 33,087 | 2. 059 | 6. 992 | 21.1 | . 6 | 4.5 | 11.2 | 99.8 | 96.5 | 83.9 |
| \$57t,000 and over. | 84 | 7,690 | 91.079 | 2,953 | 34, 974 | 38.4 | . 2 | 3.5 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total. | 48,890 | 217, 262 | 4,444 | 18,320 | 375 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |  |

Table 11.-All Families: Distribution of Number and of Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1950

| Family personal income (before income taxes) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & \text { of fam- } \\ & \text { ilies } \\ & \text { (thou } \\ & \text { sands) } \end{aligned}$ | Family personal income |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aggregate (millions of dollars) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aver- } \\ & \text { age } \\ & \text { (dol- } \\ & \text { lars) } \end{aligned}$ | Simple |  | Cumulative |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In- } \\ & \text { come } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Num. }}$ | $\underset{\text { In- }}{\text { In- }}$ |
| Under \$1,000 | 1,462 | 748 | 512 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 0.4 |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 4,730 | 7,261 | 1,535 | 11.9 | 3.7 | 15.6 | 4.1 |
| \$2,000- 82,999 | 6.001 | 15, 135 | 2,522 | 15.1 | ${ }^{7.6}$ | 30.7 | 11.7 |
| \$3,000-\$3,999 | 7. 546 | 26, 415 | 3, 500 | 19.0 | 13.4 | 49.7 | 25.1 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 6,628 | 29,655 | 4,474 | 16.6 | 15.0 | 66.3 | 40.1 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999. | 4, 531 | 24,718 | 5,456 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 77.6 | 52.6 |
| \$6,000- $87,499$. | 3,721 | 24, 811 | 6,668 | 9.4 | 12.5 | 87.0 | 65.1 |
| \$7,500-\$9,999. | 2, 693 | 22, 807 | 8,470 | 6.8 | 11.5 | 93.8 | 76.6 |
| \$10.000-\$14,999 | 1,501 | 17,887 | 11,917 | 3.8 | 9.0 | 97.6 | 85.6 |
| \$15,000-\$19,999 | 401 | 6, 8588 | ${ }^{17,069}$ | 1.0 | 3. 5 | 98.6 | 89.1 |
| \$20,000-\$24,999. | 211 | 4,662 | 22,118 | . 5 | 2.4 | 99.1 | 91.5 |
| \$25,000-\$49,999 | 284 | 9, 408 | 33, 081 | . 7 | 4.8 | 99.8 | 96.3 |
| \$50,000 and over.. | 81 | 7,359 | 90,883 | .2 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 39,790 | 197,724 | 4,969 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |

Table 12.-Nonfarm Families: Distribution of Number and of Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income level, 1950

| Family personal income (before income taxes) | Number of families sands) | Family personalincome |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Aggre- } \\ \text { gate } \\ \text { citil- } \\ \text { lions of } \\ \text { dollars) } \end{gathered}\right.$ | A verage | Simple |  | Cumulative |  |
|  |  |  |  | Num. ber | Income | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Num. }}$ | Income |
| Under $\$ 1,000$ | 728 | 327 | 450 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.2 |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 3, 321 | 5,157 | 1,553 | 9.7 | 2.9 | 11.8 | 3.1 |
| \$2,000-\$2,999 | 4,860 | 12,305 | 2, 532 | 14.2 | 6.9 | 26.0 | 10.0 |
| \$3,0000-83,999 | 6,726 | 23, 575 | 3, 505 | 19.7 | 13.2 | 45.7 | 23.2 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 6,069 | 27, 161 | 4,475 | 17.8 | 15.2 | 63.5 | 38.4 |
| \$5, (000) \$5, 999 | 4, 186 | 22, 834 | 5,456 | 12. 3 | 12.8 | 75.8 | 51.2 |
| \$75, 100- $\$ 7,499$ | 3, 458 | 23,060 | 6, 668 | $\stackrel{10.1}{ }$ | 12.9 | 85.9 93 | ${ }_{66.1}^{64.1}$ |
| \$7,500-\$9,999 | 2, 500 | 21, 164 | 8,465 | 7.3 | 11.9 | 93.2 | 76.0 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999. | 1,383 | 16, 483 | 11,920 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 97.3 | 85.2 |
| \$15,000-\$19,999 | 367 | 6, 271 | 17,070 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 98.4 | 88.7 |
| \$20,000-\$24,999 | 197 | 4,359 | 22, 120 | . 6 | 2.4 | 99.0 | 91.1 |
| \$25,000-\$49,999. | 268 | 8,880 | 33, 115 | . 8 | 5.0 | 99.8 | 96.1 |
| \$50,000 and over | 77 | 7,038 | 91, 158 | . 2 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 34, 140 | 178, 614 | 5,232 | 100,0 | 100.0 |  |  |

Table 13.-Farm Operator Families: Distribution of Number and of Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1950

| Family personal income (before income taxes) | Number of families (thousands) | Family personal income |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aggregate <br> lions of dollars) | Average(dollars) | Simple |  | Cumulative |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { Ner }}{\text { Num- }}$ | Income | $\underset{\text { ver }}{\text { Num- }}$ | Income |
| Under \$1,000. | 734 | 421 | 574 | 13.0 | 2.2 | 13.0 | 2.2 |
| \$1,000-81,999 | 1, 409 | 2, 104 | 1,493 | 24.9 | 11.0 | 37.9 | 13.2 |
| \$2,000-\$2,999 | 1, 141 | 2, 830 | 2,481 | 20.2 | 14.8 | 58.1 | 28.0 |
| \$3,000-\$3,999. | 820 | 2,840 | 3, 462 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 72.6 | 42.9 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999. | 559 | 2, 494 | 4,460 | 9.9 | 13.0 | 82.5 | 55.9 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999. | 345 | 1,884 | 5,455 | 6. 1 | 9.8 | 88.6 | 65.7 |
| \$6,000-\$7,499 | 263 | 1,751 | 6,661 | 4.7 | 9.2 | 93.3 | 74.9 |
| \$7,500-\$9,999 | 193 | 1,643 | 8,531 | 3.4 | 8.6 | 96.7 | 83.5 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999. | 118 | 1, 404 | 11,879 | 2.1 | 7.3 | 98.8 | 90.8 |
| \$15,000-\$19,999 | 34 | 587 | 17,057 | .6 | 3.1 | 99.4 | 93.9 |
| \$20,000-\$24,999 | 14 | 303 | 22,091 | . 2 | 1.6 | 99.6 | 95.5 |
| \$25,000-\$49,999. | 16 | 528 | 32,518 | . 3 | 2.8 | 99.9 | 98.3 |
| \$50,000 and over. | 4 | 321 | 85, 247 | . 1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 5,650 | 19,110 | 3,382 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |

Table 14.-Unattached Individuals: Distribution of Number and of Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1950

| Family personal income (before income taxes) | Number of unattached viduals (thousands) | Family personal income |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A ver- } \\ & \text { age } \\ & \text { (dor- } \\ & \text { lars) } \end{aligned}$ | Simple |  | Cumulative |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { Num- }}{\text { Num- }}$ | $\xrightarrow[\text { In- }]{\text { come }}$ | $\underset{\text { ber- }}{\substack{\text { Num- }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { come } \end{gathered}$ |
| Under \$1,000 | 2,399 | 1,195 | 498 | 26.4 | 6.1 | 26.4 | 6.1 |
| \$1,000- \$1,999 | 2,734 | 4,072 | 1,489 | 30.0 | 20.8 | 56.4 | 26.9 |
| \$2,000-\$2,999 | 2,090 | 5,138 | 2,459 | 23.0 | 26.3 | 79.4 | 53.2 |
| \$3,000-\$3,999. | 1,040 | 3, 568 | 3,430 | 11.4 | 18.3 | 908 | 71.5 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 426 | 1,878 | 4,415 | 4.7 | 9.6 | 95.5 | 81.1 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999 | 163 | 885 | 5,445 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 97.3 | 85.7 |
| \$6,000-\$7,499 | 115 | 767 | 6,677 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 98.6 | 89.6 |
| \$7,500-\$9,999. | 65 | 557 | 8,539 | . 7 | 2.8 | 99.3 | 92.4 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999. | 35 | 423 | 12,006 | . 4 | 2.2 | 99.7 | 94.6 |
| \$15,000-\$19,999 | 13 | 225 | 17,369 | . 1 | 1.2 | 99.8 | 95.8 |
| \$20,000-\$24,999 | 7 | 164 | 22,468 | . 1 | . 8 | 99.9 | 96.6 |
| \$25,000-\$49,999. | 10 | 335 | 33, 266 | . 1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 98.3 |
| \$50,000 and over. | 3 | 331 | 95, 674 | . 0 | 1.7 |  | 100.0 |
| Total | 9, 100 | 19,538 | 2,147 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |

Table 15.-All Consumer Units: Distribution of Number, Family Personal Income, and Federal Individual Income Tax Liability by Family Personal Income Level, 1951

| Family personal income (before income taxes) | Number of families and unattached individuals (thousands) | Family personal income |  | Federal individual income tax liability |  |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aggregate (millions of dollars) | Average (dollars) | Aggregate (millions of dollars) | Average (dollars) | Tax rate (percent) | Simple |  |  | Cumulative |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number | Income | Tax <br> liability | Number | Income | $\underset{\text { Tax }}{\text { Tability }}$ |
| Under $\$ 1,000$. | 3, 227 | 1,680 | 520 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 0 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 0 |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 6, 022 | 9,084 | 1,508 | 241 | 40 | 2.7 | 12.2 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 18.7 | 4.4 | 1.0 |
| \$2,000-\$2.999 | 7,164 | 17,945 | 2,505 | 834 | 116 | 4.6 | 14.5 | 7.4 | 3.5 | 33.2 | 11.8 | 4.5 |
| \$3,000-\$3,999 | 8,192 | 28,696 | 3,503 | 1,560 | 190 | 5.4 | 16.5 | 11.8 | 6.5 | 49.7 | 23.6 | 11.0 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999. | 7,455 | 33, 552 | 4,501 | 2. 154 | 289 | 6.4 | 15.1 | 13.8 | 8.9 | 64.8 | 37.4 | 19.9 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999. | 5,580 | 30,502 | 5, 466 | 2, 460 | 441 | 8.1 | 11.3 | 12.6 | 10.2 | 76.1 | 50.0 | 30.1 |
| \$6,000-\$7,499 | 5,323 | 35,596 | 6, 687 | 3,281 | 616 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 14.7 | 13.6 | 86.8 | 64.7 | 43.7 |
| \$7,500-\$9,999. | 3,390 | 28,531 | 8,415 | 2,810 | 829 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 93.6 | 76.5 | 55.4 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999. | 1,899 | 22,617 | 11,907 | 2, 521 | 1,327 | 11.1 | 3.8 | 9.3 | 10.5 | 97.4 | 85.8 | 65.9 |
| \$15,000-\$19,999 | 523 | 8, 933 | 17, 105 | 1,300 | 2,490 | 14.6 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 98.5 | 89.5 | 71.3 |
| \$20,000-\$24,999 | 274 | 6,063 | 22,110 | 1,036 | 3,779 | 17.1 | . 6 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 99.1 | 92.0 | 75.6 |
| \$25,000-\$49,999 | 336 | 11,097 | 32,979 | 2, 569 | 7,633 | 23.2 | . 7 | 4.6 | 10.6 | 99.8 | 96.6 | 86.2 |
| \$50,000 and over. | 95 | 8,356 | 88, 555 | 3.334 | 35,335 | 39.9 | . 2 | 3.4 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total. | 49,480 | 242, 652 | 4,904 | 24,100 | 487 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |  |

Table 16.-AII Families: Distribution of Number and of Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1951

| Family personal income (before income taxes) | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Num- } \\ \text { bero of } \\ \text { families } \\ \text { (thou-- } \\ \text { sands) } \end{array}\right\|$ | Family personal income |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aggre-gate(mil-lions ofdollars) | A verage (dollars) | Simple |  | Cumulative |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Income | Num- | Income |
| Under \$1,000 | 1,084 | 636 | 586 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 0.3 |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 3, 495 | 5,316 | 1,521 | 8. 6 | 2.4 | 11.3 | 2.7 |
| \$2,000-\$2,999 | 5,079 | 12,795 | 2. 519 | 12.5 | 5.8 | 23.8 | 8.5 |
| \$3,000-\$3,999. | 6.989 | 24,565 | 3,515 | 17.3 | 11.1 | 41.1 | 19.6 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 6,894 | 31,072 | 4, 507 | 17.0 | 14.0 | 58.1 | 33.6 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999. | 5,358 | 29,301 | 5,468 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 71.4 | 46.9 |
| \$6,000-87,499. | 5,178 | 34, 632 | 6, 688 | 12.8 | 15.6 | 84.2 | 62.5 |
| \$7,500-89,999 | 3, 300 | 27, 768 | 8. 414 | 8.2 | 12.5 | 92.4 | 75.0 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 1,854 | 22,078 | 11,907 | 4.6 | 10.0 | 97.0 | 85.0 |
| \$15,000- $\$ 19,999$. | 508 | 8,681 | 17, 100 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 98.3 | 88.9 |
| \$20,000-\$24,999. | 266 | 5,885 | 22, 105 | . 7 | 2.7 | 99.0 | 91.6 |
| \$25,000-\$49,999 | 324 | 10,692 | 32, 981 | . 8 | 4.8 | 99.8 | 96.4 |
| \$50,000 and over | 91 | 7,958 | 88, 240 | . 2 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 40,420 | 221,379 | 5,477 | 100, 0 | 100.0 |  |  |

Table 17.-Nonfarm Families: Distribution of Number and of Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1951

| Family personal income (before income taxes) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber of } \\ \text { families } \\ \text { (thou- } \\ \text { sands) } \end{array}$ | Family personal income |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | A verage (dollars) | Simple |  | Cumulative |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Income | Num- | Income |
| Under \$1,000. | 544 | 262 | 481 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 2, 304 | 3,582 | 1,555 | ${ }^{6.6}$ | 1.8 | 8.2 | 1.9 |
| \$2,000- 82,999 | 4, 012 | 10, 150 | 2,530 | 11. 5 | 5.1 | 19.7 | 7.0 |
| \$3,000-43,999 | 6, 141 | 21,616 | 3, 520 | 17.7 | 10.9 | 37.4 | 17.9 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 6,291 | 28,373 | 4,510 | 18.1 | 14.3 | 55.5 | 32.2 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999 | 4,929 | 26, 957 | 5,469 | 14.1 | 13.5 | 69.6 | 45.7 |
| \$6,000-\$7,499. | 4,799 | 32, 106 | ${ }^{6,690}$ | 13.8 | 16.1 | 83.4 | ${ }_{74}^{61.8}$ |
| \$7,500-89,999 | 3,027 | 25, 431 | 8,400 | 8.7 | 12.8 | 92.1 | 74.6 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 1,681 | 20,000 | 11,901 | 4.8 | 10.0 | 96.9 | 84.6 |
| \$15,000-\$19,999 | 460 | 7,859 | 17,098 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 98.2 | 88.6 |
| \$20,000-\$24,999. | 246 | 5,436 | 22, 100 | . 7 | 2.7 | 98.9 | 91.3 |
| \$25,000-\$49,999 | 303 | 10,013 | 33,000 | . 9 | 5.0 | 99.8 | 96.3 |
| \$50,000 and over. | 83 | 7,426 | 89,870 | .2 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total. | 34, 820 | 199, 211 | 5,721 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |

Table 18.-Farm Operator Families: Distribution of Number and of Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1951

| Family personal income (before income taxes) | Number of families (thou-sands) | Family personal income |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aggregate lions of dollars | A verage (dollars) | Simple |  | Cumulative |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Income | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Num. }}$ | Income |
| Tnder \$1,000 | 540 | 374 | 692 | 9.6 | 1.7 | 9.6 | 1.7 |
| \$1,600-\$1,999 | 1,191 | 1,734 | 1,455 | 21.3 | 7.8 | 30.9 | 9.5 |
| \$2,000-\$2,999 | 1,067 | 2,645 | 2,479 | 19.0 | 11.9 | 49.9 | 21.4 |
| \$3,000-83,999 | 848 | 2,949 | 3. 478 | 15.1 | 13.3 | 65.0 | 34.7 |
| \$4,000-84. 898 | 603 | 2,699 | 4,478 | 10.8 | 12.2 | 75.8 | 46.9 |
| $85.000-85.199$ | 429 | 2,344 | 5,464 | 7.6 | 10.6 | 83.4 | 57.5 |
| \$6,000- +7.497 | 379 | 2,526 | 6, 656 | 6.8 | 11.4 | 90.2 | 68.9 |
| \$7,500-\$9,999 | 273 | 2,337 | 8. 567 | 4.9 | 10.5 | 95.1 | 79.4 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 173 | 2,078 | 11,972 | 3.1 | 9.4 | 98.2 | 88.8 |
| \$15,000-\$19.499 | 48 | 822 | 17.119 | . 9 | 3.7 | 99.1 | 92.5 |
| \$20,000-824,999 | 20 | 449 | 22, 163 | . 4 | 2.0 | 99.5 | 94.5 |
| \$25,000-\$49,999 | 21 | 679 | 32,700 | . 4 | 3.1 | 99.9 | 97.6 |
| \$50,000 and over | 8 | 532 | 70,421 | . 1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total. | 5,600 | 22, 168 | 3,959 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |

Table 19.-Unattached Individuals: Distribution of Number and of Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1951

| Family personal income (before income taxes) |  | Family personal income |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aggre-gatemill-lionsofdollars) | A verage | Simple |  | Cumulative |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Income | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Num }}$ | Income |
| Under $\$ 1,000$ | 2, 143 | 1,044 | 487 | 23.6 | 4.9 | 23.6 | 4.9 |
| \$1,000- \$1,999 | 2, 527 | 3,768 | 1,491 | 27.9 | 17.7 | 51.5 | 22.6 |
| \$2,000-\$2,999 | 2, 085 | 5,150 | 2,470 | 23.0 | 24.2 | 74.5 | 46.8 |
| \$3,000-\$3,999 | 1,203 | 4. 131 | 3. 433 | 13.3 | 19.4 | 87.8 | 66.2 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 561 | 2,480 | 4,426 | 6.2 | 11.7 | 94.0 | 77.9 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999. | 222 | 1,201 | 5,419 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 96.4 | 83.6 |
| \$6,000-87,499 | 145 | 964 | 6, 642 | 1. 6 | 4.5 | 98.0 | 88.1 |
| \$77,500-\$9,999 | 90 | 763 | 8,464 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 99.0 | 91.7 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 45 | 539 | 11,907 | . 5 | 2.5 | 99.5 | 94.2 |
| \$15,000-\$19,999 | 15 | $\stackrel{252}{178}$ | 17, 289 | .2 | 1.2 | 99.7 | 95.4 |
| \$20,000-\$24,999 | 8 | 178 | 22.286 | . 1 | . 8 | 99.8 | 96.2 |
| \$25,000-\$49,999 | 12 | 405 | 32, 923 | 1 | 1.9 | 99.9 | 98.1 |
| \$50,000 and over | 4 | 398 | 95, 370 | . 1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total... | 9,060 | 21,273 | 2,348 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |

Table 20.—All Consumer Units: Distribution of Number, Family Personal Income, and Federal Individual Income Tax Liability by Family Personal Income Level, 1953

| Family personal income (before income taxes) | Number of families and unattached individuals (thousands) | Family personal income |  | Federal individual income tax |  |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aggregate (millions of dollars) | A verage(dollars) | Aggregate (millions of dollars) | Average(dollars) | $\underset{(\text { pax rate }}{\text { (pent) }}$ | Simple |  |  | Cumulative |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number | Income | Tax liability | Number | Income | Tax liability |
| Under \$1,000- | 2, 866 | 1,427 | 498 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 0 | 5.7 | 0. 5 |  |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 5,433 | 8, 242 | 1,517 | 239 | 44 | 2.9 | 10.8 | 3.0 | . 8 | 16.5 | 3.5 | . 8 |
| \$2,000-\$2,999 | 6,488 | 16,304 | 2, 513 | 850 | 131 | 5.2 | 12.8 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 29.3 | 9.5 | 3.6 |
| \$3,000-\$3,999 | 7,399 | 25,988 | 3,513 | 1,594 | 215 | 6.1 | 14.6 | 9.6 | 5.3 | 43.9 | 19.1 | 8.9 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 7,247 | 32, 521 | 4, 488 | 2,285 | 315 | 7.0 | 14.3 | 12.0 | 7.6 | 58.2 | 31.1 | 16.5 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999 | 6,276 | 34, 315 | 5,468 | 2,975 | 474 | 8.7 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 9.9 | 70.6 | 43.7 | 26.4 |
| \$6,000-\$7,499-- | 6, 240 | ${ }^{41,781}$ | 6,696 | 4,090 | ${ }_{6}^{655}$ | 9.8 | 12.3 | 15.4 | 13.7 | 82.9 | 59.1 | 40.1 |
| \$7,500-89,999... | 4,834 | 41, 196 | 8, 521 | 4,275 | 884 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 15.2 | 14.2 | 92.5 | 74.3 | 54.3 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 2,273 | 27, 492 | 12,092 | 3,235 | 1,422 | 11.8 | 4.5 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 97.0 | 84.4 | 65.1 |
| \$15,000 and over---.---...--- | 1,494 | 42, 279 | 28,306 | 10,457 | 7,001 | 24.7 | 3.0 | 15.6 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total-.................. | 50,550 | 271,545 | 5,372 | 30,000 | 593 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |  |

Table 21.-All Families: Distribution of Number and of Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1953

| Family personal income (before income taxes) |  | Family personal income |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aggre- } \\ & \text { gate } \\ & \text { (mil- } \\ & \text { lions of } \\ & \text { dollars) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A verage } \\ & \text { (dollars) } \end{aligned}$ | Simple |  | Cumulative |  |
|  |  |  |  | Num. ber | Income | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Num. }}$ | Income |
| Under \$1, | 905 | 501 | 554 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.2 |
| \$1,000-\$1,9 | 3,066 | 4,693 | 1,531 | 7.5 | 1.9 | 9.7 | 2.1 |
| \$2,000-\$2,999 | 4,383 | 11,077 | 2,527 | 10.7 | 4.5 | 20.4 | ${ }^{6.6}$ |
| \$3,000- 83,999 | 5,945 | 20,962 | 3, 526 | 14.4 | 8.5 | 34.8 | 15.1 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 6,506 | 29, 216 | 4, 491 | 15.8 | 11.8 | 50.6 | 26.9 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999 | 5,919 | 32,378 | 5,470 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 65.0 | 40.0 |
| \$6,000-\$7,499- | 6, 030 | 40,389 | 6,698 | 14.7 | 16.4 | 79.7 | 56.4 |
| \$7,500-89,999 | 4,704 | 40,085 | 8. 521 | 11.4 | 16.3 | 91.1 | 72.7 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 2, 209 | 26,733 | 12.100 | 5.4 | 10.8 | 96.5 | 83.5 |
| \$15,000 and over Total | 1,443 41,110 | $\xrightarrow{446,727}$ | 28,187 | 3.5 100.0 | 16.5 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 22.-Nonfarm Families: Distribution of Number and of Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1953

| Family personal income (before income taxes) | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber of } \\ \text { families } \\ \text { (thous- } \\ \text { sands) } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Family personal income |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aggregate (millions ofdollars) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { (dollars) } \end{aligned}$ | Simple |  | Cumulative |  |
|  |  |  |  | Number | Income | Number | Income |
| Under \$1,000 | 222 | 107 | 481 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 1,724 | 2,684 | 1,556 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 5.4 |  |
| \$2,000-\$2,999 | 3, 287 | 8, 358 | 2,543 | 9.2 | 3.7 | 14.6 | 5.0 |
| \$3,000-\$3,999 | 5, 143 | 18. 186 | 3, 536 | 14.4 | 8.0 | 29.0 | 13.0 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 5,950 | 26,737 | 4, 494 | 16.7 | 11.7 | 45.7 | 24.7 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999. | 5,570 | ${ }^{30,471}$ | 5, 471 | 15.6 | 13.4 | ${ }_{6}^{61.3}$ | 38.1 |
| \$6,000-\$7,499 | 5,763 | 38, 613 | 6,700 | 16.2 | 16.9 | 77.5 | 55.0 |
| \$7,500-\$9,99 | 4, 506 | 38,392 | 8,520 | 12.7 | 16.8 | 90.2 | 71.8 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 2,089 | 25, 302 | 12,111 | 5.9 | 11.1 | 96.1 | 82.9 |
| \$15,000 and ove | 1,374 | 38,916 | 28,321 | 3.9 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 35, 628 | 227,766 | 6,393 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |

Table 23.-Farm Operator Families: Distribution of Number and of Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1953

| Family personal income (before income taxes) | Number of familie (thoussands) | Family personal income |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aggregate (millions of dollars) | A verage | Simple |  | Cumulative |  |
|  |  |  |  | Num- | Income | Num- | Income |
| Under \$1,000 | 683 | 394 | 577 | 12.5 | 2.1 | 12.5 | . 1 |
| \$1,000-81,999 | 1,342 | 2,009 | 1, 497 | 24.5 | 10.6 | 37.0 | 12.7 |
| \$2,000-\$2,999 | 1,096 | 2,719 | 2, 481 | 20.0 | 14.3 | 57:0 | 27.0 |
| \$3,000-\$3,999. | 802 | 2,776 | 3, 460 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 71.6 | 41.6 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999. | 556 | 2,479 | 4, 462 | 10.1 | 13.1 | 81.7 | 54.7 |
| \$5,000-85,999 | 349 | 1,907 | 5,462 | 6.3 | 10.0 | 88.0 | 64.7 |
| \$6,000-\$7,499 | 267 | 1,776 | 6, 660 | 4.9 | 9.4 | 92.9 | 74.1 |
| \$7,500-\$9,999 | 198 | 1,693 | 8,539 | 3.6 | 8.9 | 96.5 | 83.0 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 120 | 1,431 | 11,903 | 2.2 | 7.6 | 98.7 | 90.6 |
| \$15,000 and over |  | 1,777 | 25,545 | 1.3 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total .... | 5,482 | 18,961 | 3,459 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |

Table 24.-Unattached Individuals: Distribution of Number and of Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1953

| Family personal income (before in come taxes) | Number of unatindivid $\underset{\text { thals }}{\text { un- }}$ sands) | Family personal income |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aggregate (mildions of | Average (dollars) | Simple |  | Cumulative |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Num- }}$ | Income | Number | Income |
| Under \$1,000 | 1,962 | 926 | 472 | 20.8 | 3.7 | 20.8 | 3.7 |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 2,367 | 3,549 | 1,499 | 25.1 | 14.3 | 45.9 | 18.0 |
| \$2,0000 \$2,999 | 2,105 | ${ }_{5}^{5,227}$ | 2,483 | ${ }^{22.3}$ | ${ }_{20}^{21.1}$ | 68.2 | ${ }_{59} 39$ |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 742 | 3, 305 | ${ }_{4}^{4,456}$ | 7.8 | 13.3 | ${ }_{91.4}$ | 72.6 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999 | 356 | 1,937 | 5, 429 | 3.8 | 7.8 | 95.2 | 80.4 |
| \$6,000-87,499 | 210 | 1,392 | 6,639 | 2.2 | 5.6 | 97.4 | 86.0 |
| \$7,500-\$9,999 | 130 | 1,111 | 8,519 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 98.8 | 90.5 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 64 | 759 | 11, 834 | . 7 | 3.1 | 99.5 | 93.6 |
| \$15,000 and over Total.... | 9,440 | - 1,586 | $\begin{array}{r} 31,732 \\ 2,629 \end{array}$ | 100.0 | 6.4 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 25.-Distribution of Consumer Units and of Family Personal Income After Federal Individual Income Tax Liability, by Level of After-Tax Income, 1950, 1951, and 1953
[Data for 1950 replace those in Table 20 of the Income Distribution supplement]

| Family personal income after Federal individual income tax liability | 1950 |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numfamilies attached individ-(thousands) | After-tax family personal income |  | Percent distri-bution |  |  | After-tax family personal income |  | Percent distribution |  |  | After-tax family personal income |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent distri- } \\ & \text { bution } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aggre- } \\ \text { gate } \\ \text { (millions } \\ \text { of dol- } \\ \text { lars) } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { A verage } \\ \text { (dollars) } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\underset{\text { Ner }}{\text { Num- }}$ | Aftertax income |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Aggre- } \\ \text { gate- } \\ \text { (millions } \\ \text { of dol } \\ \text { lars } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { (dollars) } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Num- }}$ | Aftertax income |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Aggre- } \\ \text { gatitions } \\ \text { millions } \\ \text { of dol- } \\ \text { lars } \end{array}$ | Average (dollars) | $\underset{\text { Ner }}{\text { Num- }}$ | Aftertax income |
| Under \$1,000 | 3,978 | 2, 058 | 517 | 8.1 | 1.0 | 3, 350 | 1,800 | 537 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 2,980 | 1,538 | 516 | 5.9 | 0.6 |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 7,940 | 12, 122 | 1,527 | 16.3 | 6.1 | 6,541 | 9,961 | 1,523 | 13.2 | 4.6 | 5,950 | 9, 104 | 1,530 | 11.8 | 3.8 |
| \$2,000-\$2,999 | 8, 664 | 21, 762 | 2, 512 | 17.7 | 11.0 | 7,849 | 19,714 | 2, 512 | 15.9 | 9.0 | 7,173 | 18,028 | 2,513 | 14.2 | 7.4 |
| \$3,000-\$3,999 | 9,109 | 31, 809 | 3, 492 | 18.6 | 16.0 | 8,763 | 30,632 | 3,496 | 17.7 | 14.0 | 8,257 | 28, 986 | 3,510 | 16.4 | 12.0 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 7, 226 | 32, 285 | 4,468 | 14.8 | 16.2 | 8,142 | 36, 502 | 4,483 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 8, 207 | 36, 884 | 4,494 | 16.2 | 15.3 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999 | 4,487 | 24, 445 | 5, 448 | 9.2 | 12.3 | 5,559 | 30,316 | 5,453 | 11.2 | 13.8 | 6,267 | 34, 211 | 5,459 | 12.4 | 14.2 |
| \$6,000- 87,499 | 3, 297 | 21,921 | 6,650 | 6.7 | 11.0 | 4,459 | 29,709 | 6,663 | 9.0 | 13.6 | 5,373 | 35,847 | 6,672 | 10.6 | 14.8 |
| \$7,500-89,999 | 2, 131 | 18.034 | 8,462 | 4.4 | 9.1 | 2,397 | 20, 289 | 8,463 | 4.8 | 9.3 | 3,359 | 28, 243 | 8,409 | 6.6 | 11.7 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 1,278 | 15, 113 | 11, 826 | 2.6 | 7.6 | 1,525 | 18,047 | 11, 834 | 3.1 | 8.3 | 1, 921 | 22, 841 | 11, 892 | 3.8 | 9.5 |
| \$15,000-\$19,999 | 375 | 6,409 | 17,081 | 8 | 3.2 | 453 | 7,800 | 17,218 | . 9 | 3.6 | 1,063 | 25,863 | 24,327 | 2.1 | 10.7 |
| \$20,000 and over. |  | 12, 984 | 32,026 4,069 |  | -6.5 |  | - $\begin{array}{r}13,782 \\ 218,522\end{array}$ | 31,195 <br> 4,417 | 0.9 100.0 |  | 50,550 | 241,545 | 24,38 4,778 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total.....- | 48,890 | 198,942 | 4,069 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 49,480 | 218,552 | 4, 117 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 50,550 | 241,545 |  |  |  |

## The Business Situation

(Continued from page 3)
development of new trade areas. February employment in the transportation and public utilities segment was 2 percent below the 1954 spring quarter average, largely because of the lag in railroad employment. Employment in communications and gas and electric utilities has been better sustained.

The service industry group-consisting of finance, insurance, real estate, service and miscellaneous industries, exclusive here of persons employed in domestic service-like trade is continuing the moderate expansion maintained even during the recent readjustment. Employment growth in this sector reflects population expansion and the steady rise of consumer expenditures for services as well as the growth in the volume of financial activity.

Table 2.-Employment of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers and Military Personnel for Selected Periods
[Seasonally adjusted]

| Industry division | Thousands of persons |  |  |  | Percent change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Second quarter |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan- } \\ \text { uary }{ }_{1955} \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ \text { 1955 } \end{array}\right\|$ | Secondquarter1953 tosecondquarter1954 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Second } \\ \text { quarter } \\ \text { 1954 to } \\ \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1955 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1953 | 1954 |  |  |  |  |
| All nonagricultural industries ${ }^{1}$ | 53, 336 | 51, 543 | 51, 670 | 51, 754 | -3. 4 | 0.4 |
| Private economy, total_ | 43, 191 | 41, 534 | 41, 601 | 41, 633 | $-3.8$ | 2 |
| Commodity-producing industries | 20,945 | 19, 430 | 19,331 | 19,352 | -7. 2 | -. 4 |
| Distributive industries_ | 14, 748 | 14, 513 | 14, 619 | 14, 617 | $-1.6$ | .4 .7 |
| Service ${ }^{1}$ | 7, 498 | 7,591 | 7, 651 | 7, 664 | 1. 0 | 1. 0 |
| Government (including military) | 10, 145 | 10,009 | 10, 069 | 10, 121 | -1.3 | 1. 1 |
| Federal: Civilian | 2, 323 | 2, 175 | 2, 194 | 2, 186 | -6. 4 | . 5 |
| Military | 3, 539 | 3, 360 | 3, 203 | 3, 229 | $-5.1$ | $-3.9$ |
| State and local_ | 4, 283 | 4, 474 | 4,672 | 4, 706 | 4.5 | 5. 2 |

1. Excluding domestic servants.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data seasonally adjusted by Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System except as elsewhere noted.

Employment recovery in the commodity-producing industries has been much smaller. February aggregate employment in these industries, adjusted for seasonal variation, was up about 1 percent from the low point touched in the 1954 summer quarter and was substantially below employment in the spring of 1953. The decline in coal mining employment has been especially pronounced.

## Manufacturing employment increase

The recovery of manufacturing activity since last autumn has required an increase in man-hours worked by production employees, in which lengthened hours have played an important part. Since manufacturers had started lengthening
the workweek in the spring of 1954 while employment was still contracting, the recent movement of average hours made the workweek 2 percent longer in February than the average time worked in the comparable month of 1954, whereas employment in February was about 2 percent below that of February 1954.
The reduction of national security expenditures accounts for the curtailment of production worker employment in the ordnance group, for the recent drop in the number of aircraft and parts industry workers, and for part of the lag in employment recovery in such durable goods industries as machinery, which showed its first significant increase in February. High automobile output and sales are reflected not only in the jump in employment in the automotive industry but also in increased employment in the rubber, metal and other related industry groups. The boom in the construction industry is reflected in the better-than-average employment recovery in the lumber and stone-clay-glass industries.

Printing and publishing is the only major manufacturing industry in which current production worker employment stands above 1953 figures, although this favorable employment comparison is coupled with a workweek somewhat shorter than 2 years ago. Employment in the paper and allied products industries is only nominally below 1953 levels.

## Workweek longer

The length of the average workweek in manufacturing industries has lengthened by 0.9 hours from early 1954 to early 1955, or by more than half the amount of the contraction that occurred between 1953 and 1954.

The workweek declined somewhat more in the durable goods industries during last year's readjustment than in the nondurable goods industries-approximately paralleling their relative employment experience. In recent months, the most pronounced increase in hours worked has been in industries affected by the surge of automobile production, i. e., primary metals, transportation equipment and rubber products. The workweek in the automobile industry is currently longer than in 1953.

## Wage rates continue to rise

The average hourly earnings of productive workers in manufacturing industries moved up one cent an hour in February and stood 3 percent higher than 12 months earlier and 7 percent above February 1953. The recent rate of advance has been slower than the 8 -year average rise from 1945 to 1953 of 7 percent annually but it occurred during a period of economic adjustment, and was an important factor in sustaining personal income. Average earnings in durable goods industries of $\$ 1.96$ an hour were 6 cents higher than a year earlier while the $\$ 1.68$ hourly average in nondurable goods industries was 3 cents higher. In only one major industry group-apparel-was the hourly rate slightly below that of February 1954; in textiles and leather, it was unchanged.

Hourly earnings increases in most nonmanufacturing industries in the past year have been at a somewhat higher average rate than in manufacturing.

# Monthly 

 of Current Bosiness. 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 ( $\dagger$ ), 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.Statistics originating in Government agencies are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Data from private sources are provided through the courtesy of the compilers, and are subject to their copyrights.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS


${ }^{r}$ Revised.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued



Revised. p Preliminary
Revisions for 1952 for new plant and equipment appear on p . 10 of the March 1954 Survex; those for 1953 and estimates for the 1st two quarters of 1955 (based on articipated capital ex-
 April 1954 SURVEY.
$\dagger$ Revised series. For a detailed description of the revision and monthly and annual data beginning 1947, see the December 1953 issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu-- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary }^{-} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION-Continued
Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume 아-Con.


## CONSUMER DURABLES OUTPUT

Unadjusted, total output*- $\qquad$ $1947-49=100$
 Furniture and floor coverings Radio and television set Other consumer durables.
Adjusted, total output*
Major consumer durables. Major con
Major household goods Furniture and floor covering Radio and television set Other consumer durables................................................

BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES§
Manufacturingandtradesales (adj.), totalt ...... bil. of dol

 Nondurable-goods stores

Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), totalt

Manufacturing, total $\dagger$-.
Nondurable-goods industries
Wholesale trade, totalt
Durable-goods establishments. Nondurable-goods establishments.
Retail trade, total $\dagger$.
Durable-goods stores..-- $\qquad$
r Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. $\quad$ See note marked "' $t$ '" on $p$. S-2.
*New series. $C$ Compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal $R$ quent issues.
SThe 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 $\dagger$ Revised series. Effective with the December 1953 SURVEF, the data reffect 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 | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | December | Janu- ary | $\begin{gathered} \text { F(bru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

## MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES,

 Sales: $\dagger$

Value (unadjusted), total


Durable-
Primary metal
Electrical machinery and equipment.-...............
Machinery, except electrical.-
Transportation equipment, n. e. s Furniture and fixtures Lumber products, except furnitur Professional and scientific instrumen Other industries, including ordnance.....

Inventories, end of month: $\dagger$
 Nondurable-goods industrie
By stages of fabrication: $\ddagger$


Book value (adjusted), total. $\qquad$ tal. Durable-goods in
Primary metal

Primary metal............-Fabricated metal products. Machinery, except electrical...
Motor vehicles and equipmen

Transportation equipment, n. e. s.-----... do... Furniture and fixtures.
Lumber products, except furniture
Stone, clay, and glass products.-.....
Other industries, including ordnance.
Nondurable-goods industries, total.
Food and kindred products. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ do-
do. Tobacco manufactures Textile-mill products Apparel and related products

Leather and leather products. cts. Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products. w orders, net: $\dagger$
Durable-goods industries
Nondurable-goods industries
Adjusted, total.
Dirable-goods industries, total Primary metal
Fabricated metal products.
Electrical machinery and equipment.-........................
Machinery, except electrical.
Transportation equipment, including motor vehicles and parts ........................ of dol.
Other industries, including ordnance...
Nondurable-goods industries, total.
Industries with unfiled orders 9
Industries without unfilled orders

Revised. † Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3
$\ddagger$ Revised data beginning December 1949 appear on p. 22 of the June 1954 SURVE
ofncludes 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 | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | Febru- ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued



COMMODITY PRICES


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | Juy | August | September | Oetober | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Deecm- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu-u- } \\ & \text { ar } \end{aligned}$ | Febru- |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| Wholesale pricesor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U.S. Department of Labor indexes: <br> All commodities. $\qquad$ $1947-49=100$. | 110.9 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 110.9 | 110.0 | 110.4 | 110.5 | 110.0 | 109.7 | 110.0 | 109.5 | r 110.1 | 110.4 |
|  | 97.8 | 97.7 | 98.4 | 99.4 | 97.9 | 94.8 | 96.2 | 95.8 | 93.6 | 93.1 | 93.2 | 89.9 | r 92.5 |  |
| Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried....-do | 91.2 | 89.7, | 89.6 | 97.4 | 104.4 | 96.8 | 110.9 | 108.3 | 99.8 | 101.9 | 103.2 | 96.9 | -105. 2 | 103.8 |
|  | 91.3 | 91.6 | 93.0 | 92.9 | 91.2 | 80.5 | 88. 1 | 91.2 | 93.6 | 92.9 | 93.5 | 92.5 | - 93.5 | 93.1 |
| Livestock and live poultry .-.----...---.- do | 91.8 | 91.3 | 92.4 | 94.9 | 93.0 | 87.7 | 83.2 | 83.4 | 80.7 | 77.5 | 76.4 | 74.0 | + 79.4 | 80.7 |
| Foods, proces | 106.2 | 104. 8. | 105.3 | 105.9 | 106. 8 | 105.0 | 106.5 | 106.4 | 105.5 | 103.7 | 103.8 | 103.5 | - 103.8 | 103.1 |
| Cereal and bakery products. | 112.4 | 112.7 | 112.6 | 113.2 | 113.3 | 113.5 | 114.0 | 113.2 | 113.8 | 114.5 | 116.5 | 116.8 | -116.9 | 116.3 |
| Dairy products and ice cream-.-.-................. Fruits and vegetables, canned and frozen | 109.4 | 107.4 | 108.1 | 103.0 | 101.7 | 102.4 | 105. 1 | 105. 9 | 106.6 | 108.7 | 108.8 | 108.2 | r 107.0 | 107.2 |
| $1947-49=100$ | 103.8 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 103.3 | 104.5 | 104.7 | 104.7 | 104.8 | 105.0 | 105.5 | 105.5 | 106.0 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 104.6$ | 104. 1 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish...--...-.......... do | 6. 4 | 92.9 | 92.8 | 94.3 | 98.3 | 92.3 | 94.1 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 85.8 | 86.3 | 85.2 | +87.6. | 86.9 |
| Commodities other than farm products and foods.................................- $1947-49=100$. | 114.6 | 114.4 | 114.2 | 114.5 | 114.5 | 114.2 | 114.3 | 114. 4 | 114.4 | 114.5 | 114.8 | 114.9 | r 115.2 | 115.6 |
| Chemicals and allied products.............do. | 107.2 | 107.5 | 107.4 | 107.2 | 107.1 | 106.8 | 106.7 | 106. 8 | 106.8 | 106.9 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 107.2 |
| Chemicals, industrial | 118.4 | 118.4 | 117.9 | 117.4 | 117.3 | 117.0 | 117.1 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.6 | 117.7 | 117.4 | 117.3 | 117.4 |
| Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics..--. do | 93.9 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0. | 94.0 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.5 |
| Fats and oils, inedible....................- do | 61.2 | 63.5 | 60.5 | 59.8 | 59.3 | 55.7 | 52.0 | 53.5 | 54.0 | 56. 5 | 57.8 | 59.3 | -61.8 | 61.0 |
| Fertilizer materials | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 114.0 | 111.6 | 111.1 | 111.1 | 112.3 | 112.1 | 1112.2 | 113.3 | r 113.6 | 113.5 |
| Prepared paint--------------------..-. do | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 113.1 |
| Fuel, power, and lighting materials .-..-.. do | 110.8 | 110.5 | 109.2 | 108.6 | 108.2 | 107.8 | 106.2 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 107.4 | 107. 5 | - 108.5 |  |
|  | 111.9 | 110.9 | 107.9 | 104.1 | 104.6 | 104.7 | 104.9 | 105. 2 | 105.5 | 105. 1 | 105.1 | 105. 2 | 105.2 | 105.1 |
|  | 100.7 | 101.3 | 102.9 111.5 | 101.8 | 101.8 109.0 | 101.8 107.8 10 | 101.8 105.4 | 102.4 105.4 | 101.2 106.0 | 101.8 | 103.0 107.3 | 100.7 10.7 | 100.7 | 100.7 |
| Pas-roleum and product | 111.8 | 113.5 113.5 | 111.5 | 112.31 | 109.0 | 107.8 110.9 | 105.4 108.2 | 105.4 109.3 | 106.0 109.4 | 105.8 109.3 | 107.3 109.5 115. | 110.2 110.4 | r 113.0 $r 11.7$ | 113.0 |
| Furniture, other household durables.......do | 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 | 109.6 | 109.7 | 109.5 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 109.8 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.4 | 109.5 | 109.1 | 109.4 | $r$ $r$ $r$ $r$ 108.5 | 115.4 |
|  | 114.2 | 113.9 | 113.7 | 113.6 | 113.5 | 113.1 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 112.9 |  | 108.5 112.4 |
|  | 96. 1 | 96. 1 | 95.7 | ${ }^{95} 78$ | 95.7 | 95.6 | 95.6 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.4 | ${ }_{69}^{95.4}$ | 95.4 | + 95.4 | 112.4 9.4 |
| 'Television sets | 73.5 | 73.8 | 73.8 | 73.8 | 73.8 | 70.61 | 70.3 | 68.5 | 68.7 | 68.7 | 69.2 | 69.2 | 69.0 | 68.8 |
| Hides, skins, and leather products........-do | 95.3 | 94.9 | 94.7 | 94.6 | 96.0 | 95.6 | 94.9 | 94.0 | 93.0 | 92.4 | 92.8 | 11. 8 |  |  |
|  | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 11.8 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.7 | 111.6 | 111.6 | 92.3 111.5 |
|  | 56.8 88.1 | 55. <br> 87.4 <br> 1. | 36.0 86.3 | 56.5 86.0 | 62.5 87.6 | 60.6 87.4 | $\begin{array}{r}58.2 \\ 86.5 \\ \hline 19.1\end{array}$ | 55.8 84.4 | 81.618. | 49.5 82.1 | 52.7 <br> 82.0 <br> 19 | 47.4 81.5 | $\begin{array}{r}11.6 \\ \\ \hline 19.5\end{array}$ | 12.5 51.6 8.2 |
| Lumber and | 117.0 | 116.8 | 116.7 | 116.2 | 116.1 | 116.3 | 119.1 |  | 119.3 | 119.8 | 119.9 | 120.0 | S1.2 | 82.2 |
| Lumber. | 115.9 | 115.5 | 115.6 | 115.3 | 115.0 | 115.5 | 118.6 | 118.7 | 119.0 | 119.5 | 119.6 | 119.8 | $120.3$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1} 21.3 \\ & 121.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Machinery and motive products ........... do | 124.4 | 124.5 | 124.5 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.3 | 124.3 | 124.3 | 124.4 | 124.3 | 125.3 | 125. 7 |  |  |
| Agricultural machinery and equip...-.....do | 122.7 | 123.0 | 122.3 | 122.3 | 122.6 | 122.3 | 122.3 | 122.1 | 121.9 | 122.0 | 121.3 | 121.2 | ${ }^{-125.8}$ | 126.0 |
| Construction machinery and equip.......do | 131.2 | 131.5 | 131.7 | 131.6 | 131.5 | 131.5 | 111.5 | 131.5 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 131.8 | 132.6 | r 121.5 $\times 138.2$ |  |
| Electrical machinery and equipment....-do | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 1218.5 | 128.0 | 125.9 | 125.8 | 125.7 | 125. 6 | 115.2 | 126.7 | 126.8 | 1 123.2 12.8 | 133.4 <br> 126.8 <br> 1 |
| Motor vehicles...-.-.-.-.-.............- ${ }^{\text {d }}$ do | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.6 | 121.0 | 121.7 | 121.7. | 126.8 121.4 |
| Metals and metal products. .-............. do | 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 | 115.3 | 114.8 | 114.4 | 114.5 | 113.9 | 113.8 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 11.3 | 114.3 | r 130.1 $r 113.9$ $r$ | ${ }_{1}^{131.5}$ |
| Iron and steel--.- | 132.0 | 131.0 | ${ }_{121}^{130.6}$ | 131.1 123.4 | 131.8 123 | ${ }_{1} 131.8$ | 133.6 124.2 | 133.8 | 134.1 126.2 | 135.0 | ${ }_{127.2}^{135}$ | 127.6 | r 135.8 | 135.8 |
| Nonferrous metals | 121.5 | 119.8 | 121.2 | 123.4 | 123.6 | 123.7 | 124.2 | 125. 1 | 126. 2 | 127.4 | 127.2 | 127.6 | -127.9 | 133.7 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, structural...-...... do. | 120.9 | 121.0 | 121.0 | 120.8 | 119.3 | 119.1 | 120.4 | 120.5 | 121.7 | 121. G | 121.8 | 121. 8 |  |  |
| Clay products... | 131.9 | ${ }_{117.6}^{131.9}$ | ${ }_{117}^{132.0}$ | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 117.7 | 132.3 117.9 | 135.4 117.8 | 117.8 | ${ }_{117.4}^{135.4}$ | ${ }_{1175.4} 1$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 122.0 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{136.7}^{121.7}$ |
| Concrete products-...................................................... | 117.2 122.1 | 117.6 122.1 | 117.3 12.3 | 117.3 122 | 117.3 122 | 122.5 | 122.1 | ${ }_{122.19}^{17.9}$ | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | ${ }^{+116.7}$ | 116.9 |
|  |  |  |  | 122.1 | 122.1 | 12. |  |  | 12. |  |  |  | 122.1 | 122.1 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied products....-.....- do | 117.0 | 117.1 | 116.6 | 116.3 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 116. 2 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 116.3 126.5 | 1116.0 | 115.9 126.9 |  |  |
|  | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.5 | 12F.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 116.3 \\ & 16.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.6 \\ & 128.0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 124.8 | 124.6 | 124.9 | 125.0 | 125.1 | 126.1 | 126.8 | 126.4 | 126.9 | 128.5 | 131.4 | 132.0 |  |  |
|  | 130.3 | 130.3 | 130.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.6 | 129.6 | 129.6 | 134.9 | 134.9 | $\begin{aligned} & r 136.8 \\ & r 139.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 139.4 \\ & 140.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Textile products and apparel..............-do | 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 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 98. 2. | 98. 2 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 95.4 | 98.4 | 95.2 | 95.1 |
|  | 90.4 | 88.8 | 88.5 | 88.5 | 88.3 | 88.4 | 88.9 | 89.1 | 89.2 | 89.9 | 89.9 | 89.9 | ${ }_{90} 98.2$ |  |
|  | 142.1 | 135.8 | 135.1 | 132.3 | 131.6 | 123.9 | 124.2 | 126.3 | 128.4 | 127.0 | 127.4 | 123.9 |  |  |
|  | 85.4 | 85.4 | 84.9 | 84.6 | 85. 2 | 85.6 | 85.7 | 85. 7 | 85.8 | 88.1 | 88.9 | 87.2 | ${ }^{+124.1}$ |  |
|  | 111.0 | 109.0 | 109.3 | 109.2 | 109.5 | 110. 1 | 109.8 | 110.3 | 109.6 | 108.4 | 106.6 | 106.7 | r 87.3 $r$ 106.6 | 86.7 106.4 |
| Tobaceo mfrs. and bottled beverages...... do | 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 | 115.0 | 114.6 | 114.6 | 114.6 | 114.3 | 114. 2 | 114.2 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 121.4 | 121.6 |
|  | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 114.3 | 114.6 |
|  | 101. 1. | 102.8 | 104.9 | 110.3 | 109.2 | 105.1 | 103.9 | 102.3 | 99.1 | 96.7 | 97.0 | 98.0 | 124.0 r 97.0 | 124.0 97.5 |
| Toys, sporting goods....-....--------..-do.. | 113. 1 | 113.0 | 113.0 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.5 | 113.4 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.8 | 112.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 113.2$ | 113.3 |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- Wholesale prices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 90.2 86.8 | 90.5 87.0 | 87.5 | 80. 87 | 90.2 | 90.9 86.9 | 90.65 86.8 8. | 90.5 87.0 | 90.9 87.2 | 91.2 <br> 87.3 | 90.9 | 87.3 90.5 | 590.8 187.5 | 190.6 |
|  | 88.4 | 88.8 | 89.2 | 89.0 | 88.3 | 87.9 | 87.3 | 87.8 | 89.0 | 89.4 | 90.0 | 91. 6 | 190.4 |  |


o'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 | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

New construction (seasonally adjusted), totalo
Private, total.
nosfarm -................................
utility Publie construction.
Public, total
Nonresidential building
$\qquad$ do--do--do--

## CONTRACT AWARDS



Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes):
Total, unadjusted.....-....
Residential, unadjusted.
Total, adjusted -.-.-.---
Residential, adjusted
Engineering construction:
Contract awards (ENR)§.
$\qquad$
Highway concrete pavement contract awards: $\odot$
 Airports
Roads. Strects and alleys

## NEW DWELLING UNITS

(U. S. Department of Labor)

New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started: Total, priva
Total, privately and publicly owned...thousands. Privately owned, total.
In metropolitan areas Publicly owned-.................... Privately owned, total_
Residential construction authorized (nonfarm; house keeping units only), all permit-issuing places: $;$ Privately financed, total Units in 1-family structures. Units in 2-family structures.-...
Publicly financed, total..

## CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES

Department of Commerce composite $\ddagger .-.1947-49=100$. Aberthaw (industrial building) ...............-1914 $=100$ American Appraisal Co., The:
A verage, 30 cities. Atlanta San Francisco St. Loulis

- w
 dol-100 100 .


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|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0.8 \\ 000 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  | \& | N |
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| ber.- |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| dol-- | 134, | 8 ${ }^{7}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data includes some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported.

 \& Adjusted data not shown in SURveY prior to the October 1954 issue. §Data for April, July, September, and December 1954 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
© Data for March, June, August, and December 1954 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
TRevised 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 | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decermber | January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E. H. Boeckh and Associates:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average, 20 cities: <br> Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arick and concrete......-U. S. avg. $1926-29=100$ | 254.9 | 254.3 | 254.0 | 254.2 | 255.7 | 256.1 | 257.3 | 257.9 | 258.3 | 258.5 | 258.2 | 258.5 | 258.8 |  |
|  | 251.9 | 250.9 | 250.7 | 250.2 | 251.3 | 251.5 | 252.8 | 253.3 | 253.7 | 253.9 | 253.4 | 253.8 | 254.6 |  |
|  | 255.2 | 253.7 | 253.7 | 252.8 | 253.9 | 254.7 | 256.2 | 256.3 | 256.5 | 256.8 | 256.8 | 257.1 | 25.7 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Commercial and factory buildings: }}{ }$ | 261.4 | 260.4 | 260.2 | 261.0 | 262.9 | 263.4 | 265.0 | 265.8 | 266.1 | 266.3 | 266.0 | 26 fi .2 |  |  |
| Brick and steel | 257.9 | 257.3 | 257.2 | 257.4 | 258.8 | 259.3 | 261.0 | 261.7 | 262.1 | 262.2 | 262.0 | 262.2 | 262.5 |  |
| Brick and wood | 253.5 | 252.5 | 252.5 | 251.9 | 253.1 | 253.6 | 254.9 | 255.3 | 255.4 | 255.6 | 255.5 | $255 \%$ | 256.2 |  |
| Frame | 254.7 | 252.5 | 252.7 | 251.5 | 252.6 | 253.9 | 255.4 | 255.5 | 255.7 | 256.1 | 256.1 | 256.4 | 254.4 |  |
| Stcel. | 241.9 | 241.3 | 241.2 | 241.2 | 242.2 | 242.4 | 244.7 | 245.5 | 245.9 | 245.9 | 245.6 | 245.9 | 246.0 |  |
| Residences: <br> Brick | 255.7 | 254, 2 | 254.2 | 253.4 | 254.5 | 255.3 |  | 257.0 | 257.2 | 257.5 | 257.4 | 257.7 |  |  |
| Frame | 250.5 | 248.3 | 248.9 | 247.4 | 248.3 | 249.3 | 250.8 | 250.8 | 251.1 | 251.4 | 251.4 | 251.7 | 252. |  |
| Engineering News-Record: $\sigma^{1}$ <br> Building $9 \quad$ 1947-49=100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 129.3 135.7 | 129.2 | 129.4 135.8 | 129.6 <br> 136.5 | 130.0 137.2 | 131.3 138.6 | 1341.8 | 134.4 141.4 | 134.7 141.7 | 135.0 141.9 | 135.1 | 135.4 142.2 | 135.9 +142.4 | 135.9 $1+2.5$ |
| Bu. of Public Roads-Highway construction: <br> Composite, standard mile $1946=100 \ldots$ |  |  | 135.8 |  |  | 127.0 |  |  | 141.7 125.4 |  |  | 128.2 |  |  |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of selected construction materials, index: Unadjusted $1939=100$ | 138.7 | 143.8 | 167.0 | 172.6 | 174.3 | 177.2 | 160.9 | 177.3 | 188.9 | 189.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 177.0$ | ${ }^{p} 164.3$ |  |  |
|  | 162.4 | 174.3 | 176.7 | 173.6 | 164.7 | 165.6 | 151.2 | 156.6 | 175.7 | 171.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 178.6$ | D 185.8 |  |  |
| Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amount .....-.thous. of dol.- | 183,443 | 154, 255 | 161,872 | 152, 886 | 146, 580 | 164, 217 | 154, 598 | 150, 706 | 135,743 | 153, 592 | 182, 894 | 201, 288 | 252,303 |  |
| Vet. Adm.: Face amount | 247, 561 | 268, 144 | 225, 681 | 240, 213 | 269, 616 | 308, 931 | 293, 652 | 418, 182 | 409, 864 | 517, 807 | 492, 850 | 555, 699 | 622, 155 |  |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions mil. of dol. | 51 | 77 | 630 | 613 | 608 | 675 | 630 | 659 | 689 | 708 | 743 | 867 | 717 |  |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total....................tbous. of dol.- | 494, 859 | 539, 359 | 710,130 | 731, 533 | 728, 369 | 809, 937 | 802, 356 | 840, 693 | 828,170 | 824, 223 | 806, 718 | 852, 543 |  |  |
| By purpose of loan: Home construction.......................... do | 151,935 | 176,074 | 245, 604 | 256, 844 | 254, 361 | 283, 088 | 280, 756 | 288. 985 | 282,060 | 283, 385 | 278, 125 | 294,539 |  |  |
|  | 217, 119 | 219,846 | 288,212 | 297, 895 | 301, 497 | 341, 421 | 348, 998 | 371, 951 | 368,912 | 364, 267 | 357, 022 | 368, 313 |  |  |
|  | 125,805 | 143, 439 | 176, 314 | 176, 794 | 172,511 | 185, 428 | 172, 602 | 179, 757 | 177, 198 | 176, 571 | 171, 571 | 189,491 |  |  |
| New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under), estimated total mil. of dol. |  |  |  |  | 1,804 |  |  |  |  | 2,156 | 2,148 | 2, 267 |  |  |
|  | 1,830 | 1,921 | 2, 326 | 2,225 | 2,147 | 2,326 | 2,188 | 2,049 | 2, 304 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 86, 493 | 78,9281 | 84, 821 | 77,933 | 62,282 | 65, 533 | 69, 532 | 78, 163 | 64,087 | 57.668 | 61,683 | 83, 881 | 75,205 |  |

DOMESTIC TRADE


${ }^{*}$ New series Morting cost nonfarm areas. Mortgage foreciosures, compiled by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Home Loan Bank Roard, represent estimates of the total number of mortgage foreciosures in als (ABC, NBC, Columbia, and Du Mont). tRevised 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. $\ddagger$ Revised to exclude magazine sections of newspapers. Comparable data prior to August 1953 will be shown later.

|  | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janul- }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fehru } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |



RETALL TRADE
RETAIL TRADE
All retail stores:
Estimated sales (unadjusted), total......mil. of dol.-
Du

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { arato -goods stores. } \\
& 1 \mathrm{p}
\end{aligned}
$$

 Tire, battery, accessory dealers
Furniture and appliance group. Furniture, homefurnishings stores Household-appliance, radio stores. Hardware stores

Nondurable-goods stores. $\qquad$
 Women's apparel, accessory stores Family and other apparel stores.

Drug and proprietary stores. Eating and drinking places. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ Food group Gasoline service stations General-merchandise group Department stores, excl. mail-order Variety stores Other general-merchandise stores. Liquor stores
Estimated sales (adjusted), total
Durable-goods stores Motor-vehicle, other auto dealers. Tire, battery, accessory dealers.
Furniture and appliance group. Furniture, homefurnishings stores. Household-appliance, radio stores.
Lumber, building, hardware group. Lumber, building-materials dealers Hardware stores...
Nondurable-goods stores . . . . . . . .
A pparel group..................
Men's and boys' wear stores Women's apparel, aecessory stores. Family and other apparel stores. Shoe stores

Drug and proprietary stores
Eating and drinking places.-.....-...................
Food group
Grocery stores.


General-merchandise group Department stores, excl. mail-order Department stores, excl.
Mail-order (catalog sales) Mail-order (cat Other general-merchandise stores

Estimated inventories:

Adjusted, total
Durable-goods stores. Automotive group Furniture and appliance group.

Nondurable-goods stores Apparel group.


## DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February |

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued


 Q Revised beginning 1953; not strictly comparable with earier data. $\ddagger$ Data for $1946-53$ have been
revisions (prior to July 1952) will be shown later. $\dagger$ 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 | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem. ber | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

| POPULATION <br> Population, continental United States: <br> Total, incl. Armed Forces overseas $\oplus \ldots$....thousands. | + 161, 107 | - 161,335 | - 161,543 | ' 161, 762 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 161,966$ | - 162, 184 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 162,409$ | - 162,667 | - 162,945 | r 163, 210 | 163, 465 | г 163,699 | 163, 930 | 164, 158 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population, estimated number 14 years of age and over, total......-.-.-.-. thousands. | 115,738 | 115, 819 | 115, 914 | 115, 987 | 116, 083 | 116, 153 | 116,217 | 116,329 | 116,432 | 116,547 | r 116, 644 | 116, 763 | 116,855 | 116,901 |
| Total labor force, including Armed Forces...... | 66, 292 | 67,139 | 67,218 | 67, 438 | 67, 786 | 68,788 | 68, 824 | 68,856 | 68,566 | 68, 190 | 67, 909 | 66,811 | 66, 700 | 66,550 |
| Civilian labor force, total.....-.......------.-. do | 62,840 | 63,725 | 63,825 | 64,063 | 64,425 | 65, 445 | 65, 494 | 65, 522 | 65, 244 | 64,882 | 64, 624 | 63, 526 | 63,497 | 63,321 |
|  | 59,753 | 60, 055 | 60,100 | 60, 598 | 61,119 | 62,098 | 62,148 | 62, 277 | 62,145 | 62, 141 | 61, 732 | 60, 688 | 60, 150 | 59,938 |
| Agricultural employment | 5,284 | 5, 704 | 5,875 | 6,076 | 6, 822 | 7,628 | 7,486 | 6, 928 | 7, 527 | 7,239 | 6,154 | 5,325 | 5,297 | 5,084 |
| Nonarricultural employment | 54, 469 | 54, 351 | 54, 225 | 54, 522 | 54, 297 | 54, 470 | 54, 661 | 55,349 | 54, 618 | 54,902 | 55, 577 | 55,363 | 54,853 | $54,854$ |
|  | 3,087 | 3,670 | 3,724 | 3,465 | 3,305 | 3,347 | 3, 347 | 3,245 | 3, 100 | 2,741 | 2,893 | 2,838 | 3,347 | 3,383 |
| Not in labor force | 49, 446 | 48,680 | 48,696 | 48, 549 | 48,297 | 47,365 | 47,393 | 47,473 | 47,865 | 48,357 | r 48,735 | 49, 952 | 50,156 | 50, 352 |
| Employees in nonagricultural establishments: 9 Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) ---- do.-- Manufacturing | 48, 147 | 47,880 16,322 | 47, 848 | 48,068 | 47,935 15,836 | 48, 137 | 47, 808 | 48,045 15,863 | 48,526 16,019 | 48,668 16,058 | 48,827 <br> 16,107 | - 49, 505 | r 47,804 r 15,965 | p 47,801 |
| Durable-goods industries | 9, 591 | 9, 480 | 9,389 | 9,260 | 9,152 | 9, 123 | 8,863 | 8,875 | 8,950 | 9,065 | 9,182 | -9,201 | + $\mathrm{r} 9,166$ | p 16,082 $p 9,271$ |
| Nondurable-goods industries .-.---.-----.- do | 6,843 | 6,842 | 6,845 | 6, 740 | 6,684 | 6,765 | 6, 764 | 6,988 | 7,069 | 6,993 | 6,925 | r 6,896 | + 6,979 | p 6,811 |
| Mining, total | 805 | 790 | 772 | 749 | 737 | 744 | 735 | 737 | 719 | 716 | 721 | 720 | 712 | $p 711$ |
|  | 104 | 103 | 102 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 89 | 90 | 93 | 92 | 93 | -92 |
|  | 46. | 45 | 42 | 39 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 32 | 32 |  |  |  |
| Bituminous coal...................-.-...do | 261 | 252 | 237 | 220 | 213 | 214 | 202 | 207 | 205 | 203 | 204 | -204 | 203 | - 204 |
| Nousands -- | 295 | 291 | 292 | 291 | 292 | 300 | 303 | 301 | 295 | 287 | 289 |  |  |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying ......... do. | 99 | 98 | 99 | 101 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 104 | 103 | T 102 | 98 | ${ }^{2} 96$ |
| Contract construction --.-.-.-.-.-.-........ do | 2,349 | 2, 356 | 2, 41.5 | 2,535 | 2,634 | 2,729 | 2, 795 | 2, 851 | 2.817 | 2, 777 | 2,724 | + 2,549 | - 2,358 | p 2, 269 |
| Transportation and public utilities....-.-... do | 4,069 | 4, 039 | 3,992 | 4,008 | 4, 008 | 4,032 | 4,043 | 4, 030 | 4,032 | 4,012 | 3,992 | +3,999 | + 3,933 | - 3,938 |
| Interstate railroads...-----.------.------ do. | 1,266 | 1,244 | 1,215 | 1, 206 | 1,216 | 1,229 | 1,232 | 1, 224 | 1,216 | 1,207 | r 1,189 | - | 3, ${ }^{\text {ara }}$ | - |
| Loeal railways and bus lines.-.----.-.---- do | 127 | 126 | 126 | 125 | 124 | 123 | 122 | 121 | 120 | 120 | r 119 |  |  |  |
| Telephone....-------.--------------------- do | 701 | 701 | 700 | 700 | 699 | 699 | 705 | 703 | 696 | 694 | 694 |  |  |  |
| Telegraph | 42 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 41. | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |  |  |  |
| Gas and electric ntilities------------------ do | 555 | 554 | 555 | 556 | 557 | 563 | 569 | 569 | 564 | 560 | 559 |  |  |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade.....----......-.-.-. do | 10,421 | 10,310 | 10.305 | 10,496 | 10,375 | 10,414 | 10,377 | 10, 350 | 10.480 | 10, 581 | 10, 782 | 11,400 | r 10,483 | ${ }^{\square} 10,397$ |
| Wholesale trade------------------------ do | 2,794 | 2,792 | 2,780 | 2,762 | 2, 746 | 2,757 | 2, 780 | 2,781 | 2,786 | 2,815 | 2,844 | - 2,855 | $r 2,815$ | ${ }^{p} 2,806$ |
|  | 7,627 | 7,518 | 7,525 | 7,734 | 7, 629 | 7,657 | 7,597 | 7,569 | 7,694 | 7,766 | 7,938 | $r 8,545$ | $r{ }^{\text {r 7, }}$, 668 | p 7,591 |
| General-merchandise stores...--.....-.-- do | 1,369 | 1,305 | 1,319 | 1, 409 | 1,339 | 1,325 | 1,290 | 1,290 | 1,360 | 1,410 | 1,531 | ${ }^{r} 1,921$ | ${ }^{\tau} \mathrm{1}, 356$ | p 1,307 |
| Food and liquor stores --.---.-.-.-.-.- do | 1, 401 | 1, 406 | 1,399 | 1, 420 | 1,416 | 1,422 | 1,414 | 1,405 | 1, 413 | 1,428 | 1,438 | r 1,458 | $r 1,424$ | - 1,430 |
| Finatomotive and aceessories dealers....-. do. | 825 | 818 | 812 | 808 | 809 | 812 | 812 | 810 | -804 | 801 | 808 | 1,823 | ¢ 806 | p 804 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate .........do. | 2,033 | 2, 044 | 2,057 | 2, 075 | 2,081 | 2, 104 | 2,126 | 2,126 | 2,115 | 2,110 | 2,108 | r 2, 109 | r 2, 096 | p 2,105 |
| Service and miscellnncous .-.....----.-....... do | 5,377 | 5,380 | 5,406 | 5,506 | 5,563 | 5,601 | 5,638 | 5, 634 | 5.606 | 5, 549 | 5,511 | r 5,479 | r 5, 423 | ${ }^{p} 5,427$ |
| Hotels and lodging places....-................ do | 467 | 474 | 474 | 488 | 502 | 527 | 584 | 583 | 516 | 479 | r 470 |  |  |  |
|  | 333 | 330 | 329 | 331 | 334 | 337 | 338 | 332 | 329 | 330 | 328 |  |  |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants.-.---.....---. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 165 | 163 | 164 | 171 | 171 | 172 | 167 | 162 | 163 | 166 | 165 |  |  |  |
|  | 6,659 | 6,639 | 6,667 | 6,699 | 6,701 | 6,625 | 6,467 | 6,454 | 6, 738 | 6,865 | 6, 882 | -7,152 | r 6,834 | D6,872 |
| Total, adjusted | 48,812 | 48,607 | 48, 441 | 48,268 | 48,177 | 48,102 | 47,982 | 47,945 | 48, 054 | 48,209 | 48,398 | + 48,419 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 48,467$ | p 48,525 |
|  | 16,497 | 16,349 | 16, 262 | 16, 122 | 16,038 | 15,994 | 15,775 | 15,733 | 15,789 | 15, 886 | 16,018 | + 16,038 | - 16, 028 | p 16, 116 |
| I)urable-goods industries----------------- do | 9,599 | 9,467 | 9, 364 | 9,245 | 9,171 | 9,126 | 8,962 | 8,910 | 8,941 | 9, 035 | 9,141 | +9,163 | r 9, 176 | p 9,262 |
|  | 6,898 | 6,882 | 6,898 | 6,877 | 6,867 | 6,868 | 6,813 | 6,823 | 6,848 | 6,851 | 6,877 | r 6,875 | ${ }^{+6,852}$ | ${ }^{\nu} 6,854$ |
| Mining | 805 | 794 | 772 | 753 | 744 | 740 | 742 | 730 | 715 | 716 | 717 | 716 | 712 | p 715 |
|  | 2, 581 | 2,618 | 2,654 | 2,641 | 2,634 | 2,624 | 2, 637 | 2, 640 | 2,633 | 2,620 | 2,645 | r 2,601 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 2,591$ | p 2, 521 |
| Transportation and public utilitjes, ------- do | 4,118 | 4,087 | 4,012 | 4,015 | 4,011 | 4,016 | 4,014 | 4,001 | 4,016 | 4,002 | 3,982 | + 3,989 | r 3, 980 | p 3,985 |
| Wholesale and retail trade.-...-.-.-.-.-.-.- do | 10,577 | 10,543 | 10,552 | 10, 524 | 10,494 | 10,480 | 10,507 | 10,504 | 10,480 | 10, 476 | 10,532 | r 10,617 | r 10,639 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 10,632$ |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate...........do | 2, 054 | 2,065 | 2,067 | 2,075 | 2,081 | 2,083 | 2, 095 | 2,095 | + 2,115 | 2,121 | 2,119 | r $r$ | - 2,117 | p 2, 126 |
|  | 5,487 | 5,490 | 5,488 | 5, 506 | 5,508 | 5,518, | 5,555 | 5, 551 | 5,523 | 5,549 | 5, 539 | -5,534 | r 5, 534 | - 5,538 |
| Government.-.-. | 6,693 | 6, 661 | 6, 634 | 6,632 | 6,667 | 6,647 | 6,657 | 6,691 | 6,783 | 6,839 | 6,846 | $\stackrel{-6,804}{ }$ | r 6, 866 | -6,892 |
| Production workers in manufacturing industries: $\%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor) .-...-.......thousands.. | 13,002 | 12,906 | 12,818 | 12.590 | 12,437 | 12,480 | 12, 212 | 12, 449 | 12,611 | 12,652 | 12,697 | ז 12,682 | r 12, 553 | p 12,653 |
|  | 7,616 | 7,520. | 7,430 | 7,309 | 7.208 | 7,177 | 6, 917 | 6, 933 | 7,015 | 7, 133 | 7,247 | r 7, 263 | r 7, 221 | - 7,314 |
| Ordnance and accessories..............do do-. | 177 | 165 | 150 | 137 | 125 | 120 | 117 | 113 | 114 | 112 | 110 | 109 | $r 108$ | - 106 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) <br> thousands.- | 617 | 627 | 643 | 649 | 679 | 701 | 604 | 613 | 697 | 720 | 713 | -687 | - 658 | p 655 |
| Sawmills and planing mills ..............do.... | 344 | 343 | 347 | 351 | 361 | 372 | 324 | 331 | 378 | 381 | , 376 | + 087 |  | (65s |
| Furniture and fixtures .-.......------..... do..-- | 293 | 292 | 290 | 283 | 277 | 275 | 272 | 288 | 296 | 299 | 299 | 294 | r 289 | D 293 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products .-........... do...- | 428 | 427 | 429 | 428 | 427 | 427 | 424 | 434 | 437 | 438 | 439 | 437 | r 429 | p 434 |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ... do...- | 77 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 74 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |  |  |  |
| Primary metal industries.......................do..... Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 1,049 | 1,027 | 1,010 | 991 | 976 | 983 | 969 | 968 | 965 | 969 | 988 | r1,002 | r 1,011 | D 1,032 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills thousands.- | 522 | 511 | 502 | 491 | 483 | 488 | 485 | 484 | 485 | 481 | - 487 |  |  |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals...-............................ thousands | 48 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 45 | 48 |  |  |  |
| Fabricated metal prod. (excent ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46 | 45 | 48 |  |  |  |
| thousands | 874 | 864 | 852 | 840 | 833 | 831 | 809 | 819 | 820 | 829 | 845 | r 844 | r 834 | p 845 |
| plumbers' supplies. thousands. | 92 | 91 | 91 | 89 | 90 | 92 | 90 | 95 | 98 | 98 | 98 |  |  |  |
| Machinery (except electrical) .-.-.-......... do...- | 1,230 | 1,220 | 1,202 | 1,187 | 1,165 | 1,151 | 1,108 | 1,093 | 1,095 | 1,091 | 1,091 | ¢1,106 | r 1, 112 | v 1, 137 |
|  | 855 | 839 | 827 | 811 | , 791 | , 776 | 765 | 782 | 1,802 | , 817 | 1,828 | , 827 | r 815 | ${ }_{p}, 818$ |
| Transportation equipment.....-.....-.-.-. do. | 1, 470 | 1,435 | 1, 409 | 1,380 | 1,342 | 1,324 | 1,277 | 1,237 | 1, 184 | 1, 246 | 1,326 | - 1,365 | r 1,389 | - 1,409 |
|  | 677 | 655 | 637 | 625 | 601 | 594 | 561 | 534 | 478 | 549 | ${ }^{+}{ }^{+} 6381$ |  | 1,389 | , 0 |
| Aircraft and parts | 602 | 596 | 592 | 585 | 575 | 570 | 565 | 556 | 559 | 551 | -549 |  |  |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs...-. do...- | 125 | 122 | 120 | 116 | 115 | 111 | 109 | 102 | 101 | 102 | + 100 |  |  |  |
| Railroad equipment--.................do....- | 59 | 55 | 53 | 48 | 44 | 42 | 34 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 36 |  |  |  |
| Instruments and related products..........do..-- | 237 | 233 | 229 | 224 | 220 | 215 | 210 | 210 | 214 | 213 | 213 | 213 | - 212 | p 212 |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries.............-. do..-- | 386 | 393 | 389 | 380 | 374 | 375 | 363 | 378 | 392 | 398 | 395 | 379 | ${ }^{+} 365$ | $\bigcirc 372$ |

Revised. $D$ Preliminary
$\oplus$ Minor changes have been made for May 1950-October 1951. Revisions for November 1951-December 1953 will be shown later.
Q Data for employment and hours and earnings have been revised effective with the June 1954 SUREEF to adjust to the first quarter 1953 benchmark. Revisions beginning 1951 are available upon request to the Division of Manpower and Employment Statisticc, Bureau of Labor Statisticis, U. U. D. Department of Labor, except or the estimates of employment adjusted for seasonal variation of production workers in manufacturing industries (p. $S$-12) adjusted for seasonal variation are compiled by the U. $S$. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The BLS is currently using the seasonal factors formerly used by the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | Febru. ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septern ber | October | Novem ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| EMPLOYMENT-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production workersin mfg. industries $9-$ Continued Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable-xoods industrtes..-......--thousands.. | 5,386 | 5,386 | 5,388 | 5,281 | 5,229 | 5.303 | 5,295 | 5,516 | 5. 596 | 5. 519 | 5,450 | ${ }^{\text {T }} 51,419$ | ${ }^{\text {' } 5,332}$ | -5,339 |
| Food and kindred products...-...--.-.... do...- | 1,024 | 1,009 | 1,009 | 1,011 | 1,031 | 1. 079 | 1. 142 | 1,224 | 1,252 | 1. 169 | 1,102 | ${ }^{5} 1,054$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 907$ | - 980 |
|  | 256 | 250 | 246 | 241 | 239 | 247 | 246 | 251 | 257 | 262 | $\bigcirc 264$ |  |  |  |
|  | 73 | 74 | 77 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 88 | 85 | 81 | 77 | - 76 |  |  |  |
| Canning and preserving .-....-.-.-.-...-. do | 132 | 125 | 126 | 135 | 144 | 165 | 225 | 306 | 332 | 234 | -171 |  |  |  |
|  | 173 | 175 | 174 | 174 | 172 | 174 | 176 | 174 | 173 | 175 | +175 |  |  |  |
|  | 115 | 112 | 115 | 117 | 122 | 127 | 133 | 127 | 122 | 119 | 118 |  |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures.....-....-.-........- do | 97 | 90 | 84 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 83 | 102 | 110 | 110 | 103 | ${ }_{\tau} 100$ | ${ }^{5} 91$ | P 87 |
|  | ${ }_{497}^{997}$ | 995 | 989 | 979 | 969 | 981 457 | 953 | 981 | 987 | 998 | 992 | r 993 | r 987 | P991 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills...........----- do | 466 | 463 | 460 | 455 | 452 | 457 | 442 | 452 | 453 | 453 | 454 |  |  |  |
|  | 190 | 194 | 193 | 192 | 192 | 197 | 192 | 202 | 204 | 204 | 204 |  |  |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products $\begin{gathered}\text { thousands }\end{gathered}$ | 1,062 | 1,088 | 1,101 | 1,030 | 985 | 987 | 980 | 1,050 | 1,053 | 1, 050 | 1,053 | 1, 065 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,061$ | ${ }^{p} 1,078$ |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats_........do Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing thousands. | 119 268 | 122 271 | 121 275 | 110 268 | 105 261 | 108 | 107 248 | 115 269 | 114 273 | 110 276 | +104 +276 |  |  |  |
| Women's outerwear .-......................do.... | 333 | 344 | 349 | 314 | 287 | 284 | 296 | 317 | 312 | 305 | - 315 |  |  |  |
| Paner and allied products......................do | 438 | 437 | 436 | 433 | 433 | 436 | 430 | 436 | 441 | 440 | 440 | 438 | ¢ 434 | p 433 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.-.-.-do..-- | 219 | 218 | 219 | 217 | 218 | 220 | 217 | 219 | 220 | 218 | 218 |  |  |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries $\begin{gathered}\text { thousands. }\end{gathered}$ | 514 | 514 | 517 | 516 | 515 | 519 | 513 | 514 | 523 | 525 | 524 | 525 | 518 | - 516 |
|  | 142 | 143 | 146 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 145 | 145 | 147 | 148 | 148 |  |  |  |
|  | 171 540 | 169 <br> 536 | 168 539 | 168 <br> 534 | 167 <br> 525 | 168 | 167 513 | 167 516 | 524 | 170 529 | 169 | 「 529 | 529 | \$28 |
| Industrial organic chemicals....----------- do | 214 | 207 | 204 | 202 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 202 | 205 |  |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal.............-do. | 178 | 178 | 177 | 176 | 179 | 181 | 181 | 179 | 177 | 175 | 173 | 17 | 170 | - 170 |
| Petroleum refining.-. | 138 | 138 | 137 | 137 | 138 | 140 | 141 | 139 | 137 | 135 | - 134 | r 209 | 211 |  |
| Rubber products. | 206 86 | $\begin{array}{r}203 \\ 85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}199 \\ 85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}195 \\ 83 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}197 \\ 84 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 198 85 | 173 <br> 67 | 177 68 | $\begin{array}{r}199 \\ 85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 204 87 | $\stackrel{205}{+84}$ | 09 | 21 | D 210 |
|  | 332 | 339 | 338 | 325 | 315 | 324 | 327 | 337 | 330 | 329 | 331 | 334 | 337 | \$ 346 |
|  | 222 | 225 | 226 | 218 | 211 | 217 | 218 | 224 | 217 | 213 | 216 |  |  |  |
| Production workers in manufacturing industries, adjusted $\%$ | 13,063 | 12,935 | 12,840 | 12,705 | 12,632 | 12,589 | 12.371 | 12334 | 12, 388 | 12.485 | 12.610 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 12,618$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 12,616$ | p 12.677 |
| Durahle-goods industries | 7,621 | 7,509 | 7,405 | 7,295 | 7, 227 | 7, 182 | 7,020 | 6,972 | 7,007 | 7, 104 | 7, 206 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 72,223$ | ${ }_{r} \mathrm{r} 7,231$ | p 7.303 |
|  | 5,442 | 5,426 | 5,435 | 5,41C | 5,405 | 5. 407 | 5,351 | 5,362 | 5,381 | 5,381 | 5, 404 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 5,395$ | ${ }^{+} 5,385$ | - 5, 374 |
| Production workers in manufacturing industries: $\%$ Indexes of employment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 105.1 | 104. 3 | 103. 6 | 101. 8 | 100.5 | 100.9 | 98.7 | 100.6 | 102.0 | 102.3 | 102.7 | 102.5 | $\stackrel{r^{+}}{ } 101.5$ | \% 102.3 $>102.5$ |
| Adjusted | 105.6 | 104.6 | 103.8 | 102.7 | 102.1 | 101.8 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 100.2 | 100.9 | 101.9 |  |  |  |
| Federal civilian employees (executive braneh) : ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States, continental...-.-....... thousands | ${ }^{2} 2,157.6$ | 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 | 2.138.7 | 12, 431.1 | 2,113.2 |  |
| Washington, D. C., metropolitan area-.--do...- | ${ }^{2} 207.1$ | 206.6 | 206.6 | 206.7 | 205.7 | 207.7 | 207.4 | 206.4 | 204.7 | 205.5 | 206.0 | ${ }^{1} 209.8$ | 206.2 |  |
| Railway employees (class I steam railways): <br> Total ........................................................ | 1,139 | 1,114 | 1,089 | 1,081 | 1,091 | 1,104 | 1,107 | 1,099 | 1,092 | 1,083 | 1,064 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,059$ | 1,037 |  |
| Indexes: |  |  |  |  | 104.1 | 105.3 | 105.7 |  | 104.3 | 103.4 | - 101.6 |  |  |  |
|  | 112.9 | 108.9 | 106.5 | 104.8 | 104.5 | 103.9 | 103.5 | 102.8 | 101.8 | 100.0 | + 100.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 102.3$ | -102. 9 |  |
| PAYROLLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) \& .......... 1947-49=100.- | 140.8 | 140.5 | 138.4 | 135.0 | 135.1 | 136.6 | 132.3 | 135.1 | 138.4 | -139.5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 142.7$ | r 143.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 141.8$ | - 144.8 |
| LABOR CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average wrekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor): 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries...-.-.-.-.-.--- hours.- | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 39.0 39.7 | 39.3 39.9 | 39.6 40.0 | 39.4 39.7 | 39.7 40.1 | 39.7 40.1 | 39.9 40.4 | 40.2 40.8 | 40.6 | $p$ <br> $p$ 0.2 | P 40.5 |
|  | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.5 | - 40.7 | 40.7 | ${ }^{+} 40.0$ | -40.4 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) |  |  | 40.0 | 40. | 39.9 | 40.9 |  | 41.5 | 40.4 | 41.5 | r 41.1 | 40.9 | 40. | 41.3 |
| Sawmills and planing mills. .-.-.-.....-do. | 39.2 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 41.7 | 41.9 | r 41.5 | 40.9 |  |  |
| Furniture and fixtures | 39.6 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39. 1 | 38.8 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 41.2 | - 40.9 | 41.5 | ${ }^{5} 40.5$ | $p 41.6$ $p 40.4$ |
| Stone, clay, and glass products---.-....- do.-- | ${ }_{39} 39.7$ | ${ }_{30}^{40.4}$ | 40.4 <br> 39 | 40.1 <br> 38 | 40.4 | 40.4 <br> 38.8 | 40.3 | 40.7 <br> 39 <br>  <br>  | 40.7 39 3 | ${ }_{39}^{41.7}$ | 41.1 39.2 | 41.0 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 40.5$ |  |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blown - do.... | 39.0 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 38.3 38 | 39.0 38 | 38.8 38.8 | 38.4 38.3 | 39.1 38.4 | 39.3 38.5 | 39.7 38.8 | 39.2 +39.5 | 31.3 40.2 | r 40.3 | - 40.9 |
| Primary metal industries-......................... Blast furnaces, steel works, and roling mills | 39.3 38.9 | 38.6 37.8 | 38.0 36.8 | 38.0 37.1 | 38.4 37.6 | 38.8 | 38.3 37.5 | 38.4 37.3 | 38.5 37.4 | 37.7 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 38.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39.5 |  |  |
| hours.- <br> Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous | 38.9 | 37.8 | 36.8 | 37.1 | 37.6 | 38.0 | 37.5 | 37.3 | 37.4 |  | +38.8 |  |  |  |
| metals.............-........-..........hours... | 41.7 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 39.3 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.5 |  |  |
| Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) - hours.- | . 7 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.9 | ¢ 41.3 | 41.7 | 41. | p 41.2 |
| Heating apparatus (except electrical) and | 38.6 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 38.4 | 39.4 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.7 | 40.1 | 40.4 |  |  |
|  | 38.6 41.2 | ${ }_{41.3}$ | 39.3 41.1 | 40.5 | 40.6 | ${ }_{40.5}^{40.5}$ | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.2 | - 40.4 | 40.9 | r 40.9 | p 41.2 |
|  | 39.3 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39. 2 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40. 5 | ${ }^{+} 40.3$ | ${ }^{2} 40.4$ |
| Transportation equipment.-..------------ do.. | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.4 | $\stackrel{51.7}{ }$ | 42.5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 42.0$ | P 42.3 |
|  | 41.0 | 39. 5 | 39.5 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 40.0 | 39.8 40 8 | 40.6 | $\begin{array}{r}+42.9 \\ \hline 41.2\end{array}$ | 44.4 |  |  |
| Aircraft and parts.-....-......-.....--- do | 40.6 | ${ }_{39}^{41.2}$ | 41.0 39 |  | 40.7 39.1 | 40.8 39.1 | 40.7 | 49.8 39.0 | 40.8 37.9 | 40.7 38.5 | +48.2 +38.2 | 31.4 |  |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs.-.-.-.-do- | 38.0 39.2 | ${ }_{39}^{39.0}$ | 39.4 39.2 | 38.8 <br> 38.5 | 39.1 38.5 | 39.6 38.6 | 38.7 <br> 38.2 | 39.0 38.4 | 37.9 36.8 | 38.2 | $\begin{array}{r}+39.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40.4 |  |  |
| Instruments and related products.-.-------- do-.-- | 39.9 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40. 5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 40.2$ | D 40.0 |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries_.............. do | 39.4 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.0 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.5 | +40.5 | 40.7 | 40.3 | ¢ 40.6 |

- Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Includes temporary Post Office employees hired during Christmas season: there were about 304,300 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 De cember 1953, comparable with January 1954: Continental U. S., 2,454,300; Wash., D. C., 212,400.
$\circ$
$O^{\prime}$ Dee corresponding note on pining 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 exclud 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 | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| LABOR CONDITIONS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage weekly hours per worker, ete.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries $\%$.---------- hours.- | 38.5 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 38.9 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 39.7 | - 39.3 | 39.5 |
|  | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 40.9 | - 41.3 | 41.4 | - 40.8 | - 40.4 |
|  | 41.5 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 41.7 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.5 | ${ }^{+} 42.8$ | 42.8 |  |  |
|  | 43.1 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 44. 6. | 44.6 | 43.2 | 43.6 | 43.5 | r 42.4 | 42.9 |  |  |
| Canning and preserving--.-.-.-------- do - | 37.7 | 37.5 | 36.7 | 36. 2 | 38.0 | 38.6 | 39.4 | 40. 5 | 40.8 | 38.4 | ${ }^{+} 36.6$ | 38.2 |  |  |
| Bakery products .------------------- do | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41. 4 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.7 | - 40.6 | 40.9 |  |  |
| Beverages .-.----------------------- do- | 39. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 40.0 | ${ }^{40.1}$ | 40.5 | ${ }^{40.3}$ | 41.1 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 39.9 |  |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures ...--.-.......-----.- do | 36. 2 | 35.9 | 36.0 | 36.3 | 37.3 | 38.3 | 37.9 37 | 38.5 | 39.4 | 40.1 | 36.9 | 38.2 | +37.7 -396 | p 37.0 $p 40.1$ |
| Textile-mill products..------------......- do | 37.4 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 37.8 <br> 37.8 | 38.5 38.4 | 38.6 | $\begin{array}{r}39.2 \\ 39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39.9 +40.9 | 40.2 | r 39.6 | p 40.1 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills .------------- do | 37.5. | 37.9 | 38.0 | ${ }_{35}^{37.2}$ | ${ }_{36}^{37.1}$ | 37.6 | 37.8 36.8 | 38.4 | 38.7 37 | 39.5 38 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ? } 40.3 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40.5 |  |  |
| Knitting mills ---------------------..- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 36.1 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 35.6 | 36.1 | 36.9 | 36.6 | 37.6 | 37.5 | 38.3 | '38.5 | 38.4 |  |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aours.- | 34.8 | 36. 1 | 36. 2 | 34.3 | 34.9. | 35.0 | 35.2 | 36.2 | 35.9 | 35.7 | 36.1 | 36.4 | -36.0 | - 36.7 |
| Men's and boys', suits and coats........do........ Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing | 34.9 | 36.0 | 35.6 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 34.0 | 35.5 | 35.0 | 35.4 | 32.9 | 33.8 | 36.1 |  |  |
| Wen hours.- | 34.4 | 35.9 | 36.1 | 34.6 | 34.8 | 35.4 | 35. 5 | 36.9 | 36.7 | 36.8 | - 36. 5 | 3R.2 |  |  |
| Women's outerwear------------------ - do-- | 34.5 | 35.7 | 35.9 | 33.8 | 34.8 | 33.7 | 34. 4 | 35.2 | 34. 1 | ${ }_{4 .} 3.6$ | 34.9 | 35.8 | r 42.3 |  |
| Paper and alled products...rdili......do...- | 431.4 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 41.6 42.8 | 43.2 | 43.6 | 43.8 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 42.8 43.8 | 43.9 | r 42.3 | p 42.4 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 38.4 | 38.2 | 38.6 | 38.1 | 38.2 |  | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 39.0 | -38.2 | ¢ 38.4 |
|  | 35.6 | 35.6 | 35.7 | 35.9 | 36.1 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 36.0 | 36.0 | - 36.0 | 36.8 |  |  |
| Commercial printing-.....................do | 39.9 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.4 | - 39.5 | 40.3 |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products...-...-.....do | 41.15 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41. 2 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.3 | r 41.0 | \$41.1 |
| Industrial organic chemicals.......-...- do | 40. 5 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40. 3 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 40. 5 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.6 | $\stackrel{40.9}{ }$ | 41.0 |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40. 2 | 40.3. | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 40.6 | ${ }^{\sim} 40.9$ | 40.5 | 41. | D 40.8 |
| Petrolcum refining------------.......... do | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40. 2 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40.8 | ${ }^{40.7}$ | ${ }^{40.6}$ | 40.4 | ${ }^{4} 40.8$ | 40.5 |  |  |
|  | 38.7 | 38.9 | 38.5. | 38.7 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 40.4 | r 41.1 | 41.8 | r 41. | ${ }^{p} 40.7$ |
|  | 37.5 | 37.4 | 36.6 | 37.9 | 39.4 | 40. 2 | 38.5 | 37.4 | 38.3 | 39. 3 | r 40.4 | 41.7 |  |  |
| Leather and leather products .-.-.-........ do Footwear (excent rubber) | 37.6 | 38.0 | 37.7 | 35.6 | 35.4 | 36.7 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 36. 2 | 35. 7 | - 37.0 | 37.8 | + 38.0 | ³8. 5 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries: ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | 37.4 | 37.9 | 37.3 | 34.9 | 34.5 | 35.9 | 37.2 | 36.9 | 35.1 | 34.3 | +35.9 | 37.1 |  |  |
| Mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal | 43.6 | 41.7 | 40.5. | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.2 | - 40.7 | 41.7 |  |  |
|  | 28.6 | 29.7 | 25.6 | 26. 2 | 25.4 | 36. 3 | 29.2 | 33.0 | 23.6 | 34. 1 | 33.7 | 39.6 |  |  |
| Rituminous coal | 33. 2 | 32.0 | 29.7 | 28.9 | 30.9 | 33.2 | 30.4 | 33.1 | 32.6 | 35.3 | -35.6 | 37.4 |  |  |
| Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production. hours.- |  | 40.3 | 40.2 |  |  | 1 | 0.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....-. do..- | 41.0 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 43.4 | 44.5 | 44.9 | 45.2 | 45.1 | 44.7 | 44.9 | + 44.4 +4.4 | ${ }_{43} 7$ |  |  |
| Contract construction .-......................-do | 34.3 | 36.7 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.5 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 36.8 | 37.4 | -36.7 | 36.4 |  |  |
| Nonbuilding construction.-.-........----.-. - do | 36.0 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 40.6 | 41.8 | 42.3 | 42.0 | 39.9 | 40.4 | - 40.3 | 38.3 |  |  |
| Building construction-.-.-.-.-....-------- do | 33.9 | 36.0 | 36.4 | 36.5 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 36.0 | 36.6 | - 35.8 | 35.9 |  |  |
| Transportation and public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tocal railways and bus linest............... do | 44.4 | 43.4 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 43.7 | 42.9 | 43.0 | 42.7 | 42.8 | +42.5 | 43.3 |  |  |
| Teleghone | 38. ${ }^{\text {4 }} 9$ | 38.0 41.4 | ${ }_{41.2}{ }^{38}$ | 38.2 | ${ }_{42} 38.15$ | 41.7 | 41. 7 | $\stackrel{38.9}{41} 8$ | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39. 7 | 39.5 |  |  |
|  | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 42.0 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 41. } \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 41.4 |  |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade .-...-.-.-.-.-.-.-. - do-. | 40.2 | 40.2 | 2. | 40.2 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.5 | +40.4 | 40.7 |  |  |
| Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General-merchandise stores..............dours... | 39.0 34.9 | 39.1 35.0 | 39.12 | 39.1 35.5 | 38.9 34.7 | 39.3 35.3 | 39.8 <br> 36.2 | 39.7 <br> 36.0 | 39.2 35.2 | 38.9 34.9 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \% } 38.7 \\ \hline 34.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39.5 <br> 36.8 |  |  |
| Food and liquor stores ......................do | 38.3 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 38.8 | 39.6 | 39.3 | ${ }_{38.7}$ | 38.0 | -34.6 | 38.5 |  |  |
| Antomotive and accessories dealers......do. | 44.2 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 44. 5 | 44.3 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 44.3 | 44.2 | 44.2 | 44.2 |  |  |  |
| Service and miscellancous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels, year-round..--.....-...............do | 41.8 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.7 | -42.0 | 42.0 |  |  |
|  | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 39.4 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.3 |  |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants...------......do. | 38.2 | 38.6 | 39.2 | 42.0 | 40.1 | 41.0 | 38.8 | 38.2 | 39.7 | 40.1 | r 39.3 | 39.6 |  |  |
| Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beginming in month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work stoppayes......----.-.-.-.-.......nvenber.- | ${ }^{\text {r }} 209$ | 200 | 225 | 300 | 350 | 350 | 375 | 350 | 350 | 300 | 225 | 125 | 225 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r } 71}$ | 50 | 100 | 130 | 180 | 180 | 230 | 140 | 130 | 170 | 70 | 30 | 50 |  |
| In effect during month: <br> Work stoppages ............................................. | + 342 | 350 | 375 | 450 | 500 |  | 575 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{+} 127$ | 100 | 150 | 200 | 230 | 280 | 370 | 300 | 550 | 280 | 140 | 275 75 | 80 |  |
|  | 1,000 | 750 | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1. 750 | 2, 200 | 3,750 | 3,600 | 2. 400 | 1. 800 | 1,200 | 500 | 400 |  |
| Perent of available working time. | . 12 | . 09 | . 14 | . 13 | . 21 | . 24 | . 43 | . 39 |  | , |  | 5 | 05 |  |
| U. S. Employment Service placement activities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aonauriculural placements...-...-.-.-thousands.-- | 353 | 333 | 39 | 4 | 43 | 470 | 439 | 478 | 520 | 487 | 426 | 393 | 397 |  |
| Unemployment compensation, state laws (Bureau of Employment Security): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,749 | 1,340 | 1,392 | 1, 442 | 1,227 | 1,272 | 1,335 | 1,157 | 1,123 | 1,100 | 1,194 | 1,450 | 1,490 |  |
| Insured memployment, weekly average*......do. Benefit payments: | 2, 034 | 2, 170 | 2, 175 | 2, 181 | 2,070 | 1,924 | 1,862 | 1,692 | 1,580 | 1,466 | 1,463 | 1, 666 | 1,962 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1.882$ |
| Beneneficiaries, weekly average ................ do | 1,592 | 1,864 | 1,953 | 1,894 | 1,850 | 1,818 | 1,597 | 1,523 | 1.414 | 99 |  |  | 668 |  |
| Amount of payments --.......thous of dol- | 158,418 | 179, 284 | 215, 6.50 | 200, 837 | 185, 601 | 190, 959 | 167, 980 | 162, 653 | 153.737 | 135. 299 | 132,089 | 153,050 | 170, 575 |  |
| Veterans' unemployment allowances: $\sigma^{\boldsymbol{r}}$ Initial - thousands.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Initial claims--1.........ekly average-t.....- do. --- | 39 <br> 64 | 35 78 | 38 87 | 30 <br> 82 <br> 2 | 29 <br> 77 | 38 79 | 34 <br> 82 | 36 <br> 55 <br> 5 | 28 <br> 75 <br> 8 | 28 65 | 34 68 | 41 79 | 44 92 |  |
| Beneficiaries, weekly average...............-. do..... | 69 | 89 | 103 | 101 | 94 | 97 | 97 | 100 | 92 | 75 | 73 | 87 | 105 |  |
| Amount of payments.--.-..........thous. of dol.- | 6,599 | 8,085 | 10,840 | 10, 153 | 8,975 | 9, 755 | 9,894 | 10,238 | 9,444 | 7,377 | 7,520 | 9,381 | 10, 201 |  |
| Labor turnover in manufacturing establishments: Accession rate.-..- monthly rate per 100 employ | 28 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | -3. 5 |  |
|  | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3. 1 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3. 0 | 3.0 | -3.0 |  |
|  | 2 | , | 2 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | , | 2 | .2 | 2 | $\stackrel{2}{7}$ | 2 | 2 |  | P. 2 |  |
|  | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | $p 1.6$ |  |
|  | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1. 1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 3 | 1.8 | 1. 2 | 1.0 | 9 | $\bigcirc 1.0$ |  |
| Military and miscellaneous....-...------.-- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | . 3 | . 2 |  |  |  |  |  | . 3 | 3 | . 2 | , 1 | 2 |  |  |

r Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. $\quad$ \& See corresponding note on p. S-11.
Thevised to include only privately operated lines; data shown in the March 1954 SURFEY 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 now unemployment. tuted for series. Compiled by the U.S. Deparies on number of continued claims filed. The insured unemployment Series is derived by adjusting the number of weeks of unemployment for the las between the wabstiunemployment 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 ad Justed for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5 -day week. Weekly averages for 1952 appear in the February 1954 Surver.
act Beginning with the February 1954 SURVEY, data for veterans' unemployment allowancess 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 uneroployment-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. 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 | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}{ }$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sentem. ber | October | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu-1 } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued


r Revised. p Preliminary
R See corresponding note on p. S-11
tRevised series. See note marked " $\ddagger$ "' at bottom of p. S-13.
 70
76
77
62
62
61
69
68
81
84
83
76










$\underset{\infty}{\infty}$

| -20.92 | 71.28 | 70.71 | 70.20 | 71.13 | 71.68 | 70.92 | 71.06 | 71.86 | 72.22 | 73 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| -- | 76.59 | 76.38 | 76.00 | 75.43 | 76.21 | 76.40 | 75.83 | 76.59 | 77.39 | 77.97 | 76 |
| - | 77.60 | 78.40 | 79.19 | 78.21 | 78.80 | 79.40 | 79.80 | 80.20 | 80.60 | 81.41 | 78 |

## 

$$
45.55
$$

옹

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Ser }}{\substack{\text { Septem- }}}$ | October | November | December | Tann- | February |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| WAGES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average hourly gross earnings (U. S. Department of of Labor): $¢$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries-------------.-. dollars.- | 1.80 | 1. 80 | 1.79 | 1.80 | 1. 81 | 1. 81 | 1.80 | 1. 79 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 1.83 | p 1.84 | ${ }^{2} 1.85$ |
|  | 1.91 | 1. 90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1. 91 | 1. 91 | 1.91 | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1. 94 | 1.95 | $\bigcirc 1.96$ | ${ }^{2} 1.96$ |
| Ordnance and accessories...-....................... | 1.94 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1. 98 | 1. 99 | 2.00 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2. 02 | 2.03 | ${ }^{2} 2.04$ |
| dollars.- | 1. 59 | 1. 59 | 1.61 | 1.64 | 1.68 | 1.68 | 1. 55 | 1.58 | 1.67 | 1.69 | 1.67 | 1.63 | $r 1.63$ | ${ }^{p} 1.64$ |
| Sawmills and planing mills...........--- - do-- | 1. 60 | 1. 59 | 1.60\| | 1.62 | 1.66 | 1.67 | 1. 55 | 1.59 | 1.68 | 1. 69 | 1.66 | 1. 62 |  |  |
| Furniture and fixtures --...------------- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1. 56 | 1. 55 | 1. 56 | 1.56 | 1. 56 | 1. 575 | 1. 57 | 1.57 | 1. 58 | 1. 58 | 1.58 | 1.58 | p 1.58 | ¢ 1.60 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products----.---- do- | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.74 | 1.75 | 1.76 | 1.75 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1. 79 | 1.78 | T 1.81 , | 1. 80 | -1.81 | - 1.80 |
| Class and glassware, pressed or blown.-.-do----- | 1.76 <br> 2.08 | 1.77 | 1.78 2.06 | 1.80 2.05 | 1.79 2.07 | 1.79 <br> 2.08 | 1.81 2.11 | 1.81 2.10 | 1.82 2.14 | 1.82 2.13 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \hline\end{array} 1.86$ | 1.84 |  |  |
| Primary metal industries <br> Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills dollars | 2.08 2.18 | 2.066 2.15 | 2.06 2.15 | 2.05 2.14 | 2.07 2.16 | 2.08 2.19 | 2.11 2.24 | 2.10 2.21 | 2.14 2.27 | 2.13 2.24 | 2.14 2.25 | 2.14 | p2. 15 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 2.15$ |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals <br> dollars. | 2.00 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 2.00 | 1.98 | 2.02 | 2.01 | ¢ 2.00 | 2.00 |  |  |
| Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) dollars | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1. 90 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.94 | p 1.95 |  |
| Heating apparatus (except electrical) and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.93 | 1.94 |  | ${ }^{p} 1.95$ |
| plumbers' supplies .-----............dollars-- | 1. 86 | 1. 86 | 1.86 | 1.84 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.88 | 1. 89 | 1.89 | 1.91 |  |  |
| Machinery (except electrical) .--.....------do-- | 2. 00 | 2.00 | 2. 00 | 2.00 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 2. 03 | 2.03 | 2.04 | ${ }^{p} 2.04$ | ${ }^{p} 2.05$ |
| Electrical machinery-..-...........------ - - ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 1. 80 | 1.81 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.83 | r 1.84 | 1.84 | ${ }^{\tau} 1.85$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1.85$ |
| Transportation equipment................-do. | 2.12 | 2. 11 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.11 | 2.12 | 2.12 | 2.13 | 2.15 | 2. 16 | 2.18 | 2.19 | - 2.19 | ${ }^{\text {D }} 2.20$ |
| Automobiles ....--------.------------ do | 2. 19. | 2.17 | 2. 15 | ${ }_{2}^{2.16}$ | 2.16 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2. 200 | 2.24 | 2. 23 | - 2.25 | 2.26 |  |  |
| Aircraft and parts --.................-- do | 2.05 | 2.07 | 2. 06 | 2. 06 | 2.06 | 2. 08 | ${ }_{2}^{2.08}$ | 2. 09 | 2.10 2.08 | 2. 10 | 2.12 | 2. 12 |  |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs.---- do- Railroad equipment. | 2.07 2.10 | 2. 2.08 | 2.08 2.09 | 2.08 <br> 2.08 | 2.07 2.10 | 2.06 2.11 | 2. ${ }_{2}^{2.11}$ | 2.08 2.13 | $\stackrel{2.08}{2.12}$ | 2. 10 | +2.10 | 2.12 |  |  |
| Instruments and related products..---------- do- | 1. 81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.82 1.82 | 1. 82 | 1.83 | ${ }_{1.83}^{2.1}$ | 1. 83 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 2.18 1.85 1 | 2. 20 | ${ }^{p} 1.86$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1.86$ |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries................-do. | 1.61 | 1.60 | 1. 60 | 1. 60 | 1.61 | 1. 60 | 1.61 | 1. 60 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.85 | 1. 1.62 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.64$ | ${ }^{\text {P } 1.64}$ |
| Nondurable-goods industries . .-. .-..........-do. | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1. 65 | 1.65 | 1.66 | 1.66 | 1. 66 | 1. 65 | 1. 66 | 1.66 | 1.67 | 1.67 | ${ }^{p} 1.68$ | ${ }^{p} 1.68$ |
| Food and kindred products .-....-------- | 1. 68 | 1. 67 | 1.68 | 1.68 | 1. 68 | 1. 68 | 1.68 | 1. 64 | 1. 65 | 1. 67 | 1.71 | 1.71 | ${ }^{p} 1.73$ | ${ }^{p} 1.73$ |
| Meat products------------------------ | 1. 81. | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1. 84 | 1. 85 | 1. 85 | 1. 87 | 1.86 |  | 1.88 | 1.94 | 1.91 |  |  |
| Canning products and preserving.....................-.-.-. do | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1. 1.47 | 1.59 1.46 | 1. 59 | 1.60 1.38 | 1.61 1.39 | 1.61 1.38 | 1.63 1.38 1 | 1. 1.62 | +1.611 | 1. 62 |  |  |
| Bakery products.-................................... | 1. 62 | 1. 62 | 1. 63 | 1.64 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.67 | 1.67 | 1.68 | 1.68 | r 1.68 | 1.69 |  |  |
|  | 1.91 | 1.92 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.96 | 1.98 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.98 | 1.98 |  |  |
|  | 1.27 | 1. 29 | 1.32 | 1.35 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.29 | 1. 24 | 1. 24 | 1.29 | 1.30 | p 1.34 | $p 1.3$ |
|  | 1.36 | 1.37 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.37 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1. 36 | 1. 36 | 1.37 | 1. 37 | ${ }^{p} 1.37$ | ${ }^{1} 1.37$ |
| Broad-woven fabric mills.-.-.--------.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ - | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.32 |  |  |
|  | 1.32 | 1. 32 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.31 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1,32 | 1.31 |  |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products dollars | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.33 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.35 | p 1.35 | p 135 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats.........do. | 1.60 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1. 60 | 1.61 | 1.62 | 1. 60 | 1.63 | 1. 62 | 1.63 | r1.63 | 1.62 |  | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1.35$ |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing |  | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.13 | 1.14 | 1.13 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 1.14 | 1.13 |  | 1.13 |  |  |
|  | 1. 52 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.45 | 1.43 | 1.44 | 1.49 | 1.51 | 1. 53 | 1. 50 | 1.48 | 1.49 |  |  |
| Paper and allied products................do. | 1. 72 | 1. 72 | 1. 73 | 1.72 | 1. 73 | 1.75 | 1. 76 | 1.76 | 1.77 | 1.78 | r 1.78 | 1.78 | 1.79 | p1.79 |
| Pulp, paper and paperboard mills-.-.-do | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.822 | 1.81 | 1. 81 | 1. 83 | 1.86 |  | 1.88 | 1.88 2.29 | 1.87 +2.30 | 1. 88 |  |  |
|  | 2. 2.53 | 2. 25 | 2. 2.54 | 2.26 <br> 2.57 <br> 1 | 2.27 2.60 2. | 2. 27 | 2.27 <br> 2.57 <br> 1 | 2.27 <br> 2.58 <br> 1 | 12.29 2.63 2.83 | 2. 2.62 | r 2.30 $r$ +2.62 | 2. 38 2.64 2 | r 2.31 | p2. 32 |
| Commercial printing | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.16 | 2.18 | 2.17 | 2.16 | 2.18 | 2. 19 | - 2.20 | 2.20 |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products...------.-- do | 1. 87 | 1.87 | 1. 87 | 1.88 | 1.90 | 1.92 | 1.94 | 1.93 | ${ }_{2}^{1.93}$ | 1.91 | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1. 93 | p 1.95 |
| Industrial organic chemicals -----------do | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 2.08 | 2.06 | 2.08 | 2.06 | 2.07 | 2.06 |  |  |
| Produets of petroieum and coal.--..----... do. | 2.26 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2. 26 | 2. 27 | 2. 27 | 2.30 | 2.27 | 2.32 | 2.28 |  |  | -2.2 |  |
|  | 2.36 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.36 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.39 | 2.36 | 2. 41 | 2.37 | 2.38 | 2.37 | . 2 | p2. 28 |
| Rubber products. | 1.94 | 1. 94 | 1.93 | 1. 94 | 1. 96 | 1.98 | 1.95 | ${ }^{1.95}$ | 1.98 | 2. 01 | 2.02 | 2.05 | 2.04 | ${ }^{2} 2.02$ |
| Tires and inner tubes .................-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 2.21 | 2. 22 | 2.21 | 2. 22. | 2. 25 | 2. 29 | 2.26 | 2. 299 | 2. 25 | 2. 30 | 2.34 | 2.38 |  |  |
| Leather and leather products....-.-.------ do | 1. 38 | 1. 38 | 1. 39 | 1. 38 | 1. 39 | 1. 39 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1. 39 | 1.38 | 1.39 | ${ }^{\nu} 1.38$ | p1.38 |
| Footwear (except rubber) | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.32 | 1.33 |  |  |
| Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.11 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.07 | 2.05 | 2.08 | 2.08 | r 2.09 | 2. 10 |  |  |
|  | 2. 48 | 2.52 | 2.49 | 2.46 | 2.47 | 2. 65 | 2. 52 | 2. 50 | ${ }_{2} 2.41$ | 2. 53 | - 2.53 | 2.54 |  |  |
|  | 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petrolcum and natural-gas prod.....-.dollars-- | 1.73 | 1. 2.26 | 2.25 1.73 | 2.25 1.73 | 2.29 1.75 | 2. ${ }^{2} .75$ | 2.28 <br> 1.78 | 2.27 1.77 | 1.78 | 2.26 <br> 1.78 | 2.26 1.77 | 2. 25 |  |  |
|  | 2.54 | 2.53 | 2.52 | 2.51 | 2. 52 | 2.51 | 2.51 | 2.51 | 2.55 | 2.56 | + 2.75 | 2. 58 |  |  |
|  | 2.33 | 2.29 | 2.27 | 2.28 | 2.31 | 2. 30 | 2.30 | 2.32 | 2. 33 | 2.33 | +2.34 | 2.32 |  |  |
|  | 2.58 | 2. 59 | 2. 59 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.60 | 2.62 | 2. 63 | + 2.63 | 2.64 |  |  |
| Transportation and publie utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.77 1.72 | 1.78 1.73 | 1.79 1.72 | 1.80 1.73 | 1.80 1.75 | 1.81 <br> 1.74 <br> 1 | 1.83 | 1.82 1.74 | 1.83 1.79 | 1.83 1.81 | 1.83 <br> 1.83 <br> 1 | 1.84 1.80 1 |  |  |
|  | 1.78 | 1.78 | 1. 79 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1. 86 | 1.88 | 1.85 | 1.86 |  |  |
|  | 1.98 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.99 | 2.00 | 2.02 | 2.02 | 2.05 | 2.07 | 2.06 | 2.06 |  |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade.....-.....................--- | 1.81 | 1.80 | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1. 85 | 1.85 | 1.86 |  |  |
| Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.45 | 1.46 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1. 47 | 1.46 | 1.43 |  |  |
| General-morchandise stores.............-do....- | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.12 | 1.15 | 1.17. | 1.17 | 1.16 | 1. 16 | 1.16 | +1.16 | 1.11 |  |  |
| Food and liquor stores...................-do..-. | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1. 57 | 1. 57 | 1. 58 | 1.58 | 1.59 | 1. 60 | 1.61 | 1. 59 |  |  |
| Automotive and accessories dealers.-.-.-do.-.-- | 1. 62 | 1.64 | 1.65 | 1.68 | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1. 72 | 1.71 | 1.69 | 1. 70 | r1.69 | 1.71 |  |  |
| Service and miscellaneous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 95 | . 95 | 1.95 | . 95 | . 96 | . 95 | . 96 | . 96 | 1.97 | . 98 | . 98 | . 98 |  |  |
|  | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.09 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1. 00 | r 1.01 | 1.01 |  |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants..-...-.-.-.---. do..-- | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.20 | 1.18 | 1. 20 | 1.18 | 1.19 | 1. 19 | 1. 19 | r 1.19 | 1. 20 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous wage data: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction wage rates (ENR) :§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.944 | ${ }^{+1.945}$ | $\underline{1.944}$ | ${ }^{1.947}$ | 1.964 | 1.979 | 1. 1997 | 2.009 | 2.016 | 2.019 | $\stackrel{2.022}{3}$ | 2. 122 | 2.022 | 2. ${ }^{1822}$ |
| Farm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly) |  |  | 3.100 | 3. 100 |  | 3. 133 |  |  |  |  | 3.84 | 3.18 h |  | 3. 188 |
| Pailway wages dol. per hr-- |  |  |  | 84 |  |  |  |  |  | 75 |  |  | . 88 |  |
| Railway wages (average, class I) --..-----.--- do...- | 1.943 | 1.961 | 1.902 | 1.913 | 1.939 | 1.916 | 1.932 | 1. 919 | 1.937 | 1.944 | 1.942 | 1.928 |  |  |
| Road-building wages, common labor-.......--- - do...- | 1.61 |  |  | 1.46 |  |  | 1.51 |  |  | 1.58 |  |  |  |  |



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Septem- }}{\text { ber }}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | December | January | February |

FINANCE


- Revised. p Preliminary.
$\oplus$ Revised to cover 11 dealers
 $\sigma^{\prime}$ Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisoo, and Los Angeles.
$\ddagger$ Revised beginning 1952 to expand coverage of the series by making a net addition of 8 banks. Revisions for January-May 1952 will be shown later
© Net loans less loans to banks.
\& Revisions for 1952 appear on $p$. 24 of the June 1954 SURVEY. Data beginning 1953 have recently been revised to incorporate more comprehensive infor

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February |

## FINANCE-Continued

| CONSUMER CREDIT (Short- and Intermediate-term)-Continued |
| :---: |
| Total outstanding, end of month-ContinuedNoninstallment, credit, total 0 -...-...-mil. of dol |
|  |  |
|  |
| Charge accounts |
| Service creditBy type of h |
|  |  |
|  |
| Retail outlets |
| Service credit |
| Installment credit extended and repaid: $\ddagger$ |
| Unadjusted: |
| Extended, total. |
| Automo |
| Other consumer-go |
| All other |
| Repaid, total |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| Extended, to |
| Automobile paper |
| Other consumer-good |
| All other -....... |
|  |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



## LIFE INSURANCE

Assets, adnitited:



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February |

FINANCE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LIFE INSURANCE-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Value, estimated totalf ..............-mil. of dol. \& - 2, 586 \& r 2,781 \& r 3,426 \& r 3, 185 \& -3,288 \& ¢ 3, 140 \& ${ }^{\text {r 3 }}$, 156 \& + 2,946 \& r 2,959 \& r 3,074 \& F 10,274 \& - 4,088 \& 3,056 \& <br>
\hline  \& 428 \& 418 \& 492 \& 467 \& 602 \& 431 \& 641 \& 391 \& 487 \& 400 \& 7,489 \& \% 1, 154 \& 376 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{\top} 420$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 516$ \& r 565 \& + 539 \& r 572 \& -521 \& - 490 \& - 515 \& +504 \& - 563 \& ${ }^{+} 524$ \& 478 \& 503 \& <br>
\hline  \& r 1,738 \& r 1,847 \& r 2, 369 \& r2,179 \& +2,114 \& - 2,188 \& - 2,025 \& + 2,040 \& +1,968 \& - 2, 111 \& r 2, 261 \& - $2,4.56$ \& 2,177 \& <br>
\hline  \& 122 \& 124 \& 155 \& 137 \& 141 \& 137 \& 123 \& 125 \& 112 \& 126 \& 146 \& 150 \& 156 \& <br>
\hline  \& 418. \& 439 \& 538 \& 515 \& 480 \& 495 \& - 440 \& 432 \& 409 \& 449 \& 505 \& 536 \& 519 \& <br>
\hline East North Central --.-.-..-.-.-.......... do...- \& 375 \& 402 \& 505 \& 452 \& 440 \& 452 \& 424 \& 428 \& 418 \& 443 \& 483 \& 522 \& 462 \& <br>
\hline  \& 143 \& 151 \& 201 \& 177 \& 173 \& 184 \& 177 \& 177 \& 174 \& 175 \& 181 \& 215 \& 178 \& <br>
\hline  \& r 179 \& r 194 \& - 260 \& + 249 \& $\bigcirc 251$ \& - 257 \& - 238 \& + 242 \& +233 \& - 257 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 275$ \& 286 \& 235 \& <br>
\hline  \& 72 \& 75 \& 96. \& 90 \& 84 \& 87 \& 84 \& 86 \& 85 \& 87 \& 96 \& 103 \& 87 \& <br>
\hline  \& 153 \& 168 \& 216 \& 201 \& 184 \& 200 \& - 185 \& 188 \& 188 \& 187 \& -191 \& 233 \& 212 \& <br>
\hline  \& 59 \& 60 \& 84 \& 75 \& 72 \& 75 \& 76 \& 76 \& 76 \& 83 \& +78 \& 98 \& 81 \& <br>
\hline  \& 191 \& 197. \& 274 \& 247 \& 251 \& 264 \& r 245 \& 251 \& 240 \& 265 \& 263 \& 297 \& 248 \& <br>
\hline Payments to policybolders and beneficiaries, estimated total................................ thous. of dol. \& 1437,531 \& 374, 908 \& 461,416 \& 408,692 \& 377, 515 \& 427, 419 \& 386, 791 \& 380,859 \& 394, 119 \& 371, 915 \& 399,965 \& 525,998 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 172, 796 \& 163,906 \& 196,916 \& 171, 065 \& 158,955 \& 183, 689 \& 158, 681 \& 168,048 \& 168, 679 \& 151, 957 \& 169,921 \& 207, 594 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 50, 744 \& 40, 856 \& 49,479 \& 45, 376 \& 41,416 \& 45,644 \& 40, 535 \& 39,247 \& 39, 154 \& 44, 863 \& 49, 254 \& 54, 241 \& \& <br>
\hline Disability payments \& 10, 242 \& 8,573 \& 10,241 \& 9,573 \& 8,804 \& 8,861 \& 9, 041 \& 8,648 \& 8,662 \& 8,809 \& 8,947 \& 9,795 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 49,115 \& 35, 062 \& 38,682 \& 36, 458 \& 34, 379 \& 37,859 \& 39, 763 \& 34,907 \& 35. 608 \& 35, 818 \& 38,626 \& 40,551 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 65, 474 \& 62,825. \& 79,293 \& 72, 312 \& 67, 400 \& 71, 445 \& 66,530 \& 69, 738 \& 67,885 \& 66,690 \& 72, 863 \& 71,445 \& \& <br>
\hline Policy dividends \& 189,160 \& 63, 686 \& 86,805 \& 73, 908 \& 66, 561 \& 79,921 \& 72, 241 \& 60,271 \& 74, 131 \& 63,778 \& 60, 354 \& 142, 372 \& \& <br>
\hline Life Insurance Association of America: $\ddagger$
Premium income ( 39 cos.) , total \& 669, 865 \& 639,410 \& 722,082 \& 619,537 \& \& 697, 825 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 88,698 \& 82, 273 \& 87, 704 \& 619,537

90 \& -827,381 \& 697,825
88,165 \& 649,190

90,063 \& $\begin{array}{r}630,661 \\ 87 \\ \hline 848\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}661,463 \\ 86.727 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& | 622,319 |
| :---: |
| 85,987 | \& 695

90
, 642 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 101, 219 \& 86, 3¢9 \& 89,843 \& 80, 333 \& 79,300 \& 82, 751 \& 98,097 \& 74,080 \& 81, 417 \& 73, 224 \& 85, 437 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 77, 237 \& 57, 444 \& 66, 055 \& 56, 866 \& 49,621 \& 63, 721 \& 64, 886 \& 55,141 \& 58, 039 \& 52, 530 \& 75, 584 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 90, 155 \& 70, 623 \& 85, 132 \& 67,571 \& 74, 642 \& 83, 043 \& 64,772 \& 78, 386 \& 76, 298 \& 66, 241 \& 80,033 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 312, 556 \& 342, 761 \& 393.348 \& 324, 205 \& 337, 662 \& 380, 145 \& 331, 372 \& 335, 506 \& 358, 982 \& 344, 337 \& 363, 786 \& \& \& <br>
\hline MONETARY STATISTICS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Gold and silver: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Gold: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Monetary stock, U. S \& 21,956 \& 21,908
-9.9 \& 21,965
-2.0 \& 21,969
37.5 \& 21,973
-48.4 \& 21,927
-16.9 \& 21,908
-72.7 \& 21.809 \& 21,810
$-34,6$ \& 21,759 \& 21,710
-36.7 \& 21,713
1.8 \& 21,714
-97 \& <br>
\hline  \& 7,074 \& 303 \& 389 \& 1,088 \& -774 \& - 541 \& -852 \& -1,274 \& 1,065 \& 781 \& 1,203 \& 2,363 \& 788 \& <br>
\hline Imports \& 1,555 \& 1,930 \& 9,397 \& 3,517 \& 2,004 \& 3,831 \& 2,400 \& 2,978 \& 2,128 \& 2,377 \& 2,712 \& 3,024 \& 3,016 \& <br>
\hline Production, reported monthly total. .-....... do \& 63, 400 \& 61, 800 \& 68,700 \& 66, 000 \& 68,900 \& 70,000 \& 71,100 \& 71, 400 \& 2,128 \& 2,37 \& \& 3,027 \& 3, \& <br>
\hline  \& 40,800 \& 39,300 \& 42, 400 \& 41,900 \& 43,200 \& 43, 300 \& 44,300 \& 45, 200 \& 44,900 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 10,300 \& 10,900 \& 12, 900 \& 12, 500 \& 13, 400 \& 13,200 \& 13,300 \& 12,900 \& 13,100 \& 13,300 \& 13, 500 \& 13, 500 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 5, 100 \& 4,900 \& 5,400 \& 4,900 \& 5,000 \& 6,100 \& 6,100 \& 5, 800 \& 13,100 \& 5,600 \& 5,600 \& 5,800 \& 5, 000 \& <br>
\hline Silver: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 5, \& 5,100 \& \& 5, \& \& 5 , \& <br>
\hline  \& 314 \& 128 \& 182 \& 190 \& 134 \& 167 \& 227 \& 460 \& 262 \& 196 \& 1,144 \& 233 \& 640 \& <br>
\hline Imports \& 4,412 \& 5, 618 \& 6,326 \& 4,843 \& 5,124 \& 5,956 \& 7,146 \& 9,351 \& 7,727 \& 8,366 \& 9,036 \& 5,795 \& 4,321 \& <br>
\hline Price at New York..................-dol. per fine oz.- \& . 853 \& . 853 \& . 853 \& . 853 \& . 853 \& . 853 \& . 853 \& . 853 \& . 853 \& . 853 \& . 853 \& . 853 \& . 853 \& . 85 <br>
\hline Production: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,553 \& 2, 050 \& 2, 314 \& 2, 700 \& + 2, 510 \& r 2, 704 \& - 2,735 \& - 2,787 \& 2,754 \& 2, 427 \& 2,793 \& 2,347 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 4,065 \& 4, 203 \& 2,299 \& 2,328 \& 3,494 \& 4,672 \& 2,283 \& 2,853 \& 3,236 \& 5,453 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 3, 372 \& 3,163 \& 3,775 \& 3,643 \& 3,229 \& 3,609 \& 1,997 \& 2,779 \& 2,840 \& 3,117 \& 3,366 \& 3,169 \& 3,416 \& <br>
\hline Money supply: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Currency in circulation.-...-.----.-...-.mil. of dol \& 29,981 \& 29,904 \& 29,707 \& 29,735 \& 29,870 \& 29,922 \& 29,892 \& 29,929 \& 29,985 \& 30, 074 \& 30,500 \& 30,509 \& -29,789 \& <br>
\hline Deposits and currency, total...---.-.-.-.----.- do \& 207, 100 \& 206, 200 \& 205, 100 \& 206, 200 \& 207, 600 \& 209, 354 \& p 209, 100 \& p 210,500 \& - 211, 800 \& - 215,400 \& p 217, 300 \& - 218, 700 \& p 217, 600 \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,800 \& 2,900 \& 3,000 \& 3,100 \& 3, 100 \& 3,256 \& ${ }^{p} 3,400$ \& v 3, 400 \& p 3, 300 \& p 3, 200 \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 3.200$ \& ${ }^{2} 3,400$ \& - 3, 200 \& <br>
\hline U. S. Government balances.....-. ----------- do \& 4,400 \& 5,800 \& 6,900 \& 5,800 \& 6,400 \& 7,581 \& ${ }^{\square} 5,200$ \& ${ }^{2} 6,900$ \& p 6,000 \& ${ }^{\circ} 7,500$ \& p 8,300 \& p 5, 900 \& P 5,000 \& <br>
\hline Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total...... do \& 199, 800 \& 197,400 \& 195, 200 \& 197, 300 \& 198,000 \& 198,517 \& - 200, 400 \& P 200,300 \& p 202, 500 \& D 204, 800 \& ${ }^{p} 205,800$ \& p 209, 400 \& p 209, 400 \& <br>
\hline Demand deposits, adjusted .-...-.-.-.-.-.-. do \& 102, 300 \& 99, 600 \& 96, 700 \& 98, 600 \& 98,700 \& 98, 132 \& v 100, 000 \& $\checkmark 99,400$ \& $p$ 101, 200 \& - 103, 100 \& $p$ 104, 100 \& - 106, 900 \& p 107, 200 \& <br>
\hline Time deposits \& 70, 600 \& 71,000 \& 71,700 \& 72, 000 \& 72, 500 \& 73, 292 \& - 73, 700 \& D 74, 000 \& - 74, 400 \& - 74, 700 \& p 74,300 \& - 75,100 \& ¢ 75,400 \& <br>
\hline Currency outside banks .-......-.........-do...- \& 26,900 \& 26,900 \& 26,900 \& 26, 700 \& 26,800 \& 27,093 \& ${ }^{\text {D }} 26,800$ \& - 26, 900 \& ${ }^{\text {D } 26,900}$ \& ${ }^{\square} 26,900$ \& ${ }^{2} 27,500$ \& ${ }^{\text {p } 27,400}$ \& p 26,800 \& <br>
\hline Turnover of demand deposits except interbank and U. S. Government, annual rate: $\dagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& -2,80 \& -26, \& \& \& \& \& - \& <br>
\hline New York City.......-.-ratio of debits to deposits.- \& 42.7 \& 42.7 \& 44.6 \& 41.3 \& 41.9 \& 44.2 \& 41.6 \& 40.0 \& 40.4 \& 39.3 \& 42.2 \& 48.1 \& 42.0 \& <br>
\hline  \& 24.1 \& 25.5 \& 29.2 \& 27.6 \& 25.5 \& 26.8 \& 24.9 \& 24.8 \& 25.3 \& 23.6 \& 26.3 \& 28.1 \& D 25.4 \& <br>
\hline  \& 18.6 \& 19.2 \& 19.7 \& 18.8 \& 18.8 \& 19.7 \& 18.8 \& 18.5 \& 19.4 \& 18.6 \& 20.7 \& +21.0 \& $p 19.5$ \& <br>
\hline PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Manufacturing corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC) :* \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Net profit after taxes, all industries.-.-.-mil. of dol. \& \& \& 2,595 \& \& \& 2,922 \& \& \& 2, 658 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 174 \& \& \& 234 \& \& \& 252 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 32 \& \& \& 16 \& \& \& 29 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Lumber and wood products (except furniture) mil. of dol. \& \& \& 14 \& \& \& 42 \& \& \& 43 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Paper and allied products..........---.-.-. - do. \& \& \& 114 \& \& \& 122 \& \& \& 116 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Chemicals and allied products...--.-.-.-.-.-.-. - do. \& \& \& 282 \& \& \& 303 \& \& \& 287 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 543 \& \& \& 520 \& \& \& 505 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products..-..............do \& \& \& 68 \& \& \& 135 \& \& \& 147 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Primary nonferrous metal....-.-.-.................do \& \& \& 99 \& \& \& 121 \& \& \& 106 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Primary iron and steel .........................-do \& \& \& 167 \& \& \& 185 \& \& \& 146 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport. equip.) -..mil. of dol. \& \& \& 84 \& \& \& 116 \& \& \& 113 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Machinery (except electrical) ..---.-.........- do...- \& \& \& 229 \& \& \& 253 \& \& \& 196 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 173 \& \& \& 162 \& \& \& 146 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, etc.) mil. of dol \& \& \& 90 \& \& \& 110 \& \& \& 97 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Motor vehicles and parts . .-----------.-.- do. \& \& \& 291 \& \& \& 340 \& \& \& 191 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline All other manufacturing industries...---..-- - do. \& \& \& 236 \& \& \& 265 \& \& \& 286 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dividends paid (cash) , all industries...........do.... \& \& \& 1,302 \& \& \& 1,298 \& \& \& 1,338 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Electric utilities, net profit after taxes (Fed. Res.) \& \& \& , 324 \& \& \& 1,268 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Railways and telephone cos. (see pp. S-23 and S-24). \& \& \& \& \& \& 268 \& \& \& 266 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

 payments- $58,305,54,493,126,546$.

+ Revisions to be shown later are as follows: Insurance written (total, industrial, and ordinary) for 1953; premium income for 1951 and 1952 ; silver production for 1953.
$o^{7}$ Data for 1954 for total ordinary insurance written include revisions not distributed by regions.
tRevised series, reflecting change in
be shown later. $\begin{gathered}\text { OIncludes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles }\end{gathered}$

* New series. Compiled jointly by the Federal Trade and Securities and Exchange



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | Febrnary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | December | Janu- ary ary | February |


| SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial and Financial Chronicle: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) .....................mil. of dol.- | ${ }^{1} 1,117$ | 830 | 1,304 | 1,537 | 1,838 | 1, 921 | 1,632 | 783 | 1,706 | 1,825 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1977 | 758 | 1,167 | 1,346 | 1,342 | 1,754 | 1, 053 | 605 | 1,311 | 1,424 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 835 | 745 | 1,087 | 1,329 | 1,334 | 1,715 | 1,046 | 546 | 1,311 | 1, 405 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 441 | 315 | 490 | 485 | 536 | 859 | 731 | 267 | 611 | 795 |  |  |  |  |
| Federal agencies.--.......................... do. | 0 | 32 | 39 | 114 | 47 | 31 | 32 | 0 | 64 | 13 |  |  |  |  |
| Municipal, State, etc...........-..............do...- | 393 | 398 | 557 | 730 | 751 | 826 | 282 | 279 | 636 | 597 |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign | 44 140 | 13 72 | 81 136 | 17 191 | -888 | 39 167 | 7 579 | $\begin{array}{r}59 \\ 178 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{0}$ | 18 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 140 | 72 | 136 | 191 | 495 482 | 167 167 | 579 <br> 579 | 178 | 395 | 401 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20 | 15 | 71 | 112 | 179 | 96 | 396 | 76 | 285 | 179 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 115 | 55 | 58 | 76 | 268 | 45 | 181 | 85 | 96 | 216 |  |  |  |  |
| Municipal, State, etc......-...----.-...- do...- | 4 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 34 | 26 | 2 | 17 | 14 | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: $\ddagger$ <br> Estimated gross proceeds, total | 1,655 | 1,386 | 1,913 | 1,947 | 4,386 | 2,438 | 2,151 | 1.298 | 2,131 | 6,547 | 1,366 |  | 2646 |  |
| By type of security: | 1,655 | 1,386 | 1,913 | 1,947 | 4,380 | 2,438 | 2,151 | 1,298 | 2,131 | 6,547 | 1,360 | ${ }^{+} 2,544$ | 2,640 |  |
| Bonds and notes, total..---...-....-.....do. | 1,545 | 1,297 | 1,699 | 1,726 | 4, 184 | 2,189 | 1, 991 | 1, 224 | 2,010 | 6,230 | 1,263 | г 2, 386 | 2,461 |  |
|  | 462 | 366 | 513 | 408 | 647 | 808 | 1,077 | 369 | 893 | 817 | 334 | 852 | 441 |  |
|  | 90 | 63 | 144 | 111 | 73 | 118 | 87 | 30 | 62 | 264 | 66 | 97 | 135 |  |
|  | 20 | 27 | 69 | 110 | 130 | 131 | 74 | 44 | 59 | 52 | 37 | 61 | 50 |  |
| By type of issuer: <br> Corporate, total.-.......................................... | 571 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,014 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 136 | 456 | 726 | 628 88 | 850 208 | 1,057 311 | 1,237 | 443 | 1,014 | 1, 133 | 437 113 | 1,011 | ${ }_{226} 6$ |  |
|  | 34 | 20 | 129 | 41 | 36 | 76 | 72 | 15 | 43 | 36 | 61 | 74 | 26 |  |
|  | 279 | 272 | 367 | 314 | 507 | 448 | 314 | 161 | 252 | 27.5 | 66 | 463 | 221 |  |
|  | 48 | 30 | 16 | 31 | 1 | 7 | 43 | 13 | 130 | 4.5 | 51 | 62 | 63 |  |
|  | 27 | 7 | 31 | 26 | 41 | 9 | 2 | 27 | 331 | 99 | 75 | 44 | 6 |  |
| Real estate and financial.-.-.-.-.......... do. | 12 | 52 | 90 | 52 | 27 | 160 | 192 | 16 | 48 | 268 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 32$ | 104 | 60 |  |
| Noncorporate, total--------------------- do | 1,083 | 930 | 1,186 | 1,319 | 3,537 | 1,381 | 914 | 854 | 1,117 | 5, 414 | 929 | г 1, 534 | 2, 020 |  |
| U. S. Government ------------------ do | 561 | 515 | 602 | 511 | 2, 669 | 523 | 508 | 546 | 464 | 4,611 | 466 | 557 | 742 |  |
|  | 399 | 414 | 522 | 735 | 783 | 855 | 280 | 300 | 652 | 615 | 459 | +906 | 527 |  |
| New corporate security issues: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated net proceeds, total Proposed uses of proceds:---------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$----- | 563 | 448 | 713 | 616 | 836 | 1,041 | 1,223 | 437 | 1,001 | 1,117 | 428 | 996 | 615 |  |
|  | 531 | 410 | 590 | 471 | 614 | 812 | 853 | 310 | 749 | 865 | 251 | 530 | 427 |  |
| Plant and equipment.--.-.-.-.-....- do | 485 | 338 | 473 | 389 | 472 | 635 | 667 | 210 | 617 | 487 | 149 | 373 | 302 |  |
| Working capital ------------------ do | 46 | 72 | 117 | 82 | 142 | 177 | 186 | 100 | 132 | 378 | 102 | 157 | 124 |  |
| Retirement of securities --------------- do- | 18 | 9 | 53 | 129 | 183 | 182 | 325 | 91 | 224 | 109 | 129 | 404 | 129 |  |
| Other purposes....------.-.----------- do. | 13 | 29 | 70 | 16 | 38 | 47 | 45 | 36 | 27 | 143 | 48 | 62 | 59 |  |
| Proposed uses by major groups: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing, total do | 134 | 52 | 107 | 86 | 204 | 305 | 528 | 123 | 152 | 305 | 110 | 187 | 222 |  |
|  | 111 | 46 | 95 | 76 | 181 | 256 | 507 | 95 | 125 | 291 | 92 | 88 | 140 |  |
| Retirement of securities....----.-.-- do | 16 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 0 | 6 | 8 | 21 | 4 | 16 | 17 | 6 | $r 2$ | 63 | 47 |  |
|  | 32 | 18 | 29 | 39 | 34 | 74 | 71 | 14 | 41 | 32 | 59 | 69 | 25 |  |
|  | 29 | 17. | 28 | 25 | 32 | 61 | 39 | 12 | (29 | 21 | 40 | 52 | 20 |  |
| Retirement of securities .------------ do | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 0 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 9 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 2 | 1 |  |
| Public utility, total -------------1.-- do | 276 | 269 | 362 | 309 | 501 | 442 | 310 | 159 | 248 | 271 | 65 | 459 | 218 |  |
|  | ${ }^{275}$ | 258 | 306 | 237 | 327 | 381 | 170 | 102 | 161 | 193 | 46 | 152 | 175 |  |
| Retirement of securities.-.---.-...-.-. - do | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 0 | 46 | 73 | 173 | 60 | 129 | 55 | 75 | 61 | 18 | 307 | 39 |  |
|  | 48 | 30 | 16 | 31 | 1 | 7 | 43 | 13 | 129 | 45 | 51 | 61 | 62 |  |
|  | 48 | 23 | 14. | 19 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 10 | 6 | 20 |  | 43 | 26 |  |
| Retirement of securities ------------- do | 0 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 123 | 25 | 50 | 18 | 36 |  |
| Communication, total.....---...-----.-. do.-.-- | 26 | 7 | 30 | 26 | 40 | 9 | 2 | 27 | 328 | 98 | 75 | 44 |  |  |
|  | (2) 25 | 7 | 22 | 25 | 40 | 8 | 2 | 27 | 326 | 98 | 21 | 43 | 4 |  |
| Retirement of securities--------.-.-. do...- | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\stackrel{2}{8}$ | ${ }^{0}$ | 54 | 1 | 1 |  |
| Real estate and financial, total ------.- do. | 12 | 51 | 88 | 51 | 26 | 159 | 190 | 16 | 48 | 266 | 31 | 103 | 59 |  |
|  | 11 | 40 | 54 | 18 | 22 | 59 | 54 | 9 | 43 | 205 | 20 | 83 | 51 |  |
| State and Retirement of securities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 1 | 97 | 128 | 3 |  | 5 | 2 | 11 |  |  |
| Long-term | 399, 429 | 414,306 | 569, 850 | 735,074 | 782, 572 | 854, 718 | 280, 426 | 300, 344 | 651, 593 | 615,479 | 458, 795 | r 906, 056 | 「 541,449 | 308, 228 |
|  | 304, 473 | 438, 195 | 266, 676 | 249,648 | 244,326 | 176, 741 | 339, 707 | 257, 554 | 351,010 | 260, 413 | 133, 922 | + 327, 572 | - 191, 319 | 261, 543 |
| COMMODITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume of trading in grain futures: <br>  | 158 | 136 | 160 | 183 | 116 | 117 | 254 | 200 | 147 | 129 | 239 | 211 | 182 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| Cash on hand and in banks...............mil. of dol. |  |  |  |  |  | 309 |  |  |  |  |  | 348 |  |  |
| Customers', debit balances (net)..-......-.-....... do. | 1,690 | 1, 688 | 1,716 | 1,786 | 1,841 | 1,857 | 1,926 | 1,998 | 2,081 | 2,131 | 2,242 | 2,429 | 2,558 |  |
|  | 741 | , 768 | ${ }^{787}$ | 1,819 | 1,836 | 838 | 1,877 | ${ }^{1} 910$ | ,924 | 2,924. | 2,972 | 1,019 | 1,069 |  |
|  | 1,108 | 1,062 | 1,054 | 1,094 | 1,186 | 1,173 | 1,169 | 1,194 | 1,291 | 1,364 | 1,416 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,596$ | 1,696 |  |
| Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), totals | 99.32 | 100.28 | 100.64 | 101. 00 | 100.00 | 100.71 | 100.91 | 100.62 | 100. 53 | 100.39 | 100.13 | 100.07 | 99.05 |  |
|  | 99. 74 | 100.68 | 101.04 | 101.41 | 100.40 | 101.12 | 101.31 | 101.00 | 100.90 | 100.74 | 100.47 | 100.43 | 99.39 |  |
|  | 77.17 | 77.49 | 78.34 | 78.17 | 77.64 | 77.90 | 78.67 | 78.74 | 78.96 | 79.71 | 79.85 | 78.92 | 79.06 |  |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: <br> Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1 + issues): |  |  |  |  |  | \% | 78.6. | 78. | 8. | 7. 71 | \%.85 | 78.5 | 7. |  |
| Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+ issues): <br> Composite ( 17 bonds) .......dol. per $\$ 100$ bond.- | 114.6 |  | 117.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic municipal (15 bonds) -......---..-do.--- | 123.6 | 125.4 | 125.6 | 118.1 | 117.5 | 117.0 | 117.5 | 117.8 | 117.6 | 117.5 | 117.4 | 117.0 | 116.7 |  |
|  | 97. 42 | 98.62 | 99.87 | 100.36 | 99.68 | 99.49 | 100.9 | 128.8 | 127.2 | 126.9 | 127.4 | 126.6 | 125.4 | 124.9 |
| Sales: <br> Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: | 97.42 | 38.62 | 90.8 | 10.36 | 99.68 | 99.49 | 100.36 | 100.28 | 99.92 | 99.69 | 99.27 | 98.97 | 97.88 | 96.97 |
| All registered exchanges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 79,128 | 80, 038 | 83, 039 | 74,769 | 73,721 | 73, 701 | 92, 201 | 85,991 | 64,498 | 70,651 | 98,178 | 150, 401 | 115, 121 |  |
|  | 91,677 | 91,416 | 92,499 | 83, 764 | 84, 141 | 82, 290 | 102.829 | 90,886 | 68,903 | 77,015 | 99, 831 | 155, 797 | 129, 547 |  |
| New York Stock Exchange: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 77,099 | 78,470 | 81,229 | 72,601 | 72,116 | 72,013 | 90. 201 | 84, 448 | 62,600 | 68,690 | 96,042 | 147, 784 | 111, 885 |  |
| Face value.----.-.-...........---.......-do...- | 88,276 | 88, 486 | 89,996 | 81, 102 | 82, 136 | 80, 225 | 100, 365 | 88,658 | 66,632 | 74,512 | 96, 368 | 152, 634 | 126, 209 |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Includes International Bank securities not shown separately. ${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
$\ddagger$ 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 | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem ber | October | Novem- ber | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | Febru- ary |

## FINANCE-Continued




## r Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary


all listed bonds shown on p. S-19.
o'Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of serles.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem- ber | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February |

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY) $\ddagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Exports of goods and services, total.........mil. of dol. \& \& \& 4,767 \& \& \& 5,691 \& \& \& ¢ 4,873 \& \& \& 5.420 \& \& <br>
\hline Military transfers under grants, net....-.-.... do...- \& \& \& 826 \& \& \& 996 \& \& \& -708 \& \& \& 7 \& \& <br>
\hline Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military transactions mil. of dol \& \& \& ${ }^{-2,813}$ \& \& \& - 3,478 \& \& \& + 2,895 \& \& \& 3,485 \& \& <br>
\hline Income on investments abroad...-----.-.-...- do..-- \& \& \& 464 \& \& \& +479 \& \& \& +503
+708 \& \& \& 621 \& \& <br>
\hline Other services and military transactions..----- do.----- \& \& \& -664 \& \& \& r 738 \& \& \& ${ }^{+767}$ \& \& \& 707 \& \& <br>
\hline Imports of goods and services, total.............. do. \& \& \& 3,717 \& \& \& 4,198 \& \& \& r 4, 000 \& \& \& 3, 898 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 2,514 \& \& \& 2,752 \& \& \& 2,455 \& \& \& 2,574 \& \& <br>
\hline Income on foreign investments in U. S. --.... do \& \& \& 106 \& \& \& 108 \& \& \& - 97 \& \& \& 112 \& \& <br>
\hline Military expenditures .--------------------- do \& \& \& 592 \& \& \& 662 \& \& \& ${ }_{+}+626$ \& \& \& 659 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 505 \& \& \& 676 \& \& \& ${ }^{5} 822$ \& \& \& 559 \& \& <br>
\hline Balance on goods and services.-.-------........do. \& \& \& +1, 050 \& \& \& +1,493 \& \& \& - +873 \& \& \& +1,522 \& \& <br>
\hline Unilateral transfers (net), total \& \& \& -1, 356 \& \& \& -1,479 \& \& \& ${ }^{*}-1,227$ \& \& \& -1,212 \& \& <br>
\hline Private \& \& \& -1, ${ }^{-106}$ \& \& \& 1,111
$-1,368$ \& \& \& +-107 \& \& \& -11.5
$-1,097$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& -1, 250 \& \& \& -1,368 \& \& \& r-1, 120 \& \& \& -1, 097 \& \& <br>
\hline U. S. inng- and short-term capital (net), total.... do.. \& \& \& $-206$ \& \& \& -408 \& \& \& r-315 \& \& \& -508 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& - 328 \& \& \& -390
-18 \& \& \& -319

+4 \& \& \& -508 \& \& <br>
\hline Foreign long- and short-term capital (net) ...... do . \& \& \& +443 \& \& \& +239 \& \& \& $r+437$ \& \& \& +319 \& \& <br>
\hline Gold sales [purchases (-)] ..........................do. \& \& \& +56 \& \& \& +8 \& \& \& +164 \& \& \& +70 \& \& <br>
\hline Errors and omissions...-...........-----........- do.. \& \& \& +13 \& \& \& +147 \& \& \& - +68 \& \& \& -191 \& \& <br>
\hline FOREIGN TRADE \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Indexes \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Exports of U. S. merchandise: $\ddagger$ |
| :--- |
| Quantity. $\qquad$ $1936-38=100$ | \& 218 \& 238 \& 225 \& 285 \& 281 \& 296 \& 261 \& 235 \& 226 \& 258 \& 251 \& 253 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 443 \& 480 \& 458 \& 380 \& 570 \& 600 \& 525 \& 468 \& 451 \& 513 \& 505 \& 534 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 203 \& 202 \& 203 \& 208 \& 203 \& 203 \& 201 \& 199 \& 199 \& 199 \& 201 \& 202 \& \& <br>

\hline | Imports for consumption: $\ddagger$ |
| :--- |
| Quantity | \& 149 \& 144 \& 133 \& 161 \& 141 \& 164 \& 139 \& 140 \& 133 \& 132 \& 144 \& 158 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 411 \& 398 \& 426 \& 460 \& 405 \& 474 \& 400 \& 403 \& 379 \& 371 \& 405 \& 454 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 276 \& 276 \& 279 \& 285 \& 286 \& 289 \& 288 \& 287 \& 284 \& 281 \& 282 \& 286 \& \& <br>
\hline Agricultural products, quantity: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Exports, U. S. merchandise, total: |
| :--- |
| Unadjusted.-.-.-........-.-.............-1924-29=100 | \& 72 \& 82 \& 89 \& 90 \& 92 \& 92 \& 75 \& 64 \& 70 \& 102 \& 103 \& 110 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 69 \& 94 \& 97 \& 114 \& 119 \& 132 \& 110 \& 80 \& 60 \& 74 \& 81 \& 91 \& \& <br>

\hline | Total, excluding cotton: |
| :--- |
| Unadjusted | \& 100 \& 107 \& 114 \& [19] \& 133 \& 120 \& 115 \& 97 \& 109 \& 1.50 \& 147 \& 146 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 99 \& 125 \& 123 \& 141 \& 156 \& 150 \& 145 \& 101 \& 94 \& 116 \& 127 \& 132 \& \& <br>

\hline | Imports for consumption: |
| :--- |
| Unadjusted | \& 103 \& 95 \& 101 \& 115 \& 96 \& 106 \& 81 \& \& \& 78 \& 81 \& 91 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 100 \& 94 \& 90 \& 108 \& 98 \& 114 \& 89 \& 85 \& 85 \& 77 \& 84 \& 88 \& \& <br>
\hline Shipping Weight \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Water-borne trade: |
| :--- |
| Exports, incl. reexports \& ......... thous. of long tons.- | \& 3,751 \& 3, 855 \& 3,965 \& 5,616 \& 6, 552 \& 6,570 \& 6, 386 \& 6, 339 \& 5,986 \& 7,464 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 8,435 \& 8,198 \& 8,799 \& 8,232 \& 8,892 \& 9,845 \& 9,154 \& 9, 133 \& +8,971 \& 8,957 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Valueq \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Exports, including reexports, totaly ---.-.-.mil. of dol.- \& 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 \& 1,242.0 \& ז $1,311.8$ \& \& <br>

\hline | By geographic regions: $\triangle$ |
| :--- |
| Africa thous. of dol. | \& 36, 212 \& 40,403 \& 28,851 \& 61,756 \& 49,322 \& 59,900 \& 46,736 \& 49,525 \& 48,916 \& 49, 198 \& 45,528 \& 51,066 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 169, 995 \& 197, 705 \& 174, 984 \& 234, 484 \& 202, 834 \& 181, 712 \& 176, 835 \& 141, 224 \& 146, 943 \& 158, 828 \& 173, 184 \& 196,976 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 219, 562 \& 246, 191 \& 222, 065 \& 306, 117 \& 278, 076 \& 292, 575 \& 249, 817 \& 225, 279 \& 229, 643 \& 351, 361 \& 349, 767 \& 378, 465 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 199, 629 \& 207, 876 \& 243, 766 \& 256, 833 \& 267, 974 \& 242,925 \& 219, 896 \& 215, 117 \& 213, 547 \& 232,886 \& 241, 925 \& 222, 382 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 131, 033 \& 129, 801 \& 116,330 \& 166, 798 \& 132, 824 \& 125, 654 \& 119,602 \& 118,878 \& 121, 960 \& 139,864 \& 139, 921 \& 145, 685 \& \& <br>
\hline South America---.-.-.----.-................d. do.- \& 117, 026 \& 124, 424 \& 96,671 \& 178, 762 \& 146, 668 \& 150, 837 \& 162, 471 \& 153, 954 \& 144, 125 \& 161, 779 \& 155, 596 \& 162, 397 \& \& <br>
\hline Total exports by leading countries: $\triangle$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,546 \& 2,724 \& 4,064 \& 3,794 \& 3,407 \& 3,429 \& 2,753 \& 2,976 \& 2,814 \& 3,073 \& 3,967 \& 4, 101 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 18,100 \& 19,409 \& 12, 147 \& 28, 524 \& 21, 447 \& 21,323 \& 17,093 \& 17, 201 \& 18,878 \& 18,760 \& 18,943 \& 16,564 \& \& <br>

\hline | Asia and Oceania: |
| :--- |
| Australia, including New Guinea $\qquad$ do | \& 8,710 \& 13,046 \& 11,685 \& 14,986 \& 18,323 \& 14,383 \& 17,574 \& 17,816 \& 14,734 \& 18,838 \& 21,599 \& 18, 260 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 1,576 \& 2,691 \& 1,926 \& 2,262 \& 2,857 \& 2, 275 \& 3,292 \& 2,447 \& 2,412 \& 3. 579 \& 2,276 \& 3, 154 \& \& <br>
\hline China, including Manchuria-...-.......---- do-- \& \& \& \& 24, ${ }^{4} 8$ \& \& \& \& 12, ${ }^{0} 5$ \& 12, ${ }^{0}$ \& 12, 547 \& 16.945 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 75,993 \& -17,315 \& 73, 562 \& 79,089 \& 62, 099 \& -55, 914 \& 43, 990 \& 32,024 \& 32, 140 \& 40,907 \& 44, 063 \& 53, 882 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 6, 876 \& 7,112 \& 5,925 \& 7,126 \& 8,740 \& 8,317 \& 5, 189 \& 3,032 \& 4,396 \& 4,657 \& 4,067 \& 5,342 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 20,551 \& 25, 826 \& 25, 857 \& 35,072 \& 26, 467 \& 23, 878 \& 22,876 \& 23,421 \& 29,897 \& 31,348 \& 26, 559 \& 32, 531 \& \& <br>

\hline | Europe: |
| :--- |
|  | \& 22, 920 \& 27,699 \& 20,305 \& 31,693 \& 25, 315 \& 34, 072 \& 22,586 \& 21,549 \& 22,830 \& 32,471 \& 35,321 \& 34, 708 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 31, 770 \& 39, 292 \& 44,769 \& 44, 609 \& 39, 898 \& 34, 337 \& 33, 220 \& 32,070 \& 31, 145 \& 49,286 \& 59,611 \& 51,236 \& \& <br>
\hline Italy .- Union Soviet Socialist Republies \& 22, 368 \& 21,869 \& 15,627 \& 27, 906 \& 26, 955 \& 32, 186 \& 21, 581 \& 16, 324 \& 17,459 \& 28, 179 \& 33, 316 \& 37, 513 \& \& <br>
\hline Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .-------- do \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline North and South America: \& 44, 20.3 \& 49, 748 \& 39,838 \& 44, 649 \& 46, 297 \& 47, 77 \& 50, 700 \& 53,724 \& 61,910 \& 101, 546 \& 70,210 \& 77,661 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 199, 625 \& 207, 870 \& 243, 763 \& 256, 827 \& 267, 971 \& 242, 833 \& 219, 877 \& 215,097 \& 213, 533 \& 232, 872 \& 241, 920 \& 222, 370 \& \& <br>
\hline Latin American Republies, total............d. do...- \& 236, 172 \& 243, 225 \& 203, 511 \& 326, 759 \& 264, 400 \& 262, 902 \& 268, 002 \& 263, 268 \& 253, 947 \& 287, 136 \& 281, 090 \& 292, 543 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 9,527 \& 7,748 \& 4,594 \& 8, 183 \& 6,058 \& 11, 396 \& 10, 291 \& 14, 193 \& 9,342 \& 12.348 \& 15,802 \& 12,815 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 25,030
5,263 \& 31,824
4,580 \& 23,334
5,083 \& 46, 781
7,911 \& 40,
5
5,494 \& 42,518
6,074 \& 48,601
4,602 \& 47,901
4,364 \& 39,865
5,947 \& 36,611
6,801 \& 34,936
7,905 \& 31, 535 \& \& <br>
\hline Colombia.-.-.-............................-. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ \& 21,369 \& 22, 743 \& 17,312 \& 33,673 \& 29,510 \& 31, 354 \& 30,697 \& 26, 138 \& 32,598 \& 35,270 \& 28,039 \& 32,386 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 33, 185 \& 34, 305 \& 28,386 \& 40, 234 \& 36, 721 \& 34, 109 \& 32,798 \& 35,760 \& 35, 353 \& 39.958 \& 38, 377 \& 38,982 \& \& <br>
\hline Mexico \& 53, 159 \& 56, 653 \& 58, 923 \& 62, 238 \& 53, 953 \& 48, 165 \& 43,648 \& 48, 282 \& 48,497 \& 47, 312 \& 52, 256 \& 54,092 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 39, 202 \& 41, 129 \& 34, 652 \& 56,934 \& 47, 433 \& 41, 618 \& 46, 966 \& 43,057 \& 37, 229 \& 47, 131 \& 46, 331 \& 48,694 \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued


${ }^{5}$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary. $\ddagger$ Revisions prior to August 1953 will be shown later ISee similar note on p. S-21.
O Data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type 1 " are included with finished manufactures.
§Excludes "special category, type 1 " exports
$\sigma^{7}$ Exports of jet fuel (totaling $\$ 1,719,000$ in 1953 ) are included with petroleum and products beginning January 1954 ; with chemicals prior thereto.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION <br> Airlines <br> Operations on scheduled airlines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miles flown, revenue.-.-----..------thousands.- | ${ }^{39,035}$ | ${ }^{37,345}$ | 41, 402 | -11, 281 | 42,758 | 42,344 | 44, 190 <br> 13 <br> 173 | 37, ${ }_{\text {37 }}^{12}$ | 42,095 | 「 43,007 | ${ }^{-10,497}$ | 44, 365 |  |  |
|  | 6,093 | 6,070 | 6,816 | ${ }_{6}^{6,768}$ | 6,341 | 6,199 | 6,045 | 6,053 | 6,160 | 6.549 | ${ }_{r 6,496}$ | 9,833 |  |  |
| Passengers carried, revenue-...-------------do- | 2,023 | 2, 638 | 2,252 | 2,485 | 2,520 | 2,701 | 2,687 | 2,471 | 2,621 |  | 2,416 | 518 |  |  |
| Passenger-miles flown, revenue.----------minions.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,430 | 1,44 |  | 1,420 |  |  |
| Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{8}^{27,425}$ | $\underset{\substack{27,850 \\ 9,502}}{ }$ | 33,063 13,977 | 31, 215 <br> 12,492 | $\begin{gathered} 28,003 \\ 9,903 \end{gathered}$ | 31,588 12,780 | $\begin{gathered} 27,061 \\ 9,062 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28,808 \\ 10,759 \end{gathered}$ | 30,318 8,696 | $\begin{gathered} 30,784 \\ 11,982 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,132 \\ & 12,458 \end{aligned}$ | 39,517 17,161 |  |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fares, a verage cash ratef. | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 3.6 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 33.9 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 4.1 |  |
| Operating revenues...-.-...-.-.-------thous. of dol- | 124,700 | 119,400 | 130, 300 | 130,400 | 122,300 | 119,900 | 117, 500 | 116,400 | 114, 500 | 123,400 | 127,100 | 137,100 |  |  |
| Class I Motor Carriers (Intercity) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carriers of property (quarterly totals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oumber of reporting carriers.....-.----....- |  |  | 814,650 |  |  | 844, 448 |  |  | 856,644 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Expenses, total |  |  | 791, 010 |  |  | 807, 973 |  |  | 819.933 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue freight carried.-----------thous. of tons.-- |  |  | 63, 282 |  |  | 64, 697 |  |  | 65, 629 |  |  |  |  |  |
| totals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of reporting carriers---...-------- |  |  | 169 |  |  | 169 |  |  | 168 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total $\qquad$ thous. of dol. |  |  | - 78.935 |  |  | - ${ }_{83,932} 93176$ |  |  | 1078, 387 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue passengers carried.---------.thousands. |  |  | 76, 172 |  |  | 81, 143 |  |  | 83, 533 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class I Steam Railmays |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings (A. A. R.): ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,9684 |  | 2,412 ${ }_{38}$ |  | -3,345 | $\begin{array}{r}2,730 \\ \hline 43\end{array}$ | 3, ${ }^{433}$ | $\xrightarrow{2,708}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}2,685 \\ \hline 93\end{array}$ |  |  | 2, 575 |
|  | 175 | ${ }_{158}$ | ${ }_{156}^{34}$ | 157 | ${ }_{205}^{35}$ | ${ }_{163} 16$ | 178 | 155 | ${ }_{162}$ | 230 | 170 | ${ }_{169}$ | ${ }_{194} 9$ | 4 |
|  | 208 | 173 | 166 | 162 | 228 | 214 | 312 | 212 | 199 | 268 | 220 | 185 | 225 | 177 |
|  | ${ }_{80}^{36}$ | ${ }_{63}^{24}$ | 588 | ${ }_{79} 7$ | 38 <br> 303 | 23 <br> 285 <br> 1 | -311 | 31 <br> 24 <br> 1 | 46 <br> 228 | 246 | 47 <br> 10 |  | ${ }_{75}^{40}$ |  |
| Merchandise, 1. c. $1 .-$--.-.-.-..................-do |  |  | ${ }^{261}$ |  |  | 235 |  |  | ${ }^{248}$ | 327 |  |  |  | ${ }^{243}$ |
|  | +1,550 | -1,331 | 1,325 | 1,356 | 1,718 | 1,342 | 1,621 | 1,344 | 1,348 | 1,803 | 1,363 | 1,306 | 1,575 | , 351 |
| Foat ${ }^{\text {Totar }}$, unadjusted | 108 | 107 | 105 | 108 | 114 | 116 | 114 | 114 | 120 | 124 | 121 | 114 | 110 | p 113 |
| Coal | 100 |  | 78 | 79 | ${ }_{84}^{84}$ | 85 | 80 | ${ }_{89} 9$ | ${ }_{97}^{98}$ | ${ }_{105}^{105}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Coke | ${ }_{122}^{126}$ | 116 <br> 128 | 105 126 | $\begin{array}{r}96 \\ 127 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 133 | $\begin{array}{r}133 \\ 18 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{120} 9$ | 125 | ${ }_{140}^{97}$ | 149 |  | 137 | 133 | ${ }_{p}^{p} 138$ |
| Grain and grain | 124 | 122 | 117 | 118 | 127 | 158 | 181 | 149 | 147 | 150 | 159 | 133 | 132 | ${ }^{1} 124$ |
|  | ${ }_{58}^{56}$ | ${ }_{4}^{43}$ | 51 | [58 | ${ }_{23}^{53}$ | $\stackrel{41}{255}$ | ${ }^{475}$ | ${ }_{217}^{56}$ |  | 111 |  | ${ }_{5}^{60}$ | 61 63 | ${ }_{p}{ }^{29}$ |
| Merehandise, 1. c. | 38 | 40 | ${ }_{41}$ | 40 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 40 | ${ }_{41}$ | 41 | 41 | ${ }_{40}$ | - ${ }_{37}^{53}$ | ¢ ${ }^{p} 49$ |
|  | 122 | 126 | 125 | 128 | 130 | 129 | 126 | 127 | 133 | 136 | 34 | 27 | ${ }^{23}$ | 128 |
|  | 120 | 117 | 112 | ${ }^{111}$ | 112 | 111 | 109 | 111 | 11 | 115 | 118 | 123 | 121 |  |
|  |  |  | 78 | ${ }_{98}$ | -84 | ${ }_{95}^{85}$ | ${ }_{94}^{80}$ | 9 | ${ }_{98}^{98}$ | 111 | ${ }_{116}^{106}$ | +119 | 103 | ${ }^{p} 105$ |
| Forest products | 136 | 133 | ${ }_{126}$ | 127 | 128 | 127 |  | 119 | 129 |  |  | 154 | 148 |  |
| Grain and grain products..---.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- do | 124 | 124 | 127 | 134 | 148 | 154 | 151 | ${ }^{138}$ | 131 | 150 | 163 | 142 | 132 | ${ }^{1} 127$ |
|  | 231 | 222 | 177 | ${ }^{136}$ | 136 | 164 | 159 | 145 | ${ }_{137}^{137}$ | 109 | 109 | ${ }^{184}$ | 210 |  |
|  | 39 <br> 138 | ${ }_{134}^{41}$ | 41 <br> 132 | 39 130 | 129 | 38 <br> 125 | 125 | ${ }_{126}^{40}$ | 39 <br> 123 | 40 125 | ${ }_{129}^{40}$ | ${ }_{135}^{41}$ | 39 134 | ${ }^{p} 130$ |
| Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Car surplus, total $\qquad$ number | ${ }^{126,957}{ }_{3} 51$ | ${ }_{\text {22, }}^{124}$ | ${ }^{130,775} 21.318$ | [ ${ }_{\text {l }}^{36,365}$ | 126,845 | -19, 81 | ${ }_{11,937}^{95,994}$ | 81,062 10,688 | ${ }_{8,}^{72,134}$ | (44, ${ }^{4} 202$ | 29,482 | 20,980 | 71,087 <br> 9658 | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{47} \mathbf{4 7 5}$ |
| Gondolas and open hoppers.------------- do | 79, 338 | 78,680 | 98, 605 | 100, 8481 | 88,5990 | 56,783 | 74, 775 | 60, 603 | 52, 598 | 33, ${ }^{318}$ | 20, 505 | 27, 244 | 49, 286 | 30, 1485 |
| Box cars | 247 | 330 | 181 | 245 | 375 | 689 | 716 | 442 | 964 | 2, 205 | 2,077 | 237 | 341 |  |
| Gondolas and open hoppers. | 20 |  |  |  |  |  | 24 |  |  | 139 |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total.--------.-.-thous, of d | 749,826 | 722, 334 | 802, 534 | 765, 963 | 765, 121 | 803, 521 | 779, 794 | 804, 767 | 781,619 | 804, 392 | 793,015 | 798, 023 | 752, 741 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Freser }}$ Freight- | 617, 62 | 602, 516 |  | 637,994 | 638, ${ }_{6}^{695}$ | 666, 629 | ${ }^{642,546}$ | 664,232 | 65, 312 | -68, 57.378 |  | 65, 554 | -625,924 |  |
|  | 626, 806 | 586, 934 | 629,993 | 611,773 | 616, 844 | 625, 337 | 618, 597 | 623, 326 | 607, 388 | 611,780 | 597, 013 | 628, 344 | 590, 002 |  |
| Net railway operating income thous. of dol |  | 90,983 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{102,912}$ |  | 89,396 58,881 ck, |  | 71, 9704 | -97,368 | 94,027 <br> 80 <br> 802 | 101, 737 | 101, 884 | -60,571 | 94, 079 |  |
| Net incomet | 17,594 | 21, 545 | 48,864 | 38,709 | 38,659 | 58, 970 | 49,365 | 64, 210 | 58,329 | 75, 102 | 75,518 | 126, 624 |  |  |
| Operating results: $\begin{aligned} & \text { Freight carried } 1 \text { mile } \\ & \text { - }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1. 459 | 1.509 | 1.467 | 1. 363 | 1. 443 |  | 1.405 | 1.402 | 1. 344 | 1. 115 | 1.421 |  |  |
| Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue.-------millions.- | 2, 635 | 2,129 | 2, 191 | 2, 221 | 2,285 | 2,644 | 2,879 | 2, 226 | 2, 406 | 2,192 | 2,159 | 2, 625 |  |  |
| Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,692 | 7,707 | 7,684 | 8,880. | ${ }^{9,886}$ | ${ }^{9} 9726$ | ${ }_{7}^{10,171}$ | 9,511 | ${ }^{9,680}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 2,262 | 2, 334 | 2,41 | 2,930 | 3, 241 | 3, 101 | 3,059 | , 862 | 2,819 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Panama Canal: ${ }_{\text {Total }}$ | 3.159 | 2.991 | 3,533 | 3,408 | 3,475 |  | 2.954 | 3.127 | 3,227 |  |  |  |  |  |
| In United States vessels --.-.-.-. |  | 777 | 946 | 977 | 1,038 | 1,031 | 878 | 985 | 932 | 1,002 | 991 | 1,030 |  |  |

- Revised. p Preliminary
 sDat have b.
at the de 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解 $\sigma^{\circ}$ Data for January, May, July, October 1954 and January 1955 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
$\bigcirc \bigcirc$ shown later. $\ddagger$ Revised data for December 1953, $\$ 79,989,000$.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage sale per occupied room...-........-. dollars-- | 6.96 | 7.04 | 6.75 | 7.43 | 6. 71 | 7.25 | 6.91 | 7. 66 | 7.55 | 7.71 | 7.76 | 6.89 | 7.17 |  |
| Rooms occupied......-...-.-....-. percent of total-- | 72 24 | 75 247 | 74 | 73 | 75 | 75 | ${ }^{66}$ | 72 | 74 | 77 | 71 | 59 | 73 |  |
| Roreign travel: | 242 | 247 | 232 | 251 | 277 | 267 | 237 | 248 | 253 | 262 | 250 | 229 | 252 |  |
|  | 59.348 | 62, 290 | 76,011 | 72, 722 | 78,179 | 92, 068 | 113,018 | 146, 742 | 126,750 | 88,706 | 73, 293 |  |  |  |
|  | 64, 303 | 68. 680 | 76.910 | 87.138 | ${ }^{91}{ }^{\text {81, } 220}$ | ${ }^{130} 1688$ | 127, 507 | 94, 034 | 73, 984 | 60, 498 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41, 127 | 34, 617 | 44, 905 | 52,115 | 56, 280 | 57,066 | 62,056 | 64, 504 | 70, 574 | 56, 752 | 50,477 |  |  |  |
|  | 26, 256 | 24,835 | 30,565 | 37, 804 | 39, 479 | 52, 266 | 46, 236 | 43, 530 | 45, 403 | 40, 100 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29,069 | 34,695 | 53,990 | 58, 430 | 56,776 | 53, 432 | 36, 707 | 34, 263 | 26,023 | 21,659 | 22,000 | 25, 005 | 34, 356 | 40, 173 |
| National parks, visitors thousands. Pullman Co.: $\qquad$ | 286 | 364 | 395 | 654 | 1,190 | 2,472 | 4, 127 | 4, 213 | 2,010 | 1,104 | 428 | 277 | 318 |  |
|  | 783 | 620 | 621 | 576 | 565 | 621 | 577 | 640 | 574 | 583 | 540 | 571 |  |  |
| Passenger revenues.........................thous. of dol.. COMMUNICATIONS | 10,278 | 8,151 | 8,160 | 7, 559 | 7,415 | 8,167 | 7,601 | 8,422 | 7,543 | 7,647 | 7,042 | 7.474 |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oprating revenues-..-----.-.-......--thous, of dol.- | 399,014 | 388, 373 | 410, 977 | 408, 652 | 411,182 | 415, 760 | 414,837 | 421,562 | 422,311 | 431,443 | 431, 914 | 448, 387 |  |  |
|  | 238, 752 | 235, 457 | 241, 184 | 241, 991 | 241,779 | 243, 104 | 240, 459 | 243, 050 | 246, 076 | 251,172 | 252, 812 | 257,149 |  |  |
| Tolls, message-...-.-.-.-............- do | 127, 521 | 120, 348 . | 136, 479 | 133, ${ }_{2}^{237}$ | ${ }_{279}^{135,373}$ | ${ }^{138,921}$ | ${ }^{139} 8800$ | 144, 225 | 141, 432 | 145, 088 | 143,034 | 154,870 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, be | 271,649 50,381 | 264, 48,323 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 287, } \\ 48 \\ \hline 8.278\end{array}$ | 280.195 50,511 | 279,732 51,845 | 285,347 49,889 | 287,388 61,957 | 286,027 55,790 | 293,280 52,414 | 290,427 59,615 | 292, 307 58,930 | 311,916 58,457 |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of month....-.-. thousands- | 43,915 | 44,040 | 44, 188 | 44, 350 | 44, 514 | 44,621 | 44, 766 | 44, 920 | 45, 129 | 45, 345 | 45, 568 | 45, 858 |  |  |
| Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wire-tremraph: Operating revenues | 15, 795 | 15,255 | 17,525 | 17,089 | 16,730 | 17,768 | 17,111 | 18,072 | 18,447 | 18,267 | 17,843 | 19,733 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation......-do...- | 14, 818 | 13, 873 | 15,074 | 14, 824 | 15, 004 | 15,445 | 15, 803 | 15, 555 | 15,861 | 15,552 | 15,513 | 17,479 |  |  |
|  | 164 | 593 | 1,628 | 1,442 | 904 | 1,499 | 494 | 1, 741 | 1,856 | 2,023 | 1,660 | 973 |  |  |
|  | 2,480 | 2, 485 | 2,860 | 2, 635 | 2,724 | 2,848 | 2,704 | 2,595 | 2, 743 | 2,733 | 2,781 | 3,011 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl depreciation......-do...- | 1,862 | 1,839 | 1,876 | 1,898 | 1,940 | 1,999 | 1,918 | 1,967 | 1,794 | 1,721 | 1,853 | 1,862 |  |  |
|  | 390 | 433 | 731 | 501 | 539 | 579 | 525 | 377 | 701 | 761 | 668 | 864 |  |  |
| Operating revenues .---.-..................- do- | 2,435 | 2, 346 | 2,647 | 2. 490 | 2, 516 | 2,620 | 2,599 | 2. 557 | 2,611 | 2,652 | 2,672 | 2,998 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation..--..-- do-..- | 2,166 | 2, 069 | 2, 211 | 2, 153 | 2,157 | 2, 191 | 2,217 | 2,179 | 2, 320 | 2,112 | 2,249 | 2,353 |  |  |
|  | 134 | 144 | 311 | 208 | 222 |  | 248 | 255 | 159 | 426 | 300 | 540 |  |  |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1954 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru- ary | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Fehruary |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued


: Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary, ${ }^{1}$ Beginning 1955, data include greases (other than wool) and both crude and refined products (except that production figures exclude refined lard); refined products (not included prior to 1955 ) are no longer reported separately from crude. ${ }^{2}$ Beginning 1955, data are included with animal fats; see note ${ }^{1}$. ${ }^{3}$ Beginning 1955 , data may include some refined isph oils (not formerly included); igures included for consumption and stocks of cod, cod-iver, and other liver oils are incomplete.
consumption in that State is as follows (thous. short tons): 1954-January-March, 305; April-June, 315: July-September, 78: October-December, 81 trevisions for 1952 will be shown later.
A. P. A. (available phosphoric acid)
$\$$ Includes stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (beginning January 1952 for refined oil and from May 1953 through June 1954 for cake and meal)

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

| 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued


## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS



 (units as above): Margarine, 26,960; Shortening, 119,597.
$0^{7}$ Revisions for 1952 for linseed oil and soybean oil and for September 1951-September 1952 for margarine will be shown later.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 for electric-power production are shown in the October 1953 Sunvey; 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 | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Septem } \\ \text { ber }}}{\text { d }}$ | October | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Febry }}{\text { ary }}$ |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS-Continued



## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production thous. of bbl \& 5,797 \& 5,909 \& 7,918 \& 7,949 \& 8,556 \& 9,547 \& 9,302 \& 8,370 \& 6,986 \& 6,176 \& 5,638 \& 6,486 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 5, 162 \& 5,434 \& 6,607 \& 7,011 \& 7,239 \& 8,646 \& 8,886 \& 8,112 \& 7,138 \& 6,475 \& 6,142 \& 6,440 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 9,498 \& 9,605 \& 10,406 \& 10,680 \& 11,541 \& 11,846 \& 11,658 \& 11, 391 \& 10,779 \& 10,074 \& 9,506 \& 9, 162 \& \& \\
\hline Production \(\qquad\) thous. of tax gal Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes \& 13, 120 \& 14,405 \& 16,387 \& 14,636 \& 13, 876 \& 13,905 \& 9,523 \& ,747 \& 15,787 \& , 958 \& 21,586 \& 16,024 \& \& \\
\hline thous. of wine gal \& 12,5 \& 12,671 \& 15, 736 \& 14,519 \& \& 14,975 \& \& 13,753 \& 15,803 \& 17,792 \& 19,530 \& 23, 008 \& \& \\
\hline Tax-paid withdrawals .---------thous. of tax gal \& 8,650 \& 10, 156 \& 12,718 \& 12,029 \& 11,853 \& 12, 143 \& 9, 604 \& 9,805 \& 13,487 \& 15, 722 \& 15, 883 \& 10,667 \& \& \\
\hline Stocks, end of month .-........-thous. of proof ga \& 861,381
1,336 \& 862,917
1,456 \& 864,231
1,529 \& 864,016
1,694 \& 864,004
1,520 \& 864,343
1,761 \& 863,563
1,389 \& 861, 034 \& 854, 556 \& 848,142
2,344 \& 844, 4151 \& 845,603
2,444 \& \& \\
\hline Whisky: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Production. thous. of tax g \\
Tax-paid withdrawals
\(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{|l}
8,301 \\
4,878
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 9,020 \\
\& 5,315
\end{aligned}
\] \& 10,029
6,272 \& 9,862
5,998 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 9,579 \\
\& 5,748
\end{aligned}
\] \& 9,139
5,732 \& 5,741
4,129 \& 5,057
4,898 \& 6,355 \& 9, 263 \& 11, 578 \& 10, 286 \& \& \\
\hline Stocks, end of month \& 717, 441 \& 718,413 \& 718,516 \& 718, 726 \& 719, 567 \& 720, 713 \& 721, 020 \& 719,114 \& 715.191 \& 712,017 \& 710,071 \& 711, 854 \& \& \\
\hline Imports .-...-..............-thous. of proof gal- \& 1,218 \& 1,328 \& 1,395 \& 1,551 \& 1,388 \& 1,616 \& 1,288 \& 1,316 \& 1,834 \& 2, 123 \& 2, 891 \& 2, 209 \& \& \\
\hline Rectified spirits and wines, production, total \(\S \ddagger\)
\[
\text { Whisky } \quad \text { thous. of proof gal.- }
\] \& 5,533 \& 5,745 \& 7,400 \& 6,605 \& 6,851 \& 7,091 \& 5, 4527 \& 5,304 \& 7, 852 \& 10,036 \& 9,821 \& 6,224 \& \& \\
\hline Whisky \(\qquad\) \& 4,634 \& 4,834 \& 6,349 \& 5,823 \& 5,996 \& 6, 126 \& 4,825 \& 4,506 \& 8,957 \& 8,910 \& 8,868 \& 5,500 \& \& \\
\hline Sparkling wines: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production \(\ddagger\) - -------------thous. of wine gal. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
99 \\
84 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 233
69 \& 147 \& 109 \& \({ }_{95}^{223}\) \& 186 \& 59 \& 117 \& 49 \& 85 \& 118 \& 105 \& \& \\
\hline  \& -84 \& \(\stackrel{69}{1}\) \& \& \& \& 112 \& \& 97 \& 159 \& 158 \& 192 \& 229 \& \& \\
\hline Stocks, end of \& 1,060 \& 1,217 \& 1,272 \& 1,297 4 \& 1,418 44 \& 1,478
41 \& 1, \({ }_{29}{ }^{29}\) \& 1,449 \& 1,335 \& 1,259 \& 1,175 \& 1,036 \& \& \\
\hline Still wines: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Productiont \& 1,398 \& 1,286 \& 1,477 \& 1,403 \& 1,112 \& 891 \& \({ }^{936}\) \& 3,398 \& 26,985 \& 65, 505 \& 20,795 \& 3, 628 \& \& \\
\hline Tax-paid withdrawals \& 193,120
193 \& 10,038
179,769 \& 170,754 \& 10,443
159,755 \& 9,841
150,766 \& 10,469
140,525 \& 9,072
130,885 \& 9.873 \& 1139,897 \& 195, 213 \& 12,726 \& 12, 282 \& \& \\
\hline Imports-.--.--...-- \& 313 \& 322 \& 404 \& - 582 \& 494 \& - 459 \& , 332 \& 123, 364 \& -139, 424 \& 195,813
544 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
202,620 \\
792
\end{array}
\] \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Distilling materials produced at wineries \(\ddagger-\)--do....- \\
DAIRY PRODUCTS
\end{tabular} \& 1,670 \& 1,556 \& 2,128 \& 486 \& 593 \& 5, 501 \& 1,590 \& 9,020 \& 61,975 \& 119, 756 \& 40, 197 \& 6,212 \& \& \\
\hline Butter, creamery \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production (factory) \({ }^{\text {Stocks, cold storage, end of month }}\) - \& 294,047 \& 304, 23 \& - 143,545 \& 141,955 \& - 164, 520 \& - 160, 855 \& - 129,685 \& - 109, 355 \& r92,600 \& - 87, 825 \& 86, 835 \& 96, 975 \& 106, \& \\
\hline Price, wholesale, 92 -score (New York) -dol. per \& . 659 \& . 658 \& . 651 \& - 588 \& 42, 51 \& 468, 575 \& 50, 51 \& 508, 476 \& 488, 618 \& 463,183 \& 423,347 \& ' 378,610 \& 341,893 \& \\
\hline Cheese:
Production (factory), total \(\dagger\). \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production (factory), total \(\ddagger-\)--------. . thous. of \(\mathrm{Ib}--\) \& r 101, 320 \& r 100,400 \& - 120, 280 \& ¢ 131,790 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 158,515\) \& ' 155,035 \& r 127, 180 \& - 109, 575 \& r 91, 815 \& r 85, 690 \& 82,530 \& 89,370 \& 94, 250 \& \\
\hline American, whole milik \(\ddagger\) - \({ }^{\text {A }}\) (tacks, cold storage, end of mon \& \begin{tabular}{|c} 
r 73,750 \\
427,464
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 424,085 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
r 91,490 \\
450 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 「 101,410 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 126, } \\ 521 \\ \hline 185 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& ' 124,255 \& \(r\)

6000,160
6093 \& -84, 005 \& ${ }^{-67} 6135$ \& r 60,540
595
595 \& -57, ${ }_{5}$ \& 61, 150 \& 64, 460 \& <br>
\hline American, whole milk \& 307, 990 \& 396, 344 \& 426, 049 \& 460, 566 \& 494, 770 \& 538, 051 \& 572, 290 \& 578, 765 \& 580, 089 \& 564, 533 \& 549,511 \& ${ }_{7}^{+548,859}$ \& -522,081 \& <br>
\hline Tmports \& 2,233 \& 3,162 \& 4,163 \& 4,851 \& 4,236 \& 4,510 \& 2,562 \& 2,934 \& 4,972 \& 4,558 \& 6,664 \& 5,111 \& \& <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago) dol. per lb \& . 403 \& . 393 \& . 383 \& . 375 \& . 370 \& 9 \& . 371 \& . 372 \& . 376 \& . 379 \& \& , 11 \& \& 370 <br>
\hline Condensed and evaporated milk: Production, case goods:- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Condensed (sweetened) -.............-thous. of lb \& 2,350 \& 1,875 \& r2,100 \& 2,480 \& r 1,660 \& r 1,730 \& r 1,950 \& - 2, 570 \& 1,930 \& 2, 175 \& 1,560 \& 2,030 \& 2, 625 \& <br>
\hline Evaporated (unsweetened)...-...-..---...do \& 163, 600 \& r 157, 400 \& 194,900 \& - 244,100 \& - 315, 300 \& - 307, 500 \& r 265, 000 \& 239,500 \& 188, 000 \& 158, 750 \& 151, 250 \& 154, 500 \& 164,000 \& <br>

\hline Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened) thous. of lb. \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
4,753 \\
+192,836
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
4,784 \\
127,681
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
4,997 \\
r 102,634
\end{array}
$$
\] \& \& 5,242 \& 5, 010 \& ${ }_{r 381}^{4,723}$ \& - 5 5, 134 \& 4,762 \& 5, 113 \& 4,934 \& 3,773 \& 4, 775 \& <br>

\hline Exports: \& \& \& \& ${ }^{-127,708}$ \& 231, 456 \& \& r 381, 143 \& 410, 355 \& 10, 170 \& 5,473 \& 290, 624 \& 206, 519 \& 143, 494 \& <br>
\hline Condensed (sweetened)- \& \& \& 56 \& 77 \& 96 \& 22 \& 89 \& 27 \& 164 \& 267 \& 453 \& 52 \& \& <br>
\hline Evaporated (unsweetened) \& 8,215 \& 13, 228 \& 11, 397 \& 8,901 \& 12,312 \& 14, 773 \& 13, 120 \& 10, 488 \& 11,92 \& 10,526 \& 8,307 \& 8,227 \& \& <br>
\hline Evaporated (unsweetened).. \& 5.76 \& 5.73 \& 69 \& 44 \& 5. 39 \& . 45 \& 5.5 \& 5.54 \& 5.55 \& 5.56 \& 5. 56 \& 5.5 \& 5. 56 \& <br>
\hline Production mi...........................-mil. \& $r 9$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Utilization in mfd. dairy products \& r 3.792 \& 3711 \& ¢ 4, 513 \& T 4, 744 \& +12,999 \& $\bigcirc \cdot 12,600$ \& ' 11,558 \& - 10,474 \& -9,369 \& r 9.021 \& 8, 474 \& -8,841 \& 9, 105 \& 8,884 <br>
\hline Price, dealers', standard grade....-dol. per 100 lb .- \& , \& 3, \& \& $\begin{array}{r}11,281 \\ +4.75 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& -5,654 \& 5,528 \&  \& 3,9 \& 3,27 \& 3, 04 \& , 96 \& 3,249 \& 3,524 \& <br>
\hline Pry milk: \& \& \& 4.9 \& 4. 7 \& +4,61 \& 4.58 \& 4.72 \& 4.82 \& 4.9 \& 5.01 \& 5.03 \& 5.03 \& $\stackrel{4}{ }{ }^{4}$ \& 4.9 <br>
\hline Production: $\ddagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dry whole milk---7-....-.---thous. of lb \& ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 5, 850 \& ${ }^{5} 5,945$ \& ${ }^{+}$6, 625 \& \% 9,975 \& ₹ 10,500 \& - 10, 660 \& + 8, 730 \& -7,175 \& 6. 800 \& 6,640 \& 6, 100 \& 7,100 \& 7,250 \& <br>
\hline Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) \& 106, 550 \& - 107, 050 \& r 134, 800 \& ${ }^{\text {r 140, } 200}$ \& r 166,000 \& r 155, 000 \& [ 112, 250 \& - 83, 500 \& 65, 775 \& 66, 250 \& 65, 350 \& 84, 800 \& 95, 400 \& <br>
\hline Dry whole milk --...-...........-........-do. \& 9,604 \& 8,510 \& \& \& F 10,433 \& 11, 956 \& 12,91 \& r 10, 7 \& , 6 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Nonfat }}$ dry milk solids (human food)...-....-do. \& ${ }^{7} 81,527$ \& -88,712 \& -85,511 \& -83,977 \& + 106, 706 \& r 112, 120 \& - 91, 505 \& - 71, 584 \& +54,159 \& -43, 804 \& - 40,796 \& +51, 250 \& 55,826 \& <br>

\hline | Exports: |
| :--- |
| Dry whole mulk $\qquad$ do | \& 1,584 \& 2,671 \& 2, 826 \& 4,90 \& 5,729 \& 4,322 \& \& 4,178 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) \& 18,685 \& 15,802 \& 20, 107 \& 4,655 \& 16,896 \& 31,787 \& 8,080 \& 4, 782 \& 10, 445 \& 5, 354 \& 6,054 \& 13,830 \& \& <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human
food), U. S. average_-...................... per lb \& . 152 \& . 151 \& 149 \& 146 \& 143 \& . 142 \& . 145 \& . 151 \& 153 \& . 154 \& . 154 \& . 155 \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Unless other wise stated. statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Suppiement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru ary | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { wry } \end{gathered}$ | Eebruary |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| Frults and vegetables |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apples: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (cropestimate) ------.....thous. of but |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 93.73 |  |  |
| Shipments, carlot $\qquad$ no. of carioads <br> Stocks, cold storage, end of month. $\qquad$ thous of bu | 14.943 | 2. 119 | 6,085 | 3,264 | 1. 1.399 | ${ }_{4}^{848}$ | 490 162 | 197 | 6. 809 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,331 \\ & 30,896 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.75 \\ 30.095 \end{gathered}$ | 2,345 $+24,388$ | 2. 38 |  |
| Citrus fruits. carlet shimments .........no. of carlouds .- | 10, 140 | 9,27 | 10.6 | 11.202 | 11. | 9,321 | 6,591 | 4,738 | 4,321, | 4, 005 | 7, 221 | 11.549 | 9.342 |  |
| Frozer fruits, juices, and vegetabies: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Storks, cold storage, end of month: $\qquad$ thous of lo | 32 Sen 0 | 20. 585 | 2\%. 46. | 210,231 | 199,380 | 221.638 | 335,630 | 374. 543 | 390.506 | 413, 657 | 399,410 | \% 374 | + |  |
|  | -299. 14 | 345.041 | 35, 5.5 | 4, 418,684 | 93.172 | nem. 119 | 454,007 | 411.550 | 338, 534 | 294,319 | 253, $\times 37$ | - 248,001 | 302.022 |  |
| Terectabiss | ${ }^{6} \mathbf{8} 31,104$ | 562, 581, | 510.944 | 465.050 | 447.634 | 4, 43,224 | 492. 594 | ¢02, 309 | 698.084 | 709,915 | 689. 260 | - 649.321 | 578.212 |  |
| Potatocs, white: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1355.009 |  |  |
| Shimments, carlot -........------- no of carloads- | 20.402 | 18.870 | 29.92 | 19.080 | 20.82 | 21.86 | 12,562 | 11, 893 | 14.425 | 15, 618 | 12,543 | 13, 88. | 17, 870 |  |
| Price, wholesate, U. S. No. 1 (New Yorik) per molb. | 2.961 | 2.081 | 3.081 | 3. 500 | 3.981 | 3. 37 | 4.054 | 4.835 | 3.08 | 3. 400 | ${ }^{+3.663}$ | - 3.695 | P3.227 |  |
| Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal thous. of but | 19.859 | 24, 880 | 23. | 30.012 | 32, 625 | 27, 764 | 31, 276 | 24,310 | 21,841 | 20, 462 | 29,395 | 40.663 |  |  |
| Berlev: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1370.128 |  |  |
| Receints, principal markets. | 8,613 | 12,388 | 59 | 7.594 | 6, 531 | 7, 6 | 8,238 | 28,856 | 17, 168 | 14,376 | 15, 140 | 10.050 | 16,321 | 8.975 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month Commercial | 11, | 27 | 923 | 7.119 | 6,50 | ¢, 121 | 11,932 | 20,050 | 23, 495, | 24,258 | 26, 946 | 27. | 27, 141 | 23,121 |
| On farms. |  |  | 75, 531 |  |  | 35. 290 |  |  | 226. 695 |  |  | 165. 80. |  |  |
| Exports, including malt | 16 | 22 | 526 | 846 | 872 | 2. 702 | 5,076 | 1,809 | 2, 791 | 3. 214 | 3, 160 | 4, 203 |  |  |
| Pripes, wholestite (Minneapolis): | 1.520 | 1.509 | 483 |  | 1.518 |  | 1.456 | 1. 397 | 1. 429 | 1. 454 | . 4.56 | 1.430 | 1.441 | 1.431 |
|  | 1.474 | 1. 441 | 1.374 | 1.399 | 1.456 | 1.375 | 1.323 | 1. 290 | 1. 328 | 1. 378 | 1.364 | 1.290 | 1.350 | 1. 413 |
| Corn: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Troduction (crop estimate) .....................mil. of bu.Grindines, wet process | 10,02 | 10,232 | 11. | 27 | 10.263 | 10.326, | 41 |  | 10.918 |  | 12.102 | 12.965 | 10.954 |  |
| Receipts, principal markets.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.......... do | 21, 389 | 25,032 | 24, 741 | 22, 798 | 25, 835 | 25.151 | 24, 105 | 29,369 | 21,352 | 21, 371 | 53,835 | 30,975 | 27,831 | 9,423 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of mon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial.... |  | 35. |  |  | 16.6 | 15. | 12.860 | 14 |  |  |  |  | 09 | 3, 192 |
|  | 6, 860 | 8.045 | 7.812 | 8,221 | . 101 | 5,099 | 096 | 6, 912 | 3,629 | 4,977 | , 853 | 2.0.568 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 3, vellow (Chicago) | 553 | 1. 553 | 1.570 | 1.571 | 1.585 | 1.610 | 1. 614 | 1.652 | 1. 639 | 1. 540 | 1. 481 | 1. 522 | 1.524 | 1.495 |
| Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades | 1.521 |  |  | 504 | 532 |  | 1.581 | 1.61 | 1.601 | 1. 5 | 1.462 |  | 1.448 |  |
| timate) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reccipts, principal markets.............thons of | 4. 542 | 4, 660 | $4,88,6$ | 4,602 | 5.818 | 7,241 | 16,842 | 25,750 | 10,63 | 7,231 | 7,840 | 10,510 | 12,704 | 8,193 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of mon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial |  |  | $4,2 \pi$ | 4, 75 |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 202,778 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 11,729 | 24,900 | 1. $\begin{array}{r}26.377 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 20, 278 | 19,992 | $\begin{array}{r} 20,055 \\ 922,637 \end{array}$ | 20,448 | 20,499 |
| Ennorts, including oatmeal | 186 | 192 | -363 | 22 | 118 | $\begin{array}{r}202.78 \\ 200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 217 | 272 | 1, 182,335 | 348 | 779 | 922, 7031 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu.. | . 814 | 788 | . 81 | 792 | . 770 | . 663 | 708 | 21 | 758 | 786 | 851 | 839 | . 814 | 97 |
| Rice: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate)........thous. of bags |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 853 |  |  |
| California: |  | 135, 181 |  |  |  | 52, 410 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice .-................. | 125,900 | 104, 782 | 78, 605 | 66,150 | 48,757 | 36, 159 | 29,573 | 28.807 | 7,676 | 36,349 | 29, 233 | 33, 125 | 25,489 | 70.745 |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end thous of lb | 65,802 | ,93 | 59,246 | 54, 741 | 47,454 | 42, 304 | 35, 968 |  | 11,861 | 4 | 96, 857 | 117,63 | 109, 027 | 127, 276 |
| Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, rough, at mills, | 171,225 243,252 | 133,848 169,988 | $\begin{array}{r} 84,161 \\ 161,955 \end{array}$ | 36,832 100,069 | r $\begin{array}{r}37,382 \\ 124,217\end{array}$ | 51, 924 102,436 | 48,217 118,490 | 447,848 172,842 | 1, 113, 665 | 721,412 197,656 | 173,728 | $\begin{aligned} & 62,941 \\ & 98,056 \end{aligned}$ | 50, 954 |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice. $\qquad$ do Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned |  | 169,918 <br> 770.2 | 161, 955 | 100,069 | 124, 217 | 102,436 327.3 | 118,490 272.0 | 172.842 361.3 | 216,034 821.8 | 197,656 $1,071.8$ | 121,645 1.049 .6 | 98,056 98.9 | 113, 344 916.5 |  |
|  | 189, 258 | 200, 503 | -662, 158 | 573 88,483 | 99,510 | 327.3 47,048 | 42,229 | 361.3 74,435 | 821.8 112,973 | 1,071.8 | 1,049.6 61,983 | $\begin{array}{r} 987.9 \\ 44.623 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.).dol. per lb.- | . 094 | . 093 | . 093 | . 090 | . 090 | . 085 | .086 | . 075 | . 074 | . 083 | . 094 | . 094 | ग. 094 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) -----.-.....thous of bu-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 23,688$ |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets | 11,002 | 10,309 | 9,811 | 8, 953 | 8,782 | 8,445 | 11,708 | 12,115 | 12,047 | 12,161 | 11,662 | 10,9916 | 8,984 | , 274 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis) ... dol. per bu.. | 1.313 | 1. 249 | 1. 151 | I. 116 | 1. 101 | 1.061 | 1. 250 | 1.275 | 1. 428 | 1.370 | 1.321 | 1.300 | 1.420 | 1. 396 |
| Wheat: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate), total..........mil. of bu.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969.8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 1799.0$ |  |  |
| Rreeipts, principal markets....-.-.-.--- -- | 20, 715 | 20,883 | 22,028 | 19,660 | 26,953 | 60.332 | 105, 576 | 54, 867 | 47, 508 | 29,45 | 22,438 | 25, 923 | 28,032 | 19,823 |
| Disappearance...... |  |  | 205, 936 |  |  | 228,245 |  |  | 195, 401 |  |  | 216, 820 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Canada (Canadian wheat | 368,88 | 366, 017 | 354,795 | 348, 139 | 339, 201 | 349, 007 | 379, 215 | 365 | 335, 421 | 334, 15 | 337, | 354. | 357, 1 | 348, 267 |
|  |  |  | r 1.127 .3 |  |  | ${ }_{r} 2901.9$ |  |  | 1, 676.6 |  |  | 1,460.2 |  |  |
| Commercial. Interior mills, | 311, 573 | 303, 727 | + 315,984 | 295, 0 | 291, 191 | 2296,715 | 394, 60 | 414,580 | 422, 772 | 413, 4 | 387, 159 | 374, 369 | 366, 942 | 356, 237 |
| Interior mins, elevators, and warehouses |  |  | 379,630 |  |  | 2 331,619 |  |  | 539, 152 |  |  | 493, 700 |  |  |
| Merchant mills ----.--------.-. |  |  | 104, 778 |  |  | 263,829 |  |  | 158, 981 |  |  | 145. 122 |  |  |
| On farms.. |  |  | - 296, 462 |  |  | r399,038 |  |  | r 429,474 |  |  | 315, 689 |  |  |
| Exports, total, including flour............-.....do. | 12, 397 | 16,327 | 14,877 | 20,768 | 24, 535 | 19,755 | 20, 888 | 15,317 | 15, 075 | 20,924 | 21, 603 | 26, 193 |  |  |
|  | 9, 613 | 13,824 | 11,677 | 17, 249 | 21, 524 | 16,752 | 17,370 | 12, 325 | 12,074 | 17,082 | 17, 527 | 22,331 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> No 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per bu | 2. 577 | 2.576 | 2. 602 | 2. 620 | 2.669 | 2.642 | 2.643 | 2.578 | 2.695 | 2.747 | 2. 708 | 2.758 | 2.729 | 2.756 |
| No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) .-............do.... | 2. 379 | 2. 393 | 2. 417 | 2. 447 | 2. 370 . | 2. 153, | 2. 324 | 2. 352 | 2. 389 | 2.411 | 2. 439 | 2.465 | 2. 443 | 2. 410 |
| No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) -............... do...- | 2. 194 | 2. 226 | 2. 327 | 2. 210 | 2. 105 | 1. 1.852, | 1. 967 | 2.101 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 162$ | 2.147 | 2. 266 | 2. 280 | 2. 338 | 2. 230 |
| Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades...........do... | 2. 537 | 2. 570 | 2.545 | 2. 589 | 2. 544 | 2. 293 | 2. 358 | 2.578 | 2. 659 | 2.678 | 2.672 | 2. 6461 | 2.635 | 2.610 |
| P Revised. p Preliminary. 1 December 1 estim 2 Old crop only; new grain not reported until begin ORags of 100 Ib.; prior to the October 1953 Surver, o'The total includes wheat owned by the Commodily | ate of 195 ning of ty Credit | crop. whop y Corporati | ear (July thous. on and | $\begin{aligned} & \text { or barl } \\ & \text { u. of } 4 \\ & \text { ed off } \end{aligned}$ | , oats, an lb. ms in its | wheat; <br> wn steel | ctober ad woo | r corn). <br> n bins; | ch dat | ot | ded | bre | wn 0 |  |


| Untess otherwise stated，statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\underset{\operatorname{ary}}{\text { Febru－}}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO－Continued

GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS－Continued Wheat flour：
Production：
Flour
Operations，percent
Of


Stocks held by mills，end of quarter
Exports
Prices，wholesale：
Spring，short patents（Minneapolis）
Winter，hard，short patents（Kansas City）＿－do．．．

## LIVESTOCK

Cattle and calves：
Slaughter（federally inspected）：
Calves．．．．

Cattle．－．－．．．－．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Receipts，principal markets．－．．．．．．．．．．．
Shipments，feeder，
Prices，wholesale：
Prices，wholesale：
Beef steers（Chicago）
Sters Steers，stocker and feeder（Kansas City）．．．．．do．．．
Calves，vealers（Chicago）
Slau
Slaughter（federally inspected）．－．－thous．of animals
Receipt
Prices：
Wholesale，average，all grades（Chicago）
Hog－corn price ratio
bu．of corm equal in value to 100 lb ．of live hog． Sheep and lambs：
Slatighter（federally inspected）．．．．thous．of animals．
Receints，principal markets
 Prices，wholesale：
Lambs，average（Chicago）－－．．．．．．．dol．per 100 lb ． Lambs，feeder，good and choice（Omaha）．．．．do．．．

## Meats

Total meats（including lard）：
Production（inspected slaughter）．．－．．．．．．．mil．of lh． Stocks（excluding lard），cold storage，end of month Exports
Beef and veal
Production（inspected slaughter） $\qquad$ thous．of th
tocks，cold storage，end of month
 （ $6000-700 \mathrm{lbs}$ ）（New York） amh and mutton：
Production（inspected slaughter）．．．．．．thous．of lb．
Pork，including lard，production（inspected slanghter）
Pork，excluding lard：
Produetion（inspected slaughter）
Stocks，cold storage，end of month
Exports－ Prices，wholesale：
Mams，
Mams，smoked，composite．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．per ib． Fresh loins，8－12 lb．average（New York）．．．．do．．．
Lard： Pro
Production（inspected slanghter）．－．．．．．thous．of ib Stocks，dry and cold storage，end of montht ．－do．．－


## POULTRY AND EGGS

Poultry：
 Prick，wholesale，live fowls，heavy type，No－－i
（Chicago） Eggs：
Produetion，farm

Stocks，cold storage，end of month： Anell．－
Frice，wholesale，extras，large（Chicago）

## MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODJCTS

Confectionery，manufacturers＇sales $\ddagger \ldots$ ．．．thous of dol． Cocoa or carao beans：

Imports（inel．shells）－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Coffer．wholesale，Accra（New York）．．．．dol．per lb．
Coffee：
Cloaranees from Brazil，total．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of bags．
 Imports
Price，wholesale，Santos，No． 4 （New York）
dol．per Ib．

|  |  | 过 |  |  | 发药登 |  | \％ |  |  |  | 䒨 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { F5 } \\ -98 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{v} \\ & \dot{\omega} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{10}{8}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 800 \\ & 8000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 800 \\ & \hline 00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F } \\ & \text { equ } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 突 |  |  |  |  | 98 |  | $\begin{gathered} -0 \\ \hline 0 \\ \substack{0 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wg } \\ & \text { os } \\ & \text { ow } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\ddot{8}}{\substack{8 \\ \hline}}$ |  | 乐第家 |  | ज. | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{-1}{-1} \\ & -4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { 药 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 80 \% \\ & 80 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { os } \\ & \text { © } \\ & \text { Bi } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 01 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 总霍 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cer } \\ & \text { +9 } \\ & \text { HN } \end{aligned}$ | 岕 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { 咠 } \\ & \text { H0 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 等家 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { u } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | ¢ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 201 \\ & 800 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & N 0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { So } \\ & \text { OH } \\ & \text { OH } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\infty}{8}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hos } \\ & \text { EN } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 为发 |  | 939 |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | － | 岗 |  | 氏容 | $\begin{gathered} \text { NO } \\ \text { No } \\ \text { con } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\infty} \\ & \dot{\omega} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { © } \\ & \text { - } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & N \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { N出荡 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ \text { E } \\ \text { en } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | \％ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty=0 \text { is } \\ & n=3 \text { no } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 888 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 晏 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ \text { E0 } \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{4} \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{c} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N0 N0 } \\ & \text { 8 } \\ & \text { 8 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F } \\ & \text { N } \\ & \hline \mathbf{N} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 嵳 |  |  |  |  | － |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 柋 } \\ & \text { 品 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 令客 感 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { E4 } \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 888 \\ \hline 808 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\oplus} \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\sigma} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | － |  | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 08 \\ & \text { io } \\ & 408 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 080 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 感 |  | O |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 5 \\ 0 \\ 08 & \dot{8} \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 出 } \\ & \text { 感 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 或雨 |  |  |  |  | NN | 呙腎趿 | SN |  | － | ＋10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { m } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { ovo } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 6 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Pi |  | 管 | 518 |  |  |  | 留䨐 |  |  | － | 出 |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{+}{4}$ | 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & N=0 \\ & =1000 \\ & 0 \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 足 |  |
| 릉 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 先宊 |  |  |  |  |  | 念 岕 |  | eis en | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \vdots \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 0 0 0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,14 \\ & 8.68 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 点 |  |  |  |  | 免式 |  |  |  | 兙 |  | ¢ |  |  | －1 | $\begin{aligned} & +\infty \\ & \infty \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ner } \\ & \text { Bo } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { yo } \\ & \text { yon } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | F |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{¢}{\sim}$ | 边 | $8$ |  |  | 空窵 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \stackrel{y}{3} \\ & -1 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 舁 |  | ¢ ${ }^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { wo } \\ & \text { Bot } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \square \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ |  | Ner cos cosum |  |  | － | － |  |
| 8 |  | － | 号 |  |  |  | 寞 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { co } \\ & 0 . \\ & -1-1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 热 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \infty & \stackrel{y}{8} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \% \\ & 060 \\ & \text { 30 } \end{aligned}$ | 为为 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { w } \\ & 10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | \％ | ${ }_{c}^{\infty}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \% \\ & 830 \\ & \hline 303 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ¢－3 |  | － |  |
| E | 录芯 | ¢ | \％ | $\begin{array}{ll} 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 32 } \\ & \text { 20 } \\ & \text { 多 } \end{aligned}$ | $8$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | 菅 |  | $\begin{gathered} \infty \\ \text { 曾 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Nive | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{v}$ | 9 9 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y } \\ & 080 \\ & 880 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ， |  | 它 |  | ¢ | $\begin{gathered} \text { N } \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ |  | 出 | ' ' |  |  | 苼 |  |  | 思运 |  |  | － |  | 哭号 |  |  |  |  |


$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 and January－May 1953 are shown in the August 1954 Survey．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | Febraary | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con. Fish: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Landings, fresh fish, 5 ports.-.-.-.-.thous. of lb-- | 17, 455 | 28, 111 | 41,265 | 41,524 | 59, 452 | 75,834 | 84, 605 | 73, 274 | 47,478 | 48,307 | 35, 270 | 25, 716 |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month.............- do...- | 154, 570 | 138, 468 | 112, 288 | 110, 328 | 118, 806 | 140,009 | 163,697 | 190,538. | 202, 228 | 204, 722 | 206, 437 | 194.338 | 174, 023 |  |
| Sugar: <br> Cuban stocks, raw, end of month <br> thous. of Spanish tons.. | 1,201 | 2,437 | 3,316 | 4,341 | 4,316 | 3,991 | 3,712 | 3,262 | 2,812 | 2,637 | 2,447 | 2,037 | 1,712 | 2,513 |
| United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deliveries and supply (raw basis): Production and receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and receipts: <br> Production $\qquad$ short tons.- | 137, 932 | 57, 480 | 27, 365 | 51,311 | 60,519 | 56,392 | 44, 49.5 | 96, 464 | 131,000 | 601.213 | 797, 114 | 549, 214 |  |  |
| Entries from off-shore | 320, 741 | 507, 709 | 522, 494 | 762, 870 | 617, 552 | 598, 368 | 544, 041 | 759,214 | 471.248 | 426, 594 | 202,728 | 215.486 | 317, 409 |  |
| Hawaii and Puerto Rico................. do.-.- | 52, 886 | 108, 657 | 147, 957 | 287, 257 | 181, 301 | 190, 496 | 159, 787 | 228, 846 | 200, 094 | 283, 327 | 134, 861 | 146. 234 | 77, 333 |  |
|  | + 506. 364 | 561, 418 | 823, 814 | 574, 426 | 659, 1331 | 808, 299 | 772, 780 | 792,402 | 792,383 | 642, 314 | 636, 664 | ${ }^{r} 671,196$ | 553,916 |  |
| For domestic consumption ------------- do | r 504, 243 | 559, 043 | 822, 844 | 569, 756 | 655, 707 | 807, 168 | 770, 000 | 792, 000 | 788. 000 | 642, 000 | 633, 207 | -669. 122 | 552.000 |  |
| For export .-.-.----------------10 | r 2,121 | 2,375 | 970 | 4,670 | 3,426 | 1,131 | 2, 780 | 402 | 4.383 | ${ }^{r} 314$ | 3.457 | r 2,074 | 1,916 |  |
| Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons. . | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,608$ | 1,612 | 1,479 | 1,625 | 1,625 | 1,484 | 1,239 | 1,108 | 929 | 1., 2 hil | 1,748 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,927$ | 1,798 |  |
|  | 631 | 745 | 276 | 1, 039 | 291 | 458 | 439 | 439 | 474. | 351 | 467 | 690 |  |  |
| Imports: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw sugar, total | $\begin{array}{r}275,725 \\ 238,950 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 305,487 236,902 | 363,956 <br> 282,575 <br> 81 | 428,730 <br> 292,522 | 331,129 227,304 | 370,023 201,573 | $\begin{aligned} & 285,305 \\ & 165,368 \end{aligned}$ | 328,689 | 282,688 160,492 | 155,555 120,246 | 118,165 77,843 | 101,403 87,900 |  |  |
| From Cuba <br> From Philippine Islands | $\begin{array}{r} 238,950 \\ 36,267 \end{array}$ | 236, 9602 | 282,575 81,336 | 292, 522 | 227, 304 | 201, 573 | $\begin{aligned} & 165,368 \\ & 115,160 \end{aligned}$ | 231,782 91 | $\begin{array}{r} 160,492 \\ 86,036 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120,240 \\ 35,309 \end{array}$ | 77,843 29,774 | $\begin{array}{r} 87,990 \\ 3,051 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 20, 151 | 35, 595 | 54,938 | 51, 375 | 57, 212 | 60, 048 | 64, 165 | 40,555 | 2, 585 | 2,492 | 859 | 679 |  |  |
| From Cuba | 13, 694 | 29,570 | 50, 062 | 45, 753 | 52, 728 | 50, 110 | 60,609 | 39, 455 | 540 | 640 | 103 | 50 |  |  |
| Prices (New York): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw, wholesale -----------------.-.-. dol. per lb-- | . 060 | . 061 | . 063 | . 062 | . 061 | . 061 | . 062 | . 061 | . 060 | . 059 | . 062 | . 060 | p. 060 |  |
| Refined: <br> Retail 앙 dol. per 5 lb |  |  |  |  |  | 502 | 52 | 500 | . 502 |  |  | 497 | 498 |  |
|  | . 085 | . 085 | .086 | . 086 | . 088 | 086 | 086 | . 086 | . 085 | . 085 | . 085 | 085 | p. 085 |  |
| Tea, imports...-......-.-.------------------thous. of Ib-- | 10,004 | 11,580 | 10,783, | 18,079 | 13, 98.1 | 9,828 | 5,786 | 5,765 | 7,114 | 6, 599 | 7,175 | 8,404 |  |  |
| TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leaf: <br> Production (crop estim |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,200 |  |  |
| Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter, total mil. of lb. |  |  | 4,540 |  |  | 4,084 |  |  | 「4,242 |  |  | 4,786 |  |  |
| Domestic: <br> Cigar leaf <br> do |  |  | 370 |  |  | 353 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 321$ |  |  | 301 |  |  |
| Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscel- <br>  |  |  | 3,969 |  |  | 3, 546 |  |  | 3, 65 |  |  | 4, 26.9 |  |  |
| Forign grown: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigar leaf --.------------------------ do |  |  | 18 |  |  | 17 |  |  | 17 |  |  | 17 |  |  |
| Cigarette tobacco .-.-...-.......---.-...- do |  |  | 183 |  |  | 167 |  |  | 149 |  |  | 186 |  |  |
| Exports, including scrap and stems .-..-thous. of lb-- | 30, 390 | 19,019 | 21,715 | 27, 560 | 28,503 | 26, 787 | 28.964 | 29, 262 | 45, 852 | 98, 549 | 58.315 | 39,278 |  |  |
| Imports, ineluding serap and stems............-do...- | 8,125 | 7,875. | 9,133. | 9,528 | 8,701 | 9,188. | 8,280 | 10,300 | 9, 848 | 8,855 | 8,969 | 7,640 |  |  |
| Manufactured products: Production, manufactured tobacco, total.......do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, manufactured tobacco, total....... do | 15,502 | 15,561 | 18,476 | 17,369 | 17, 243 | 17, 88, | 14, 557 | 18,363 | 18, 866 | 18, 252 | 16,983 | 14, 558 |  |  |
| Chowing, plug, and twis | 6,796 | 6,389 | 6,865 7,900 | 6,723 7,356 | 6,906 7,030 | 7, 6,953 | 6, 411 | 7,196 7,612 | 7,105 | 7,021, | 6,857 6,933 | 5, 689 |  |  |
| Snuff | 3,157 | 3,093 | 3,711 | 3, 290 | 3, 307 | 3,495 | 2, 184 | 3,555 | 3,399 | 3,017 | 3,193 | 3, 104 |  |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes (small): |  | 8 | 2,865 | 85 | 487 | 798 | 2,759 | 2,501 | 3,395 | 2 | 3,298 | 2,805 |  |  |
|  | 28,858 | 26,676 | 32, 295 | 30, 499 | 31, 863 | 34, 998 | 28,959 | 34, 568 | 31,964 | 31, 593 | 29,609 | 26, 651 |  |  |
| Cipars (large), tax-paids...-......... thousands.- | 401, 693 | 406,560 | 476,514 | 445,981 | 483, 650 | 510,197 | 434,978 | 526,817 | 503, 475 | 501, 498 | 573, 184 | 425,958 |  |  |
| Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid§ thous. of lb |  | 14,688 | 18,079 | 17,402 |  | 17, 643 | 14. 275 | 17,902 | 18,487. |  | 16,790 | 14,842 |  |  |
| Exports, cigarettes ---.-.......-.-.-.-.-. millions -- | 1,274 | 1, 183 | 1,252 | 1,415 | 1,339 | 1,310 | 1,273 | 1,006 | 1,200 | 1,342 | 1,432 | 1, 399 |  |  |
| Priee, wholesale, cigarettes, manufacturer to wholesaler and jobber, f. o. b. destination | 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


${ }_{1}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.

1) ecember 1 estimate of 1954 crop
$\sigma^{\prime}$ Revisions for 1952 are shown in the April 1954 Surver.
Ork and Northeastern New Jerser.
$\S$ Revised to represent data based on number of stamps used by manufacturers; revisions prior to May 1952 will be shown later.

| Jnless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Janu }}}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem- ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued



LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, total sawmill products .......-....... M bd. ft- | 44, 792 | 74, 212 | 70, 262 | 65, 723 | 69, 742 | 65, 298 | 49,128. | 41,270 | 45,861 | 57,341 | 8,963 | 3,188 |  |  |
| Imports, total sawmill products.--.-.-.-.-.-.-- do-.-- | 137, 219 | 181, 500 | 233, 015 | 215, 384 | 188,115 | 255, 505 | 340, 991 | 354, 922 | 282, 608 | 294, 520 | 298, 175 | 281,350 | 2, 830 |  |
| National Lumber Manufacturers Association: $\oplus$ <br> Production, total .-...................................... bil. bd | 2,749 | 2,901 | 3,358 | 3,310 | 3,273 | 3,116 | 2,671 | 2,887 | 3,240 | 3,349 | 3,148 | 3,083 | 521 |  |
|  | 643 | 680 | 690 | 660 | 634 | 617 | 648. | 592 | 584 | 601 | 557 | 543 | 2,309 |  |
|  | 2, 106 | 2, 221 | 2,668 | 2, 649 | 2,639 | 2,499 | 2,023, | 2,295 | 2,657 | 2,748 | 2, 591 | 2,540 | 2,853 |  |
| Shipments, tot | 2,604 | 2,808 | 3,353 | 3,387 | 3, 169 | 3,293 | 2,797 | 2,913 | 3, 202 | 3,330 | 3, 068 | 3,074 | 3, 074 |  |
|  | 526 | ${ }^{612}$ | 599 | 603 | 565 | ${ }_{5}^{524}$ | 540 | 517 | 540 | 599 | 545 | 545 | 542 |  |
| Softwoods -- - | 2,079 | 2,196 | 2, 754 | 2, 784 | 2,604 | 2,708 | 2,257 | 2,395 | 2,662 | 2,730 | 2,523 | 2,529 | 2,311 |  |
| of month, total $\qquad$ mil. bd. ft. | 9, 132 | 9, 221 | 9, 227 | 9,183 | 9,288 | 9, 111 | 8, 959 | 8,929 | 8,967 | 8,934 | 9,054 | 9,063 | 9,094 |  |
|  | 3,311 | 3, 379 | 3,470 | 3, 528 | 3,598 | 3,690 | 3,746, | 3,821 | 3,865 | 3,841 | 3,879 | 3,877 | 3,856 |  |
|  | 5,821 | 5,842 | 5,757 | 5,655 | 5,690 | 5,421 | 5,213, | 5,108 | 5,103 | 5,093 | 5,175 | 5,186 | 5,238 |  |
| SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Douglas fir: $\oplus$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new | 813 | 883 | 1,033 | 944 | 951 | 884 | 369 <br> 895 | 455 <br> 867 <br> 8 | 760 | 802 718 | 817 680 | ${ }_{742}^{962}$ | 825 |  |
|  | 763 | 791 | ${ }_{963}$ | 941 | 858 | 712 | 342 | 440 | 752 | 882 | 881 | 877 | 86.3 |  |
|  | 779 | 778 | 1,013 | 1,037 | 831 | 850 | 365 | 470 | 735 | 850 | 846 | 889 | 794 |  |
| Stocks, gross, mill, end of month..........- do | 1,002 | 1,011 | 961 | ${ }^{8} 898$ | 925 | ${ }^{787}$ | 791 | 757 | 774 | 782 | 831 | 819 | 949 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products $\ddagger$--..-.-.-. M bd. | 21, 335 | 39,609 | 40, 917 | 27, 592 | 36, 218 | 30, 393 | 9, 506 | 13, 534 | 16,119 | 24,571 | 33, 151 | 32,448 |  |  |
| Sawed timber $\ddagger$ - .-. | 12, 890 | 19, 937 | 15,285 | 5, 866 | 13, 997 | 10, 329 | 3,188 | 3,975 | 4, 872 | 10,078 | 13, 645 | 8,398 |  |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. $\ddagger$---------..-do..-- | 12.845 | 19,672 | 25, 632 | 21, 726 | 22, 227 | 20,064 | 6, 318 | 9, 559 | 11,247. | 14,493 | 19,506 | 24,050 |  |  |
| Dimension, No. 1 common, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, R. | 73.395 | 73.941 | 75.054 | 74.767 | 75.180 | 76.951 | 81.592 | 81.779 | 8. 482 | 86.849 | 83. 699 | - 82.999 | - 83.590 |  |
| Southern pine: $\oplus$ dol. per M | 124.950 | 125.922 | 125.922 | 125.767 | 125. 767 | 125.440 | 126.671 | 126.671 | 127.683 | 132.953 | 131, 361 | 131.361 | 131.360 |  |
| Orders, new--..-.-.-.-.-...............mil. bd. ft.- | 595 | 680 | 742 | 693 | 735 | 892 | 832 |  | 711 | 700 | 683 | 662 | 702 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month...---..-...-....do | 201 | ${ }_{681}{ }^{51}$ | 257 | 238 | ${ }_{6}^{261}$ | 355 | 331 | ${ }_{692} 9$ | 290 | ${ }_{6}^{276}$ | 259 | 239 | 276 |  |
|  | 684 596 | 687 630 | 761 736 | 714 | 690 712 | 798 798 | 885 | ${ }_{762}^{682}$ | 664 718 | 666 714 | 680 700 | 728 | 666 665 |  |
| Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month | 2,064 | 2,121 | 2,146 |  |  | 2,035 | 1,904 | 1,824 | 1,770 |  |  |  | ,747 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products...............................- | 3,986 | 6,380 | 5,512 | 6,414 | 6,806 | 8,043 | 7,022 | 6, 329 | 5,867 | 8,427 | 8,605 | 7,442 | ,74 |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{1,268}$ | 1,528 | 923 | 1,601 | 1,564 | 1,770 | 1,798 | 1,202 | 1,573 | 2,897 | 3,135 | 3, 104 |  |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc-............-.do.... | 2,718 | 4,852 | 4,589 | 4,813 | 5,242 | 6,273 | 5,224 | 5, 127 | 4, 294 | 5, 530 | 5, 470 | 4, 338 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, composite: <br> Boards, No. 2 and better, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times$ R. L. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 74.359 | 72.092 | 72.271 | 71.030 | 70.268 | 70.63 | 74. 62 | 74.327 | 75.218 | 75.923 | 78.021 | ${ }^{7} 78.199$ | - 78.470 |  |
| estern pine: $\oplus$ dol. per M bd. ft..- | 155.379 | 155.379 | 154.154 | 152.929 | 151.471 | 151.471 | 150.981 | 151.5 | 151.680 | 152.170 | 152.170 | 51.839 | ${ }^{\text {® }} 151.550$ |  |
|  | 472 | 512 | 662 | 673 | 675 | 793 | 715 | 785 | 754 | 825 | 694 | 668 | 597 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month-.------------- do | 366 | 383 | 418 | 427 | 410 | 463 | 499 | 516 | 459 | 422 | 382 | 439 | 485 |  |
|  | 395 | 444 | 568 | ${ }_{6}^{638}$ | 720 | 724 | 635 | 791 | 851 | 818 | 679 | 604 | 491 |  |
|  | 448 1,822 | 1,770 | 628 1,710 | 668 1,684 | 692 1,712 | 740 1,696 | $\begin{array}{r}679 \\ 1.652 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}768 \\ 1,676 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 811 1.716 | 788 1,746 | 654 1,771 | 611 1,764 | 551 1,703 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, <br>  | 71.71 | 70.90 | 71.01 | 70.64 | 70.16 | 69.36 | 70.65 | 71.51 | 71.62 | 71.38 | 72.07 | 7 71.96 | ${ }^{p} 71.96$ |  |
| HARDWOOD FLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beech, and birch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 4, 350 |  | 5, 650 | 5, 1150 | 5,200 | 4, 050 | 4,300 | 3,700 | 3,950 | 4,850 |  |
|  | 9,300 <br> 3,950 | 9,450 <br> 3,900 | 10,000 4,600 | $\begin{array}{r}10,456 \\ 3,950 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10,550 \\ 3,450 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11,150 3,950 | 11,300 3,450 | 12,000 4,800 | 11,150 4,750 | 11,380 4,300 | 11,650 4,400 | 11,700 4,450 | 12,550 4,000 |  |
|  | 3,750 | 3,650 | 3,900 | 3,950 | 3,750 | 4, 850 | 4, 650 | 4, 650 | 4, 400 | 3,900 | 3,500 | 3,950 | 4,000 |  |
| Stocks, mill, end of month--.-...........--..-do | 9,750 | 9,850 | 10,500 | 10,650 | 10,350 | 9,500 | 8,200 | 8,500 | 8,875 | 9,200 | 10,350 | 11,050 | 11, 050 |  |
|  | 80, 206 | 89,079 | 99,618 | 84, 824 | 78,781 | 99, 934 | 95, 444 | 104, 462 | 100, 481 | 91,449 |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month.-....-..........-do | 54,743 | 68, 085 | 76, 534 | 74, 554 | 66, 643 | 71,364 | 73, 118 | 77, 983 | 79, 782 | 73,083 | 64, 301 | 65, 157 | 87, 013 |  |
|  | 77, 282 | 75,518 <br> 75 <br> 58 | 89,459 89 89.83 | 90,062 90,926 | 86,999 86,688 | 92, 664 | -90,587 | 96, 999 | 99,590 | 100,488 | 97, 746 | 97, 834 | 93, 476 |  |
|  | 68, 289 | 68,070, | 66, 173 | 62, 495 | 86,688 61,090 | 95,213 57,486 | 93,690 <br> 54,383 | 99,598 <br> 51 | 100,172 47,984 | 101, ${ }_{4} \mathbf{2 1 6}$ 266 | 99,988 49,524 | 88,960 57,375 | 94, 9896 |  |

${ }^{\tau}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
$\dagger$ Revised from 1950 forward to reflect adjustments to 1953 benchmark materials; 1950-52 annual totals and monthly data for January-September 1953 will be shown later.
1953; Douglas fir, January 1952-February 1953; Southern pine January-December 195t, Western pine Janber) are available upon request as follows: Total, all types, January 1950 -February $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 for exports of Douglas fir sawmill products will be shown later.

| Unjess otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem. ber | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary- } \end{gathered}$ |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| PLYWOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hardwood (except container and packaging):* <br> Shipments (market), quarterly total <br> M sq. ft., surface measure |  |  | ${ }^{167,888}$ |  |  | 164,857 30,74 |  |  | +178, 411 |  |  | 205.325 30,451 |  |  |
| Inventories (for sale), end of quarter <br> Softwood (Douglas fir only), production $\begin{gathered}\text { M } \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{z}_{8^{\prime \prime}} \text { equivalent.. }\end{gathered}$ | 358,393 | 318.019 | 34,681 376,994 | 355.285 | 342, 385 | 30,741 | 141, 689 | 207, 060 | 29, 266 386,812 | 392, 579 | 394, 659 | 30, 451 | 393, 101 | -...-..-- |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES



## Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures

Castings, gray iron:
 For sale.
Castings, malleable iron:
Orders, unflled, for sale.-........................... short tons. Shipments, total. For sale
Pig iron:
Production.. $\qquad$ thous. of short tons Consumption...------.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

Prices, wholesale:
Composite-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. dol. per long ton.


## Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures

Steel castings:

 Steel forgings:
Orders, unfilled, for sale .-......thous. of short tons
 Drop and upset
Pl ingots and steel for castings:
Steel ingots an
Production
Prcent of capacit
Prices, wholesale:
 Steel billets, rerolling, f. o. b. mill
Structural steel, f. o. b. mill............ dol. per lb.
Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh)
dol. per long ton

## Steel, Manufactured Products

Barrels and drurns, steel, heavy types
Orders, unfilled, end of month ypes: ......thousands.
Shipments
Stocks, end month of -...........
r Revised. p Preliminary. as indicated.
 approximately 90

Iata 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.





| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

| IRON AND STEEL-Continued <br> Steel, Manufactured Products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), total.-.-....-.-.-.-..-.................-- - short tons. | ${ }^{+} 264,751$ | ${ }^{r} 260,199$ | 「 291, 392 | $\checkmark 324.039$ | + 317, 666 | - 381,176 | - 405, 152 | - 522, 293 | - 457, 983 | r 361,676 | 273, 616 | 283, 386 | 279, 614 |  |
|  | r 161,450 <br> r 103 | +158,093. | ${ }^{+} 164.625$ | - 188, 262 | ${ }^{+} 180,705$ | \% 224, 254 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ \% 249, 376 | + 376, 530 | r 328, 454 | ${ }^{2} 236,275$ | 166, 975 | 170, 125 | 170, 088 |  |
|  | ז 103,301 $+224,623$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{r} 102,106 \\ { }^{2} 25,743 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126,767 \\ r 252,080 \end{array}$ | r 135,777 $+278,428$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & r \\ & r \\ & r \\ & \\ & 365,05, \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\ulcorner$ <br> $\sim$ 1475,763 | $+129,529$ $+408,315$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 125,401$ | 106,641 | ${ }_{\text {124, }}^{113} \mathbf{2 6 1}$ | 109, 546 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 368, 035 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 477,256$ | - 408, 315 | - 319, 669 | 239, 881 | 247,688 |  |  |
| Commercial closures, production -------.-.-milions-- | 1,089 | 1,207 | 1,410 | 1,386 | 1,308 | 1,449 | 1,209 | 1,330 | 1,283 | 1,328 | 1,219 | 1,218 | 1,250 |  |
| Crowns, production .-......-.-.- thousand gross. | 24,581 | 26,572 | 31,680 | 31, 285 | 29,767 | 32, 026 | 28, 679 | 27,366 | 21,841 | 20, 454 | 18,264 | 18, 196 | 23,871 |  |
| Stenl products, net shipments: Total. | 5,728 | 5,365 | 5,584 | 5,288 | 5,423 | 5,887 | 4,490 | 4,681. | 5, 004 | 5,035 | 5,240 | 5,449 | 6,010 |  |
| Bars: Hot rolled, all grades.-...............- do | 111 | 549 | 546 | 479 | 494 | 532 | 444 | 446 | 471 | 530 | 577 | 619 | 623 |  |
| Reinforci | 111 | 113 | 125 | 146 | 163 | 211 | 168 | 152 | 151 | 150 | 140 | 123 | 116 |  |
| Semimanufacture | 169 | 165 | 161 | 153 | 136 | 157 | 116 | 142 | 138 | 141 | 171 | 200 | 203 |  |
| Pipe and tubes | ${ }_{6}^{664}$ | ${ }_{5}^{664}$ | 748 | 765 | 731 | 786 | ${ }_{674}^{674}$ | 715 | 694 | ${ }_{6}^{662}$ | 579 | 497 | 578 |  |
| Plates.. | 572 | 529 | 544 | 457 | 442 | 421 | 376 | 365 | 379 | 395 | 398 | 421 | 439 |  |
| Rails | ${ }_{78}^{178}$ | 178 | 166 | 122 | 82 | 108 | 80 | 71 | 63 | 59 | 49 | 40 | ${ }^{97}$ |  |
| Sheets | $\begin{array}{r}1,738 \\ \hline 123\end{array}$ | 1,519 | 1,496 | 1,4819 | 1,539 ${ }_{94}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,657 \\ \hline 107 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,347 74 | 1, 331 | 1,357 | 1, 633 | 1,857 ${ }_{126}$ | 2,054 | 2, 2293 |  |
| Strip: Hot rolled | 127 | 116 | 120 | 111 | 125 | 140 | 95 | 109 | 108 | 130 | 144 | 160 | 158 |  |
| Structural shapes, h | 473 | 438 | 437 | 384 | 353 | 373 | 350 | 326 | 346 | 344 | 331 | 347 | 336 |  |
| Tin plate and terneplat | ${ }^{411}$ | 393 | 475 | 445 | 607 | 690 | 242 | 342 | 580 | 273 | 261 | 270 | 419 |  |
| Wire and wire products | 292 | 314 | 366 | 375 | 394 | 423 | 22 | 351 | 359 | 360 | 366 | 352 | 393 |  |
| NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum: |  | 110, 483 | 122, 339 | 120,434 | 125, 138 | 120, 758 | 126, 161 | 125, 296 | 120, 332 | 125. 089 |  |  |  |  |
| Production, primary <br> Imports, bauxite $\qquad$ hort tonslong tons. | 444, 137 | 462, 577 | 474,966 | 435, 681 | 451, 744 | 457, 748 | 442, 371 | 469, 227 | 413, 265 | 420,340 | 423, 395 | $504,342$ | 128, 203 |  |
| Price, wholesale, scrap casting ( N . Y.) - dol per lb- | . 0892 | . 0875 | . 0892 | . 1037 | . 1092 | . 1090 | 1000 | . 1000 | . 1081 | 1100 | 1100 | . 1100 | . 1129 | 1370 |
| Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total mil. of 1 b . | 205.4 | 196.5 | 226.2 | 227.2 | 216.3. | 232.3 | 209.6 | 227.2 | 225.9 | 234.3 | 237.0 | 253.3 |  |  |
|  | 51. 4 | 51.2 | 56.2 | 53.0 | 47.7 | 48. 1 | 39.6 | 42.4 | 46.2 | 53.9 | 55.2 | 62.8 |  |  |
| Wrought products, | 153.9 | 145.3 | 170.0 | 174.2 | 168.7 | 184.2 | 169.9 | 184.8 | 179.7 | 180.4 | 181.8 | 195.6 |  |  |
| Plate and sheet $\oplus$ | ${ }_{.417}$ | ${ }_{.417}$ | ${ }^{93.0} 17$ | ${ }_{.417}$ | ${ }_{4} 417$ | 1.444 | 1.444 <br> 184 | 10.44 <br> 1 | 101.444 | 100.8 3.444 | 1103.8 | 108.6 1.456 |  |  |
| Copper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 45 |  |
| Production: Mine production, recoverable copper...-short tons, | 74,687 | , 307 | 71,276 | 68, 397 | 71. 455 | 72,950 | 66, 551 | 51, 668 | 62, 111 | 71,215 | 79, 208 | 81,417 |  |  |
| Crude (mine or smelter, including custom intake) <br> short tons. |  |  | 81,509 | 77.830 | 78.626 |  | 20 |  |  |  |  | 81,417 | 82, 744 |  |
|  | 111, 869 | 103, 933 | 118, 065 | 112,937 | 108, 723 | 112, 474 | 107, 193 | 104, 693 | 88,786 | 92,918 | + $\mathrm{r} 115,917$ |  | 96, 113 |  |
| Deliveries, refined, domestic-.....-.-.---..-.-- do | 77, 091 | 89, 017 | 95, 705 | 104, 579 | 111.005 | 106, 252 | 97, 436 | 92, 475 | 89, 198 | 105, 293 | +118,707 | 119,626 | 113.949 |  |
| Stocks, refined, end of month | 108, 187 | 118, 720 | 126, 470 | 124, 516 | 82, 124 | 69, 289 | 69,077 | 58,648 | 48,775 | 33, 290 | 37, 094 | 47, 108 | 45, 982 |  |
| Exports, refined and manufactured............-do | 30,472 | 25,499 | 19,043 | 31, 235 | 29, 712 | 26,046 | 24, 183 | 27, 121 | 16,783 | 25,867 | 18,8 | 23, 562 |  |  |
|  | 34,790 | 55,617 | 43, 214 | 46, 547 | 51,974 | 81,833 | 62, 228 | 54, 574 | 52, 388 | 28, 603 | 42,382 | 45, 608 |  |  |
| Unrefimed, including scrap | 20,533 | 41, 155 | 31,961 | 32, 867 | 32, 118 | 35, 316 | 30, 116 | 38,161 | 32,740 | 20, 508 | 32,786 | 32,965 |  |  |
| Refined? | 14,257 | 14, 462 | 11,253 | 13, 680 | 19,856 | 46,517 | 31, 412 | 16, 413 | 19,648 | 8,095 | 9,596 | 12, 643 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.)...-dol. per 1b-- | . 2967 | 2967 | 2969 | 2970 | 2970 | 2970 | 2970 | 2970 | . 2970 | . 2970 | . 2970 | 2970 | 2978 | 3270 |
| Lead: <br> Ore (lead content): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production.------....-......--- - - short tons | 24, 946 | 27,624 | 29,531 | 26,900 | 25, 404 | 26. 253 | 25, 364 | 27,066 | 25,001 | 25,755 | 26, 911 | -28,230 | 27, 837 |  |
| Receipts by smelters, domestic ore......--- - do-.-. | 26,202 | 29, 342 | 31,520 | 28,508 | 25, 762 | 28, 266 | 26,975 | 28,835 | 25, 244 | 26,884 | 29,107 | 29,646 | 28,767 |  |
| Refined (primary refineries): | 48,518 | 42,046 | 50,808 | 46, 730 | 49,139 | 42,312 | \%5, 716 | 44, | 47,7 | 1,276 | 46,711 |  |  |  |
| Shipments (domestic) | 37, 108 | 36,551 | 47, 837 | 47, 161 | 40, 183 | 46,987 | 37, 195 | 43. 402 | 30,891 | 36, 307 | 34, 913 | 37, 017 | 40,451 |  |
| Stocks, end of month-...-.-.-.-.-. do | 92,49f, | 97, 981 | 100, 927 | 100, 441 | 109.302 | 104, 626 | 93, 030 | 84, 429 | 93,358 | 95, 496 | 94, 387 | 92, 719 | 84, 882 |  |
| Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) dol. per 1b-- | . 1326 | . 1282 | 1294 | 1390 | 1400 | 1411 | 1400 | 1406 | 1460 | . 1497 | 1500 | . 1500 | r. 1500 | 1500 |
| Imports, total, except mirs. (lead content) $\%$ short tons | 43, 043 | 46,95 | 52,841 | 49,126 | 62,089 | 64,014 | 41, 494 | 34, 020 | 31, 120 | 23, 536 | 15,679 | 19,508 |  |  |
| Tin: Production pirs long tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,232 | 2, 625 | 2, 636 | 2,439 |  |  |  |
|  | 6,260 4,060 | 6,350 4,230 | 7,190 4,720 | 7,230 4,850 | 7,210 3,100 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,400 \\ & 5,100 \end{aligned}$ | 6, 300 <br> 4. 500 | 7,000 4.700 | 6, 700 | 6,700 | 6,700 |  |  |  |
| Prima |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.700 | 4,600 | 4,300 | 4,300 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, pig, end of month, total8.-...---..---- do | 35,674 | 39, 389 | 38, 204 | 33, 371 | 19, 881 | 12,925 | 11,380 | 15, 127 | 16. 491 | 17,024 | 16,522 |  |  |  |
| Government | 22, 767 | 26,646 | 26,650 | 22,152 | 6,842 |  |  | 2, 502 | 4.406 | 4.255 | 2,855 |  |  |  |
|  | 12,907 | 12,743 | 11,554 | 11, 219 | 12,739 | 12,925 | 11,380 | 12,625 | 12,085 | 12,769 | 13,667 |  |  |  |
| Imports: <br> Ore (tin content). | 2,781 | 2,417 | 1,346 | 1,217 |  | 3,100 | 414 | 2,562 | 2, 286 | 1,808 |  |  |  |  |
| Bars, blocks, pigs, etc--.........d. do | 6,176 | 3,987 | 5,413 | 5.021 | 5, 828 | 6,859 | 3,924 | 5,487 | 4,601 | 6. 106 | 6.450 | 5,568 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.).---...-- dol. per Ib-- | . 8483 | . 8504 | 9188 | 9612 | . 9353 | 9421 | . 9654 | . 9338 | . 9354 | . 9304 | . 9110 | . 8857 | . 8727 | 9077 |
| Zinc: ${ }_{\text {Mine }}$ production of recoverable zinc.....short tons. | 39,637 | 39,398 | 42, 248 | 39,915 | 40,00 | 40,391 | 38,4 | 38, 1 | 34, 178 | 5,511 | 38, | r 39.035 |  |  |
| Slab zinc: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production------------------------------ | 78,561 | 68, 020 | 71,186 | 70, 258 | 73,654 | 71,540 | 70.749 | 71,810 | 60, 137 | 67,047. | 80,116 | 85, 164 | - 86,076 | 78.969 |
| Sbipments, ${ }_{\text {Domestic }}$ | 60,692 54,86 | 66,738 59 59 | 70,080 66929 | 70,618 67,152 | 64, 666 | 70,244 72,262 | 73,846 58.397 | 76,584 58,188 5, | 77, 885 | 90, 715 | 97,617 77074 | 95, 523.3 | 93. 202 | 99.964 |
| Stocks, end of month. | 54, 800 198,712 | 196,994 | 201, 100 | 2060,740 | 209, 828 | 201, 124 | 198.027 | 58, 888 | 64,548 | 73, 967 | 77,074 | 74,900 | 70. 863 | 80.016 |
| Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 175,505 | 152, 137 | 134, 636 | 124,277 | r 117, 151 | 96, 156 |
| Imports, total (zinc content) $\ldots$. $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { dol. per lb- }\end{gathered}$ | - 66.0976 | .0938 63,908 | $\begin{array}{r}69964 \\ 77 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1025 39,112 | 1029 30,847 |  | r 57,827 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ 56,949 \\ \hline 1009\end{array}$ | +. 1141 | .1150 22.250 | . 11150 | . 1150 | . 1150 | 1150 |
| For smelting, refining, and export 0 | 2,455 | 6,704 | 1,264 | 2,054 |  | 1,239 | -194 | ${ }^{56} 15$ | 2,214 | 22, 128 | 2, $2 \times 1$ | 39 <br> 3,674 |  |  |
| For domestic consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ore (zine content) | 52, 419 | 48,52.3 | 61,332 | 21,439 | 40,594 | 108,766 | 37,565 | 45,885 | 12,853 | 10, 602 | 17, 608 | 17, 315 |  |  |
|  | 11,449 | 8, 679 | 15, 78 | 15,619 | 10, 208 | 18, 717 | 20, 068 | 10, 907. | 10,974 | 11,520 | 11.116 | 18,18 |  |  |

T Revised. ${ }^{\text {D }}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Specifications changed; not comparable with data prior to June 1954 . ${ }^{2}$ Production by secondary plants only

SSubstituted scries. Compiled by the U. E. Department of Interior, Bureall of Mines; monthly data for 1951 and 1952 appear on p. 24 of the March 1954 Survey. Government stocks
represent those available for industrial use.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem ber | October | November | Decem. ber | January | February |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

heating apparatus, EXCEPT ELECTRIC $\ddagger$
Radiators and convectors, cast iron: ${ }^{7}$
 Stocks, end of month
Oil burners: $\ddagger$
Oil burners:
Shipments

Stocks, end of month....................................
Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, excl. electric:
Shipments, total.......................................
Shipments, total.-
 Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil.........

Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total.-.
Coal and wood..
Gas -

Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-fow), shipments, total Gas.
Oil-alid fuel



## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Batteries (automotive replacement only), ship-
 Houschold electrical appliances, sales billed: Refrigerators, index $\dagger$--.....................-1947-49 $=100$. Vacuum cleaners, standard type.-........ thousands.

Radio sets, production§
Television sets (incl. combination), production§
Television sets (incl. combination), production§
Insulating materials and related products: nsulating materials and rolated products:
Insulating materials, sales billed, index $\dagger \quad 1947-49=100$.
Fiber products:
Laminated fiber produets, shipments $\oplus$
Vulcanized fiber
Consumption of fiber paper-.......-thous. of lb . Shipments of vulcanized products.- thous. of dol Steel conduit (rigid), shipments* Motors and generators, quarterly:
New orders, indext.-........-1947-49 $=100$
Polyphase induction motors, $1-200 \mathrm{hp}$ :j Now orders.
thous. of dol. Direct current motors and gencrators, $1-200$ hp: 1 Direct current motors and gencrators, 1 thous. of dol Billings. -

| 2,041 | 1,896 <br> 6,292 | 1,732 | 1,738 | 1,745 | 2,208 <br> 7,903 | 1,937 | 3,315 6,765 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 46, 181 | 44, 175 | 48,983 | 50, 350 | 52,781 | 68, 798 | 65, 184 | 90,662 |
| 75, 110 | 71,251 | 77, 203 | 84, 276 | 82,995 | 80, 845 | 75, 345 | 72, 238 |
| 151, 397 | 168,062 | 203, 584 | 186,951 | 176, 925 | 187, 944 | 145,829 | 196, 180 |
| 4, 683 | 6, 110 | 5, 643 | 5, 876 | 3,468 | 4,206 | 4,351 | 6,294 |
| 137, 768 | 153, 515 | 188, 519 | 172. 762 | 164, 228 | 174, 806 | 134, 896 | 180, 210 |
| 8,946 | 8,437 | 9, 422 | 8,313 | 9,229 | 8,932 | 6,582 | 9,676 |
| 88, 689 | 74, 542 | 94, 395 | 126,819 | 12E, 981 | 180, 323 | 203, 901 | 261,936 |
| 4, 771 | 6,117 | 7,242 | 6,804 | 6,474 | 10, 935 | 23,443 | 36, 879 |
| 40,791 | 33, 364 | 44, 691 | 77, 109 | 76,427 | 111,796 | I14, 195 | 156, 343 |
| 43,427 | 35,061 | 42,462 | 42,906 | 43,080 | 57, 592 | 66.263 | 68, 714 |
| 57, 192 | 57, 217 | 69,280 | 72, 488 | 82, 462 | 95, 359 | 92,463 | 130, 486 |
| 30, 927 | 30, 505 | 39,870 | 43, 566 | 49, 661 | 57. 229 | 53,116 | 75,062 |
| 23, 862 | 24, 267 | 26, 827 | 26, 882 | 30, 210 | 33, 923 | 35, 474 | 48,655 |
| 2,403 | 2, 445 | 2,583 | 2, 040 | 2,591 | 4,207 | 3, 873 | 6,769 |
| 161, 152 | 171, 490 | 184, 043 | 196, 767 | 191,660, | 202, 574 | 186, 528 | 202,990 |
|  |  | 49,495 |  |  | 62, 049 |  |  |
| 173.8 | 99.9 | 82.7 | 125.3 | 80.8 | 86.4 | 68.8 | 75.6 |
| 1,356 | 994 | 2,042 | 1,262 | 3.051 | 986 | 457 | 1,053 |
| 1,832 | 1,686 | 1,119 | 1,711 | 2. 423 | 3,642 | 973 | 1,116 |
| 173.5 | 159.8 | 169.6 | 142.8 | 139.5 | 185. 2 | 124.7 | 147.9 |
| 319.4 | 323.1 | 327.2 | 302.7 | 270.31 | 276.3 | 205.7 | 203.7 |
| 4,057 | 4,272 | 5,093 | 5,319 | 5,007 | 5, 176 | 4,733 | 6, 706 |
|  |  | 173, 955 |  |  | 211,686 |  |  |
|  |  | 105, 302 |  |  | 123, 050 |  |  |
| 1, 788 | 1,422 | 1, 194 | 1,150 | 1,391 | 1,834 | 2, 288 | 2,481 |
| + 95.3 | r90.5 | 89.0 | r 73.1 | ז 74.1 | r 81.6 | 93.0 | $r 70.6$ |
| 221.2 | 109.0 | 276.5 | 220.8 | 209.4 | 195.8 | 193.6 | 185.4 |
| 250.0 | 295. 2 | 307.9 | 2.88 .7 | 246.9 | 303.5 | 242.9 | 293.2 |
| 872.0 | 769.2 | 1940.4 | 745.2 | 722.1 | ${ }^{1} 837.7$ | 438.1 | 785.5 |
| 420.6 | 426.9 | ${ }^{1} 590.6$ | 457.6 | 390.3 | ${ }^{1} 544.1$ | 307.0 | 633.4 |
| 124.0 | 120.0 | r 135.9 | ז 124.3 | r 110.3 | r 123.8 | ז92.3 | ${ }^{*} 111.4$ |
| 8,345 | 8,160 | 9,598 | 9,235 | 8,843 | 9,521 | 7,730 | 8,857 |
| 3,346 | 3,370 | 3,850 | 3,266 | 3,431 | 3,128 | 2,566 | 3,373 |
| 1,421 | 1,451 | 1,535 | 1,388 | 1,237 | 1,236 | 1,037 | 1,152 |
| 16, 133 | 17. 230 | 20, 306 | 20, 770 | 21,784 | 26, 171 | ${ }^{2} 28,544$ | 228,076 |
|  |  | r 152.4 |  |  | r 152.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 35, 208 |  |  | 36, 817 |  |  |
|  |  | 36,304 |  |  | 35,675 |  |  |
|  |  | 9,533 |  |  | 7,958 |  |  |
|  |  | 9,131 |  |  | 10, 183 |  |  |



## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}\right\|$ | October | Novem- ber | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued

| COAL-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bituminous: $0^{7}$ Production | - 34, 365 | r 29, 932 | r 31, 714 | r 28, 478 | r 29, 198 | ¢ 30, 690 | r 27, 707 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 33,484$ | + 34, 471 | ${ }^{+} 36,652$ | ${ }^{\tau} 37,158$ | ${ }^{\text { }} 38$, 151 | 36,090 | 35, 100 |
| Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total | - 34,365 | -29,932 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 31, } 714 \\ 34,134 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 28,478 | 20,198 | - ${ }^{\text {5, } 690}$ | -27, 007 | -33,484 | -34, 471 | -36,652 | -37,158 | 38, 151 | 36,00 | 35,100 |
| (thous. of short tons.- | 39,772 | 32,962 | 34, 134 | 27,958 | 26,477 | 25, 535 | 24,937 | 26, 453 | 27, 113 | 30,180 25,783 | 31,538 | 35, 500 | $\begin{aligned} & 36,330 \\ & 30.097 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 31,436 258 8 | 26, 560 | 27, 969 | 24, 487 | 23, 831 | 23, 256 | 22, 836 | 23,585 52 | 23. 491 | $\begin{array}{r} 25,783 \\ -\quad 46 \end{array}$ | 26,996 | $\begin{array}{r} 29,713 \\ -66 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,097 \\ \\ \hline 97 \end{array}$ |  |
| Oven-coke plants | 8,050 | 6,901 | 7,298 | 6,658 | 6,811 | 6,593 | 6,581 | 6,427 | 6,396 | 7, 246 | 7,438 | 7,995 | 8,258 |  |
|  | 735 | 624 | 676 | 625 | 641 | -576 | 675 | 693 | 674 | 740 | 719 | 775 | 755 |  |
|  | 10,620 | 8,798 | 9,614 | 8,438 | 8,435 | 9,029 | 9,133 | 9, 568 | 9,456 | 10,076 | 10,435 | 11,633 | 11, 750 |  |
|  | 1,939 | 1,610 | 1,601 | 1,347 | 1,356 | 1,254 | 1,278 | 1,384 | 1,233 | 1,375 | 1,449 | 1,544 | 1,415 |  |
|  | 566 | 476 | ${ }^{532}$ | 411 | 381 | 339 | 315 | 5 306 | +320 | 360 5 9 | 6.432 | $\begin{array}{r}506 \\ 7 \\ \hline 194\end{array}$ | 706 |  |
|  | 9,268 | 8, 045 | 8, 189 | 6,952 | 6,160 | 5, 416 | 4, 809 | 5, 155 | 5, 356 | 5,940 4,397 | 6,469 4,542 | 7,194 | 7,316 |  |
|  | 8,336 | 6, 402 | 6,165 | 3,471 | 2,646 | 2, 279 | 2, 101 | 2,868 | 3,622 | 4,397 | 4,542 | 5,787 | 6,233 |  |
| Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel) thous. of short tons-- | 5 | 4 |  | 29 | 52 | 62 | 55 | 47 | 47 | 54 | 47 | 20 | 2 |  |
| Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total-...............................thous. of short tons.- | 75, 741 | 75, 194 | 72,033 | 70,595 | 69,432 | 69, 646 | 67, 186 | 68,566 | 69,690 | 70,349 | 71,032 | 69, 201 | 65,869 |  |
| Industrial, total.-....................---.-.......do...-- | 74,531 | 74, 029 | 71, 146 | 69, 611 | 68, 606 | 68, 803 | 66, 286 | 67, 656 | 68,764 | 69,455 | 70, 109 | 68,391 | 65, 166 |  |
|  | 14,885 | 14,730 | 13,887 | 12, 856 | 12,596 | 12, 659 | 11,125 | 11,571 | 11, 868 | 12, 190 | 12,475 | 12,335 | 11, 476 |  |
|  | 1,290 | 1,173 | 1,068 | 1,071 | 1,090 | 1,144 | 1,123 | 1,184 | 1,233 | 1,287 4089 | 1,373 | 1,311 | 1,155 |  |
| Electric-power utilities | 38, 090 | 37, 969 | 37,468 | 37, 504 | 38,299 | 39, 125 | 38,848 | 39,708 | 40, 462 | 40,889 | 41,072 | 39,711 | 38, 095 |  |
| Railways (class I) | 2, 432 | 2, 358 | 2, 168 | 2,049 | 1,839 740 | 1,811 | 1,662 | 1,657 621 | 1,597 | 1, 496 | 1,540 | 1,475 | 1,397 |  |
| Other industrial. | 16,903 | 16,920 | 15, 726 | 15,333 | 14,042 | 13,356 | 12,889 | 12,915 | 12, 992 | 12,979 | 13,057 | 12,953 | 12, 487 |  |
| Retail dealer | 1,210 | 1, 165 | 887 | 984 | 826 | 843 | 900 | 910 | 926 | 894 | 923 | 810 | 703 |  |
| Exports--------------------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,414 | 1,294 | 1,449 | 2,462 | 3,100 | 3, 136 | 2,832 | 3,333 | 2,940 | 3,526 | 3,092 | 2,481 |  |  |
| Prices: <br> Retail compositet dol per short ton | 15. 14 | 15.13 | 15. 12 | 14.99 | 14.70 | 14.70 | 14.73 | 14.78 | 14.89 | 14.98 | 15.04 | 15.08 | 15.10 |  |
| Retail, composite†------------dol. per short ton-Wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine run, f. o. b. car at mine ..........---.- do.... | 5. 681 | 5. 607 | 5. 481 | 5. 403 | 14.538 | 14.525 | 14.506 | 14.498 | 14.493 | 14.488 | 14.484 | ${ }^{r} 14.482$ | p 4.482 |  |
| Prepared sizes, f. o. b. car at mine.....-....do...- | 6.837 | 6. 787 | 6.429 | 6. 375 | ${ }^{2} 6.398$ | ${ }^{2} 6.440$ | ${ }^{2} 6.586$ | ${ }^{2} 6.711$ | 26.875 | 26.955 | 26.961 | ${ }^{1} 26.951$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 6.951$ |  |
| Production: COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | * |
| Beehive.--------------------- thous. of short tons-- | 164 | 64 | 35 | 35 | 29 | 31 | 30 | 40 | 35 | 29 | 33 | 41 | 61 |  |
|  | 5,634 | 4,824 | 5,110 | 4,658 | 4,772 | 4,609 | 4, 591 | 4,476 | 4,456 | 5,053 | 5,198 | 5,570 | 5, 738 |  |
|  | 387 | 325 | 305 | 386 | 379 | 371 | 420 | 412 | 410 | 456 | 444 | 471 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: | 2,751 | 2,744 | 2,719 | 2,860 | 3,012 | 2,973 | 2,843 | 2,856 | 2,917 | 2,851 | 2,804 | 2,794 | , 748 |  |
|  | 1,702 | 1,649 | 1,525 | 1,579 | 1, 657 | 1,609 | 1,619 | 1,624 | 1,693 | 1,638 | 1,597 | 1,624 | 1, 654 |  |
| At merchant plants | 1,049 | 1,096 | 1, 194 | 1,281 | 1,355 | 1,364 | 1,224 | 1,231 | 1,224 | 1,213 | 1,207 | 1,170 | 1,094 |  |
|  | 209 | 222 | 269 | 299 | 331 | 355 | 384 | 395 | 402 | 424 | ${ }^{+} 395$ | 421 |  |  |
|  | 36 | 26 | 29 | 24 | 36 | 46 | 25 | 34 | 14 | 34 | 33 | 50 |  |  |
| 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 | 14.25 | 13.75 | 13.75 | 13.75 | 13.75 |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,599 103,453 | 2,169 178,603 | 201, 2,563 | 2,486 198,440 | 2,467 200,593 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,534 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,298 \\ \hline 184 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2,370 | 2,379 100 | 2,293 |  |  |
|  | 103, 453 | 178,603 91 | 201, 702 | $\begin{array}{r}198,440 \\ 86 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 200,593 89 | $\begin{array}{r}195,000 \\ 88 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 194,037 90 | 191,190 87 | 184,527 <br> 88 | 190,198 86 | $\begin{array}{r} 190,367 \\ 86 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}198,213 \\ 88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Consumption (runs to stills) -----.-...-thous. of bbl-- | 215, 366 | 197, 914 | 214, 620 | 204, 336 | 218, 178 | 208, 408 | 214, 402 | 212,708 | 208, 155 | 211,851 | 209, 244 | 224, 382 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total.................... do | -268,531 | r 264, 629 | + 269.620 | ${ }^{r} 278,055$ | r 280, 050 | r 282,888 | r 282, 665 | r 277,929 | + 272,502 | r 267,346 | + 264,566 | 258,385 |  |  |
|  | 70,661 | +70,916 | 73, 668 | 75, 852 | 75,503 | 75, 187 | 74, 574 | 70,659 | 67,989 | 68,292 | 67, 814 | 67, 309 |  |  |
| At tank farms and in pipelines. .-.-........do | - 178, 596 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 174,953$ | $r 178,057$ | r 183, 740 | r 185, 570 | r 188, 788 | r 189, 123 | \% 188,260 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 185,568$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 179,582$ | > 177, 659 | 172,081 |  |  |
|  | 19,274 | 18,760 | 18, 495 | 18,463 | 18,977 | 18,913 | 18,968 | 19,010 | 18, 945 | 19,472 | 19,093 | 18,995 |  |  |
|  | 1,587 | 795 | 873 | 1,418 | 1,258 | 1,372 | 1,073 | 1,349 | 509 | 1,485 | 1,047 | 797 |  |  |
|  | 18, 009 | 17,623 | 21,683 | 17, 259 | 20,145 | 20,441 | 20,379 | 20, 454 | 20,053 | 18,451 | 20, 220 | 23, 056 |  |  |
| 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 | P2.820 |  |
| Refined petroleum products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fuel oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: 1)istillate fuel oilt..................thous. of bbl.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 345,474 39,398 | 3 43,256 34,754 | 845,204 <br> 36,222 | 341,218 34,215 | 342,531 35,582 | 8 <br> 43,960 <br> 3 | 3 43,892 33,749 | 3 35,048 33,131 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 45,415 \\ 32,569 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 347,890 33,047 | 3 48,666 33,593 | 3 51,718 36,806 |  |  |
| Domestic demand: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | +374,697 | ${ }^{5} 352,729$ | r3 54, 051 | r 3 38, 105 | ${ }^{1} 328,895$ | +327,217 | ${ }^{3} 26,864$ | - 3 29, 203. | + 3 32, 593 | ${ }^{1} 334,893$ | ${ }^{3} 51,279$ | ${ }^{3} 75,843$ |  |  |
| Residual fuel oilt | ${ }^{\text {r }} 53,763$ | r 46, 674 | r 48,794 | + 42, 178 | r 38,994 | ${ }^{+37,758}$ | ${ }^{+} 35,617$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 36,934$ | ${ }^{r} 38,904$ | ${ }^{r} 42,415$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 46,045$ | 54, 055 |  |  |
| Consumption by type of consumer: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,285 | 5,699 | 6,456 | 4,783 7 7 | 4, 250 | 4, 291 | 4, 446 | 4,851 | 4,904 | 5,316 | 5,819 | 7,668 | 8,912 |  |
| Railways (elass I) | 7,839 | 7,595 5,494 | 7,819 | 7,230 | 6,921 6,289 | 7, 700 | 7,660 | 7,835 | 7,730 | 7,818 | 8,192 | 8,467 |  |  |
| Storks, end of month: | 6,031 | 5,494 | 5,985 | 6,381 | 6,289 | 6,378 | 6,475 | 5,928 | 6,331 | 6,119 | 5,981 | 6,022 | 5,916 |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 81,044$ | ${ }^{8} 70,390$ | ${ }^{3} 60,270$ | ${ }^{3} 61,721$ | ${ }^{3} 73,581$ | ${ }^{3} 86,325$ | 3101,657 | 3116,529 | ${ }^{3} 128,061$ | 3139,128 | ${ }^{3} 133,886$ | ${ }^{3} 108.144$ |  |  |
|  | 47, 474 | 47, 119 | 44,249 | 44,362 | 47, 009 | 50, 216 | 54,365 | 56,332 | 56,702 | 56, 541 | 54,891 | 52, 105 |  |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,616 | 1,275 | 1,516 | 1,911 | 1,992 | 2,176 | 1,711 | 1,434 | 1,525 | 2,170 | 2,715 | 1,849 |  |  |
|  | 1.365 | 1,756 | 2, 106 | 1,637 | 2,006 | 1,793 | 1,883 | 1,580 | 1,546 | 1,275 | 1,771 | 1,720 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per gal.. | . 095 | . 100 | . 097 | . 095 | . 092 | . 092 | . 090 | . 092 | . 092 | . 096 | . 096 | . 102 | ${ }^{p} .102$ |  |
| Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel).....-.--dol. per bbl-- | 1.500 | 1.450 | 1. 200 | 1. 150 | 1. 100 | 1. 600 | 1.000 | 1.150 | 1.150 | 1. 250 | 1.350 | 1. 400 | ${ }^{p} 1.501$ |  |
| Kerosene: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production------------------------ thous. of bbl.- | ${ }^{3} 12,086$ | ${ }^{3} 11,542$ | ${ }^{3} 10,943$ | 39,665 | ${ }^{3} 9,350$ | ${ }^{2} 9,177$ | 9,156 | - 0,357 | 39,018 | 39,596 | ${ }^{3} 10,619$ | ${ }^{3} 11,796$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 18.287$ | ${ }^{3} 12,682$ | 312,990 | ${ }^{3} 6,893$ | ${ }^{3} 4,86 \mathrm{I}$ | -4,537 | 4,920 | 36,196 | 36,555 | $3 \mathrm{9}, 261$ | 312,748 | 318,330 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 22,013$ | ${ }^{3} 20,183$ | ${ }^{2} 17,533$ | ${ }^{3} 19,656$ | ${ }^{3} 23,892$ | 2 28,184 | ง 31,953 | ${ }^{3} 34,949$ | ${ }^{3} 37,099$ | ${ }^{3} 37,140$ | 334,547 | 327,826 |  |  |
|  | 418 | 609 | 564 | 584 | 158. | 229 | 398 | 80 | 250 | 188 | 428 | - 96 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor) dol per gal.. | . 105 | . 110 | . 107 | . 105 | . 102 | . 102 | . 100 | . 100 | . 100 | . 104 | . 104 | 110 | p. 110 |  |

OTRevisions for January-September 1952 and January-October 1953 will be shown later.
$\dagger$ Revised series, Data represent weighted averages based on quotations in 25 cities for all sizes of bituminous coal.
o Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke. Such production for January-December 1954 is as follows (thous. short tons): 156; 122; 139; 138; $130 ; 143 ; 186 ; 176 ; 164 ; 172 ; 176 ; 199$. Revisions for 952 appear on $p$. S. 5 of the February and Narch 1054 issues of the survey


| Unless otherwise stated. statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | Febru ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued



## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-Continued

## PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Continued

Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper-
board (American Paper and Pulp Association): board (American Paper and Pulp Association): $\ddagger$



Fine paper:
Orders, new

Production.

Orng maper.
Orders, new
Orders, unfliled, end of month.
Production.

Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, Ene!ish
finish, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb .
Conrse paper:


Shipments

Newsprint:
Canada
(incl. Newfoundland): Production



United States:
Conited States:
Consumption by publishers.-............................
Shipments from mills
Stocks, end of month:
At mills.---
In transit to publishers
Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal ports
Paperbonrd (National Paperboard Association):

 Pereont
Paper products:
Sher products:
Shipping contsiners, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments $\ddagger$......................... sq. ft. surface area Folding paper boxes, value:


## PRINTING

Book publication, total. New books New editions.
... number of editions
do-

| 875,002 | 800, 817 | 939, 598 | 843, 494 | 841, 999 | 882, 399 | 814, 525 | 881, 041 | 867,980 | 889, 447 | 871, 786 | 946, 000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 584,558. | 561, 091 | 592, 116 | 547, 633 | 533, 638 | 540,558 | 587, 819 | 609,967 | 612, 394 | 603, 520 | 587,348 | 609,000 |  |  |
| 883, 841 | 832,975 | 927, 526 | 874, 583 | 866, 681 | 869, 849 | 758, 760 | 888,960 | 861,811 | 915, 483 | 889,438 | 894,000 |  |  |
| 884, 315 | 817, 427 | 916,598 | 878, 354 | 858,755 | 872,942 | 756, 126 | 880, 205 | 856, 917 | 907,515 | 881, 555 | 895.000 |  |  |
| 394, 618 | 406,158 | 412, 529 | 410, 021 | 417, 941 | 414, 271 | 410,562 | 421, 584 | 428, 204 | 431, 529 | 447,029 | 431,000 |  |  |
| 102, 345 | 100, 984 | 114,482 | 108,483 | 108, 140 | 110, 655 | 97, 310 | 106, 820 | 108, 552 | 116, 182 | 114, 116 | 116,000 |  |  |
| 56, 967 | 58,725 | 57, 995 | 57,500 | 56,305 | 54, 190 | 64, 215 | 63,587 | 63, 230 | 62, 695 | 49, 457 | 55,000 |  |  |
| 103, 041 | 102, 297 | 115, 847 | 111,501 | 110, 232 | 113, 292 | 91,363 | 112, 279 | 110, 331 | 119, 167 | 116, 306 | 112,000 |  |  |
| 106, 930 | 101, 987 | 110, 927 | 109,879 | 107, 488 | 112, 059 | 91,221 | 106, 813 | 107, 736 | 113, 389 | 111, 713 | 110,000 |  |  |
| 92,357 | 93, 035 | 95, 555 | 97,819 | 99, 287 | 100, 256 | 98, 804 | 104, 741 | 109, 274 | 110,361 | 110, 627 | 107,000 |  |  |
| 298,488 | 265, 291 | 342,798 | 279,943 | 287, 338 | 320, 207 | 292,019 | 297, 809 | 307, 601 | 308, 605 | 292, 438 | 351,000 |  |  |
| 291.065 | 268, 590 | 294,740 | 258, 238 | 249, 515 | 265, 175 | 292, 305 | 295, 870 | 302, 427 | 294, 558 | 290, 372 | 324,000 |  |  |
| 306, 062 | 283,994 | 322, 188 | 303, 684 | 298, 138 | 299, 890 | 256, 760 | 308, 034 | 299,596 | 311, 139 | 302, 431 | 322,000 |  |  |
| 304, 212 | 279,074 | 323, 037 | 311,678 | 300, 216 | 304, 524 | 255, 785 | 306,948 | 297, 900 | 310, 482 | 303, 333 | 326,000 |  |  |
| 161,460 | 166,420 | 165, 570 | 157, 576 | 155, 498 | 149,540 | 150,515 | 151,600 | 153, 295 | 153,952 | 153,050 | 149,000 |  |  |
| 13. 80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | ${ }^{2} 14.00$ |  |
| 293,628 | 272,375 | 296,475 | 276,225 | 273, 217 | 278,907 | 265,092 | 302,502 | 283, 590 | 285, 726 | 290,976 | 297,000 |  |  |
| 126, 855 | 127,052 | 124,040. | 117,975 | 112, 185 | 111, 330 | 120, 685 | 140, 375 | 138, 597 | 136, 413 | 132,933 | 133,000 |  |  |
| 297, 093 | 278, 203 | 302,944 | 276, 575 | 283, 596 | 285, 178 | 252,002 | 293, 602 | 281,316 | 301, 887 | 297,084 | 288, 000 |  |  |
| 290, 916 | 271, 865 | 297, 929 | 277, 423 | 278,859 | 279, 933 | 249, 880 | 259, 863 | 280, 946 | 302, 127 | 297, 316 | 292,000 |  |  |
| S5, 460 | 86,525 | 88,295. | 85,870 | 91, 116 | 97, 445 | 95, 198 | 99,898 | 99, 935 | 98, 741 | 96,024 | 94,000 |  |  |
| 476, 151 | 457,927 | 515,482 | 540, 199 | 497,227 | 490, 726 | 503, 979 | 503, 145 | 491, 153 | 525, 996 | 522, 109 | 500, 119 | 490.822 |  |
| 452, 470 | 437, 780 | 481,487 | 503, 292 | 497, 561 | 523,966 | 481, 686 | 518, 844 | 482, 559 | 541, 835 | 542,994 | 505, 987 | 466, 25.3 |  |
| 134, 925 | 155,072 | 189,067 | 185, 974 | 185, 634 | 152,394 | 174,687 | 158,988 | 167, 582 | 151, 743 | 130, 858 | 124,990 | 149, 559 |  |
| 353, 057 | 345, 642 | 400,311 | 414,877 | 422, 157 | 384, 444 | 338,471 | 360, 825 | 388, 321 | 437,191 | 420, 422 | 407.980 | 383, 520 |  |
| 96,284 | 88, 197 | 98, 115 | 89, 839 | 96,670 | 96, 564 | 96, 324 | 99, 492 | 96, 592 | 110.328 | 106, 479 | 109, 217 | 115,577 |  |
| 95, 132 | 86, 219 | 100, 585 | 83,968 | 98,716 | 96, 148 | 96,597 | 98,503 | 98,202 | 107, 407 | 107, 920 | 111,526 | 113,882 |  |
| -9,178 | 11, 156 | 8,686 | 9,557 | 7,511 | 7,927 | 7,654 | 8,643 | 7,033 | 9,954 | 8,513 | 6,204 | 7, 899 |  |
| 470, 536 | 488,503 | 495, 871 | 484,226 | 446,739 | 453, 407 | 481, 612 | 508, 703 | 490,256 | 448,907 | 434, 131 | 439, 446 | 417,757 |  |
| 88,739 | 96, 457 | 85, 178 | 81, 181 | 72, 300 | 80,566 | 71, 086 | 66, 199 | 64,769 | 77,057 | 88,372 | 76, 917 | 131,058 |  |
| 356, 455 | 391,503. | 454, 297 . | 399,824 | 410, 631 | 438, 833 | 393, 102 | 434, 103 | 396,943 | 415.231 | 455, 406 | 445, 761 |  |  |
| 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75. | 125. 75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125. 75 | 125. 75 | ${ }^{p} 125.75$ |  |
| 885.4 | 921.7 | 1, 140.4 | 997.4 | 1,086. 6 | 1,033.1 | 964.3 | 1,044. 0 | 1,069.0 | 1,092.4 | 1,078.9 | 1,067.3 | 1,020.3. | 1,085.0 |
| 330.8 | 321.0 | 424. 9 | +369.1 | 1,364. 2 | 359.8 | 390.3 | 1,330.7 | 425.8 | 1390.5 | 1,343.2 | 1,363.0 | 1, 450.7 | 1,523.4 |
| 939.7 89 | $\begin{array}{r} 926.8 \\ 89 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,064.4 \\ 90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,014.6 \\ 88 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,056.5 \\ 90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,054.6 \\ 89 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 916.8 \\ 74 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,068.5 \\ 92 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,004.1 \\ 88 \end{array}$ | 1, 105.7 ${ }^{94}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,102.1 \\ 93 \end{array}$ | 1,055.1 8 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,013.5 \\ 92 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,043.1 \\ 95 \end{array}$ |
| 5,815 | 5,966 | 7,153 | 6,952 | 6,714 | 6,785 | 6,250 | 7,010 | 7,242 | 7,626 | 7.195 | 7,051 | 6,808 |  |
| 174.0 | 182.3 | 214.7 | 198.6 | 164. 5 | 203.1 | 173.7 | 199.8 | 194.1 | 187.2 | 168.0 | 179.8 | 184. 6 |  |
| 163.7 | 167.9 | 185.0 | 182.2 | 165.1 | 179.9 | 159.9 | 183.9 | 180.0 | 186.9 | 177.2 | 168.2 | 172.2 |  |
| 826 | 878 | 1, 102 | 1, 101 | 1,391 | 781 | 923 | 802 | 888 | 1,408 | 941 | 860 | 971 | 950 |
| 650 | 707 | 855 | 894 | 1,101 | 644 | 714 | 661 | 754 | 1,198 | 811 | 701 | 771 | 756 |
| 176 | 171 | 247 | 207 | 290 | 137 | 209 | 141 | 134 | 210 | 130 | 159 | 200 | 194 |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUC'S

| Natural rubber: RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 46,960 | 46, 897 | 53, 709 | 51, 451 | 51, 398 | 54, 253 | 37, 894 | 38,069 | 52, 412 | 55,976 | 53,326 | r 55,096 | 56, 545 |  |
|  | 112, 679 | 115, 228 | 112,829 | 106,564 | 104,377 | 104, 541 | 109,564 | 124, 810 | 119.191 | 115,970 | 105, 025 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 102.943$ | 100, 158 |  |
|  | 47, 140 | 42, 645 | 47, 721 | 49, 855 | 55, 983 | 66, 698 | 40,614 | 59,124 | 48,618 | 49, 432 | 45, 474 | 43, 557 |  |  |
| dol. per lb.. | 204 | 200 | 203 | 214 | . 213 | 231 | . 244 | 231 | 1 | 65 | 3 | 288 | . 325 | 354 |
| Chemical (synthetic): <br> Production $\qquad$ long tons.- | 57, 299 | 53, 356 | 55, 835 | 47,581 | 46, 554 | 45,954 | 46,964 | 48,807 | 51,384 | 55,644 | 55,018 |  | 69,929 |  |
|  | 50, 173 | 49, 060 | 56, 060 | 53, 654 | 52,628 | 57, 195 | 41,552 | 42,051 | 53,878 | 58, 309 | 57, 287 | - 84, 130 | 67,773 |  |
|  | 180, 839 | 183, 405 | 184, 284 | 174, 983 | 167, 583 | 157, 172 | 162,944 | 170, 159 | 161, 662 | 161, 167 | 156, 905 | ¢ 150,175 | 147, 213 |  |
|  | 1,397 | 2, 103 | 2,923 | 2,358 | 2,759 | 2,032 | 3,228 | 3,018 | 2,161 | 3,294 | 2,908 | 2,672 |  |  |
| Reclaimed rubber: $\qquad$ | 19,960 | 21,000 | 23,305 | 21,628 | 2t, 184 | 22, 207 | 17,907 | 15,444 | 22,332 | 23,444 | 22,915 | + 25, 762 |  |  |
| Consumption-.....................................-d | 19, 114 | 19,461 | 22, 882 | 21, 883 | 20,536 | 22, 321 | 16, 301 | 17,660 | 19,926 | 22,098 | 22, 321 | r 24,546 | 24,973 |  |
| Stocks, end of month.........--................-di. | 31, 865 | 32,393 | 32,148 | 31,359 | 31, 105 | 30,845 | 31,304 | 27,692 | 29,632 | 30, 395 | 29,451 | ${ }^{\text {r 30, } 746}$ | 29, 276 |  |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumatic casings: $0^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.-.--------------------------thousands | 6, 299 | 7,042 | 77981 | 8,065 | 7,965 | 8,796 | 6,360 | 5, 427 | 7,279 | 7,869 | 7,626 | 8,444 | 9,040 |  |
|  | ${ }^{7,002}$ | 6, 308 <br> 2 | 7,629 <br> 3,163 | 8,243 3,131 | ${ }^{8}, 319$ | 9,079 290 | 8,885 | 8,597 | 6, 269 | 6, 266 | 6, 842 | 7,347 | 8,911 |  |
|  | 2, 891 | 2, 634 | 3, 163 | 3,131 | 3,020 |  | 2,782 |  |  | 1. 8818 | 3,124 | 3,707 | 3,785 |  |
| Replacement equipment.........-..................... do | 3,993 | 3,557 | 4, 350 | 4,835 | 5,1154 | 6, 160 | 5,949 | 5, ${ }^{123}$ | 4,537 <br> 130 | 4,251 | 3, 560 | 3,470 169 | 4,967 |  |
|  | \| 14.977 | 15,709 | \|r|16 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 15,906 } \\ \hline 176\end{array}$ | - 15.184 | 160 15,218 | -155 | 9,985 | $\begin{array}{r}130 \\ \hline 11,184\end{array}$ | -12,799 | 13,676 | 169 14,774 | 14,949 |  |
|  | 106 | 119 | 80 | 178 | 193 | 167 | 1236 | 116 | ${ }^{131}$ | 12, 120 | 13.614 | 14, 141 | 14,949 |  |
| Inmer tubes: ${ }^{\text {or }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5, 395 | 5, 896 | 6,399 | 6, 266 | 5, 909 | 5,739 | 4,132 | 3,773 | 4,490 | 3,953 | 3,246 | 3, 201 | 3,089 |  |
| Shipments - | 6, 834 | 5,617 | 6,013 | 6,001 | 6,002 | 6,631 | 6,257 | 5,748 | 4, 034 | 3, 087 | 2,681 | 2, 569 | 4. 133 |  |
| Stocks, end of mont | 10,107 50 | 10,448 61 | 10, 869 | 11,234 89 | 11, 170 | 10,379 68 | 8, 429 | 6,588 73 | 7,179 65 | 8,313 62 | 8,706 <br> 69 | 9, 299 | 8,252 |  |

[^10] $\sigma^{2}$ Data for production, shipments, and stocks have been revised beginning January 1953. Revisions prior to June 1953 are available upon request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February |



## TEXTILE PRODUCTS <br> HEXLILE PRODUCRS

| APPAREL |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery, shipments $\qquad$ thous of dozen pairs. Men's apparel, cuttings:* 8 |  |
|  |  |
| Tailored garments: |  |
| Suits .-.---.-.-.-.------------ thous. of units-- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Shirts (woven fabries), dress and sport thous. of doz. |  |
| Work clothing: <br> Dungarees and waistband overalls.-.-................ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings (quarterly through 1953):* |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Waists, blouses | doz. |


| +12, 713 | 13,126 | 14,274 | 12, 628 | 10, 844 | 12,215 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21.840 | 1,732 | 11,810 | 1,412 | 1, 524 | 11,630 |
| ${ }^{2} 256$ | 1,276 | 1295 | , 320 | 392 | 1510 |
| 2 4,512 | 4,848 | ${ }^{1} 5,520$ | 4, 800 | 4,464 | 14,410 |
| ${ }^{2} 1,520$ | 1,668 | ${ }^{1} 1,850$ | 1,692 | 1,476 | 11,430 |
| 2256 | 348 | 1355 | $3 \$ 4$ | 3 40 | 1345 |
| 2372 | 392 | 1445 | 360 | 359 | 1385 |
| 22,200 | 2,442 | 3,187 | 1,542 | 771 | 1,6ธิ0 |
| 2 19,332 | 20,350 | 26,870 | 26, 720 | 24,465 | 21,091 |
| ${ }^{2} 1,639$ | 1,774 | 1,843 | 747 | 475 | 971 |
| 1,152 | 1,249 | 1,432 | 1,189 | 1,036 | 1,150 | descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| Janu- | Febru- | March |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |



Glass containers: General-use food

Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and froit jars) ....thous. of gross Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable)

Beer bottles.-
Medicinal and toile
Chemical, household and industrial

Stocks, end of month
Other glassware, machine-made:
Pmblers:



## GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS

rude gypsum, quarterly total:
Imports------------------------ thous. of short tons
 ypsum products sold or used, quarterly total:
ncalined-----------------------------short tons Falcined: Base-coat plaster All other building plasters Lath Wallboard ${ }^{-}$ Industrial plasters $r$ Revised $\quad$ Preliminary 1 Data cover a 5 -week period a See note marked "*"' for change in sample August 1953 SURVEY $\Rightarrow$ Includes laminated board (reported as component board) also sheathing and formboard



 men's dungarees and waistband overalis will be shown later; data for 1952 (except men's dungarees, etc.) are shown at bottom of p. S-38 of the December 1953 SURVET. Data for March, June, September, and December 1954 cover 5 -week periods and for other months, 4 weeks. a Includes cumulative revisions for 1954 through May. b Includes cumulative revisions for June-August 1954.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ | Febraary | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Septem }}{\text { Sel }}$ | October | November | December | Janu ary | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (exclusive of linters): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 16.119$ |  | ${ }^{2} 16,317$ |  |  |  | 389 | 1,694 | 5,691 | 9,670 | 12,439 | ${ }^{8} 13,039$ | ${ }^{1} 13,405$ |  |
| bales thous. of bales . |  |  | 2 16, 465 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} 13,569$ |  |  |
|  | 678, 472 | 685,546 | 3844, 092 | 659,300 | 645,472 | \%788, 558 | 541, 553 | 667,443 | - 815,315 | 706, 603 | 703,697 | - 801, 748 | 711, 288 |  |
| Stocks in the United States, end of month, total9 -..................................thous. of bales | r 15, 713 | 14,673 | 13,411 | 12,362 | 11,397 | 10, 189 | 9,576 | 20, 125 | 19,721 | 19,431 | 18,820 | 17,500 | 16,463 |  |
| Domestic cotton, total ------.-.............-- do..-- | r 15,653 | 14,610 | 13,346 | 12, 287 | 11,316 | 10, 112 | 9,500 | 20, 046 | 19,650 | 19,367 | 18,761 | 17,436 | 16, 401 |  |
| On farms and in transit...--...-.........-do. | T 1,839 | 1,360 | 1,082 |  |  | 606 | 255 | 10,760 | 7,719 | 5,286 | 3,441 | 1,977 | 1,190 |  |
| Public storage and compresses.---.-.-.--- do | +12,105 | 11, 468 | 10, 495 | 9,698 | 8,907 | 8,150 | 8,071 | 8, 304 | 10,862 | 12,733 | 13, 803 | 13,824 | 13,445 |  |
| Consuming establishments - ------------ do | ${ }^{+1,709}$ | 1,788 | 1,769 | 1,683 | 1,541, | 1,356 | 1,174 | 982 | 1,069 | 1,348 | 1,517 | 1,635 | 1,767 |  |
| Foreign cotton, total...------------------- - do. | ${ }^{+} 60$ | 63 | 66 | 75 | 81 | 77 | 76 | 79 | 71 | 64 | 59 | 63 | 62 |  |
|  | 296, 651 | 385, 420 | 429,659 | 422,048 | 336, 120 | 434, 934 | 227, 855 | 189, 585 | 199. 322 | 350,753 | 389, 524 | 496, 566 |  |  |
|  | 6,503 | 12,866 | 16, 258 | 24, 163 | 11, 679 | 8,177 | 8.719 | 9,941 | 6,538 | 6,635 | 6.898 | 10.129 |  |  |
| Prices (farm), American upland - ents per 1 b Prices, wholesale, middling, 15 , average 10 | 30.1 | 30.4 | 31.1 | 31.6 | 32.2 | 32.3 | 32.2 | 34.0 | 34.6 | 34.7 | 33.2 | 32.7 | 32.5 | 31.7 |
|  | 33.2 | 34.0 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.4 | 34.2 | 34.4 | 34.2 | 34.5 | 34.3 | 33.9 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34. 2. |
|  | 113 | 95 | 599 | 105 | 108 | ${ }^{5} 113$ | 96 | 112 | ${ }^{5} 100$ | 117 | 117 | ${ }^{5} 113$ | 125 |  |
|  | 222 | 197 | ${ }^{5} 189$ | 150 | 115 | 884 | 64 |  | 5177 | 224 | 214 | ${ }^{5196}$ | 187 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,430$ | 1,457 | 1,542 | 1,590 | 1,637 | 1,589 | 1,546 | 1,525 | 1,587 | 1,666 | 1,763 | 1,785 | 18,831 |  |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton cloth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly ${ }^{3}$.........mil. of linear yards.. |  |  | 2,512 |  |  | 2, 454 |  |  | 2,304 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 45,560 | 50,457 | 44,540 | 64,206 | 47, 243 | 49,818 | 48,282 | 47,160 | 50.809 | 55,821 | 48,507 | 52,641 |  |  |
| Imports 9 -------------------------------- do- | 4,777 | 4, 597 | 3,988 | 6, 242 | 4, 730 | 4, 202 | 4,355 | 5,110 | 7,622 | 6,907 | 10, 887 | 9, 953 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Mill margins. cents per lb.- | 28.56 | 27.18 | 26.84 | 26.75 | 26. 28 | 26.50 | 26.48 | 26.51 | 26. 00 | 26.60. | 26.80 | 26.50 | 27.29 |  |
| Denim, 28 -inch | 34.9 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 34.7 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 35. 1 | $\bigcirc 34.9$ |  |
| Print cloth, 39-inch, $68 \times 72$ | 16.0 | 15.8 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.8. | 16.3 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 「15.9 | $p 16.4$ |  |
| Sheeting, in gray, 40 -inch, $48 \times 44-48$--....-do---- | 17.3 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16. 6 | $p 16.6$ |  |
| Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes: Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 625 | . 630 | . 632 | . 630 | . 627 | .633 | . 636 | . 633 | . 633 | . 642 | . 637 | 「. 642 | p. 642 |  |
| 36/2, combed, knitting-...---.-----------.-d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | . 921 | . 921 | . 921 | . 921 | . 917 | . 921 | . 917 | . 917 | . 919 | . 931 | . 931 | 933 | -. 943 |  |
| Spindle activity (cotton system spindles): <br> Active spindles, last working day, total.....thous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Active spindles, last working day, total....-thous.Consuming 100 percent cotton ......-............... | 20,897 <br> 19,652 | 20,888 | 20,872 <br> 19 <br> 1 | 20,715 19,457 | 29, 1922 | 20,646 <br> 19,332 | 20,606 19,286 | -20,633 | 20,634 <br> 19,276 <br> 11 | 20,696 19,295 | 20,782 19,348 | 20,626 <br> 19,136 | 20,782 19,282 |  |
| Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total..-mil. of hr.- | 9,145 | 9, 231 | ${ }^{5} 11,454$ | 8,991 | 8,932 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 10,939$ | 7,066 | 9,173 | ${ }^{5} 11,222$ | 9,735 | 9,464 |  | 9, 934 |  |
|  | 457 | 469 | 4,458 | 457 | 447 | ${ }_{5} 447$ | 6. 372 | 8559 | 458 | 493 | 485 | 442 | 497 |  |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton.................do | 8,631 | 8,697 | ${ }^{5} 10,799$ | 8,475 | 8,366 | ${ }^{5} 10,216$ | 6,578 | 8,583 | ${ }^{5} 10,455$ | 9,042 | 8,768 | ${ }^{5} 10.239$ | 9,184 |  |
| Operations as percent of capacity | 124.7 | 128.1 | ${ }^{8} 125.3$ | 125.3 | 122.6 | ${ }^{5} 122.8$ | 102.4 | 126.2 | ${ }^{5} 126.0$ | 136.3 | 134.6 | 8122.5 | 138.0 |  |
| RAYON AND ACETATE AND MFRS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filament yarn and staple: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, domestic, producers': <br> Filament yarn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staple (incl. tow) $\qquad$ do | 24.3 24 | ${ }_{24.1}$ | 29.8 29.8 | 28.9 | ${ }_{32.1} 1$ | 37.7 | 33.1 | 35.8 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 66.9 33.5 | 34.9 | 65.8 35.4 | 68.1 33.0 |
| Stocks, producers', end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filament yarn-----.-------------------.- do | 78.6 | 75.9 | 75.4 | 69.8 | 68.5 | 67.0 | 70.2 | 73.2 | 64.8 | 61.4, | 58.9 | 55.6 | 55.5 | 50.4 |
|  | 33. 1 | 30.9 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 29.0 | 30.1 | 30.3 , | 33.2 | 33.6 | 32.0 | 28.6 | 25.8 |
| Imports----....---.-.-.------------- thous. of lb-- | 1,215 | 1,691 | 2,264 | 3,509 | 2,178 | 3,106 | 2,940 | 5,785 | 7,536 | 8,300 | 9,915 | 12,696 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yam, viscose, 150 denier, filament, f. o. b. shipping point dol. per 1b. | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | .780 | .780 | . 780 | . 780 | 2. 780 |  |
| Staple, viscose, 11/2 denier--.................. do.... | . 336 | . 336 | . 336 | . 336 | . 336 | . 336 | . 336 | . 336 | 336 | . 336 | . 336 | . 356 | ${ }^{2} .336$ |  |
| Rayon and acetate broad-woven goods, production, <br>  |  |  | 402, 378 |  |  | 383,248 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r 4 4 }}$, 578 |  |  | 461, 712 |  |  |
| SILK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silk, raw: <br> Imports thous of 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports $\qquad$ thous. of lb.Price, wholesale, white, Japanese, $20 / 22$ denier, $870 \%$ | 465 | 449 | 366 | 1,051 | 671 | 843 | 654 | 890 | 567 | 814 | 777 | 69 |  |  |
| (AA), f. o. b. warehouse.............-.-.-. dol. per Ib-- | 5. 58 | 5.39 | 5.23 | 5.07 | 5.03 | 4.53 | 4.55 | 4.68 | 4.83 | 4.75 | 4.78 | 4. 60 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 4.62$ |  |
| WOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, mill (elean basis): $\ddagger \ddagger$ <br> A parel class <br> thous. of 1 b | 18,653 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20,048' |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,840 | 9,788 | ${ }^{511,738}$ | 9,237 | $\begin{array}{r} 23,440 \\ 8,319 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 28,286 \\ 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,501 \\ 5,903 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,7,253 \\ 9,253 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 24,813 \\ 011,588 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | -9,502 | ${ }_{9}^{19,172}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 r 23,109 \\ & 5 \times 11,190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,257 \\ \mathbf{9}, 960 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 17, 147 | 14,277 | 17, 823 | 22,067 | 19,868 | 21,603 | 19,012 | 18,478 | 17,757 | 17,003 | 13,897 | 14,453 |  |  |
| Apparel class (dutiable), clean content*--...-. do.... | 9,367 | 7,154 | 10,576 | 10,768 | 10,458 | 12,385 | 8,989 | 9,401 | 8,085 | 8,317 | 7,884 | 7,828 |  |  |
|  | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.675 | 1.688 | 1.731 | 1.767. | 1.756 | 1.762 | 1.771 | 1.712 | 1. 600 | 1. 560 | 1.550 |  |
| Bright fleece, 5fs-58s, clean basis.-.-----.-.- do.--- | 1.205 | 1.196 | 1.122 | 1.160 | 1.184 | 1.187 | 1.166 | 1.211 | 1. 220 | 1.196 | 1.075 | 1.135 | 1.146 | 1. 191 |
| Australian, $64 \mathrm{~s}, 70 \mathrm{~s}$, good topmaking, clean basis, in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.525 | 1. 475 |

${ }_{6}^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Ginnings to January 16. ${ }^{2}$ Total ginnings of 1953 crop. ${ }^{8}$ Ginnings to December 13. ${ }^{4}$ December 1 crop estimate. ${ }^{6}$ Data cover a $\tilde{5}$-week period. ${ }^{6}$ Nominal price.
§Total ginnings to end of month indicated.
Data for March, June, September, and December 1954 cover 5 -week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stocks and number of active spindles are for end of period covered. o Revisions for 1952 appear in corresponding note in April 1954 Survex.
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
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 Survey. orevisions for broad-woven goods for frst and second quarters of 1952 are shown in the October 1953 Surver.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | $J$ Juy | August | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | October | November | Decembe: | January | February |

## TEXTLLE PRODUCTS-Continued



TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

${ }^{r}$ Revised. PPreliminary. 1 Coacbes included with trucks
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 SURVEY.
O Data exclude all military-type exports. Scattered monthly revisions for 1952 for motor vehicles will be shown later.
 or January-September 1952 are shown in the Dece
*New series; monthly data prior to 1953 will be shown later.
§Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.
Nevised exports for May 1952, 41 locomotives.

Abrasive paper and cloth (coated)
Acids.
Advertising
Agricultural employment
Agricultural loans and foreign trade Aircraft and parts
Airline operations
Alcohol, denatured and ethyl.
Alcoholic beverages
Alcoholic be
Aluminum
2, $6,8,27$
Animal fats, greases, and oils
Anthracite
Anthracite........-. $\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{4}, 5,6,8,9,10,12,13,14,15$, Apparel-and asphalt products Asphalt and asphalt products-1.-17
Automobiles....... $2,3,8,9,11,12,15,16,22,40$

Bakery products
2, 12, 13, 14, 15
Balance of payments
,12,13, 14, 15
Banking
Barley
Barrels and drums
Battery shipme
$2,4,6,8,12,1314,15$
Beverages
Bituminous coal
Blast furnaces, steel works, et
Blast furnaces, ste
Blowers and fans.
Bonds, issues, prices, sales, yields
Book publication.

## Brass


materials
16, 19
Building and construction materials 8, 9, 10
Building costs
7, 8
Business incorporations, new
Business sales and inventories
33
23
Cans (metal), closures, crowns
Carloadings

Cement and concrete products................. 6,38
Cereals and bakery products $\quad \ldots . .-6,12,13,14,15$
Chain-store sales ( 11 stores and over only).... 10


Cigarettes and cigars---
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Clay products (see also Stone, clay, etc) } & 6,38\end{array}$
Coal.............. $2,3,6,11,13,14,15,22,23,34,35$
Coffe.
22,29
22,29
Coke.
22,29
23
Commercial and industrial failures.13,14,15,19, 20, 24 Communications
Confectionery, sales
Construction:
Contracts awarded

## Costs.

Dwelling units
Employment, earnings, hours, wage rates
Highways and roads
New construction, dollar value
Consumer credit
Consumer expenditures
Consumer price index.
Copprer and coconut oil
22,33
Corn-of-living index (see Consumer price
index)
Cotton, raw and manufectures
Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil
25
16,17
Credit, short-and intermediate-term $2,5,25,28,30,39$
Crops
Currency in circulation
Dairy products
$2,5,6,12,13,14,15,27$

Department stores.
17
10,16
Deposits, bank-_--
Disputes, industrial
Disputes, industr
Distilled spirits
Distilled spirits - .-.-.-.-.-.-.
Dividend payments, rates, and yields-..------1, 18, 20
Dwelling units, new
9,10
Earnings, weekly and hourly ........................ 14, 15
Eating and drinking places
Eggs and poultry
Electrical machinery and equipment
$3,4,5,11,12,14,15,18,22,34$
Employment estimates and indexes. ...
Employment Service activities.
Enginecring construction
Expenditures, United States Government
Exports (see-also individual commodities)
Express operations
21, 22
Failures, industrial and commercial
Farm income, marketings, and prices
$\begin{array}{r}1,2,5,6 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Farm wages
$-\overline{6}, 25,26$
Fats and oils, greases--.----
25,26
17
Federal Reserve banks, condition of
Federal Reserve reporting member banks
Fertilizers--.-
Fiber products
Fire losses_
Fish oils an
Fish oils and fish
Flooring

Flooring 8 | 38 |
| :--- |
| 24 |

Pages marked $S$ 18, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30

Foreign trade indexes, shipping weight, value
by regions, countries, economic classes, and
Fommodity groups.
21, 22
Freight carloadings.
Freight cars (equipment)

| Freight-car surplus and shortage............................. 23 |
| :--- | :--- |

Fruits and vegetables
Fuel oil.
Furnaces
Furnaces.
Furniture........-.
$2,3,4,6,9,10,11,12,14$
$\begin{array}{r}6,22,28 \\ -34 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Gas, prices, customers, sales, revenues ...... 5, 6, 27

Glass products
Generators and motors
Glycerin
Grains and products
$\begin{array}{lll}-\cdots-\cdots & 24 \\ -\cdots & 18\end{array}$
Grains and products ......... 5, 6, 19, 22, 23, 28, 29
Gross national
Gross national product
Gypsum and products..................... 6,38
Hardware store3...-
Heating apparatus

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                            ----------
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- 

15,34
Hides and skins....--
Highways and roads
High
Hogs
Hogs Loan banks, loans outstanding
Home mortgages.-
Home mortgages.
$7,8,15$
$-\quad 29$

Hosiery
Hotels
$11,13,14,15,34$

12,13
8,10
Housefurnishings
$5,8,9,10$
$3,6,9,34$
Imports (see also individual commodities).... 21, 22 Income, personal.
Income-tax receipts
Industrial production indexes
Instalment credit.-........-...-...-.
Instruments and related products_ 2, 3, 11, 12
Instruments and relating materials.
Insurating mate, life
Interest and money rates

Interest and money rates
Inventories, manufacturers' and trade...- $-7,4,9,10$
Iron and steel, crude and manufactures
$6,18,22,32,33$
Kerosene
35
Labor disputes, turnover
Labor force
Lamb and mutton
Lard
Leather and products
Linseed oil
$3,4,6,12,13,14,15,30,31$
Livestock.
$2,5,6,23,29$
Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank, broker
(see also Consumer credit)................ 8, 16, 17, 19
Locomotive:
Lubricants----i----
$3,4,6,9,10,-11,12,14,15,18,31,32$
Machine activity, cotton

Machinery_-2,- $-\overline{4},-\overline{5},-11,12,14,-15,18,22,34$ Magazine advertising--
Mail-order houses, sales
Manufacturers' sales, inventories,
10
Manufacturers sales, inventories, orders ..... 3, 4, 5
Manufacturing production indexes-.-.-.-.
Manufacturing production workers, empioy-
ment, payrolls, hours, wages.... $11,12,13,14,15$


Methanol
Milk
Minerais and mining.- $2, \overline{3}, 11,13,14,15,19,20$,
Monetary statistics_
Money supply
Mortgage loans
Motor carrie
$-8,16$,
Motor fuel-
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36
18,40
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1, 24
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Oats......-.
28
34
Oils and fats, greases

- $6,25,26$

Orders, new and unfilled, manufacturers'
11, 12, 15
Paint and paint materials
Panama Canal traffic
6, 15
Paper and products and pulp
$3,4,12,13,14,15,18,36,37$
Payrolls, indexes
Personal consumption expenditures.......-...-. 1,9


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[^0]:    NOTE,-MR. FOSS IS A MEMBER OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

[^1]:    2. This yon for the first time direct information was obtained by the Office of Business Economies on capital spending plans of retail firms not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This supplements the data supplied by trade firms registered with the SEC. The new sample covers retail firms with one or more employees-corporate as well as noncorporate, and chain as well as independent stores.
[^2]:    NOTE,-MR. LEJERER IS A MEMBER OF TEE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

[^3]:    NOTE.-SELMA F. GOLDSMITH IS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL INCOME DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

[^4]:    1. The pattern of stability holds also for the nonfarm multiperson family group taken by itself. This distribution differs from the overall distribution mainly in level. The income distribution of nonfarm families is pitched higher on the income scale than that of farm operator families and unattached individuals; the two lowest fifths of nonfarm families receive somewhat higher proportions of the total income accruing to nonfarm families than the corresponding percentages shown in table 3. The two top groups account for somewhat lower
    shares.
[^5]:    2. It may be noted that revisions have not been made in the 1944-47 size distribution series so incorporate the revised estimates for these years of aggregate personal income and its comon incorporate the revised estimates for these years of aggregate personal income and its com-
    ponent income types that have been prepared subsequent to the Income Distribution suppleponent income types that have been prepared subsequent to the income Distribution supple-
    ment. Most of these revisions were small and in view of the detailed statistical procedures in constructing size distributions and the minor changes that could be anticipated, it did not seem worthwhile to revise the distribution series for this period. The largest revisions applied seem worthwhite torevise the distribution series for this period. The largest revisions applied
    to the net farm income totals for 1946 and 1947 which were reduced by about $\$ 1$ billion. Thus the size distribution series overstates somewhat the economic status of farmers in these two years. For other types of income the revisions were much smaller, and for total family per. sonal income they did not exceed $\$ 500$ million or less than 0.3 percent of the total.
[^6]:    3. The statistical procedures for cross-subtraction (and also for cross-addition mentioned
    in the following paragraphs) are described in footnote 9 , page 36 of the Income Distribution in the following paragraphs) are described in footnote 9 , page 36 of the Income Distribution supplement.
[^7]:    4. The statistical procedures used were similar to those described in footnote 12, page 38, of the Income Distribution supplement.
[^8]:    1. As of end of calendar year.
[^9]:    1. Rounded to nearest $\$ 10$.
[^10]:    r Revised. D Preliminary

