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The Business Situation



BUSINESS activity in April showed clear signs of recovery from the mid-winter low. March had provided evidence of a firming in income, demand and output, and in April there were further indications not merely of stability but of increases, and few cases of decrease. Industrial production, personal income arising from current production, and employment all advanced. The most noteworthy development was the improvement in the durable goods sector, which had been in the forefront of the previous decline and which still remains well under the highs of last year.

Personal income, seasonally adjusted, rose for the second successive month, reaching a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$410 billion in April, a \$4 billion rise over the February low point. While the total increase over March was not large, there was a sizable pickup of \$2 billion at an annual rate in income from production. Manufacturing payrolls expanded markedly and smaller payroll increases occurred in several other major industries.

These gains more than offset the drop in transfer payments from March, which had been temporarily increased by the bunching of payments for Veterans Insurance dividend refunds. April transfer payments were little affected by the temporary extended unemployment compensation program, but the new law in May will begin to provide benefits to those who are still unemployed and are eligible for assistance.

Business turns upward—rise in durable goods

There are several forces affecting the turnaround in durable goods activity, two of the most important being the rise in automobile demand and output this spring, and the relative improvement in the position of durable goods

manufacturers' raw materials inventories. These have reinforced the expansionary effects of the increase in defense ordering, and the pickup in construction activity with the advent of better weather.

The increase in automobile sales in March and April over the very low rates in the first 2 months of 1961 was followed by an upturn in automobile production in April. Manufacturers assembled 450,000 passenger vehicles during the month, a gain of more than one-fourth on a seasonally adjusted basis and the best rate achieved by the

industry since last December. According to industry reports, output for the second quarter is currently scheduled to be 30 percent over the first; the typical seasonal movement over this period has been a decrease. Compared with a year ago this output would represent a reduction of one-fifth.

Raw materials inventories of metal users are apparently in a better condition relative to sales than they had been late in 1960. While the latest figures (March) showed further liquidation, it is evident, as the chart shows, that the most recent decreases are smaller than they were late last fall and winter, and that material requirements for current output are coming from new purchases to a greater extent.

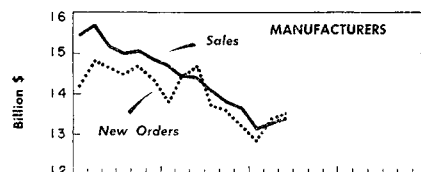
These developments are reflected in the position of the steel industry, where orders have been rising irregularly since the start of the year, while production has been advancing fairly steadily. April steel output registered a gain of more than 10 percent over March. Indications for early May pointed to a continuation in the rise. The April performance put the industry 20 percent below the corresponding month a year ago, and current operations were estimated at roughly two-thirds of capacity.

Construction in April showed a better than seasonal rise, with seasonally adjusted outlays for private construction making the best showing since December. Spending for private non-residential types continued the slight upward trend that has been in progress for more than 2 years, the main strength here being in public utilities and institutional construction. Residential construction is now picking up, but as pointed out in the following review, activity continues well below a year ago and Government mortgage underwriting is still relatively low.

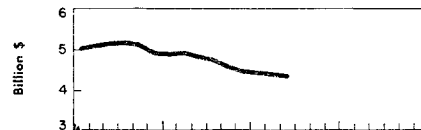
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES EXPERIENCED MAJOR IMPACT OF 1960-61 BUSINESS DECLINE

Some Improvement From Low Midwinter Demand

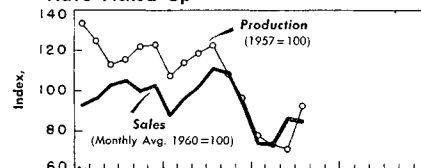
Durable Goods Sales and Orders Have Risen



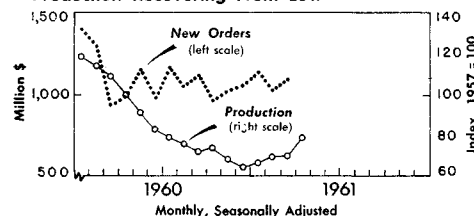
Liquidation of Metal Users' Raw Materials Inventories Has Slowed



Auto Sales and Production Have Picked Up



Steel Companies' Orders Have Improved—Production Recovering From Low



Data: FRB, Auto Mfrs. Assoc. & OBE
U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 61-5-1

Employment up, unemployment still high

Rising output brought an increase in the number of persons employed and some lengthening of the workweek, but there was little improvement reported in the rate of total unemployment. For the fifth month in a row the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has continued to hover in the neighborhood of just under 7 percent of the labor force.

Employment in nonagricultural establishments in April, after seasonal adjustment, rose for the first time since the middle of 1960, with manufacturing registering a modest pickup. Small rises also occurred in most other industries. The April advance brought employment to 52 million, about 1 million less than in the corresponding month of 1960.

The rise in hours of work in manufacturing, which has been underway since the start of the year, extended into April when the average was about the

same as in April of last year. The rise over the previous month occurred in both durable and nondurable goods and was marked in the case of durables, where longer hours extended over a broad range of industries. Average weekly overtime hours of production workers also increased a little, for the first time this year. The relatively better showing in hours as compared with employment is typical of the early stages of a recovery.

Retail sales movements

Retail sales in the March-April period were about 1 percent above those in the first two months of the year, after seasonal adjustment, and 3 percent below a year ago. With unit sales of domestically produced cars running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of better than 5 million in March and April, dollar sales of retail automotive dealers have shown a pronounced gain from last winter's low rates; April sales were more than 5 percent above the low point last

January, though still one-sixth below year-ago figures. Other major kinds of business have also shared in the sales improvement this spring.

Prices steady

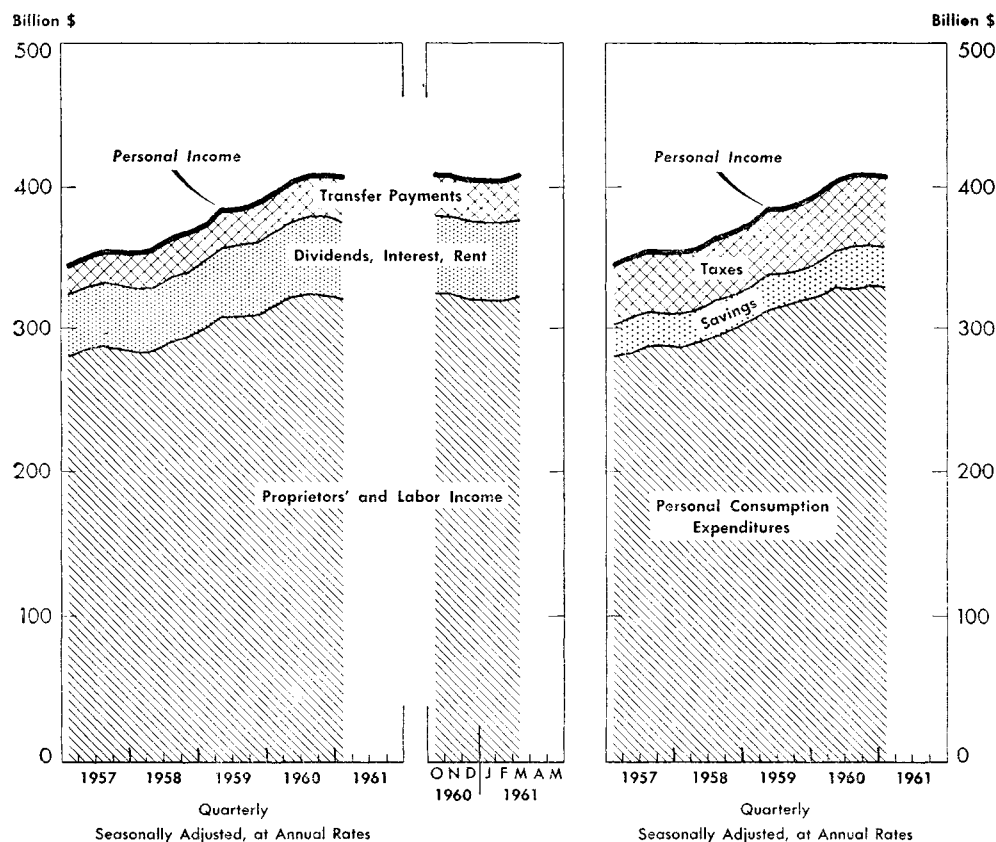
Wholesale prices for other than farm and food products leveled out in the final quarter of the year and have shown stability on an overall basis in the first 4 months of this year. A significant current development has been the fairly marked rise that has occurred in the prices of industrial crude materials. Prices of crude nonfood materials (excluding fuel) used by manufacturers in March were 3 percent above December, but still 5 percent below the peak reached in June 1959. This group of cyclically sensitive commodities, which had fallen fairly sharply through 1960 began to rise at the beginning of this year, reflecting mainly higher prices of steel scrap. As industrial firms have found raw materials inventories in better balance with consumption, purchasing has picked up and recent months have seen price increases for a broader range of commodities.

Prices received by farmers showed a generally rising trend through 1960 and continued to move upward very slightly in the first 2 months of 1961. Some softening in prices was evident in March and April, with prices in the later month off about 2 percent from February and about 1 percent from those of a year ago. Crop prices have moved seasonally higher but feed grains in April showed a contraseasonal decline and prices of livestock and products have eased off from the February highs.

Consumer prices as measured by the Consumer Price Index have changed but little on the average over the past half year and in March were about 1 percent higher than a year ago. Food prices, which rose fairly steadily through 1960, leveled off around the end of last year at a point close to the peak reached around mid-1958. Commodity prices other than food were affected by reduced demand during the recession. Durable goods edged down for more than a year while nondurable goods have reflected some price cutting since last fall. Prices of services, on the other hand, have continued to rise with little evidence of slowing down.

PERSONAL INCOME

Transfer Incomes Helped to Maintain Consumer Buying Power as Receipts From Current Output Fell Off



Clothing prices moved downward in the final quarter of 1960 and the opening months of 1961, though some firming was evident in March with the introduction of spring lines. Prices of new cars have been under the pressure from high stocks in relation to demand. Used car prices have fluctuated erratically but, after a decline of about 15 percent, have recently experienced a firming trend. Prices of durable goods other than automobiles have continued to move down slightly this year, as price cutting on appliances has continued.

Improvement in balance of payments

The adverse balance in our international interchange of goods and services has been sharply cut so far this

year to slightly over \$1 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, according to preliminary data. This compares with the fourth quarter 1960 adverse balance—even without an exceptionally large direct investment transaction and our subscription to the International Development Association—of nearly \$4 billion at an annual rate.

The improvement was to some extent the result of slightly higher exports and somewhat lower imports, but most of it apparently was due to a decline in the outflow of U.S. capital and a resumption of foreign investments in U.S. corporate securities. The usual quarterly analysis on the basis of the regular comprehensive material will be given in the June SURVEY.

housing has been attributable in considerable part to a rise in such funds on terms that were attractive to purchasers as well as to lenders.

The general setting for the earlier postwar upturns in housing activity was a substantial, if diminishing, unsatisfied backlog of housing demand. Although the size of this backlog has not been measured, it is apparent that it has been greatly reduced; a sizable rise in the vacancy rate for rental housing in the past several years, from around 5 percent in 1955 to 8 percent early in 1961, is certainly suggestive of such a trend. On the other hand, that it may not have disappeared completely, is indicated by the continued rise in rents, though at a reduced rate over the past few years.

Timing relation to GNP

The accompanying chart illustrates how the upturns in housing have developed during periods of reduced economic activity, as measured by GNP in constant dollars.

In the current cycle housing starts declined irregularly from around the spring of 1959 through 1960, reaching its lowest rate at yearend. FHA and VA applications reached a low somewhat earlier than starts—in the third quarter of 1960—and have since risen a bit.

In both the 1954 and 1958 recessions, housing led the subsequent advance in total economic activity, with the turnup in 1954 a little earlier in relation to GNP than was the case in

Residential Construction and Financing

HOUSING activity as noted in the preceding summary has shown some advance in recent months from the yearend low. The total value of work put in place decreased through February on a seasonally adjusted basis, but outlays in March and April rose, reflecting an increase in starts since the first of the year. Private nonfarm housing starts in the first quarter, seasonally adjusted, averaged about 1.15 million units (annual rate), as compared with the 1960 total of over 1.2 million and the 1959 figure of 1.5 million.

FHA-VA applications for new housing appraisal or guarantee, seasonally adjusted, reached a low point around the third quarter of 1960 and have increased very little since then.

One of the significant features of recent housing construction is the relatively greater role of multi-family units. The stronger phase in multi-family housing developed in the 1958-59 general expansion in housing, when the proportion of such starts rose to around one-fifth, well above the preceding few years. Rental housing had been built at a low rate for several years, following the termination in 1950 of special FHA financing provisions (Section 608), and showed no expansion during the 1954-

After the 1959 expansion, apartment construction showed less decline in 1960 than 1-family housing. Similarly, the recent pickup has been more prominent in multi-family construction, and the proportion of such units to the total has now risen to around one-fourth.

An influence favorable for home construction in the past several months has been the increased availability of mortgage funds and somewhat lower interest rates, though the reduction in rates from the high in early 1960 has not been marked. In other recessionary periods, the resurgence in

Table 1.—Mortgage Debt, 1- to 4-Family Nonfarm Homes by Type of Lender

(Billions of dollars)

Year	Total	Financial institutions					Other	Federal	Individuals and others
		Total	Savings associations	Life insurance companies	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks			
1950.....	45.2	35.4	13.1	8.5	4.3	9.5	9.8	1.3	8.4
1955.....	88.2	73.8	30.0	17.7	11.1	15.1	14.4	2.4	12.0
1956.....	99.0	83.4	34.0	20.1	13.0	16.2	15.7	2.9	12.8
1957.....	107.6	89.9	38.0	21.4	14.1	16.4	17.7	3.8	13.9
1958.....	117.7	98.5	42.9	22.4	15.6	17.6	19.2	3.6	15.6
1959.....	130.9	109.3	50.0	23.6	16.9	19.2	21.6	4.9	16.7
1960 <i>p</i>	141.8	118.6	55.9	25.1	18.4	19.3	23.2	5.5	17.7
Change from:									
1950-55.....	43.0	38.4	16.9	9.2	6.8	5.6	4.6	1.1	3.6
1955-60.....	53.6	44.8	25.9	7.4	7.3	4.2	8.8	3.1	5.7

p. Preliminary.

Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

1958 (although this is partly a reflection of the quicker upturn in GNP in 1958). Thus, the low point in starts as well as in FHA-VA new home applications in the third quarter of 1953 was only one quarter after the peak reached in GNP.

In the shorter downturn in 1957-58, the low point in housing starts coincided with the low in GNP in the first quarter of 1958. However, FHA-VA applications reached their low in the final quarter of 1957, increasing moderately over the next few months and then sharply, with the turnaround in GNP and the April 1 enactment of the 1958 Housing Act. The first large rise in housing starts occurred in the third quarter of 1958 as the pace of

the upturn quickened and GNP registered the first sizable advance in the recovery.

Changes in demand for funds

One of the important differences between the 1960-61 recession and the two preceding ones, is the more limited letup in private nonhousing investment and the current advance in public construction. The significance here is that aside from some direct resource competition with housing, these investments compete with housing in the use of funds.

Nonresidential construction advanced last year and recent estimates have shown a continued strong trend. Plant and equipment investment has moved

downward from a cyclical peak last summer but the anticipated decline is smaller than in 1954 and 1958.

Partly because of international balance of payment considerations, the steps taken by monetary authorities to bring about credit ease have been more restrained than in earlier recessions. Thus, the short-term rate was 1 percent in 1954 and 1958 but has been around 2 percent this time. As indicated in the accompanying debt article, the Government has borrowed more in the long-term market than in preceding periods of depressed business activity.

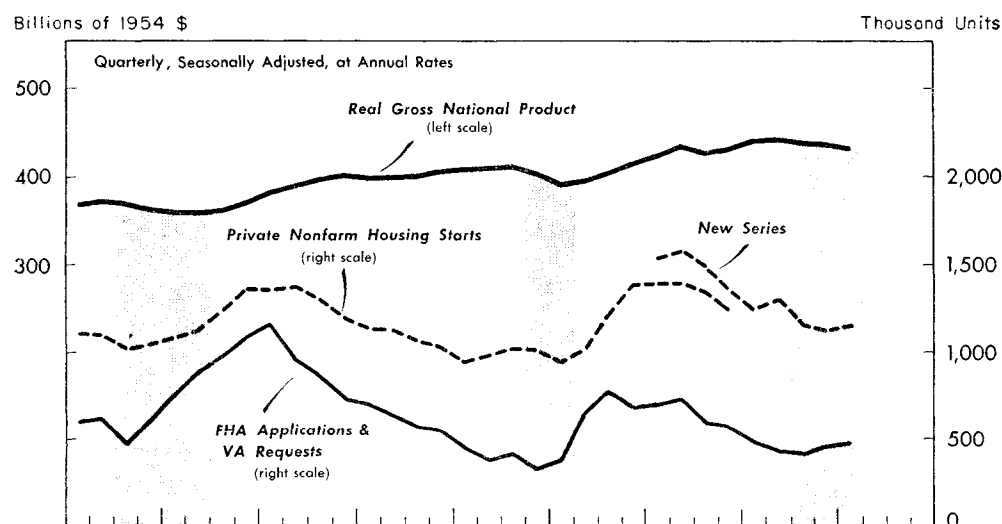
In the past periods of reduced economic activity the attractiveness of home mortgages as an investment outlet for lenders has increased as yields on nonmortgage loans have declined relative to those on residential mortgages. This changing yield differential in favor of mortgages has also occurred recently though not quite to the same extent as previously, starting from a higher level, and banks and insurance companies thus far have not made a shift into mortgage loans.

Recent tendencies

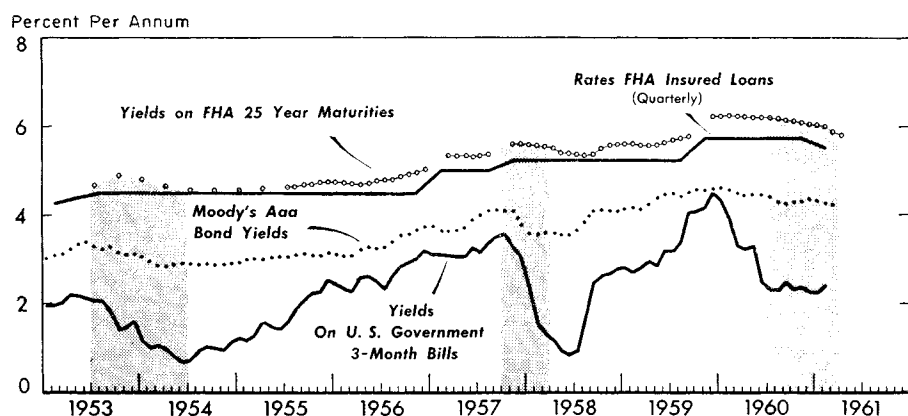
So far this year the Federal Government has taken some direct action aimed at stimulating the flow of funds into mortgages and reducing the cost of home mortgages to home buyers. The FNMA raised its purchase price for mortgages on the secondary market. Among other things the FHA reduced the maximum rate on mortgages from $5\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent early in February. In addition, the President sent to the Congress an omnibus housing bill designed to liberalize credit terms for home purchase and rental housing, and Congressional hearings on the provisions of the bill have been held.

In the past year home buyers have been faced with the highest interest rates of the postwar period. Interest rates on mortgages reached a high point of well over 6 percent about a year ago. Since then, they have eased somewhat. As shown in the accompanying chart, the maximum rate on FHA mortgages has been reduced from $5\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent, and the secondary mortgage market yield has declined to a little below 6 percent. Conventional interest rates have shown a similar easing.

NEW HOUSING WAS WEAK IN 1960 — SOME IMPROVEMENT FROM YEAREND LOW FHA-VA Applications Show but Slight Recovery



Long-Term Interest Rates Have Eased in the Past Year but Are Still Close to Postwar High



Data: Census, FHA, VA, Moody's, U.S. Treas & OBE

61-5-6

In 1954, FHA maximum rates were $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent and secondary market yields were only a bit higher. In 1958, the maximum was $5\frac{1}{4}$ percent with yields as much as $\frac{1}{4}$ percent higher.

For buyers of one-family houses, however, the other lending terms, including both downpayment and amortization period, are also important. Although interest charges have increased, lengthening in the amortization period has tempered the effect of higher interest rates on monthly payments required per \$1,000 borrowed.

During most of the period since World War II, the downpayment has been accorded special significance as an influence on the demand for houses. For each of the three principal types of loans (conventional, FHA, and VA) downpayments have shown an irregular downtrend. Both Government-assisted types of loans have had quite low downpayments in recent years but they have accounted for a declining proportion of the new home market. Conventional loans have also had a declining average downpayment ratio, but at a much

higher percentage. Thus, the typical conventional loan is still a one-third down, 20-year loan, although longer terms are becoming more common.

Savings and loan associations have played an increasing role in the home mortgage market in the past several years, dominating conventional lending. They are the largest of the institutional holders of mortgages, and in recent years the rise in mortgage debt held by savings associations has been more than half of the total increase in mortgage debt on one- to four-family nonfarm homes.

National Product and Income Off in First Quarter

Decline Checked in March

AFIRMING of final demand in March after the decline in the preceding 2 months held the first-quarter GNP close to a \$500 billion annual rate, not quite one percent under the preceding quarter. Inventory liquidation was stepped up somewhat in the first quarter. Final purchases by business and consumers eased downward, but this weakness was largely counterbalanced by continued expansion in government and export demands.

National income moved lower in line with the fall in output. Reductions continued in private wage and salary payments, which were off \$2½ billion at an annual rate, and corporate profits experienced further adverse effects of declining sales.

Personal income, at an annual rate of \$407½ billion before personal taxes and \$357 billion after taxes, was down from the fourth quarter to the first by only about \$1 billion, and was still above its mid-1960 rate. The cushion provided by a rising flow of unemployment compensation and other social security

benefits was supplemented in the first quarter as the payment of a National Service Life Insurance dividend for 1961 was concentrated in March.

Personal taxes have held close to a \$50 billion rate since the spring of 1960. Taxable income declined only slightly, and the bases of other levies generally continued their growth.

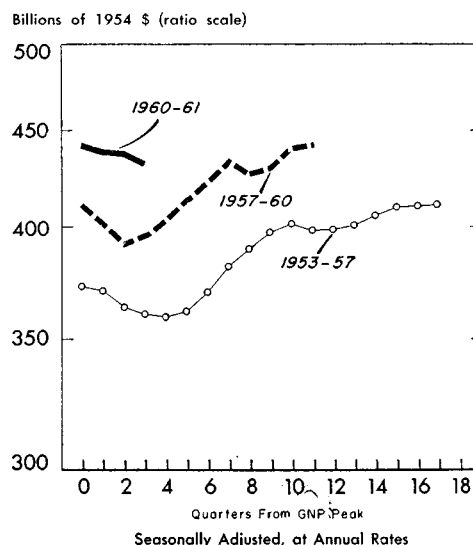
Since peaking out in mid-1960, gross national product has fallen a little more than 2 percent in real volume. The accompanying chart compares the recent experience with that in similar periods of two earlier recessions. From the 1957 cyclical high, real GNP fell nearly 5 percent to the trough, and in 1953-54 the drop amounted to nearly 4 percent. These prior recessions had been preceded by upswings more substantial than the 1959-60 rise turned out to be.

Strength in final markets

The recent contraction has been limited by a greater show of strength in final markets. Net exports in par-

ticular, which had fallen sharply in the 1957-58 decline, have moved up during 1960 and so far in 1961. Government and consumer buying and fixed investment have also held up slightly better. (See chart.)

REAL GNP DECLINE IN 1960-61 Has Been Slight in Comparison With Recent Cycles



Major weaknesses have been in consumer durable goods buying, notably autos, and in some parts of the construction and machinery industries; and there has been a general reduction in inventory holdings. All these were reflected in the lower output of manufactured goods.

The export balance has been improving since mid-1959; exports have gone up steadily and imports have fallen with the reduction in domestic business activity. In the government market, both Federal and non-Federal buying have moved upward since last spring. In the same phase of the 1957-58 recession, Federal purchases had shown little change.

Along with the marked drop in consumer durables buying and slight decline in nondurable goods there has been a continued rise in services. The same pattern was recorded in 1957-58, but autos in particular dropped more sharply in the earlier period.

The fall in fixed investment since a year ago has been about equally divided between residential construction and business capital outlays. By comparison with the 1957-58 experience, business investment has held up well. It should be noted, however, that the rise of 1959-60 had not reached as high in real terms as the one that ended during 1957; this was a factor in the incompleteness of the overall cyclical recovery which culminated last year. In contrast to business fixed investment, residential spending has fallen markedly in 1960-61, after a sharp but abbreviated spurt. These outlays had been stable during the 1957-58 business contraction.

Personal income firmed late in the winter, after having registered a stepped-up decline as the final 1960 quarter ended. The cuts in January and February were much less pronounced than the December drop, and an upturn followed in March.

Personal Buying Mixed

Personal buying around the turn of the year reflected sharp reductions in several durable goods lines. Nondurables demand was well maintained, however, and the improvement in auto sales in March together with the continued uptrend in services limited the overall first-quarter decline in consumer buying to \$2 billion, or ½ percent.

First-quarter purchases of autos and parts were at a \$15 billion annual rate, \$3½ billion under the closing quarter of last year. Unit sales of new cars fell from an annual rate around 6½ million in the final quarter of 1960 to less than 5 million in the more recent period, and production was slowed even further in order to reduce dealer-held inventories of cars.

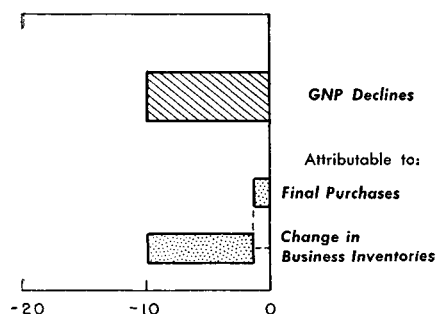
Total sales of furniture and other household durables also fell back at the turn of the year, to a first-quarter rate between \$17 billion and \$18 billion. This was about the same pace that had been maintained from early 1956 through late 1958, but was well under the high of \$19 billion established during 1959. The contraction since 1960 opened has been gradual.

GNP MARKET PATTERNS IN TWO RECESSIONS

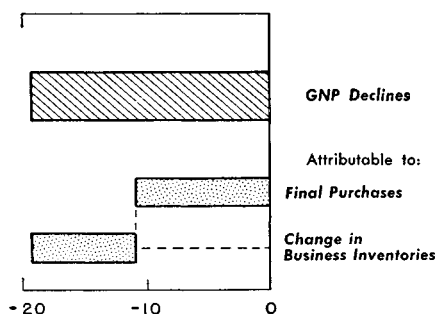
Current Drop Less Pronounced Than in 1957-58

Volume in Billions of 1954 \$

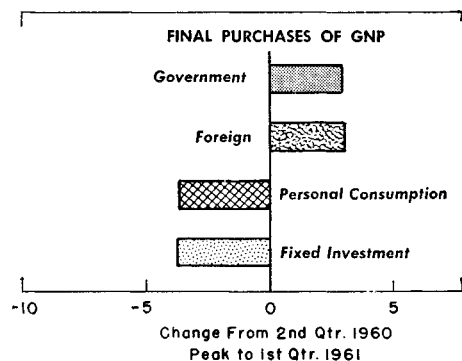
1960-61: Final Purchases Hold Up, But Inventory Liquidation Broadens in 1st Quarter



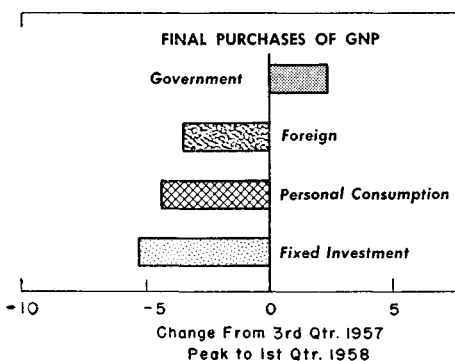
The 1957-58 Slide Was Steeper and . . .



Government Purchases and Net Exports Have Continued to Rise . . . Drop Centered in Investment and Consumer Durable Goods Buying



Broader, Extending to All Major Final Markets Except Government



Investment Off

A \$5-billion fall in gross private domestic investment, to a first-quarter annual rate of \$61 billion, came from reductions in business capital outlays, a stepup in the pace of inventory liquidation, and a continued decline in residential construction.

Home building has fallen by nearly a fifth since the mid-1959 peak, though remaining well above the 1958 low in both volume and value. First quarter data on housing starts and other lead series indicate some near-term firming in residential outlays, as noted in the review elsewhere in this issue.

Through the opening quarter of 1961, business capital spending has decreased more than 5 percent from the mid-1960 high. Data from the plant and equipment survey reported in March show that the sharpest declines occurred, as usual, in durables manufacturing, railroads and other transportation industries. Together these have accounted for four-fifths of the total reduction in such investment since last spring.

The 1960-61 decline was matched in overall mildness by the advance which preceded it. Plant and equipment spending topped out last year, as earlier noted, without matching its 1957 peak volume. The shortfall was pronounced in the sensitive durable goods manufacturing industries and the railroad and mining groups, where the current cyclical cuts have been sharpest, as well as in nondurables manufacturing and public utilities. (See text table.) Net declines from peak to peak in these industries were substantially offset by the continuing uptrend in capital outlays of commercial firms and by the 1959-60 bulge in air transportation as the carriers rapidly converted their longer through routes to jet operations.

Plant and Equipment Expenditures

(Percent change)

	Peak to 3d quarter after peak		Peak to peak
	1960 II to 1961 I	1957 III to 1958 II	1957 III to 1960 II
Durable goods manufacturing, mining, and railroads.....	-14	-34	-13
Nondurable goods manufacturing and public utilities.....	-1	-19	-12
Commercial and other.....	-1	-4	+14
Airlines and other nonrail.....	-12	-23	+19
Total.....	-5	-20	-4

Inventory selloff accelerates

The inventory movement proceeded along cyclical lines, with liquidation accelerated in the first quarter to a seasonally adjusted annual rate well above \$4 billion. This compares with \$3 billion in the fourth quarter, the difference comprising nearly half the decline in total GNP in this period. Accumulation had slowed progressively from early 1960 through mid-year, and turned to liquidation in the second half. The swing in inventories since GNP topped out in the second quarter has meant a \$10 billion annual rate decrease in demand from this source. Notwithstanding the resultant cut in earnings from production, major categories of final purchases have held up well, for the reasons earlier pointed out.

the past year reflected in part a natural tapering in the need to add to stocks as the expansionary phase of the business cycle matured. In part it was a reaction to the unusual pattern traced by business holdings in 1959 and early 1960 because of the steel strike. With increased productive capacity, and the steel stock rebuilding proving short-lived, changes in the outlook for material supplies came to be recognized rather abruptly, and there followed a large cutback in orders and a move to draw down stocks in a number of lines.

As has been the case in other postwar business swings, the reduction in inventories has been most notable in durable goods producing and handling industries, where demand for final output dropped, and the especially marked shift in the supply outlook for steel reinforced this cyclical tendency.

Since 1961 opened, the sharpest cuts in inventories have centered in finished stocks, auto dealers' holdings of new cars in particular having been worked down at a time when they usually increase. This pattern is in

contrast to that recorded for the second half of last year, when a piling up of finished goods partially offset the continuing reductions in working stocks of producers.

Government and Export Demand Strong

The continued expansion in government purchases and transfers at a time when revenues have been falling has been one of the chief sustaining factors in the economy recently, making a substantial net contribution to the strength of the markets for private business output. At a \$145 billion annual rate for the winter quarter, total expenditures shown by the national income accounts for Federal, State and local governments (table 5) were up \$3½ billion from the fourth quarter of 1960 and \$9 billion from the spring of last year. At the same time revenues from corporate profit taxes in particular have dropped markedly.

The continued postwar uptrend in State and local buying and the turnaround of Federal outlays since mid-

Table 1.—Gross National Product in Current and Constant Dollars (I-3, I-5)

				1960				1961				1960				1961
	1958	1959	1960	I	II	III	IV	I	1958	1959	1960	I	II	III	IV	I
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
				Billions of current dollars								Billions of 1954 dollars				
Gross national product.....	444.2	482.1	503.2	501.3	505.0	503.5	503.5	499.8	401.0	428.0	439.2	440.5	442.2	438.0	437.0	432.4
Personal consumption expenditures.....	293.5	313.8	327.8	323.3	329.0	328.3	330.8	328.8	273.6	289.4	296.8	294.8	298.3	296.9	297.6	294.7
Durable goods.....	37.3	43.4	43.6	44.2	44.5	42.7	43.2	39.2	35.6	40.8	41.2	41.8	41.9	40.2	41.2	37.5
Nondurable goods.....	142.0	147.6	152.4	150.5	153.5	152.7	152.9	153.0	133.7	139.3	141.9	141.1	143.2	142.3	141.3	141.1
Services.....	114.2	122.8	131.7	128.6	130.9	132.9	134.7	136.6	104.3	109.3	113.7	112.0	113.3	114.4	115.2	116.1
Gross private domestic investment.....	56.0	72.0	72.8	79.3	75.5	70.8	66.0	61.0	48.3	60.9	60.5	66.2	62.8	58.6	54.9	50.6
New construction.....	35.4	40.3	40.4	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.3	39.0	31.0	34.4	33.6	34.0	33.8	33.6	33.5	32.4
Residential nonfarm.....	18.0	22.3	21.1	21.4	21.3	21.1	20.5	19.2	16.2	19.4	18.0	18.3	18.2	18.0	17.6	16.5
Other.....	17.4	18.0	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.5	19.8	19.9	14.9	15.0	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.9	16.0
Producers' durable equipment.....	23.1	25.8	28.8	27.1	29.5	29.7	28.7	26.5	19.4	21.3	23.7	22.4	24.2	24.4	23.8	21.9
Change in business inventories.....	-2.5	5.9	3.6	11.4	5.3	.6	-3.0	-4.5	-2.2	5.2	3.2	9.8	4.8	.6	-2.4	-3.8
Nonfarm.....	-3.6	5.4	3.2	11.0	5.0	.3	-3.4	-4.8	-3.1	4.9	2.8	9.4	4.5	.3	-2.8	-4.0
Farm.....	1.0	.5	.4	.4	.3	.3	.4	.2	.9	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.5	.2
Net exports of goods and services.....	1.2	-1.0	3.0	1.2	2.0	3.7	4.6	5.3	-2.2	-2.4	1.6	-1.1	.7	2.2	3.4	3.8
Exports.....	22.7	22.9	26.5	25.2	26.4	27.3	27.0	27.4	21.4	21.9	25.2	23.8	25.2	25.8	25.8	26.2
Imports.....	21.5	23.8	23.5	23.9	24.4	23.5	22.4	22.1	21.6	24.3	23.6	24.0	24.5	23.6	22.4	22.3
Government purchases of goods and services.....	93.5	97.1	99.7	97.5	98.6	100.7	102.1	104.7	79.3	80.2	80.3	79.6	80.3	80.3	81.1	83.3
Federal.....	52.6	53.3	52.4	51.8	51.7	52.7	53.3	54.7	44.5	43.6	41.6	41.8	41.8	41.2	41.4	42.6
National defense.....	44.8	46.0	45.1	44.9	44.7	45.1	45.7	47.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other.....	8.3	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.2	8.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Less: Government sales.....	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
State and local.....	40.8	43.9	47.3	45.7	46.9	48.0	48.8	50.0	34.8	36.6	38.7	37.8	38.6	39.1	39.7	40.7

1960 contributed in about equal proportions to the advances in government purchases of goods and services. Such buying reached a record \$104½ billion rate in the first quarter, \$2½ billion above the yearend 1960 level and \$6 billion more than at the GNP peak a year ago.

Growth in State and local outlays has continued to reflect a steady rise in wage and salary payments, as average pay rates increased along with the number of employees, and a broadly based expansion in major types of construction activity.

Federal purchases have moved up from a two-year low reached early in 1960. Part of the increase was in nondefense outlays, but this reflected mainly the mid-1960 rise in Federal pay scales; changes in nondefense spending since that time have been small.

The larger part of the increase in Federal buying has been for national defense, and this accounted for all of the \$1½ billion rise in annual rate from

the fourth quarter to the first. According to programs recently announced by the new Administration, the expansion in defense procurement is expected to continue through fiscal 1961 and into fiscal 1962. The letting of contracts for future delivery has also gone up recently; this provides an immediate stimulus to economic activity, even though it is not yet reflected directly in the Government component of GNP.

The recent increase in transfer payments and decline in tax accruals have also been large enough to help considerably in checking the economic contraction. A \$1½ billion rise in the annual rate of veterans' and other benefits in the first quarter carried government transfers to \$30 billion, more than \$3 billion above the spring 1960 rate. The decline in Federal, State and local tax revenues from their second quarter high had amounted by yearend to \$2 billion. This fall, which reflects chiefly a drop in corporate income tax accruals, has apparently continued into early 1961.

For the Federal Government, the net result of these revenue and expenditure developments was a budgetary deficit on income and product account which totaled more than \$1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1960, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, and was exceeding this figure as 1961 opened. At the GNP peak in the spring of last year there had been a \$5 billion surplus in this account (which is essentially on an accrual basis).

The favorable course of our net export balance during the 1960-61 recession has helped substantially to cushion the decline in total GNP—besides contributing to the recent cessation of the gold outflow from the U.S.

Net exports of goods and services have risen \$3 billion since last spring, to a first-quarter rate of \$5 billion—the largest export balance since the Suez-influenced peaks of 1957. The chart on page 6 brings out the sharp contrast between these developments and those of 1957-58, when a third-to-first-quarter drop in exports of oil, cotton, textiles, machinery and other items contributed \$3½ billion at annual rates to the overall decline in GNP.

The 1960-61 gains have reflected rising exports and declining imports of merchandise. An important factor in the reduction of imports has been the pronounced drop in consumer buying of foreign autos. This is associated with increasing sales of U.S.-made small cars, imports declining by more than a third since the introduction of the American compacts.

At the same time, foreign demand for a wide variety of U.S. goods has been well maintained or increased, as business activity abroad has remained high.

It may be noted that the net exports shown in the national income accounts measure our international transactions in goods and services only; and these are but a part of the overall picture which is covered in full by the balance of international payments.

National Income

The drop in national income has centered—as usual during recessions—in the commodity producing and handling industries, where the course of earnings reflected the cut in demand for

Table 2.—Personal Income and Its Use (II-2)

	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961
				I	II	III	IV	I
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Personal income.....	360.3	383.3	404.2	396.2	404.2	408.0	408.5	407.5
Wage and salary disbursements.....	239.7	258.2	272.5	268.7	273.1	274.9	273.2	271.5
Commodity-producing industries.....	97.9	107.2	111.4	112.0	112.8	111.8	109.1	107.0
Manufacturing only.....	76.7	84.7	88.0	89.0	89.0	87.9	86.0	84.2
Distributive industries.....	63.8	68.2	71.9	70.3	72.0	72.7	72.5	72.1
Service industries.....	34.7	37.5	41.0	39.8	40.7	41.6	42.0	42.2
Government.....	43.2	45.3	48.2	46.6	47.6	48.9	49.6	50.3
Other labor income.....	9.4	10.1	11.0	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.1	11.0
Proprietors' income.....	46.4	46.5	47.8	46.0	48.1	48.3	48.8	48.5
Business and professional.....	32.3	34.7	35.9	35.4	36.0	36.1	35.9	35.5
Farm.....	14.0	11.8	12.0	10.6	12.1	12.2	12.8	13.0
Rental income of persons.....	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Dividends.....	12.4	13.4	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.0
Personal interest income.....	20.8	23.5	26.8	25.6	26.5	27.3	27.6	27.7
Transfer payments.....	26.4	27.0	29.0	27.9	28.5	29.1	30.5	31.8
Old-age and survivors insurance benefits.....	8.5	10.2	11.1	10.7	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.8
State unemployment insurance benefits.....	3.9	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.9	3.9
Veterans' benefits.....	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6
Other.....	9.4	9.9	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.6	11.5
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	6.8	7.8	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.4
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments.....	42.4	46.0	50.0	49.2	50.0	50.5	50.4	50.3
Federal.....	36.7	39.8	43.3	42.6	43.4	43.8	43.6	43.3
State and local.....	5.7	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.1
Equals: Disposable personal income.....	317.9	337.3	354.2	347.0	354.1	357.5	358.1	357.2
Less: Personal consumption expenditures.....	293.5	313.8	327.8	323.3	329.0	328.3	330.8	328.8
Equals: Personal saving.....	24.4	23.4	26.4	23.7	25.2	29.2	27.2	28.3
Addendum: Disposable personal income in constant (1954) dollars.....	296.2	311.1	320.8	316.3	321.1	323.2	322.0	320.1

durable goods and construction. Both the falloff in corporate profits and that in compensation of employees have been concentrated in these industries.

At a \$293½ billion annual rate in the first quarter, employee compensation was down \$2 billion from the closing quarter of last year and about \$4 billion from the third quarter peak. As shown in table 2, a continued increase in government payrolls has been more than offset since last summer by a decline in private wages and salaries. The drop in the private segment from its mid-1960 high to the first quarter of 1961 amounted to \$5 billion—the same dollar reduction that was recorded in the combined total for durables manufacturing, mining, railroads, and contract construction. Changes in other industries were comparatively limited.

Profits decline extended

By the end of 1960 pre-tax profits as measured in the national income were already \$7 billion under their best 1960 quarter, and they have fallen somewhat further since the turn of the year (though sufficient data will not be available for some time to compute this portion of the first-quarter national income total). Profits experience in the latest

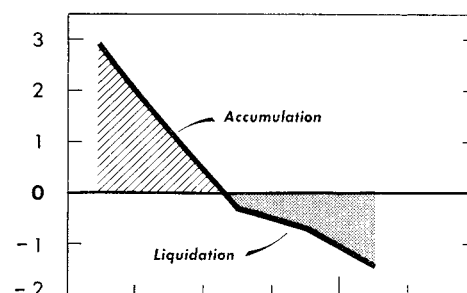
period appears particularly unfavorable by comparison with the opening quarter a year ago, when the peak of the 1959-60 advance was reached.

The fragmentary information provided by first-quarter financial reports of some of the largest companies has featured declines for a number of durable goods manufacturing industries and for the railroads. Income of iron and steel producers, which dropped sharply during 1960, seems to have continued downward in the opening months of 1961. Profits of auto makers and construction materials companies, which held up relatively better last year, also experienced sharp reductions in earnings after the turn of the year. The curtailment of durable goods production in the second half of 1960 has been reflected in lower railroad earnings; with this factor aggravated by unfavorable weather, several of the larger eastern lines have reported deficits for the first quarter of 1961.

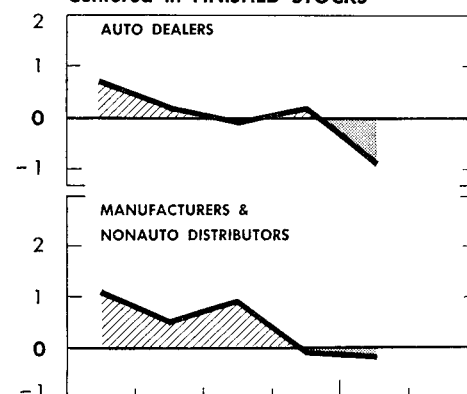
In some other areas, profits have held up very well or even expanded. The service-type industries, notably communications and the public utilities, have continued their growth into this year. Some of the nondurables manufacturing lines have maintained the

Step-Up in Liquidation of BUSINESS INVENTORIES in 1st Quarter

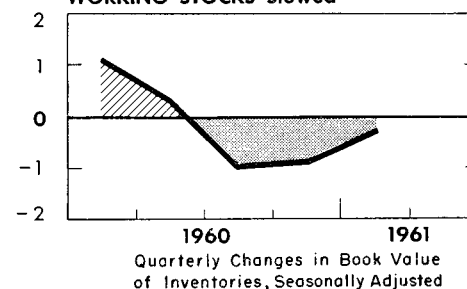
Billion \$



Centered in FINISHED STOCKS . . .



While Cutback in Manufacturers' WORKING STOCKS Slowed



U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 61-5

Table 3.—Gross National Product by Major Type of Product in Current and Constant Dollars (I-6, I-7) ¹

	1958	1959	1960	1960					1958	1959	1960	1960					1961
				I	II	III	IV	I				I	II	III	IV	I	
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates										Seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
Billions of current dollars										Billions of 1954 dollars							
Gross national product.....	444.2	482.1	503.2	501.3	505.0	503.5	503.5	499.8	401.0	428.0	439.2	440.5	442.2	438.0	437.0	432.4	
Final sales.....	446.7	476.1	499.6	489.9	499.7	503.0	506.5	504.4	403.2	422.8	436.0	430.7	437.4	437.4	439.4	436.1	
Inventory change.....	-2.5	5.9	3.6	11.4	5.3	.6	-3.0	-4.5	-2.2	5.2	3.2	9.8	4.8	.6	-2.4	-3.8	
Goods output.....	229.1	249.9	257.8	261.0	261.3	255.7	253.1	247.4	211.2	228.3	233.8	237.5	237.1	231.5	229.1	223.6	
Final sales.....	231.6	244.0	254.2	249.6	256.1	255.1	256.0	251.9	213.4	223.1	230.6	227.7	232.3	230.9	231.5	227.3	
Inventory change.....	-2.5	5.9	3.6	11.4	5.3	.6	-3.0	-4.5	-2.2	5.2	3.2	9.8	4.8	.6	-2.4	-3.8	
Durable good output.....	80.2	94.1	96.1	101.7	98.0	93.9	90.8	84.0	71.5	82.1	83.8	88.7	85.3	81.4	79.8	73.5	
Final sales.....	83.3	91.0	93.9	91.8	94.9	94.0	94.8	90.2	74.2	79.5	81.9	80.4	82.6	81.5	83.1	78.9	
Inventory change.....	-3.1	3.1	2.2	9.8	3.1	-1.1	-3.9	-6.2	-2.7	2.6	1.9	8.3	2.7	-1.1	-3.4	-5.4	
Nondurable goods output.....	148.9	155.8	161.7	159.3	163.3	161.8	162.3	163.1	139.7	146.2	150.0	148.8	151.8	150.1	149.3	150.0	
Final sales.....	148.3	153.0	160.3	157.8	161.1	161.1	161.3	161.7	139.2	143.6	148.7	147.3	149.6	149.4	148.3	148.4	
Inventory change.....	.6	2.8	1.4	1.5	2.2	.7	1.0	1.6	.5	2.5	1.4	1.5	2.2	.7	1.0	1.6	
Services.....	164.3	175.9	188.7	184.0	187.0	190.8	193.4	195.0	145.3	151.6	157.9	155.6	157.4	158.8	160.0	161.4	
Construction.....	50.8	56.3	56.6	56.3	56.7	57.0	57.2	56.5	44.4	48.1	47.5	47.4	47.6	47.7	47.5	47.4	

¹ For quarterly data beginning 1947, see SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, November 1960, pages 18 and 19.

earnings levels they reached early last year, and the petroleum industry, in particular, reported higher profits in the March quarter due to a large heating-oil demand, an improved supply-demand-price position, and cutbacks in costs.

Profits data now available for the full year 1960 show a slight reduction from 1959. Pulled down by a \$41 billion fourth quarter rate, pretax earnings and IVA totaled \$44½ billion as against \$46½ billion the year before. After-tax net income was \$23 billion, \$1 billion under the 1959 total.

Table 4.—Relation of Gross National Product, National Income, and Personal Income (I-18)
[Billions of dollars]

	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961
				I	II	III	IV	I
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rate				
Gross national product	444.2	482.1	503.2	501.3	505.0	503.5	503.5	499.8
Less: Capital consumption allowances.....	38.1	40.5	43.2	42.2	43.0	43.6	44.1	44.5
Equals: Net national product	406.1	441.6	460.0	459.1	462.0	460.0	459.4	455.4
Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	39.4	42.6	45.1	44.4	45.3	45.1	45.4	45.4
Business transfer payments.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Statistical discrepancy.....	-1.7	-1.8	-3.9	-1.1	-3.9	-5.8	-4.1	n.a.
Plus: Subsidies minus current surplus of government enterprises.....	1.1	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6
Equals: National income	367.7	399.6	417.5	414.4	419.4	419.3	416.9	n.a.
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	37.4	46.6	44.3	48.0	45.3	42.2	41.0	n.a.
Contributions for social insurance.....	14.8	17.3	20.2	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.1	20.2
Excess of wage accruals over disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Plus: Government transfer payments to persons.....	24.5	25.2	27.2	26.1	26.7	27.3	28.7	30.0
Net interest paid by government.....	6.2	7.1	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1
Dividends.....	12.4	13.4	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.0
Business transfer payments.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Equals: Personal income	360.3	383.3	404.2	396.2	404.2	408.0	408.5	407.5

n. a.—Not available.

Table 5.—Government Receipts and Expenditures (III-3, III-4)
[Billions of dollars]

	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961
				I	II	III	IV	I
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Federal Government receipts.....	78.6	89.5	94.9	96.0	96.1	94.4	93.3	n.a.
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	36.7	39.8	43.3	42.6	43.4	43.8	43.6	43.3
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	17.6	22.0	20.4	22.5	21.1	19.2	18.8	n.a.
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	11.9	12.9	13.8	13.6	14.1	13.8	13.6	13.3
Contributions for social insurance.....	12.4	14.7	17.4	17.2	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.4
Federal Government expenditures....	87.9	90.9	92.3	90.3	91.4	92.8	94.6	98.1
Purchases of goods and services.....	52.6	53.3	52.4	51.8	51.7	52.7	53.3	54.7
Transfer payments.....	21.3	22.0	23.9	22.8	23.5	23.9	25.3	26.4
To persons.....	20.0	20.5	22.3	21.3	21.8	22.4	23.7	24.8
Foreign (net).....	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments.....	5.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	7.0
Net interest paid.....	5.6	6.4	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.2
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8
Surplus or deficit (—) on income and product account.....	—9.3	—1.4	2.7	5.6	4.7	1.6	—1.3	n.a.
State and local government receipts....	42.1	46.2	48.0	47.5	48.0	48.2	48.4	n.a.
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	5.7	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.1
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	n.a.
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	27.5	29.6	31.3	30.8	31.2	31.4	31.8	32.1
Contributions for social insurance.....	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Federal grants-in-aid.....	5.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	7.0
State and local government expenditures.....	44.1	47.4	50.9	49.2	50.5	51.6	52.5	53.8
Purchases of goods and services.....	40.8	43.9	47.3	45.7	46.9	48.0	48.8	50.0
Transfer payments to persons.....	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2
Net interest paid.....	.6	.7	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.9
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.....	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Surplus or deficit (—) on income and product account.....	—2.0	—1.1	—2.9	—1.7	—2.5	—3.4	—4.1	n.a.

n. a.—Not available.

Table 6.—Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type (II-6)
[Billions of dollars]

	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961
				I	II	III	IV	I
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Goods and services, total	293.5	313.8	327.8	323.3	329.0	328.3	330.8	328.8
Durable goods, total	37.3	43.4	43.6	44.2	44.5	42.7	43.2	39.2
Automobiles and parts.....	13.9	17.9	18.4	18.5	18.9	17.5	18.5	14.8
Furniture and household equipment.....	17.4	18.8	18.4	18.9	18.7	18.3	18.0	17.6
Other.....	6.0	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8
Nondurable goods, total	142.0	147.6	152.4	150.5	153.5	152.7	152.9	153.0
Food and beverages.....	76.8	78.2	80.8	79.5	81.4	80.7	81.5	81.6
Clothing and shoes.....	25.7	27.4	27.9	27.8	28.3	28.2	27.6	27.4
Gasoline and oil.....	10.6	11.1	11.7	11.4	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.7
Other.....	28.8	30.9	32.0	31.7	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.4
Services, total	114.2	122.8	131.7	128.6	130.9	132.9	134.7	136.6
Housing.....	38.0	40.5	42.8	41.9	42.5	43.1	43.8	44.3
Household operation.....	16.9	18.0	19.2	18.9	19.1	19.3	19.6	19.9
Transportation.....	9.2	9.9	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6
Other.....	50.2	54.5	59.3	57.5	58.8	60.0	60.9	61.9

Table 7.—Foreign Transactions in the National Income Accounts (IV-2)
[Billions of dollars]

[Billions of dollars]

	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961
				I	II	III	IV	I
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Receipts from abroad	22.7	22.9	26.5	25.2	26.4	27.3	27.0	27.4
Exports of goods and services.....	22.7	22.9	26.5	25.2	26.4	27.3	27.0	27.4
Payments to abroad	22.7	22.9	26.5	25.2	26.4	27.3	27.0	27.4
Imports of goods and services.....	21.5	23.8	23.5	23.9	24.4	23.5	22.4	22.1
Net transfer payments by Government.....	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6
Net foreign investment.....	-1.1	-2.5	1.4	-3	.3	2.3	3.0	3.7

Table 8.—Sources and Uses of Gross Saving (V-2)
[Billions of dollars]

	1958	1959	1960	1960				1961
				I	II	III	IV	I
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Gross private saving	69.0	73.9	78.3	76.1	77.3	80.8	78.5	n.a.
Personal saving.....	24.4	23.4	26.4	23.7	25.2	29.2	27.2	28.3
Undistributed corporate profits.....	6.7	10.5	8.7	11.0	9.5	7.3	6.8	n.a.
Corporate inventory valuation adjustment.....	-2	-5	.0	-8	-4	.7	.4	.4
Capital consumption allowance.....	38.1	40.5	43.2	42.2	43.0	43.6	44.1	44.5
Excess of wage accruals over disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Government surplus on income and product transactions	-11.4	-2.5	-2	3.9	2.3	-1.8	-5.4	n.a.
Federal.....	-9.3	-1.4	2.7	5.6	4.7	1.6	-1.3	n.a.
State and local.....	-2.0	-1.1	-2.9	-1.7	-2.5	-3.4	-4.1	n.a.
Gross investment	56.0	69.5	74.1	79.0	75.7	73.1	69.0	64.7
Gross private domestic investment.....	56.0	72.0	72.8	79.3	75.5	70.8	66.0	61.0
Net foreign investment.....	-1	-2.5	1.4	-3	.3	2.3	3.0	3.7
Statistical discrepancy	-1.7	-1.8	-3.9	-1.1	-3.9	-5.8	-4.1	n.a.

n. a.—Not available.

Size Distribution Of Personal Income, 1957-60

Role of Capital Gains, Earnings, and Supplementary Incomes

AVERAGE family personal income was estimated at \$6,900 in 1960, a gain of \$285 over the previous year. The increase of about 4 percent over 1959 was only slightly less than that registered in 1959 over 1958 when incomes moved up strongly after the cyclical contraction of that year. With the increase in average income, consumer units moved to higher income brackets over the entire range of incomes for which detailed estimates are available. The change in average income reflected an increase in both the total income flow and in the number of consumer units. Total income increased from about \$365½ billion in 1959 to \$385½ billion in 1960. Reflecting further increases in population and family formation, the number of consumer units increased by about 0.6 million over the same period and reached a total of 55.9 million. The additional units were composed of approximately 0.7 million families of two or more persons, an increase which was partially offset by a small decline in the number of unattached individuals.

The modal, or most frequent, income was estimated at \$4,820, an upward shift of about \$260 since 1959. The median income—the middle income of the distribution with the same number of units below and above the income point—was estimated at \$5,600, an increase of \$240 over the previous year.

Real income continues to rise

Allowing for a moderate price increase real income per family increased by 2.4 percent over 1959. This gain,

This article brings up to date the estimates of the distribution of families and unattached individuals by size of family personal income which were published in the April 1960 issue of the *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*. Revised estimates of the distributions formerly published for 1957 and 1958 are included as well as preliminary estimates for 1959 and 1960. In addition, the real income series has been extended to include distributions for 1929 and 1941. A detailed account of definitions and estimating procedures can be found in the Technical Note to the article on income size distribution which appeared in the April 1958 issue of the *SURVEY* and to the supplement to the *SURVEY* which initiated the OBE series entitled "Income Distribution in the United States, 1944-50" (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., 1953, price 65 cents). For a detailed discussion of postwar and prewar changes in income distribution, the reader is referred to *U.S. Income and Output* (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., 1958, price \$1.50).

though somewhat smaller than the 1958-59 increase, was well above the average annual rate of 1.9 percent in evidence since 1947.

Table 8 presents distributions corrected for price change by converting all the arrays to 1960 dollars. The adjustment is to be regarded as approximate since the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures (1960=100) was used to adjust income uniformly at all levels. Because of the relatively higher prices in 1960 the net result of the adjustment is to show smaller shifts up the income scale than those found in the current dollar distributions.

For purposes of comparison the prewar distributions of income for the years 1929 and 1941 are included. A similar correction has been made so that they also reflect 1960 prices. The distributions included, however, are introduced only for rough comparison purposes and are not to be regarded as an extension of the official OBE series on size distributions. (See Technical Note.)

Since 1929 there has occurred a longterm upsweep in real income. Average real income per consumer unit moved from \$4,190 in the earlier year to \$6,900 in 1960, an increase of about 65 percent. For the Nation's consumer units this brought a marked upward shift along the income scale. The movement to higher income levels can be seen graphically in the accompanying chart which plots the percent of both units and income above specified income points for the years 1929 and 1960.

In order to use a convenient scale the curves are made to terminate at an income of \$15,000 above which only 6 percent of the units and 22 percent of the income were classified in 1960.

The chart shows marked upward movement along the entire income scale. Of particular interest are the percentages registered above the incomes in the middle range. Thus, in 1960 fully 57 percent of units were classified at real incomes above \$5,000 compared with 20 percent in 1929. Also of interest is the improvement noted for the higher incomes where 17 percent of the units above \$10,000 is to be compared with 5 percent in the 1929 distribution.

Income dispersion in business contraction

The discussion up to now has been concerned with changes in absolute size of family income whether in terms of current or constant dollars. It is also of interest to examine to what extent the distribution has moved toward greater or lesser income dis-

person. Historically, it has been noted that during the period preceding World War II incomes became somewhat more equally distributed while the postwar period was characterized by a marked stability in the underlying relative distribution.

From this point of view, the decline in business activity and income which occurred in 1958 did little to disrupt this pattern of stability. Final data now available for the first time for 1958, however, do suggest that a slight movement occurred in the direction of a somewhat wider dispersion of income.

A similar movement occurred in the 1953-54 downturn

In order to abstract from changes in absolute income, it is convenient to divide the distribution into several segments each of which contain the same number of units and to compute the percent of total income received by each group. The results of such a division into "quintiles" can be found in table 14 which presents data for each fifth of the consumer units as well as the upper 5 percent of the distribution. With such arrays it is easy to examine changes in relative distribution by noting the percent of total income received by the various segments between any two years.

The table shows decreases in the proportion of total income received by the lowest three-fifths of consumer units between 1957 and 1958 while the upper two-fifths enjoyed increases in their share of total income. The relative gains in the highest fifth, however, do not appear to have been uniform since a slight decline was noted for the highest 5 percent of the distribution.

The direction of change in relative distribution appears consistent with the various economic movements in evidence during 1958. Although many factors were operative, such as the near maintenance of dividend payments at high levels despite the dip in business activity, it is apparent that significant effects were due to movements within the wage and salary distribution itself. The year was characterized by increased unemployment. At the same time, a shorter workweek

and the number of full- and part-time employees dropped by about 1.5 millions from 1957 to 1958. These recessionary effects caused a downward shift of many wage and salary units.

Along with these declines, an upward movement occurred in average wage and salary incomes for employed workers, and an increase in the number of professional and managerial workers—changes resulting in upward shifts along the income scale for many wage and salary workers.

The net effect of these diverse

movements among wage and salary earners was an increase in the dispersion of incomes from this source. An examination of the relative distribution of wage and salary income arrayed by size of such income reveals that the lowest fifth actually experienced declines in relative share. Similar movements were not in evidence for earnings from business.

The basic data available for 1959 and 1960 are incomplete and do not permit adequate evaluation of changes in relative distribution in those years.

Distributional Effects of Capital Gains and Losses

CAPITAL gains and losses—both realized and unrealized—play an important role in the dynamics of economic progress through their influence on both investor and consumer decisions. This report does not deal with this broad and important subject but is confined to an examination of the influence of capital gains and losses on the distribution of

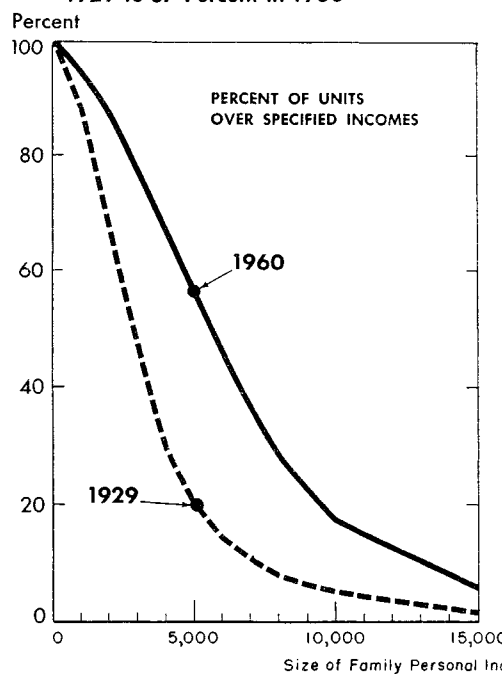
incomes. With statistical measurement necessarily restricted to realized capital gains and losses, the amounts involved—about 2½ percent of family personal income—are not sufficiently large to change the distribution radically. As will be seen below, however, there is a noticeable effect especially at the high income levels.

INCOMES OF FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL UNITS

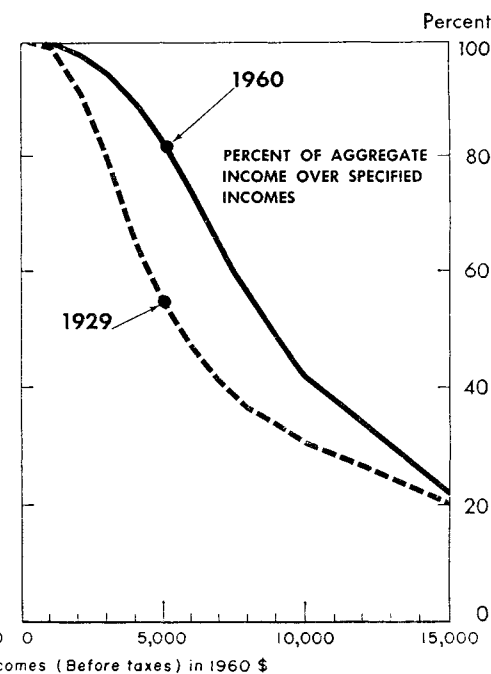
Marked Shift to Higher Levels of Real Income From 1929 to 1960

As an Example of This Shift—

Units With Real Incomes Above
\$5,000 Rose From 20 Percent in
1929 to 57 Percent in 1960



Their Share of Total Income Rose
From 55 Percent to 82 Percent



Treatment of capital gains in personal income

The concept of income which underlies the present size distributions is only one of several alternatives for ranking consumer units—an alternative selected for its consistency with the personal income series in the national accounts. As such, it does not include capital gains and losses which are considered items which do not arise in production. From some points of view, however, receipts from such sources may be meaningfully included in the size distributions of income.

Reasons for their inclusion can be found in the fact that consumer units—whether acting in their capacities as consumers or investors—seldom clearly distinguish between receipts from these sources or from others which are obtained from their participation in production or in their role as recipients of transfer payments. From this point of view, capital gains and losses enter actively into economic decisions regarding the disposition of income.

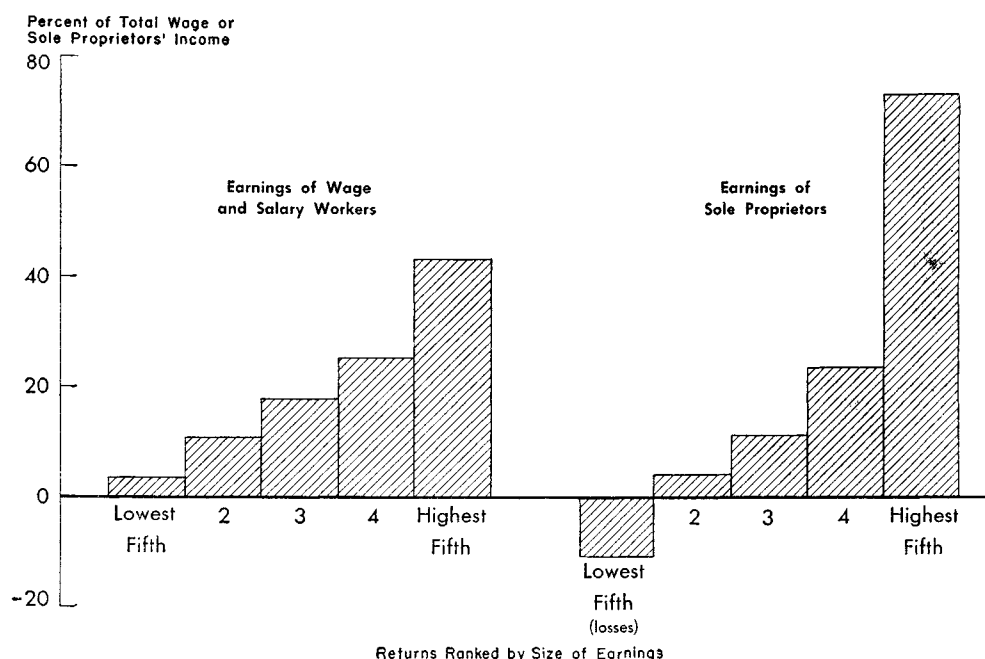
Another reason which can be offered for their inclusion is the fact that, in some instances, the distinction between capital gains and losses and other income sources is itself obscure—for example, the use of stock options in lieu of compensation and the realization of persons' accumulated equities in corporations through capital gains. In any case, it is interesting to investigate the distributional effects of including capital gains and losses in the size distributions of income.

Such an investigation could take various forms depending upon the gains and losses to be included. The present investigation will be confined exclusively to realized gains and losses as reported to the Internal Revenue Service. In general, they are comprised of gains and losses obtained through the sale of capital assets which include stocks, securities, and exclude assets held for sale in ordinary course of business. The IRS data provide a reliable source and the means whereby gains and losses can be incorporated into the distribution. (See technical note.)

Realized capital gains large in 1958

The amount of capital gains and losses realized in any given period is

Business Earnings Are More Widely Dispersed Than Wages and Salaries*



*Based on IRS returns for 1958

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

61-5-8

dependent upon many factors the most important of which are the volume of capital transactions, the price movements of the assets involved, and the length of time the assets are held. The volume of capital transactions is characteristically large. One component of such transactions, the sales of stocks listed on the exchanges, illustrates the magnitudes involved. During 1960, for example, the average monthly sale of such stocks amounted to approximately 116 million shares and involved holdings of about \$3.8 billion. During the post-war period this large volume of sales has been associated with generally rising prices which provided both the opportunity and incentive for profit taking. Data on the length of time the assets were held are not available, but it is apparent that a wide spectrum of purchase dates underlie the sales of securities during any period and are instrumental in determining the amounts of gains realized.

According to the *Statistics of Income for 1958*—the latest year for which complete data are available—approximately 3½ million returns reported net gains from the sale of capital assets. For these returns, a total of almost \$5 billion of gain were included in adjusted gross income. (For 1959, preliminary

data reveal approximately 4 million returns and \$7 billion in gains.) Since for tax purposes, only 50 percent of long-term gains need be included in adjusted gross income, actual realized gains are much larger. In 1958, returns reporting gains accounted for about \$9½ billions prior to the 50 percent exclusion.

For the same year almost 1 million returns reported net losses of approximately \$1 billion prior to statutory limitation. Since each taxpayer is

Table 1.—Distribution of Consumer Units Excluding and Including Capital Gains and Losses, 1958

Family personal income—excluding and including gains and losses	Consumer units			
	Excluding gains and losses		Including gains and losses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under \$2,000.....	7,912	14.5	7,767	14.2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	5,687	10.4	5,534	10.1
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	6,415	11.7	6,151	11.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6,755	12.4	6,825	12.5
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	5,955	10.9	5,780	10.8
\$6,000-\$7,499.....	7,451	13.6	7,422	13.6
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	6,975	12.8	7,163	13.1
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	4,855	8.9	5,059	9.3
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	1,377	2.5	1,461	2.7
\$20,000-\$24,999.....	509	.9	576	1.0
\$25,000-\$49,999.....	588	1.1	617	1.1
\$50,000 and over.....	141	.3	165	.3
Total.....	54,620	100.0	54,620	100.0

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

required to net losses against gains, gross gains from the sale of capital assets were, of course, even larger.

Percentage of units with such gains rises with income

Although the number of returns reporting capital gains constitute less than 6 percent of all returns, there are marked differences in the proportion of such returns at the various income levels. In the adjusted gross income class \$0-\$1,000, for example, only about 2½ percent of all returns in that class reported capital gains. In the class \$10,000-\$15,000 the percentage is over 16. At higher levels, the proportion rises markedly; in the million and over class the percentage is about 80.

Since at the lower levels capital gains, when they do occur, are characteristically small, they contribute little to the total incomes. In the class \$0-\$1,000, for example, about 2 percent of total income is attributed to statutory gains. The percentage declines slightly further up the income scale and actually reaches a low at about \$6,000 of adjusted gross income where relatively large proportions of units and incomes are concentrated. Above this point the percentage again rises

attaining a figure of about 1½ percent in the \$10,000-\$15,000 interval and continues to rise to almost 42 percent of adjusted gross income in the million and over class. This high percentage is achieved despite the inclusion of only 50 percent of long-term gains. Thus, at the upper extreme of the income distribution capital gains become dominant and are often, indeed, a primary reason for classification at such high levels of income. Since the proportion of total income at such high levels is relatively small, however, statutory gains and losses account for less than 2 percent of total adjusted gross income for the distribution as a whole.

The average adjusted gross income computed for returns reporting capital gains was approximately \$9,700 compared with a figure of \$4,800 for all returns. It is true, of course, that capital gains constitute one component in adjusted gross income and hence can be expected to be associated on the average with higher total incomes. But even when allowance is made for this fact by subtracting the average capital gain of \$1,400 from adjusted gross income, the remaining average is approximately \$8,300, still substantially above the income of all returns from all sources. Such an association between capital gains and high incomes exclusive of such gains is to be expected, of course, since asset holdings and their disposition are related to the receipt of income. The high incomes permit saving and the purchase of securities which further augment incomes by giving rise to property income.

Wide dispersion of capital gains

The distribution of capital gains ranked by size of gain is very widely dispersed. One measure of income spread, the coefficient of variation yielded a value of over six, revealing that in order to include approximately two-thirds of the returns one must encompass a range of about 12 times the average size gain. This is to be compared with coefficients for returns reporting positive business incomes (nonpartnerships) and for wage and salary returns at about 1½ and 1, respectively.

Additional evidence of the wide dispersion of gains from the sale of capital assets is the relatively large percent of returns at high incomes from this source when the returns are ranked by size of gain. Above \$25,000, for example, a larger percentage of capital gain returns is found than in the wage income distribution ranked by size of wages, and above \$50,000 the units ranked by such gains constitute a larger percentage than even the fairly widely dispersed business income distribution.

Significant impact on income

In order to examine the effect of including realized gains and losses in

Table 2.—Percent of Aggregate Income by Quintiles (Fifths) and Top 5 Percent, for Consumer Units Excluding and Including Capital Gains and Losses, 1958

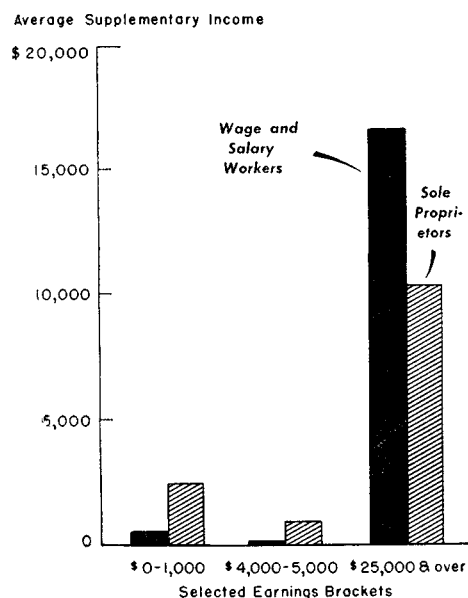
Fifths of consumer units	Percent of total income	
	Excluding capital gains and losses	Including capital gains and losses
Lowest.....	4.6	4.6
2.....	10.9	10.8
3.....	16.2	16.1
4.....	22.7	22.5
Highest.....	45.6	46.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Top 5 percent.....	19.9	20.3

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

the family personal income distributions, these items were incorporated in the estimates for 1958. The results—which are to be regarded as only approximate—are given in table 1. For purposes of comparison, the family personal income distribution exclusive of gains and losses is presented for the same income classes.

The table shows clearly the upward shift of units to higher income levels. Approximately 0.5 million units formerly classified at income levels below \$5,000 moved to higher levels. Above \$25,000 the number of units increased by about 53,000 or about 7 percent more than were classified at those levels before introducing capital items. The nature of the approximations used in deriving the distributions inclusive of capital gains and losses does not permit detailed breakdowns at extremely high incomes, but it is apparent from the analysis of the tax data that a sub-

DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, RENTS, AND OTHER INCOMES* SUPPLEMENTARY TO EARNINGS Important at Both High and Low Income Ranges



Equal to the sum of income from all sources included in adjusted gross income other than specified earnings; based on IRS returns for 1958.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 61-5-9

stantial augmentation of returns would result.

The effect on the relative distribution of income can be appraised by examination of table 2 which shows consumer units arrayed in quintiles and gives the proportion of total income in each segment. The middle quintiles (fifths) show decreases in relative importance while the lowest segment maintained its position. As expected, because of the extremely wide dispersion in the capital gains distribution and the presence of a marked increase in both average gain and the percent of units having such

sources at the higher income levels, the highest quintile showed a significant increase. For the upper 5 percent of the distribution the percent of aggregate income increased from 19.9 percent to 20.3 percent. The constancy of the share for the lowest fifth after the inclusion of capital gains and losses is probably due to the fact, previously noted, that such receipts are of some importance at the lowest income levels. In some instances, the gains are associated with business and other losses which are partially offset when gains are included.

Earnings Distributions and Related Incomes

MUCH of the interest in income size distributions centers on the basic differences among component distributions and the manner in which the various income sources combine to determine the overall distribution of income.

Two component distributions of particular interest are those of wage and business incomes. In comparing the two, essential differences between them should be noted. The bulk of wage and salary incomes can be attributed to the labor performed by the recipients. In contrast, business earnings are mixed incomes reflecting returns to capital and entrepreneurship as well as to labor performed by the proprietor. Although

Table 3.—Percent of Wage and Salary and Business Returns by Size of Earnings and by Adjusted Gross Income, 1958

Earnings or adjusted gross income brackets	Percent of wage and salary returns		Percent of business returns ¹	
	By size of earnings	By size of adjusted gross income	By size of earnings	By size of adjusted gross income
Under \$1000.....	13.2	11.3	43.7	18.5
\$1000-\$1,999.....	12.3	11.9	17.6	17.1
\$2000-\$2,999.....	12.3	12.3	11.3	13.6
\$3000-\$3,999.....	12.8	13.0	7.8	11.5
\$4000-\$4,999.....	13.1	13.2	5.5	9.5
\$5000-\$9,999.....	31.5	32.5	9.1	20.0
\$10,000-\$24,999.....	4.5	5.3	4.2	8.1
\$25,000-\$49,999.....	.3	.4	.7	1.4
\$50,000 and over.....	(2)	.1	.1	.3
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean income.....	\$4,410	\$4,720	\$2,470	\$4,760

¹ Partnership returns not included.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Sources: Internal Revenue Service and U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 4.—Percent of Total Earnings and of Total Adjusted Gross Income by Quintiles (Fifths) and Top 5 Percent, 1958

Quintiles and upper 5%	Percent income			
	Wage and salary returns		Business income returns ¹	
	By size of wage and salary income	By size of adjusted gross income	By size of business income	By size of adjusted gross income
Lowest.....	3.4	3.6	-11.0	0.1
2.....	10.5	10.7	3.9	7.1
3.....	17.8	17.2	11.0	13.2
4.....	25.1	24.4	23.4	21.7
Highest.....	43.2	44.1	72.7	57.9
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Top 5 percent.....	16.6	18.1	37.7	28.9

¹ Partnership returns not included.

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

basic difference between the tax return and consumer unit, as well as the absence of some income sources which are included in the family personal income concept, serves to qualify the results obtained, but the analysis is of value in providing at least partial information on the component distributions and the degree to which their incomes are augmented. From this point of view, it is equally important to note that the IRS distributions contain a very large number of joint returns which implies that some degree of combination into family units has been achieved.

Earners distributions markedly different

With these qualifications in mind, we can examine in some detail data in

Table 5.—Average Income From Sources Other Than Earnings for Wage and Salary and Business Returns, 1958

Level of specified earnings source	Average income other than earnings	
	Wage and salary returns	Business returns ¹
0-\$999.....	\$570	\$2,460
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	330	1,480
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	230	1,250
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	200	970
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	120	930
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	1,100	2,640
\$10,000-\$24,999.....	1,100	3,290
\$25,000 and over.....	16,690	10,390
All returns.....	310	1,870

¹ For business returns (nonpartnerships) with positive business income only. The previous table includes, in addition, business returns reporting business losses.

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

It is not possible, given present data limitations, to explore these problems fully. It is feasible, however, to undertake a brief analysis based on income tax data which permit, at least, partial examination of the two earnings distributions and their combination with other incomes.

It should be noted that the inquiry is limited to the tax return unit and to income reported for tax purposes. The

Table 6.—Average Family Personal Income Before and After Federal Individual Income Tax Liability and Average Annual Earnings Per Full-Time Employee

	Number of families and unattached individuals (millions)	Average (mean) personal income per family and unattached individual				Average (mean) annual earnings per full-time employee (in current dollars)
		Before tax		After tax		
		In current dollars	In 1960 dollars ¹	In current dollars	In 1960 dollars ¹	
1929.....	36.1	\$2,340	\$4,190	\$2,320	\$4,160	\$1,405
1947.....	44.7	4,130	5,370	3,720	4,840	2,589
1948.....	46.3	4,350	5,350	4,010	4,940	2,795
1949.....	47.8	4,170	5,180	3,860	4,800	2,851
1950.....	48.9	4,440	5,440	4,070	4,980	3,068
1951.....	49.5	4,900	5,630	4,420	5,070	3,231
1952.....	50.2	5,120	5,760	4,570	5,140	3,414
1953.....	50.5	5,390	6,000	4,810	5,350	3,587
1954.....	51.2	5,390	5,910	4,840	5,340	3,670
1955.....	52.2	5,640	6,190	5,090	5,590	3,847
1956.....	52.8	6,010	6,490	5,400	5,830	4,036
1957.....	53.6	6,240	6,550	5,610	5,880	4,205
1958.....	54.6	6,290	6,470	5,670	5,840	4,347
1959.....	55.3	6,610	6,730	5,930	6,040	4,553
1960.....	55.9	6,900	6,900	6,170	6,170	4,734

1. The price indexes used as deflators are those employed in deflating the personal consumption expenditure series in the national income account.

table 3 which gives the percent of tax returns of both wage and business earners in each of broad earnings and adjusted gross income classes. The overall means of the distributions are included for comparison purposes.

The most conspicuous differences between the two distributions can be found at both the extremely low and high levels of earnings. Thus, about 44 percent of business returns reported business earnings of less than \$1,000 while in the same wage and salary earnings class only 13 percent of the units are found. The overall mean of the business return distribution is substantially less than that of wage and salary earners, \$2,470 compared with \$4,410, the former being strongly influenced by the relatively large number of returns with losses. Despite the lower mean income, the small percentage of business units at the high levels is larger than that of wage earners, 0.8 percent above \$25,000 compared with

0.3 percent for returns reporting wages and salaries. Thus, an important characteristic of the business income distribution is the relatively wide dispersion of incomes with concentrations at both very low and high income levels.

The relatively wide dispersion found for business incomes can be appraised by examination of the first and third columns of table 4 and of the accompanying chart which gives the percent of total earnings (either wage or business) received by each quintile of the distribution.

It can be seen that the lowest fifth of the distribution of business earnings registered a minus income share due to losses. The percents of total business earnings remain less than those found in each of the quintiles of the wage distribution except in the highest fifth where the percent of total earnings from business rises steeply. Part of this relatively large share found for the highest quintile, of course, is attributable to the fact that the distribution contains negative incomes, but a similar though substantially lower percentage is also found when the distribution is confined only to positive earnings. For the upper 5 percent the difference between the two earner distributions is marked where the percent of aggregate earnings for business returns is over twice that found for wage earners.

Additional incomes high for business earnings

With each of the earnings distributions given in table 3 there is associated a pattern of other incomes which make up the total incomes of the tax return units. On the basis of IRS tabulations, it is possible to estimate average earnings and average additional income for each earnings class. As will be evident below, the presence of these other income sources is important in modifying the character of the earner distributions, particularly in the case of business returns.

Table 5 presents average additional incomes for each level of wage and business earnings. The markedly higher average of other income for those returns reporting business earnings is clearly evident. On the average, business returns received about six

Table 7.—Distribution of Consumer Units and Their Income by Family Income Level, 1947 and 1955-60

Family personal income (before income taxes)	Number of families and unattached individuals (millions)							Aggregate family personal income (billions of dollars)							
	1947	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1947	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
Under \$2,000.....	11.1	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.2	13.2	9.3	8.7	8.6	9.0	8.6	8.1	
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	17.1	13.3	12.2	11.9	12.1	11.5	11.0	51.2	40.7	37.4	36.2	36.7	34.8	33.3	
\$4,000-\$5,999.....	9.2	13.6	13.6	13.0	12.7	12.4	12.2	44.5	67.7	67.5	64.6	63.1	62.0	61.1	
\$6,000-\$7,999.....	3.8	8.5	8.8	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.8	26.0	58.2	61.0	64.3	63.2	65.8	67.8	
\$8,000-\$9,999.....	1.5	3.7	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.7	6.0	13.3	32.5	39.7	44.3	46.7	50.6	53.9	
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	1.2	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.6	6.3	14.3	36.9	45.6	51.9	58.1	67.3	75.3	
\$15,000 and over.....	.8	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.4	22.1	48.9	57.5	64.7	66.5	76.5	86.1	
Total.....	44.7	52.2	52.8	53.6	54.6	55.3	55.9	184.6	294.2	317.4	334.6	343.3	365.6	385.6	
Percent distribution															
Under \$2,000.....	25	16	15	14	14	14	13	7	3	3	3	3	2	2	
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	38	25	23	22	22	21	20	28	14	12	11	11	10	9	
\$4,000-\$5,999.....	20	26	26	24	23	23	22	24	23	21	19	18	17	16	
\$6,000-\$7,999.....	9	16	17	18	17	17	17	14	20	19	19	18	18	18	
\$8,000-\$9,999.....	3	7	8	9	10	10	11	7	11	13	13	14	14	14	
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	8	12	14	16	17	18	19	
\$15,000 and over.....	2	4	4	5	5	5	6	12	17	18	19	19	21	22	
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Table 8.—Distribution of Consumer Units by Real Income Level, 1929, 1941, 1947 and 1957-60

Family personal income in 1960 dollars (before income taxes)	Number of families and unattached individuals (millions)								Percent distribution							
	1929	1941	1947	1957	1958	1959	1960	1929	1941	1947	1957	1958	1959	1960		
Under \$2,000.....	11.5	11.5	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.2	32	28	17	13	14	14	13		
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	13.9	12.0	12.8	11.1	11.7	11.2	11.0	39	29	29	21	21	20	20		
\$4,000-\$5,999.....	5.5	9.2	11.7	12.6	12.5	12.2	12.2	15	22	26	24	23	22	22		
\$6,000-\$7,999.....	2.3	4.6	5.9	9.7	9.4	9.6	9.8	6	11	13	18	17	17	17		
\$8,000-\$9,999.....	1.0	1.8	2.9	5.4	5.4	5.8	6.0	3	4	7	10	10	10	11		
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	1.9	2.3	2.5	4.8	5.2	5.9	6.3	5	6	5	9	10	11	11		
\$15,000 and over.....			1.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.4			3	5	5	6	6		
Total.....	36.1	41.4	44.7	53.6	54.6	55.3	55.9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

Table 11.—Distribution of Unattached Individuals and Their Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1955-59

Family personal income (before income taxes)	Number of unattached individuals (thousands)					Aggregate family personal income (millions of dollars)				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Under \$2,000.....	4,293	4,049	4,068	4,179	4,605	4,436	4,188	4,209	4,322	4,172
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2,109	2,052	2,095	2,154	2,114	5,235	5,109	5,222	5,378	5,267
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1,477	1,517	1,621	1,730	1,741	5,112	5,262	5,623	5,984	6,042
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	767	893	980	1,074	1,141	3,412	3,830	4,347	4,764	5,074
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	378	453	540	598	648	2,048	2,463	2,940	3,263	3,536
\$6,000-\$7,499.....	221	268	324	373	436	1,468	1,772	2,145	2,467	2,887
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	138	161	193	215	236	1,176	1,368	1,651	1,841	2,019
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	66	81	95	107	123	779	948	1,121	1,263	1,451
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	19	22	25	28	32	324	383	438	485	545
\$20,000-\$24,999.....	11	11	12	12	76	242	243	262	279	2,425
\$25,000-\$49,999.....	16	17	20	22	545	501	680	745	745	745
\$50,000 and over.....	5	6	7	8	523	595	673	741	741	741
Total.....	9,500	9,500	9,980	10,500	10,520	25,300	26,752	29,311	31,532	32,833
Average (mean) family personal income.....						\$2,663	\$2,816	\$2,937	\$3,003	\$3,121
Percent distribution										
Under \$2,000.....	45.2	42.6	40.8	39.8	38.1	17.5	15.7	14.4	13.7	12.6
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	22.2	21.6	21.0	20.5	20.1	20.7	19.1	17.8	17.1	16.0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	15.5	16.0	16.2	16.5	16.5	20.2	19.7	19.2	19.0	18.4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	8.1	9.1	9.8	10.2	10.9	13.4	14.3	14.8	15.1	15.4
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	4.0	4.8	5.4	5.7	6.2	8.1	9.2	10.0	10.3	10.8
\$6,000-\$7,499.....	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.1	5.8	6.6	7.3	7.8	8.8
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.8	6.2
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	.7	.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.4
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
\$20,000-\$24,999.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.9
\$25,000-\$49,999.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
\$50,000 and over.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

imum in the \$4,000-\$5,000 class of earnings with the average level for business returns remaining higher. With some irregularity (probably due to estimating procedures) average amounts rise from the minimum in each succeeding class of earnings. But it is interesting to note that the rise is much more pronounced in the case of wage and salary returns which attained an average additional income of about \$16,700 for the \$25,000 and over class. This was achieved despite the overall lower average of other income. For business returns the average of about \$10,400 of additional income reached in the highest earnings class is about 60 percent of that for wage earners.

Other incomes at such high levels contain a large percentage of property income, including capital gains. The fact that business returns show a lower average amount is probably due to the tendency of businessmen to reinvest in their own business rather than to seek investment opportunities which would involve high supplementary incomes. This finding is consistent with the belief, gener-

Table 12.—Distribution of Farm Operator and Nonfarm Families and Their Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1955-59¹

Family personal income (before income taxes)	Farm operator families										Nonfarm families									
	Number of families (thousands)					Aggregate family personal income (millions of dollars)					Number of families (thousands)					Aggregate family personal income (millions of dollars)				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Under \$2,000.....	1,600	1,508	1,427	1,181	1,254	1,996	1,887	1,793	1,515	1,591	2,347	2,156	2,146	2,552	2,364	2,894	2,612	2,583	3,133	2,888
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	972	944	911	837	846	2,409	2,339	2,258	2,082	2,101	2,837	2,401	2,368	2,696	2,470	7,227	6,107	6,003	6,826	6,253
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	772	754	736	691	692	2,680	2,622	2,562	2,408	2,414	5,090	4,525	4,133	3,995	3,616	18,023	15,995	14,573	14,065	12,757
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	546	536	529	550	517	2,447	2,402	2,366	2,461	2,309	6,015	6,002	5,298	5,130	4,661	27,163	27,090	23,910	23,179	21,059
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	383	387	389	410	394	2,093	2,116	2,127	2,249	2,157	5,560	5,400	5,271	4,946	5,058	30,507	29,629	28,914	27,125	27,827
\$6,000-\$7,499.....	336	344	353	419	377	2,232	2,292	2,354	2,797	2,521	6,368	6,591	6,875	6,659	6,710	42,610	44,101	45,973	44,580	45,047
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	240	249	255	327	277	2,059	2,130	2,189	2,791	2,376	4,825	5,706	6,330	6,433	7,128	41,233	48,986	54,312	55,402	61,467
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	153	158	164	211	180	1,830	1,896	1,957	2,510	2,146	2,850	3,555	4,054	4,538	5,302	34,305	42,824	48,804	54,351	63,731
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	42	44	46	64	721	751	787	1,078	567	2,634	822	1,016	1,218	1,286	1,484	17,947	20,892	21,955	21,955	21,955
\$20,000-\$24,999.....	18	19	19	25	395	410	427	567	567	2,634	349	402	464	471	7,746	8,957	10,317	10,449	10,449	71,456
\$25,000-\$49,999.....	21	21	22	28	694	720	714	917	917	2,634	415	473	522	538	13,902	15,932	17,559	17,920	17,920	17,920
\$50,000 and over.....	4	5	5	6	371	387	431	558	558	2,634	105	124	135	127	9,318	10,564	11,531	10,815	10,815	10,815
Total.....	5,087	4,969	4,856	4,749	4,641	19,927	19,952	19,965	21,933	20,249	37,583	38,381	38,814	39,371	40,139	249,012	270,744	285,371	289,800	312,485
Average (mean) family personal income.....						\$3,917	\$4,015	\$4,111	\$4,618	\$4,363						\$6,626	\$7,054	\$7,352	\$7,361	\$7,785
Percent distribution																				
Under \$2,000.....	31.5	30.3	29.4	24.9	27.0	10.0	9.5	9.0	6.9	7.9	6.3	5.6	5.5	6.5	5.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	19.1	19.0	18.8	17.6	18.2	12.1	11.7	11.3	9.5	10.4	7.6	6.3	6.1	6.8	6.2	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	15.2	15.2	15.1	14.6	14.9	13.4	13.1	12.8	11.0	11.9	13.5	11.8	10.7	10.2	9.0	7.2	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.6	11.1	12.3	12.0	11.8	11.2	11.4	16.0	15.6	13.7	13.0	11.6	10.9	10.0	8.4	8.0	6.7
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.7	8.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.3	10.7	14.8	14.1	13.6	12.6	12.6	12.2	10.9	10.1	9.4	8.9
\$6,000-\$7,499.....	6.6	6.9	7.3	8.8	8.2	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.8	12.4	16.9	17.2	17.7	16.9	16.7	17.1	16.3	16.1	15.4	14.4
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	4.7	5.0	5.3	6.9	6.0	10.3	10.7	11.0	12.7	11.7	12.8	14.9	16.3	16.3	17.8	16.6	18.1	19.0	19.1	19.7
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	3.0	3.2	3.4	4.4	3.9	9.2	9.5	9.8	11.4	10.6	7.6	9.3	10.4	11.5	13.2	13.8	15.8	17.1	18.7	20.4
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	.8	.9	.9	1.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.9	4.9	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.3	5.7	6.6	6.6	7.3	7.6	7.6
\$20,000-\$24,999.....	.4	.4	.4	.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	22.9
\$25,000-\$49,999.....	.4	.4	.4	.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
\$50,000 and over.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.5	.3	.3	.4	.3	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.7
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. For data prior to 1953, see discussion on page 19 of April 1958 issue of Survey of Current Business.

Table 13.—Number of Consumer Units and Persons, and Aggregate and Average Family Personal Income, 1955-59

Year	Families and unattached individuals						Families						Unattached individuals		
	Number of consumer units (millions)	Number of persons		Family personal income		Number of families (millions)	Number of persons		Family personal income			Number of unattached individuals (millions)	Family personal income		
		Total (millions)	Average number per consumer unit	Amount (billions of dollars)	Average income		Total (millions)	Average number per family	Amount (billions of dollars)	Per family (dollars)	Per capita (dollars)		Amount (billions of dollars)	Per capita (dollars)	
					Per consumer unit (dollars)										Per capita (dollars)
1955-----	52.2	162.7	3.12	294.2	5,640	1,808	42.7	153.2	3.59	268.9	6,303	1,755	9.5	25.3	2,663
1956-----	52.8	165.8	3.14	317.4	6,007	1,915	43.4	156.3	3.60	290.7	6,706	1,860	9.5	26.8	2,816
1957-----	53.6	169.0	3.15	334.6	6,238	1,980	43.7	159.0	3.64	305.3	6,992	1,920	10.0	29.3	2,937
1958-----	54.6	172.1	3.15	343.3	6,285	1,995	44.1	161.6	3.66	311.7	7,066	1,930	10.5	31.5	3,003
1959-----	55.3	175.1	3.17	365.6	6,611	2,088	44.8	164.5	3.67	332.7	7,430	2,022	10.5	32.8	3,12

ally held, that entrepreneurs find more profitable investment—or necessitous investment—in their own enterprises, and prefer the greater control afforded by self-financing to the use of external funds.

Business earnings distribution modified by other incomes

The second and fourth columns of table 4 present the share of aggregate incomes received by each quintile (fifth) of wage and business earners when ranked by the size of their adjusted gross income, that is, after the combination with other incomes.

Compared with the distributions by size of earnings which are presented in the same table, it is seen that both the wage earner and business income distributions are significantly modified by the inclusion of other income. In the case of the wage earners, both of the two lowest quintiles experienced increased shares of total income, reflecting the considerable augmentation of low wage incomes already referred to in connection with the pattern of other income. Similarly, the highest quintile and upper 5 percent show increased proportions of total income again reflecting the mounting average amounts of other income at the higher levels. These extreme quintiles experienced increases at the expense of the two middle fifths where a low in average additional income was previously noted. The net effect of these changes is a small but significant shift toward a larger dispersion of total income.

The effect on the distribution of business earnings is much more marked.

In this case, the lowest three quintiles experienced increases in their shares of

total income. In the lowest, where a relatively large average amount of other income was found, the increase was sufficient to result in a positive income share. As previously noted, this fifth of income recipients supplements its entrepreneurial incomes with substantial outside wage incomes. Unlike the ef-

fect noted for wage earners, however, the share of the highest quintile and upper 5 percent actually decreased. The net effect of the combination with other sources of income for business returns was, unlike the case for wage earners, a marked movement toward smaller income dispersion.

Table 14.—Distribution of Family Personal Income and Federal Individual Income Tax Liability Among Quintiles and Top 5 Percent of Consumer Units, 1955-59¹

Quintile	Percent distribution of—			Mean amount of—			Tax rate (percent)	Lower income limit of Quintile ²	
	Family personal income	Tax liability	After-tax income	Family personal income (dollars)	Tax liability (dollars)	After-tax income (dollars)		Before-tax basis (dollars)	After-tax basis (dollars)
1955: Lowest.....	4.8	1.4	5.2	1,355	39	1,316	2.9	—	—
2.....	11.3	6.0	11.9	3,200	165	3,035	5.1	2,390	2,280
3.....	16.4	10.9	17.0	4,634	298	4,336	6.4	3,920	3,710
4.....	22.3	18.9	22.7	6,290	520	5,770	8.3	5,370	4,980
Highest.....	45.2	62.8	43.2	12,722	1,728	10,994	13.6	7,410	6,750
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	5,640	550	5,090	9.8	—	—
Top 5 percent.....	20.3	39.2	18.2	22,893	4,317	18,576	18.9	13,070	11,780
1956: Lowest.....	4.8	1.5	5.2	1,437	46	1,391	3.2	—	—
2.....	11.3	6.2	11.9	3,403	188	3,215	5.5	2,540	2,420
3.....	16.3	11.0	16.9	4,898	333	4,565	6.8	4,170	3,920
4.....	22.3	19.0	22.6	6,691	571	6,120	8.5	5,680	5,240
Highest.....	45.3	62.3	43.4	13,604	1,880	11,724	13.8	7,960	7,260
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	6,007	604	5,403	10.0	—	—
Top 5 percent.....	20.2	38.5	18.1	24,210	4,653	19,558	19.2	13,960	12,480
1957: Lowest.....	4.7	1.5	5.0	1,462	48	1,413	3.3	—	—
2.....	11.1	6.2	11.7	3,471	196	3,275	5.6	2,590	2,460
3.....	16.3	11.3	16.9	5,087	356	4,731	7.0	4,280	4,020
4.....	22.4	18.9	22.8	6,983	596	6,386	8.5	5,940	5,470
Highest.....	45.5	62.1	43.6	14,185	1,954	12,232	13.8	8,320	7,590
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	6,238	630	5,608	10.1	—	—
Top 5 percent.....	20.2	38.3	18.1	25,139	4,822	20,317	19.2	14,580	12,990
1958: Lowest.....	4.6	1.4	5.0	1,449	43	1,406	2.9	—	—
2.....	10.9	6.0	11.4	3,430	183	3,246	5.3	2,550	2,430
3.....	16.2	11.2	16.8	5,103	344	4,760	6.7	4,270	4,020
4.....	22.7	19.0	23.0	7,116	584	6,532	8.2	6,010	5,540
Highest.....	45.6	62.4	43.8	14,325	1,922	12,403	13.4	8,530	7,820
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	6,285	615	5,669	9.8	—	—
Top 5 percent.....	19.9	38.7	17.8	24,974	4,760	20,214	19.1	14,720	13,100
1959: Lowest.....	4.5	1.5	4.9	1,502	50	1,451	3.3	—	—
2.....	10.9	6.1	11.4	3,583	209	3,374	5.8	2,650	2,510
3.....	16.2	11.5	16.8	5,367	391	4,976	7.3	4,480	4,190
4.....	22.7	18.9	23.1	7,495	645	6,850	8.6	6,290	5,790
Highest.....	45.7	62.0	43.8	15,106	2,113	12,993	14.0	9,000	8,230
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	6,611	682	5,929	10.3	—	—
Top 5 percent.....	19.9	38.0	17.8	26,325	5,181	21,145	19.7	15,540	13,670

1. Consumer units are ranked by size of family personal income. In addition to April 1958 issue of Survey of Current Business, see table 3 of "Income Distribution in the United States, by Size, 1944-50."

2. Rounded to nearest \$10.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The family personal income distributions in this article were constructed primarily on the basis of data from Federal individual income tax returns and from annual surveys of family income conducted by the Census Bureau. An account of the procedures used to develop the estimates can be found in the technical note to the article on size distributions published in the April 1958 issue of the SURVEY.

In order to permit comparison with selected prewar years, the distributions for 1929 and 1941—given in terms of 1960 dollars—are published in the SURVEY for the first time. It is important to note, however, that the procedures which underlie these distributions differ substantially from those used by OBE and, hence, do not have

the same status as other distributions included in the OBE series. They are the results of various adjustments for comparability made to distributions constructed elsewhere.

An account of some of the procedures used to adjust these distributions can be found in "Size Distribution of Income Since the Mid-Thirties" by Goldsmith et al., published in *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, February 1954 and, by the same author, in "The Relation of Census Income Distribution Statistics to Other Income Data" *Studies in Income and Wealth*, Vol. 23, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1958.

The methods used to estimate the distribution of consumer units by size of family personal income inclusive of capital gains and losses followed rather closely the procedures used to construct

the regular series. One basic difference was the use of the IRS tax return data directly without first adjusting the distributions to exclude statutory gains and losses. Cross tabulations for the separation of tax returns into various categories of family membership groups and combination into family units, which were constructed on the basis of returns exclusive of capital gains and losses, were used for purposes of these approximations without adjustment for change in concept. Use of these cross tabulations resulted in a family distribution inclusive of statutory gains.

The relationship between the distribution exclusive of capital gains and that inclusive of statutory gains was used, with appropriate modification, to adjust the former to include total capital gains.

The estimates of the earnings dis-

Table 15.—Distribution of Federal Individual Income Tax Liability of Consumer Units, Average Tax, Average Income, and Tax Rate, by Family Personal Income Level, 1955-59

Family personal income (before income taxes)	1955					1956					1957				
	Federal individual income tax liability			Average family personal income (dollars)	Tax rate (per- cent)	Federal individual income tax liability			Average family personal income (dollars)	Tax rate (per- cent)	Federal individual income tax liability			Average family personal income (dollars)	Tax rate (per- cent)
	Amount (millions of dollars)	Percent distrib- ution	Average (dollars)			Amount (millions of dollars)	Percent distrib- ution	Average (dollars)			Amount (millions of dollars)	Percent distrib- ution	Average (dollars)		
Under \$1,000.....	204	0.7	25	1,132	2.2	190	0.6	25	1,126	2.2	197	0.6	26	1,123	2.3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	684	2.4	116	2,513	4.6	655	2.0	121	2,511	4.8	650	1.9	121	2,509	4.8
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1,387	4.8	189	3,518	5.4	1,323	4.2	195	3,514	5.5	1,277	3.8	197	3,507	5.6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2,047	7.1	279	4,506	6.2	2,093	6.6	283	4,502	6.3	1,935	5.7	284	4,499	6.3
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	2,585	9.0	409	5,482	7.5	2,572	8.1	412	5,481	7.5	2,533	7.5	408	5,480	7.5
\$6,000-\$7,499.....	3,983	13.9	575	6,688	8.6	4,147	13.0	575	6,687	8.6	4,271	12.6	566	6,683	8.5
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	4,052	14.1	779	8,547	9.1	4,776	15.0	781	8,583	9.1	5,191	15.4	766	8,578	8.9
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	3,727	13.0	1,215	12,031	10.1	4,600	14.4	1,212	12,037	10.1	5,122	15.2	1,188	12,032	9.9
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	1,944	6.8	2,200	17,129	12.8	2,443	7.7	2,197	17,161	12.8	2,772	8.2	2,150	17,154	12.5
\$20,000-\$24,999.....	1,322	4.6	3,496	22,170	15.8	1,509	4.7	3,494	22,255	15.7	1,691	5.0	3,417	22,244	15.4
\$25,000-\$49,999.....	3,160	11.0	6,997	33,524	20.9	3,587	11.2	7,004	33,667	20.8	3,867	11.4	6,859	33,623	20.4
\$50,000 and over.....	3,605	12.6	31,298	88,663	35.3	4,005	12.5	29,771	85,810	34.7	4,294	12.7	29,143	85,750	34.0
Total.....	28,700	100.0	550	5,640	9.8	31,900	100.0	604	6,007	10.0	33,800	100.0	630	6,238	10.1

Family personal income (before income taxes)	1958					1959				
	Federal individual income tax liability			Average family personal income (dollars)	Tax rate (percent)	Federal individual income tax liability			Average family personal income (dollars)	Tax rate (percent)
	Amount (millions of dollars)	Percent distrib- ution	Average (dollars)			Amount (millions of dollars)	Percent distrib- ution	Average (dollars)		
Under \$2,000.....	187	0.6	24	1,134	2.1	194	0.5	26	1,130	2.3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	624	1.9	110	2,512	4.4	646	1.7	119	2,508	4.7
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1,212	3.6	189	3,501	5.4	1,228	3.3	203	3,507	5.8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,850	5.5	274	4,501	6.1	1,827	4.8	289	4,501	6.4
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	2,330	6.9	391	5,481	7.1	2,484	6.6	407	5,495	7.4
\$6,000-\$7,499.....	4,036	12.0	542	6,690	8.1	4,244	11.3	564	6,707	8.4
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	5,102	15.2	731	8,607	8.5	5,788	15.3	757	8,618	8.8
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	5,451	16.2	1,123	11,972	9.4	6,527	17.3	1,165	12,012	9.7
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	2,961	8.8	2,150	17,074	12.6	14,762	39.2	4,906	25,428	19.3
\$20,000-\$24,999.....	1,738	5.2	3,416	22,197	15.4					
\$25,000-\$49,999.....	4,031	12.0	6,857	33,311	20.6					
\$50,000 and over.....	4,078	12.1	28,893	85,832	33.7					
Total.....	33,600	100.0	615	6,285	9.8	37,700	100.0	682	6,611	10.3

tributions were made by applying appropriate formulas for approximating average incomes to each of the brackets in the IRS distributions of tax returns. An account of some of these formulas can be found in the supplement to the SURVEY, "Income Distribution in the United States, by Size, 1944-50," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., 1953. The estimates of income other than earnings were derived in a similar manner using IRS cross tabulations relating earnings sources to total adjusted gross income.

Definition of terms

The definitions of families and unattached individuals are those adopted by the Census Bureau. Families are units of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and

residing together. Unattached individuals are persons not living in institutions or with relatives. The total number of families and unattached individuals is estimated as of the end of the year, and, together, are referred to as consumer units.

Farm operator families are those who operate farms as defined by the Census of Agriculture. The nonfarm group includes all multiperson units other than farm operator families.

Apart from some adjustments to remove income received by institutional residents (including military personnel not living with their families) or retained by nonprofit institutions, private trust, pension and welfare funds, the concept of family personal income is identical to that of personal income in the national income accounts. The latter includes income from all

sources, including wage and salary receipts (net of social insurance contributions), other labor income, proprietors' and rental income, dividends, personal interest income, and transfer payments. Also included are certain nonmoney items such as wages in kind, the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms, the net imputed rental value of owner-occupied homes, and imputed interest.

Aggregate Federal individual income tax liability is defined as the total liability reported on individual income tax returns, plus an estimate for amounts uncovered by subsequent audit, minus the liability of military personnel not living with their families, and minus liability on net capital gain.

For a full discussion of these concepts the reader is referred to the above mentioned supplement to the SURVEY.

Table 16.—Distribution of Consumer Units and of Family Personal Income After Federal Individual Income Tax Liability, by Level of After-Tax Income, 1955-59

Family personal income after Federal individual income tax liability	1955					1956					1957				
	Number of families and unattached individuals (thousands)	After-tax family personal income		Percent distribution		Number of families and unattached individuals (thousands)	After-tax family personal income		Percent distribution		Number of families and unattached individuals (thousands)	After-tax family personal income		Percent distribution	
		Aggregate (millions of dollars)	Average (dollars)	Number	After-tax income		Aggregate (millions of dollars)	Average (dollars)	Number	After-tax income		Aggregate (millions of dollars)	Average (dollars)	Number	After-tax income
Under \$2,000.....	8,758	10,119	1,155	16.8	3.8	8,212	9,459	1,152	15.5	3.3	8,131	9,334	1,148	15.2	3.1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	6,510	16,401	2,519	12.5	6.2	5,984	15,076	2,519	11.3	5.3	5,959	14,994	2,516	11.1	5.0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	7,992	28,039	3,508	15.3	10.5	7,591	26,686	3,515	14.4	9.3	7,185	25,207	3,508	13.4	8.4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	8,197	36,826	4,493	15.7	13.9	8,152	36,627	4,493	15.4	12.8	7,649	34,431	4,502	14.3	11.4
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	6,694	36,665	5,477	12.8	13.8	6,799	37,295	5,485	12.9	13.1	6,868	37,731	5,494	12.8	12.5
\$6,000-\$7,499.....	6,050	40,275	6,657	11.6	15.2	6,378	42,632	6,685	12.1	14.9	6,821	45,583	6,683	12.7	15.2
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	4,032	34,303	8,509	7.7	12.9	4,932	41,900	8,516	9.3	14.7	5,542	47,205	8,517	10.3	15.7
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	2,590	30,836	11,903	5.0	11.6	3,205	38,176	11,911	6.1	13.4	3,675	43,786	11,914	6.8	14.6
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	729	12,437	17,061	1.4	4.7	883	15,026	17,007	1.7	5.3	1,023	17,392	17,001	1.9	5.8
\$20,000 and over.....	618	19,638	31,775	1.2	7.4	714	22,572	31,621	1.3	7.9	797	25,184	31,613	1.5	8.3
Total.....	52,170	265,539	5,090	100.0	100.0	52,850	285,548	5,403	100.0	100.0	53,650	300,847	5,608	100.0	100.0

Family personal income after Federal individual income tax liability	1958					1959				
	Number of families and unattached individuals (thousands)	After-tax family personal income		Percent distribution		Number of families and unattached individuals (thousands)	After-tax family personal income		Percent distribution	
		Aggregate (millions of dollars)	Average (dollars)	Number	After-tax income		Aggregate (millions of dollars)	Average (dollars)	Number	After-tax income
Under \$2,000.....	8,363	9,657	1,155	15.3	3.1	8,121	9,380	1,155	14.7	2.8
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	6,294	15,851	2,518	11.5	5.1	5,987	15,055	2,515	10.8	4.6
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	7,058	24,751	3,507	12.9	8.0	6,684	23,453	3,509	12.1	7.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	7,439	33,485	4,501	13.6	10.8	7,070	31,850	4,505	12.8	9.7
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	6,615	36,359	5,497	12.1	11.7	6,689	36,718	5,489	12.1	11.2
\$6,000-\$7,499.....	6,791	45,379	6,683	12.5	14.7	7,194	48,102	6,686	13.0	14.7
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	6,046	51,704	8,552	11.1	16.7	6,637	56,905	8,574	12.0	17.4
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	4,160	49,504	11,900	7.6	16.0	4,759	56,613	11,897	8.6	17.3
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	1,042	17,703	16,986	1.9	5.7	1,159	49,791	23,057	3.9	15.2
\$20,000 and over.....	812	25,272	31,151	1.5	8.2	812	25,272	31,151	1.5	8.2
Total.....	54,620	309,665	5,669	100.0	100.0	55,300	327,867	5,929	100.0	100.0

Retail Trade and Use of Services:

Regional Patterns of Consumer Purchasing

RETAIL sales have shown a firming tendency recently, following a decline of 5 percent from the high monthly figures reached in the spring of last year, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Sales this spring have advanced from the January-February lows, with all the major groups sharing in the recovery.

Fluctuations have resulted mainly from the shifting demands for durable goods which, despite the improvement in recent months, are still relatively weak. Nondurable goods stores' sales, which had fallen off somewhat from their high point reached in April a year ago, had remained generally steady in total through the remainder of the year. Beginning in January, sales in all these lines strengthened, and in the March-April period were slightly above a year ago. Food and department store sales were showing the largest relative gains over the year.

Recent regional experience

During the past year changes in the overall economy have had sizable differential effects on the various regions, largely reflecting the variations in cyclical response of their leading industries and the divergent movements in farm and nonfarm income.

Data on department store sales for the Federal Reserve districts published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and retail data for four very broad regions covering sales of organizations with less than eleven outlets provide a basis for reviewing regional tendencies. The sales variations in the 1959-60 period tied in generally with the changes in personal income for those regions which were discussed in the April 1961 issue of this *SURVEY*. The decline in farm income and lack of growth in the oil industry retarded activity in such States as

Texas and Oklahoma. In the Southeast a drop in cotton production affected sales in Mississippi and Arkansas while mining in West Virginia continued its secular decline. These were some of the factors that slowed the sales advance in these regions as well as other farm areas.

In the northeastern States, including New York, factory payrolls for most of the States matched, while payrolls of the distributive industries, services, and contract construction expanded relatively more than, the national averages from 1959 to 1960 with a beneficial effect on retail sales.

In the early months of 1961, the San Francisco district showed a rise in department store sales from the fourth quarter of 1960, seasonally adjusted, while all the other districts registered no change or declines. The largest decreases, from 4 percent to 5 percent, were indicated for the Chicago and

Atlanta districts. It is difficult to assess such short-term regional variations since the movements were partially obscured by the effect of the unusual weather conditions in many areas.

Growth rates in consumption and income

In the past 10 years expenditures for goods and services have shown widely differing growth rates (see chart), though as pointed out many times in the *SURVEY* analyses service expenditures experienced a long lag during and after the war before such outlays were restored to a more usual relationship to income.

Largely as a result of this lag, sales at retail stores and consumer expenditures for goods have expanded at an average rate of about 3½ percent a year while expenditures for services advanced at a rate close to 7 percent. Part of this was a "catching up" in prices of services which in recent years advanced much more rapidly than goods, a reversal of the war and immediate postwar experience. Service prices over the past 10 years rose about 30 percent while commodity prices increased less than 7 percent. Thus, on a deflated basis, expenditures for goods rose at a rate of about 2.8 percent a year and services at 3.8 percent. Real disposable income over this period rose 3.2 percent per annum.

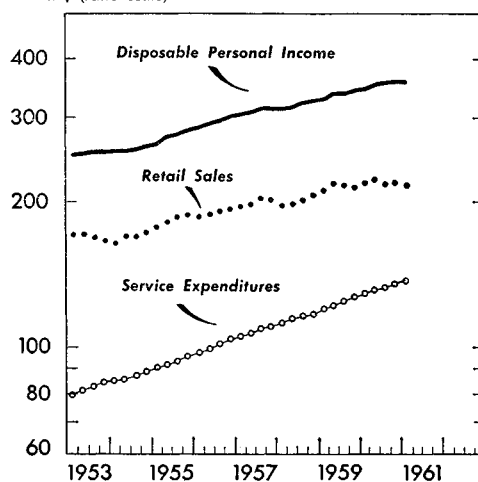
Prior to the war, exclusive of the depression years, service expenditures accounted for about two-fifths of total spending. This proportion declined to about a third during the war years because of restrictions and shortages. Since then it has risen gradually and in 1959 and 1960 was again about two-fifths of the total.

Although growth rates have varied

CONSUMER INCOME and PURCHASING

- Retail Sales Have Almost Matched Income Growth With More Cyclical Response
- Advance in Services Has Outpaced Income Since 1953

Billion \$ (ratio scale)



Data: Census & OBE

U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 61-5-10

from one region to another, the charts show that the pattern of more rapid growth in service expenditures to a

position of more normal relationships has naturally occurred in each geographical area.

Regional Distribution of Sales

Completion of the tabulations from the 1958 Census of Business makes available new data for sales of retail stores, and for selected services, by regions and States. Similar data for other Census years, supplementary information for services from other sources, and the Office of Business Economics studies of personal income by States are used in this analysis of regional changes in consumption patterns. Although information is considerably more restricted for intercensal years the fact that the regional structure of distribution generally changes rather slowly, and only gradually, makes these regional data useful in appraising the current market situation.

Retail sales growth 1954-58

In the 4-year period from 1954 to 1958, the last two Census years, retail sales increased \$30 billion, or 18 percent. In this same period the population of the country rose 7½ percent and personal income 25 percent.

Prices of goods sold at retail stores increased from 5 percent to 6 percent so that on a "real" basis the volume of goods moving in retail channels was up by something more than 10 percent. Taking account of the population growth the rise in "real" per capita retail purchases figures out to around 3 percent in this period.

The largest percentage increases in total sales from 1954 to 1958, from a fifth to about a third, were shown for general merchandise, food and drug stores and gasoline service stations. Advances of from an eighth to a sixth were reported by furniture, appliance and apparel stores and in eating and drinking places. Lesser increases were indicated for the lumber, building-hardware group (including farm implement dealers), and automotive stores.

The trend to larger individual establishments in retail merchandising, which had been pointed out in the SURVEY

before, continued. The indicated average sales per store was \$77,000 in 1948; nearly \$100,000 in 1954; and \$112,000 in 1958. Part of this rise is accounted for by the steady rise in prices. The increase in employment on a per store basis about matched the rise in volume.

Food stores continued to show the most significant trends to larger individual stores, with average sales up from \$103,000 in 1954 to \$136,000 in 1958. Food prices rose about 7 percent on the average in the 1954-58 period implying that the average activity per store in physical terms was up nearly a fourth, about equal to the increase in employment per store.

Other stores that showed substantial increases in sales per store from 1948 to 1958 were drug stores whose dollar sales were up more than a fourth, and gasoline service stations and apparel stores with increases of about a sixth. Even after adjustment for price changes the increase in the business done in the average store in these groups was significant.

In the general merchandise field the physical volume of sales per store remained about unchanged but the number of stores has gone up about a sixth. This in part reflects the setting up of branches in new shopping centers in the fast growing suburban market, which are usually smaller than the parent store downtown.

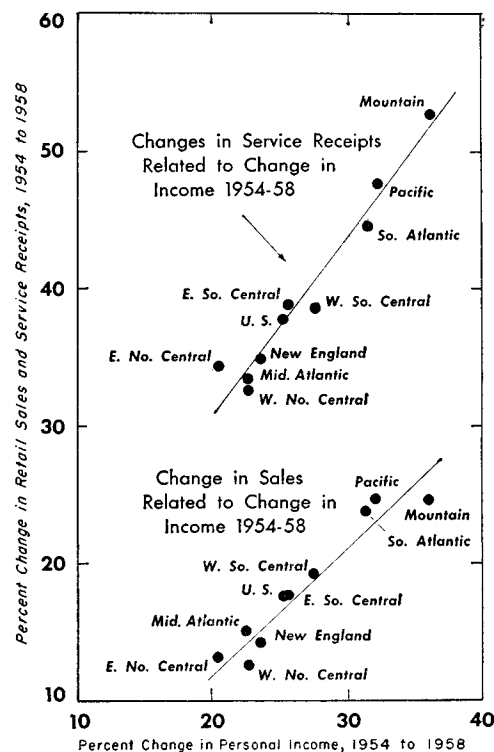
Sales in central city districts decline

In the major cities throughout the country the shift of an increasing share of the sales market from the center of the city to the outlying sections of the metropolitan areas continued. As the central city districts have become more denuded of residential sections and as urban transportation has become increasingly difficult, their relative importance in the sales picture has become somewhat less though they are

still the big individual trading areas. But in many of the large cities sales for the stores in the central city actually declined from 1954 to 1958 while those of stores in the remainder of the metropolitan area showed substantial advances.

REGIONAL CHANGES IN SERVICES AND RETAIL SALES FROM 1954 TO 1958 ARE HIGHLY RELATED TO INCOME

Southern and Western States Have Shown the Greatest Relative Increases, North Central States the Smallest



Data: Census, OBE, & Private Agencies
U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 61-5-11

The greatest shifts were indicated for general merchandise and apparel stores, the establishments which account for the bulk of the retail trade activity in the central city district. In 1954, general merchandise stores in the central city district accounted on the average for about two-thirds of all such sales in the entire metropolitan area. In 1958, this share had been cut to somewhat over half. The comparable proportions in the apparel group were about three-fifths and one-half.

Regional variation in sales

In this discussion a comparison is made between sales of retail stores and selected service receipts and personal income in each State or region. It should not be assumed that the retail

sales and service receipts cover all consumer expenditures for goods and services. A substantial proportion of sales of retail stores does not represent consumer expenditures and this proportion differs by region; nor do all purchases of goods pass through retail channels.

Only fragmentary data on service expenditures by States are available. The service industries covered in the

Census of Business reported receipts of \$32 billion in 1958. To this were added other estimates available on a State basis for gas, electric utilities, life insurance, and domestic services to bring the total figure to \$46 billion. This compares with total consumer expenditures for all services in 1958 of \$114 billion, though of this \$11 billion represented imputations for services "in kind," not represented by actual trade.

In addition it should be noted that the \$46 billion total includes some expenditures by business firms.

In considering the regional trade behavior since 1954 it is noted here, as in previous analyses, that purchases in each State move with the total for the country as a whole. This is to be expected since the economy of each State is inextricably bound up with the economy of the country; there are no legal trade barriers operating to obstruct trade among the States.

Nevertheless, the effect of changes in income leads to different regional responses in terms of purchases. This variation may be seen in the chart showing percent change in retail sales and service receipts between 1954 and 1958 by region compared to the percent change in personal income.

In the lower part of the chart showing the relationship to sales it is noted that advances in sales and income were shown for the United States as a whole and for all the various regions. However, the southern and western States outpaced the remainder with relative sales and income growth well above the Nation's average. The points of scatter in the chart fall fairly closely along a line with the regions comprising the southern and western States at the upper half of the line and the remaining regions along the lower half. The South Atlantic and Pacific regions show relative sales changes above the line of relationship while the New England and West North Central regions show low sales advances compared to their income increase.

The relationship for changes in service receipts and income bring out substantially the same picture. The South Atlantic and the west are once again at the upper end of the average line of relationship. For both sales and services the West North Central region shows purchases low relative to its income change.

The relationships of income changes with purchases at retail and with service receipts are fairly close. The coefficients of correlation (r) exceed .95 in both cases.

Shift by regions

Although a high degree of correlation exists between regional sales and re-

Table 1.—Sales of Retail Stores by Regions and States in Census Years, and Average Annual Rate of Growth, 1948-58 and 1954-58¹

	Sales of retail stores							Average annual rate of growth	
	1929	1933	1935	1939	1948	1954	1958	1948-58	1954-58
	(Millions of dollars)							(Percent)	
United States	47,769	24,126	32,338	41,445	128,849	169,968	199,646	4.5	4.1
New England	3,701	2,080	2,639	3,247	8,321	10,911	12,452	4.1	3.4
Maine.....	298	175	225	278	741	924	1,031	3.4	2.8
New Hampshire.....	179	106	147	181	461	604	704	4.3	3.9
Vermont.....	148	75	96	122	332	580	443	2.9	3.9
Massachusetts.....	2,013	1,150	1,416	1,698	4,166	5,539	6,242	4.1	3.0
Rhode Island.....	312	161	213	269	694	848	929	3.0	2.3
Connecticut.....	750	414	541	699	1,927	2,618	3,103	4.9	4.3
Middle Atlantic	12,269	6,342	8,178	10,068	27,627	35,054	40,390	3.9	3.6
New York.....	6,816	3,582	4,595	5,466	14,381	18,116	20,793	3.8	3.5
New Jersey.....	1,768	964	1,168	1,534	4,381	6,145	7,275	5.2	4.3
Pennsylvania.....	3,684	1,795	2,414	3,068	8,866	10,793	12,322	3.4	3.4
East North Central	10,951	5,117	6,987	9,101	28,507	37,256	42,177	4.0	3.1
Ohio.....	2,796	1,392	1,910	2,400	7,240	9,633	10,857	4.1	3.0
Indiana.....	1,191	551	765	1,056	3,499	4,513	5,177	4.0	3.5
Illinois.....	3,583	1,658	2,105	2,808	8,720	11,019	12,790	3.9	3.8
Michigan.....	2,178	914	1,356	1,793	5,854	8,168	8,898	4.2	2.2
Wisconsin.....	1,203	601	851	1,043	3,193	3,924	4,455	3.4	3.2
West North Central	5,149	2,547	3,444	4,097	13,153	16,184	18,208	3.3	3.0
Minnesota.....	1,026	559	797	1,000	2,867	3,450	3,976	3.3	3.6
Iowa.....	953	463	636	818	2,540	3,078	3,367	2.8	2.3
Missouri.....	1,407	737	928	1,080	3,526	4,325	5,150	3.9	3.3
North Dakota.....	250	104	147	156	607	662	703	2.3	3.6
South Dakota.....	250	101	144	169	620	679	772	2.2	2.2
Nebraska.....	553	266	353	394	1,310	1,588	1,730	2.8	2.2
Kansas.....	730	318	440	472	1,684	2,201	2,449	3.9	2.7
South Atlantic	4,105	2,416	3,244	4,325	14,631	20,609	25,493	5.7	5.4
Delaware.....	100	55	75	108	376	493	583	4.5	4.2
Maryland.....	596	267	447	606	1,871	2,675	3,326	5.9	5.5
District of Columbia.....	324	236	326	391	1,103	1,212	1,304	1.7	1.8
Virginia.....	580	349	463	622	2,203	3,121	3,721	5.4	4.5
West Virginia.....	440	239	328	403	1,278	1,401	1,607	2.3	3.5
North Carolina.....	641	358	459	631	2,234	3,210	3,837	5.5	4.6
South Carolina.....	296	183	246	331	1,142	1,519	1,747	4.3	3.5
Georgia.....	626	347	480	623	2,098	2,963	3,528	5.3	4.5
Florida.....	493	282	421	611	2,327	4,014	5,840	9.6	9.8
East South Central	2,133	1,001	1,367	1,837	6,370	8,354	9,829	4.4	4.1
Kentucky.....	575	295	381	516	1,662	2,201	2,581	4.5	4.1
Tennessee.....	632	322	476	603	2,076	2,759	3,199	4.4	3.8
Alabama.....	519	246	334	435	1,629	2,112	2,567	4.7	5.0
Mississippi.....	408	139	177	282	1,004	1,282	1,482	4.0	3.7
West South Central	3,646	1,711	2,278	3,090	10,859	14,806	17,670	5.0	4.5
Arkansas.....	406	177	239	298	1,079	1,334	1,537	3.6	3.6
Louisiana.....	469	259	340	484	1,673	2,339	2,940	5.8	5.9
Oklahoma.....	780	334	429	513	1,629	2,101	2,401	4.0	3.4
Texas.....	1,991	941	1,270	1,795	6,479	9,022	10,793	5.2	4.6
Mountain	1,510	711	1,079	1,421	4,640	6,357	7,924	5.4	5.6
Montana.....	238	107	185	221	599	778	863	3.7	2.6
Idaho.....	165	84	138	175	579	670	818	3.5	5.2
Wyoming.....	101	54	81	100	307	385	416	3.0	2.0
Colorado.....	455	226	297	407	1,250	1,727	2,105	5.3	5.1
New Mexico.....	116	52	88	125	474	733	973	7.4	7.4
Arizona.....	193	73	119	161	654	1,001	1,412	8.0	9.0
Utah.....	193	88	129	169	576	733	929	4.9	6.1
Nevada.....	49	27	43	62	200	330	408	7.4	5.4
Pacific	4,305	2,200	3,123	4,259	14,740	20,439	25,504	5.6	5.7
Washington.....	742	355	519	666	2,204	2,874	3,419	4.5	4.4
Oregon.....	442	215	329	441	1,586	1,921	2,137	3.0	2.7
California.....	3,122	1,630	2,276	3,152	10,950	15,644	19,948	6.2	6.3
Addenda²									
Alaska.....					97	175	202	7.6	3.6
Hawaii.....					374	426	522	3.4	5.2

¹ The data cover all Census of Business years. The 1929-48 census figures have been adjusted to achieve greater comparability with 1954 and 1958. Adjustment has not been made for the inclusion in 1954 and 1958, and exclusion in 1939 and 1948, of sales and excise taxes levied directly on the consumer; computations indicate that this factor is negligible in the regional distribution.

² Not included in total.

gional income and between regional and nationwide sales there have been gradual shifts in the relationship over time. The result of these differential movements over the period since 1929 is indicated in table 2 which presents regional distributions of sales in Census years.

The variations in these patterns are associated with many factors—such as changes in industrialization, the degree of urbanization and differences in population growth and other demographic factors. In addition, the cyclical responses of regions to changes in the overall economy vary to a considerable extent according to the proportions of income originating in manufacturing, in agriculture, and in mining.

It is noted in the newly available data for 1958 that there has been a continuation of the shift in the sales proportions that had been developing over the 25-year period from 1929 to 1954. The more highly developed areas of the country have continued to increase their sales volume as the overall economy expanded, but the more recently developed parts in the South and West have been experiencing even sharper growth rates.

Northeast and Midwest States

Retail sales in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central regions continued their gradual decline relative to the Nation in the 1954–58 period. From 58½ percent of total sales in 1954 the share of sales in these States declined to 56½ percent in 1958. Only Connecticut and New Jersey bettered their positions somewhat.

The behavior patterns of sales and income are related to continued shifts in industrial activity and of population in different parts of the country. In the large metropolitan areas there tends to be a net outmigration from the city to new suburban areas. In the case of New York City this has been very extensive and led to a considerable expansion in southern Connecticut and in northern New Jersey as residential areas for individuals who work in the city. In addition, the outmigration in New York City was accompanied by the entrance of a lower income group from Puerto Rico and the south which altered the income distribution. Among the States in the East and West North Central region

Table 2.—Regional Distribution of Retail Store Sales in Census Years

(Percent)

	1929	1933	1935	1939	1948	1954	1958
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England.....	7.7	8.6	8.2	7.8	6.5	6.4	6.2
Middle Atlantic.....	25.7	26.3	25.3	24.3	21.4	20.6	20.2
East North Central.....	22.9	21.2	21.6	22.0	22.1	21.9	21.1
West North Central.....	10.8	10.6	10.7	9.9	10.2	9.5	9.1
South Atlantic.....	8.6	10.0	10.0	10.4	11.4	12.2	12.8
East South Central.....	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.9
West South Central.....	7.6	7.1	7.0	7.5	8.4	8.7	8.9
Mountain.....	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0
Pacific.....	9.0	9.1	9.7	10.3	11.4	12.0	12.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Office of Business Economics.

the relative increases in sales for Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraska were only about half the national average.

The South and West

Sales in the south and west continued to gain a larger proportion of the total. Florida led the way with all its economic indicators showing significantly greater relative advances than those for the Nation. Only West Virginia experienced a decline in its share; this reflected the relatively depressed condition of the economy of that State.

California dominated the growth in the far western States. The population of California increased by 47 percent from 1948 to 1958 and while this did not match the relative advances in Florida, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada, it

was by far the fastest growing of the larger States.

In the West South Central region, Louisiana and Texas were the relative pace setters, while in the Mountain States New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada led. Oil, natural gas, and livestock have played an important part in the continuing growth in Texas, but new industries have been moving in here as well as in Louisiana to keep economic activity high. Sales and income in New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada are low in absolute value but have more than doubled in the period 1948–58. The steady expansion of vacation travel and immigration due to favorable climate have been factors in attracting more and more business to these areas.

Trade and Services Outlays Related to Income

THE CLOSE relationship between consumer purchasing and income may be observed more directly in graphic form by comparing for a given year the pattern of purchasing and income by States. Such a cross-sectional approach serves to bring out the similarities and differences among the States, relative to expenditures and income at one point in time.

The accompanying scatter diagram, in the upper section of the chart, presents the relationship between State sales and personal income in 1958 and, the one in the lower section, the relation between service receipts and income. The States generally cluster along a line with New York at the upper end and Vermont, Wyoming, and Nevada at the lower end; a similar pattern has been found to exist for each of the Census years.

The close correspondence between

State sales and income in a given year ($r=.995$ in the year 1958 and is not much different in other years) is in part a function of the population of each State. However, the relation between State sales and income on a per capita basis shows a lesser but still very significant correspondence.

The slope of the line is very near unity indicating that within the cross-section of States, with time held constant, the difference in sales among the States is directly proportional to income differentials.

Although the States are generally close to the average line of relationship there are several outstanding exceptions. For example, Delaware with a total personal income of \$1.2 billion reported retail sales of \$580 million while New Hampshire and South Dakota with income not too different from Delaware had sales of \$700 and \$780

million, respectively. Also Connecticut with \$6.6 billion of personal income had sales of \$3.0 billion while Virginia and North Carolina had substantially higher sales with about the same income. On the high side, that is, with higher-than-average sales relative to income, were Florida and Texas.

There are a number of factors other than the level of income itself that tend to influence the sales-income position of a State compared to the others. Where a large metropolitan area spills over into two or more States there will be tendencies for people living in one State which is credited with their income to make substantial purchases in

the State in which the center of the metropolitan area is located. This is true, for example, for Connecticut and Maryland as well as for Delaware and New Jersey which are on the low side in sales relative to income.

Mail-order sales also play an important role especially in certain States which are not close enough to extensive shopping areas. The effect of mail-order purchases is to lower sales within the given State relative to its income potential and to raise that of the State in which the mail-order firms operate.

In States such as Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas sales of lumber, building-hardware

stores (including farm equipment dealers) form an unusually large proportion of their total sales. The average proportion for these States is about twice that shown for the Nation. The ratio of gasoline service station sales to total sales in these States also exceeds the overall ratio but not to the same extent. The differences largely reflect purchases for farm use. In the case of Florida and Texas the kind of business groups in which sales are high relative to the national average are the automotive group and gasoline service stations.

Services show similar pattern

The data on service receipts for the various States are shown plotted against income in those States on the upper portion of the charts. The close relationship between service receipts and income by States is immediately evident although it is not so close as in the case of retail sales in which the store receipts represent a much greater proportion of consumer items.

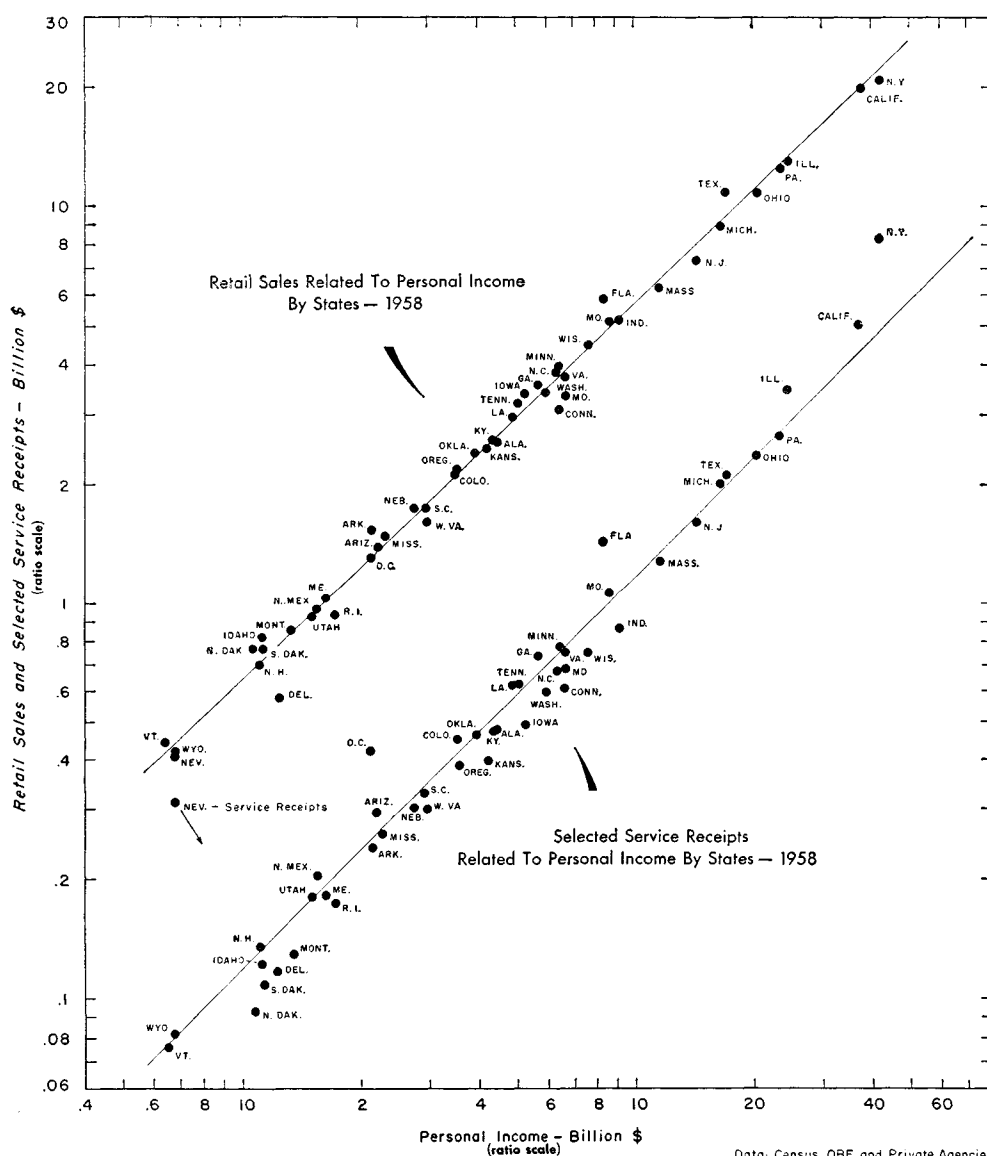
The measure of the closeness of the relationship $r = .97$ compares with $r = .99$ for retail sales. The points representing the States fall generally along a line almost parallel to the regression line between sales and income but they are seen to be more dispersed about their average line.

It is of interest to compare the deviations of States from their respective lines of relationship in the two cases. Retail sales expenditures in Nevada appear somewhat below the line reflecting in part purchases of goods outside the State because of the lack of distributive facilities within the State. In the case of service receipts, Nevada is far above the average. Personal income in Nevada is not too different from that in Vermont or Wyoming but the service receipts in Nevada are nearly double the combined figure for both of these States. The high level of the service receipts for Nevada are related to tourist activities for which the State is noted.

Florida is found to be above the line of relationship for both sales as well as services. The high level of purchases relative to income reflect mostly the influence of the extensive tourist trade.

For Illinois, California, and New

RETAIL BUSINESS and SERVICE RECEIPTS are Directly Proportional— With Some Exceptions— to the Size of Total Income



York service receipts are high relative to the average line although these States are generally in line relative to sales. In Illinois and New York business service expenditures are important factors in the high service figures while in California heavy tourist traffic is probably most influential.

On the low side for services relative to income were found many of the less industrialized areas, such as the Dakotas, Kansas, and Iowa. Delaware and Connecticut are found on the low side relative to income for service receipts as well as sales. Expenditures in both of these States are influenced by their close proximity to big metropolitan areas in adjoining States.

Regional Differences by Kinds of Business

Variations in climate, in natural resources, in geographical features, in industrial structure and other factors tend to lead to considerable variation in the patterns of spending from region to region and from State to State. In table 3 there is presented a percentage distribution of State and regional sales by kind of business for the year 1958. It is noted that the relative distribution of retail sales among the States varies considerably from State to State. The proportion of a State's sales accounted for by the lumber, building-hardware group (including farm equipment dealers) ranges from 4 percent for the lowest to 23 percent for the highest. For furniture and appliance stores, the range is from 3 percent to 7 percent, in drug stores 2 percent to 6 percent.

Building materials and automotive groups

States in which agriculture was an important source of income showed a high proportion of their sales in the lumber, building, hardware group (including farm equipment)—North Dakota 23 percent, South Dakota 19 percent. In New York State such stores accounted for only 4 percent of sales. In the automotive group also, the proportion of sales was high in the farm States with New York again lowest. A somewhat similar pattern was exhibited for sales of gasoline service stations, with Nevada and Wyoming

showing the largest proportions of their sales at such stores.

Food stores and eating and drinking places

Large cities and density of population are dominant factors in such sales. In most of the agricultural States less than 30 percent of sales went to food stores and eating and drinking places, while a third or more of all sales was expended

in these outlets in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other more urbanized areas.

Differences in State and local liquor laws influence spending at eating and drinking places. All the States in the southeast and south where "on premise" consumption of alcoholic beverages is limited entirely or in part show a lower-than-average proportion of sales going to eating and drinking places.

Table 3.—Percentage Distribution of Retail Store Sales by Kind of Business Within Each State, 1958

	Retail trade, total	Auto-motive dealers	Furniture, home furnishings, equipment stores	Lumber, building materials, hardware, farm equipment dealers	Apparel, accessory stores	Drug stores, proprietary stores	Eating, drinking places	Food stores	Gasoline service stations	General merchandise stores	All other retailers ¹
United States.....	100.0	15.9	5.0	7.2	6.3	3.4	7.6	24.5	7.1	11.0	12.0
New England.....	100.0	14.3	4.5	5.5	6.9	3.3	7.3	26.3	5.9	10.1	15.9
Maine.....	100.0	16.7	3.3	5.8	5.7	2.6	4.4	28.0	7.1	10.4	16.0
New Hampshire.....	100.0	16.5	3.8	6.0	6.4	2.7	5.4	28.6	6.9	7.6	16.1
Vermont.....	100.0	17.3	3.7	7.0	4.5	2.2	4.4	26.1	6.8	10.1	17.9
Massachusetts.....	100.0	13.2	4.5	5.0	7.2	3.3	8.3	25.8	5.4	10.6	16.7
Rhode Island.....	100.0	14.1	4.6	5.8	7.8	3.7	7.5	25.5	6.1	10.8	14.3
Connecticut.....	100.0	14.7	5.4	6.0	6.9	3.5	7.1	26.4	6.2	9.4	14.4
Middle Atlantic.....	100.0	13.1	5.4	4.9	8.3	2.9	9.5	26.2	5.3	10.7	13.7
New York.....	100.0	11.5	5.4	4.3	9.5	2.9	10.7	26.5	4.5	10.7	14.0
New Jersey.....	100.0	13.9	6.0	5.5	7.8	2.6	9.2	26.4	6.1	8.4	14.1
Pennsylvania.....	100.0	15.4	5.0	5.3	6.6	3.0	7.8	25.7	6.0	12.2	13.0
East North Central.....	100.0	15.8	4.9	7.6	5.7	3.5	8.1	24.4	7.3	11.2	11.5
Ohio.....	100.0	16.0	4.9	7.2	5.1	3.3	8.0	25.8	7.5	12.7	9.5
Indiana.....	100.0	16.7	4.8	8.6	5.1	3.6	7.2	23.5	8.2	10.9	11.4
Illinois.....	100.0	14.1	4.8	7.0	6.6	3.4	8.6	22.9	6.5	10.2	15.9
Michigan.....	100.0	17.7	5.1	7.5	5.6	4.0	7.1	26.1	7.9	11.0	8.0
Wisconsin.....	100.0	15.7	4.7	9.6	5.4	2.9	9.6	23.5	6.9	11.0	10.7
West North Central.....	100.0	16.6	4.4	12.6	5.1	3.4	6.5	21.5	7.9	10.2	11.8
Minnesota.....	100.0	15.4	4.2	12.3	5.0	3.2	7.3	21.4	7.2	10.9	13.1
Iowa.....	100.0	16.2	4.5	15.1	5.1	3.0	6.0	21.0	8.1	8.7	12.3
Missouri.....	100.0	15.7	4.5	8.0	5.7	3.8	6.6	22.4	7.6	12.0	13.7
North Dakota.....	100.0	18.7	4.0	22.8	5.3	2.9	7.0	17.1	7.5	8.3	6.4
South Dakota.....	100.0	17.6	3.7	19.1	4.6	3.3	6.3	19.9	8.6	8.6	8.3
Nebraska.....	100.0	17.2	4.6	15.0	4.7	3.1	6.8	20.1	8.5	10.1	9.9
Kansas.....	100.0	19.4	4.7	12.3	4.7	3.6	5.2	23.2	9.1	8.4	9.4
South Atlantic.....	100.0	17.0	5.1	6.4	6.1	3.6	6.4	24.0	7.6	11.9	11.9
Delaware.....	100.0	15.7	5.3	6.0	5.8	3.0	6.0	22.4	7.1	10.9	17.8
Maryland.....	100.0	14.6	4.2	5.4	5.5	4.2	8.4	26.9	6.8	11.0	13.0
District of Columbia.....	100.0	14.1	6.8	2.5	9.1	4.7	9.6	18.1	4.8	14.2	16.1
Virginia.....	100.0	16.9	4.8	5.8	5.6	3.8	6.0	24.8	8.2	12.7	11.4
West Virginia.....	100.0	16.7	5.2	5.6	6.1	3.2	5.6	26.5	7.7	15.3	8.1
North Carolina.....	100.0	17.4	5.1	7.6	6.1	3.2	4.3	22.8	8.1	12.7	12.7
South Carolina.....	100.0	17.8	5.1	7.5	5.8	3.4	4.4	25.4	8.8	11.8	10.0
Georgia.....	100.0	17.3	4.8	7.2	6.0	3.3	4.6	23.1	8.2	12.5	13.0
Florida.....	100.0	18.7	5.6	7.0	6.3	3.8	7.9	23.4	7.3	9.6	10.4
East South Central.....	100.0	17.8	4.9	7.6	5.9	3.5	5.1	24.9	8.0	12.1	10.2
Kentucky.....	100.0	17.3	4.8	8.0	5.7	3.6	6.6	25.6	7.6	11.1	9.7
Tennessee.....	100.0	18.0	4.9	7.1	5.3	3.4	4.8	24.7	8.2	12.6	11.0
Alabama.....	100.0	17.6	5.4	7.1	6.6	3.5	4.6	24.7	7.7	12.8	10.0
Mississippi.....	100.0	18.8	4.4	8.7	6.5	3.6	4.1	24.2	8.7	11.6	9.5
West South Central.....	100.0	18.8	4.7	8.1	5.9	3.5	5.8	24.2	8.1	11.0	9.9
Arkansas.....	100.0	19.1	4.3	9.8	5.2	3.2	4.5	23.4	8.0	10.3	12.2
Louisiana.....	100.0	16.7	5.2	7.5	6.8	3.6	7.2	24.6	7.5	11.8	9.1
Oklahoma.....	100.0	19.0	4.8	9.3	5.5	3.8	6.0	24.4	8.8	10.8	7.6
Texas.....	100.0	19.3	4.6	7.8	5.8	3.5	5.5	24.1	8.1	10.9	10.4
Mountain.....	100.0	18.8	4.8	9.2	4.8	4.0	7.7	22.2	8.9	10.4	9.2
Montana.....	100.0	18.9	3.8	12.9	5.0	3.2	9.4	22.2	8.0	8.6	8.0
Idaho.....	100.0	19.9	4.5	12.8	3.5	3.6	6.7	21.2	8.1	10.3	9.4
Wyoming.....	100.0	18.7	4.5	11.0	4.8	3.9	8.3	21.2	11.1	8.0	8.5
Colorado.....	100.0	18.3	4.8	9.3	4.4	4.4	7.2	21.6	7.8	11.9	10.3
New Mexico.....	100.0	20.2	4.7	7.8	5.3	3.4	7.4	21.9	9.9	9.6	9.8
Arizona.....	100.0	18.6	5.5	7.5	5.5	4.1	8.5	23.4	9.3	9.4	8.2
Utah.....	100.0	18.3	5.1	8.0	4.4	4.4	6.0	22.5	9.1	13.1	9.1
Nevada.....	100.0	16.7	4.3	4.7	6.5	5.5	9.8	23.2	11.5	8.9	8.9
Pacific.....	100.0	16.2	5.8	6.2	5.5	3.6	8.3	24.9	7.6	10.7	11.2
Washington.....	100.0	14.5	4.8	7.0	4.3	3.6	7.3	25.3	7.1	12.3	13.8
Oregon.....	100.0	18.3	4.3	7.1	4.3	3.1	7.0	25.1	7.9	10.6	12.3
California.....	100.0	16.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	3.6	8.7	24.8	7.7	10.4	10.6
Addenda²											
Alaska.....	100.0	12.5	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.4	14.0	23.4	5.8	14.3	11.5
Hawaii.....	100.0	13.7	5.1	1.3	6.5	3.0	12.6	29.8	7.3	12.0	8.7

¹ Includes nonstore retailers.

² Not included in total.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Office of Business Economics.

Apparel and other retail stores

New York recorded the highest share in the apparel group, 9½ percent of total sales. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Jersey had proportions of 7 percent to 8 percent while Idaho had the lowest proportion of its sales in this group, 3½ percent. New York as the style and apparel manufacturing center tends to attract a large number of purchases from outside the State as well as within it.

The general merchandise group comprising department, variety, general stores and dry goods, and other general merchandise stores forms a rather heterogeneous group and the distribution of the State ratios is rather mixed. The State with the lowest proportion of its sales in this group is Vermont, 7 percent, and the highest is West Virginia, 15 percent.

To some extent stores in the less urbanized States are more likely to sell a variety of products than to specialize as in the high population States. For this reason a larger proportion of stores in the less populous States is likely to be classified as general merchandise stores rather than in the more specialized categories.

Since demand for gasoline in a State is related in large part to the number of cars on the road and to the agricultural use of gasoline it is found that State patterns in gasoline service station sales resemble those of the automotive group. The smallest share of sales going to this group, 4½ percent, was recorded in New York and the highest, over 11 percent, in Wyoming and Nevada.

Regional distribution of service trade

The percent distribution of service receipts by selected services shows con-

siderable variation among the regions. The largest variation in the percentage of specific services to total service receipts within a given region was the miscellaneous business services and life insurance group. Here the proportions ranged from 34 and 38 percent for the East North Central and Middle Atlantic region to 17 percent for the Mountain region. This reflects the heavy expenditures for advertising, news syndicates and employment agencies which are more important in the heavily industrialized areas with their very large cities.

Insurance expenses, personal services, and auto and other repair services are relatively stable as a percentage of total service receipts among the regions.

The largest proportion of expenditures for hotels, motels and related services is in the Mountain region where tourist activities are high. The South Atlantic region also shows a higher-than-average proportion in this category.

Outlays for motion pictures and other amusements are relatively high in the Mountain and Pacific States reflecting

conditions similar to those which tend to raise expenditures in hotels and motels. The State data indicate that motion picture expenditures are especially important in California, and expenditures for motion pictures and theatres are relatively high in New York with its large transient population.

For domestic services the South Atlantic and East South Central regions stand out with a proportion considerably greater than the United States total. This may reflect, in large part, the greater availability of labor for this type of work in these States.

Demand for gas and electric utilities depends to a large extent on the availability and cost of these products as against other fuels, as well as on climatic factors. The West North Central farm areas and the East South Central Tennessee Valley area utilize electricity to an especially large extent, while in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific States which showed the lowest ratio in this field, the use of a great deal of fuel oil reduces demand for gas and electricity.

Table 4.—Percentage Distribution of Selected Service Receipts by Regions—1958

	Total ¹	Hotels, motels, etc.	Personal services	Insurance and business services	Repairs	Amuse- ment	Utilities	Domestic service
United States.....	100.0	8.4	16.0	29.5	13.2	11.0	14.5	7.4
New England.....	100.0	9.2	18.4	24.4	13.7	9.2	16.2	8.9
Middle Atlantic.....	100.0	7.1	14.0	35.0	10.1	12.9	11.1	6.8
East North Central.....	100.0	6.5	16.6	34.2	12.2	8.9	16.7	4.9
West North Central.....	100.0	8.7	16.8	24.7	15.8	8.7	19.8	5.5
South Atlantic.....	100.0	11.4	17.2	20.5	14.2	9.5	14.7	12.5
East South Central.....	100.0	7.2	19.1	19.9	15.0	7.7	18.6	12.5
Mountain.....	100.0	18.6	13.9	17.2	14.7	16.7	14.1	4.8
Pacific.....	100.0	8.6	15.5	27.9	15.3	14.7	11.8	6.2

1. This total excludes many important categories of services purchased by consumers. Principal exclusions are services connected with medical care, foreign travel, housing, communications, purchased transportation, and religious and welfare activities.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Office of Business Economics, Edison Electric Institute and American Gas Association.

Debt Rise in 1960

NET PUBLIC and private borrowing totaled \$36½ billion last year, and carried the amount of such debt outstanding as 1961 opened to a record \$883 billion.

The debt increase was only three-fifths as great as that registered during 1959. The new fund needs of business and consumers declined with the topping out of economic activity, while those of Government fell as profits tax collections reflected the year-earlier rise of profits.

The slowdown of debt formation centered in the short-term area, where the total borrowed amounted to \$6 billion, \$23 billion below the 1959 pace. Long-term borrowing, at \$30½ billion, was off only moderately.

Following the earlier tightening and increased competition for the available funds, demands for financing decreased from the early months of 1960 through early 1961, while supplies were maintained or increased. The opening months of last year were characterized by rising business activity and heavy calls for additional business inventory credit. These tapered in the course of the winter, however, and market demand for funds was also affected in this period by a notable improvement in the Federal budgetary position. A shift in business and financial expectations which was underlined by a stock market decline also contributed to a reduction in the urgency of demand for loan funds.

As the year passed, the topping out of business activity brought further decreases in credit needs generally, though a relative stringency of residential mortgage funds continued during most of 1960 and was no doubt a factor in the decline of housing construction which persisted throughout the year.

Developments on the supply side made for ease in the fund markets. The flow of financial saving continued high during the past year, and credit

availability has been improved as the anticyclical monetary policy shifted toward adding substantially to the lending capacity of the banks.

Under these supply-demand conditions, a moderate downward tendency of interest rates succeeded the 1958-59 rise. Starting early in 1960, this continued into 1961. It affected all of the short- and long-term rates shown in the text table below. Yields on the marketable securities represented have fal-

len to levels near or below those of March 1959, while the reported institutional lending rates have been reduced relatively less.

At present fund demand is still limited in relation to the augmented supply, but the capital markets have firmed a little recently as takings of all three major long-term borrower groups—corporations, municipalities and homebuyers—showed signs of moving up from their low points.

Pace Slackened As Business Turned Down

Short-Term Requirements

THE STRINGENCY of fund supplies and the high cost of borrowing early last year around the time of the cyclical peak may have tended to restrain the use of credit in the markets for national production. As outlined below, however, credit conditions had already begun to improve in the early spring of 1960, while most of the product markets concerned were still strong, so that the downturns in these markets were associated with other factors as well.

Since the peak in output, the demand for short-term funds has reflected a sharp decline in use of such funds by business and, more recently, by consumers. Federal Government requirements have risen less than the budgetary position on income and product account would suggest, owing to the heavy inflow of taxes on last year's peak

incomes, and have so far been covered by longer term issues.

Recent changes in short-term private debt are indicated on an annual basis in table 1. For business enterprises, the 1959-60 movements shown were largely dominated by the turnaround in borrowing associated with the swings in general economic activity during these years. The cyclical decline in consumer borrowing did not develop until recently and the usual counter-cyclical rise in Government requirements has thus far been quite limited, so that the 1960 totals for these borrower groups reflect not the near-term shifts but rather the generally high level of economic activity which prevailed over the year as a whole.

The responses of private short-term borrowing to recent cyclical changes

Selected Interest Rates

(Percent per annum)

	Annual average				March				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Short-term									
Treasury bills, 3 months.....	3.27	1.84	3.40	2.93	3.14	1.35	2.85	3.44	2.42
Finance company paper.....	3.55	2.12	2.82	3.54	3.38	1.86	3.22	4.16	2.76
Bank rate on business loans.....	4.62	4.34	5.00	5.20	4.38	4.49	4.51	5.34	4.97
Long-term									
U.S. Treasury bonds.....	3.47	3.43	4.07	4.01	3.26	3.25	3.92	4.08	3.78
Corporate Aaa.....	3.89	3.79	4.38	4.41	3.66	3.63	4.13	4.49	4.22
Conventional mortgages.....	na.	5.76	5.98	6.24	na.	5.75	5.80	6.30	6.00

na-Not available

Sources: U.S. Treasury Department, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Moodys Investors Service, and Federal Housing Administration.

which are apparent from table 1 followed closely the patterns recorded in the contractions from the business peaks of 1948, 1953, and 1957.

Business credit

The course of inventory credit was broadly parallel to that of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks. It expanded at a progressively slackening rate through the summer quarter and featured some liquidation in the late fall and winter.

Much of the inventory move centered in metal manufacturing. The growth of bank debt reported for these companies tapered through the third quarter. A marked contraction followed, and by midwinter the outstanding balances were back near the levels of a year earlier, as the aggregate value of inventory holdings fell below comparable 1960 figures.

As in the case of metal manufacturing, an upswing in inventories extending into mid-1960 and a contraction last winter dominated the short-term credit requirements of distributors. The course of bank lending to wholesale and retail trade last year followed a like pattern: after a large buildup through the summer, such debt showed no net change for the balance of the year, and an unusually heavy liquidation featured the opening months of 1961.

The inventory developments and associated borrowing just reviewed have been the most notable changes since late 1959 in the sources and uses of corporate working capital funds. The record of fund uses was also marked by a tapering in the growth of receivables as business sales topped out. In relation to the volume of business done, however, trade credit has been rising ever since 1960 opened.

For all nonfinancial corporations taken together, inventories and receivables were up \$11 billion in 1960. Short-term borrowing provided approximately one half of the funds required—a somewhat lower percentage than is indicated for the most recent quarters. Much of the remainder came out of current savings, though the liquidation of Treasury bills also played a part.

This pattern of sources and uses was similar to that in other periods when economic activity rounded a cyclical

peak and moved down. As in 1948, 1953, and 1957, inventory investment and customer financing tended to slow down, and the drop in these short-term uses was reflected in a lessened growth of bank debt and payables financing.

Consumer credit

Consumer borrowing moved irregularly higher during most of 1960, but fell back toward yearend and in the first quarter of this year reached a seasonally adjusted rate not much above that registered at the opening of 1959. As in

the case of business financing, there has apparently been some tendency towards a more intensive use of credit to move automobiles and other big-ticket consumer durables.

The recent drop in consumer credit extensions, like the sharp advance during the preceding cyclical expansion, was dominated by developments in the automobile market. With car sales high through the final quarter of last year, auto credit was extended at a near-record \$18 billion annual rate. The subsequent slide in buying brought the annual rate of borrowing down below \$15 billion in the opening months of 1961.

Though consumer purchases of big-ticket furniture and household appliances have been declining, new credit extensions have shown little change since mid-1960, and in recent months have been running at the same annual rate—\$14 billion—as a year earlier.

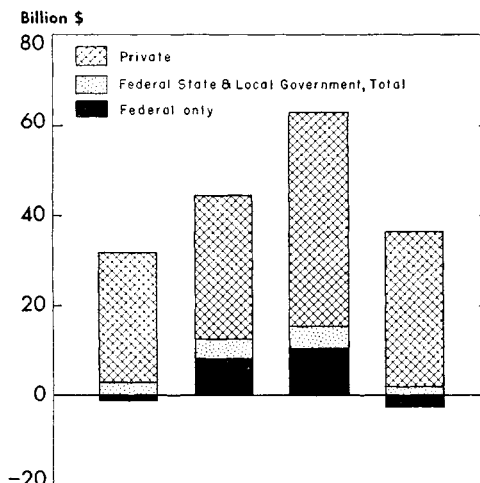
Extensions of unsecured personal loans were at a \$16 billion rate in the first quarter of this year. This was only slightly less than at the peak of business activity.

Payments on consumer installment debt rose from a \$47 billion annual rate at the peak of the cycle to around \$48 billion as 1961 opened. The tapering advance and subsequent drop in new borrowing were accordingly reflected in a sharp decline in consumers' net drafts on the pool of installment credit. For 1960 as a whole, such drafts were off nearly \$2½ billion or 40 percent from 1959, as repayments rose by \$3½ billion while new borrowing was up less than \$1½ billion. During the first three months of the current year, total repayments have exceeded borrowings.

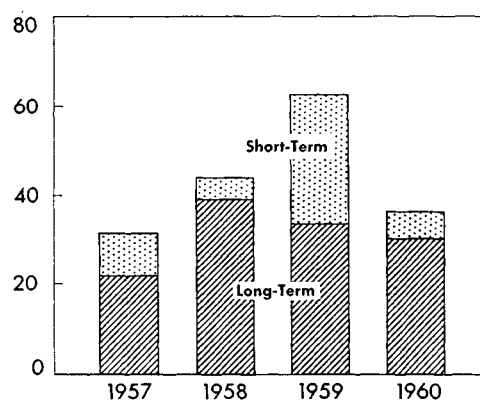
The growth of persons' financial debt shown in table 1 centered in borrowings against the cash values of life insurance policies. Security debt showed little change for the year as a whole. A decline during the first half was substantially canceled by an irregular advance that began about midyear and has continued into 1961, accompanying the upswing in stock prices and trading volume.

Besides these shifts in the use of short-term credit, recent changes in personal fund sources and uses have featured a swing from purchase to

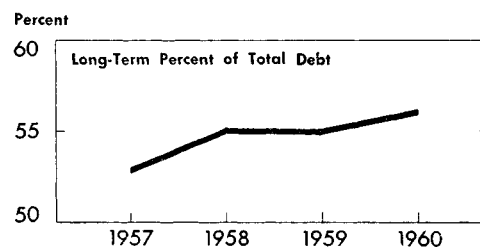
RISE IN NEW DEBT SLACKENED IN 1960
As Business Reached Midyear Peak and Turned Down . . .



SHORT-TERM Needs Were Much Lower. . .



And With LONG-TERM Borrowing Steady, This Portion of Debt Rose Relatively



liquidation of mortgage Government securities and a tapering in new house purchasing and borrowing.

Government borrowing

The decline of the Government's fiscal position since early 1960, as measured (mainly on an accrual basis) for national income purposes, has been only partly reflected in the course of Federal financial requirements. Operating to reduce the Government's need for loan funds were a curtailment in its own lending operations and, more important, the fact that the flow of incoming tax payments was exceeding the current accrual of tax liabilities. Net Federal debt repayment in the

first quarter of 1961 was off only moderately from the year-earlier total, which had been reached at a time of near-peak activity in general business.

The supply of Treasury bills, certificates and longer term marketable issues near maturity fell \$5 billion during the year—or considerably more than the Federal debt total—because of the extension of the maturity structure noted below. This contraction helped bring down the bill rate.

This pattern of Federal financing may be contrasted to that displayed during the earlier production downturns of 1953 and 1957, when the short-term Federal debt had increased while the long-term portion declined.

Use of Long-Term Funds

LONG-TERM borrowing of \$30½ billion last year—as against \$33½ billion in 1959—brought the net total of such debt to \$495 billion by yearend. Corporate flotations were up, but takings of States, local governments and homebuyers declined; those of the Federal Government held about even.

The responses of long-term borrowing to cyclical changes were generally similar to those recorded during the downturns of 1948–49, 1953–54, and 1957–58. The different behavior of the Federal component in 1960–61 was the principal exception.

Lengthening in Federal debt

The extension of the maturity structure of marketable Federal debt featured the refinancing of maturing certificates of indebtedness into notes having due dates up to five years away, during the first half of 1960. As the year moved on, the Treasury adopted a new policy of advance refunding of wartime issues into longer term securities, and over \$4 billion of the 2½ percent bonds coming due in 1967–69 were so exchanged into 3½ percent bonds due in 1980, 1990, or 1998. Reflecting these operations, the portion of Federal debt due within a year or on demand had fallen by last March to 55½ percent as compared with over 60 percent at the opening of 1960; and the average maturity of the

marketable portion rose three months.

For all nonfinancial corporations taken together, fixed capital spending was up by \$3 billion last year. The increase centered in manufacturing companies, which typically rely much less on long-term credit than on internal sources of capital funds, and long-term corporate borrowing increased by less than \$1 billion.

Corporate bond flotations were up \$1 billion over 1959. The biggest single factor in the advance was a change in the fund sources of finance companies. Apparently in response to a shift in the structure of interest rates, these concerns met their needs mainly through public security issues rather than bank borrowing last year. The remaining stepup in bond issues was in the communications group, where the rise in flotations about equaled that in capital spending.

In recent months a number of large refunding issues have been reported. This is in keeping with experience in past business downturns, when falling

interest rates have permitted corporations to make marked reductions in borrowing costs incurred during the preceding upswings.

State and local borrowing

The volume of State and local bond issues moved down in 1960, despite a modest rise in the construction and land purchases which provide the major occasions for such financing, and liquid asset accumulation by these governments slowed.

The fall in long-term borrowing costs during the early stages of the current recession was less sharp than during the similar stages of the 1953–54 and 1957–58 output recessions, when bond flotations had expanded sharply. The decline in yields continued well into 1961, but has been checked recently as borrowing spurted.

Residential financing

By the opening of 1960, homebuilding and associated mortgage financing had receded about one-tenth from the record rates of the spring quarter of 1959. Both construction and borrowing stabilized around this lower level through the autumn of last year. Construction dropped further in the fourth quarter and fell again in the early months of this year. Mortgage recordings held up better, apparently reflecting a pickup in used house sales.

With the overall slowdown from 1959 to 1960, the net increase in mortgage debt last year amounted to only \$10½ billion, in contrast to the \$13¼ billion rise of 1959.

The restricted availability of mortgage financing played a key part in the 1960 decline in housing construction. The easing in mortgage fund availability since the beginning of the current year has facilitated the sale of used houses, and has had some influence on the rise in housing starts in recent months. (See page 3.)

Position of Lenders

THE PRINCIPAL factors on the supply side of the fund markets were an expansion in commercial bank lending capacity and an increase in the flow of savings channeled through financial institutions generally. There were de-

clines in several other forms of financial saving; in most cases, however, these were directly associated with comparable declines in the savers' financial requirements.

These changes in fund supplies,

which are discussed further below, and the demand shifts already considered combined to produce the recent changes in interest rates shown in the accompanying text table.

Bank deposits rise

The easing of bank reserve positions involved the use of all the major weapons of monetary policy. Discount rates were lowered in June, August, and September. Reserve requirements were reduced in September and December; and beginning late in November all the banks' vault cash was counted as legal reserves in meeting the requirements. Open market operations from April on more than offset the gold outflow in its effect on reserves. Over the four quarters ending last March, commercial bank fund sources reflected these actions by a rise of over \$8 billion in time deposits and an increase of \$2 billion in demand deposits, while member bank borrowings were reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ billion. Also contributing to the expansion in bank fund sources were retained earnings totaling \$1 billion and new stock issues of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ billion.

The larger part of the additional funds so obtained was absorbed temporarily by the purchase of short-term Treasury issues, although there was some increase in holdings of securities and in business and other loans.

The behavior of commercial bank fund sources and uses has paralleled fairly closely the experience of earlier output contractions, except that business loans have held up better in 1960-61.

Savings flow to other intermediaries up

The flow of personal savings to non-bank financial intermediaries has been rising moderately since the business downturn and, demand being off somewhat as noted earlier, bond and mortgage yields moved gradually downward through the first quarter of 1961.

With economic activity higher for 1960 as a whole than for 1959, the total inflow to life insurance and pension carriers was up almost \$1 billion last year. The carriers increased their purchasing of mortgages and corporate stocks while continuing to acquire

corporate bonds.

New deposits in savings and loan associations and savings banks also increased about \$1 billion more than in 1959. The new funds went initially to rebuild the institutions' liquidity, reduced by the heavy credit expansion of the year before. In recent months, however, an expanding volume of such funds has again begun to enter the mortgage market. With the general supply situation thus easing, less than half the February reduction in maximum rates permissible for FHA-backed lending has been offset by the subsequent increase in discounts.

These fund-supply patterns have been quite in line with those of other recent downswings. As individuals' concern for security increased with the business downturn, savings deposits rose and, after a lag of some months, mortgage money eased.

Foreign fund supplies

The fall of American short-term interest rates coincided with increases, rather than decreases, in the major foreign money markets through the

summer of 1960. The rate disparity tended to reduce the supply of foreign funds to the American market, and to encourage the investment of American short-term funds abroad.

The outflow of gold and short-term dollar assets occasioned by these and other international transactions was stepped up during the year, from a \$2½ billion annual rate in the first two quarters to a \$4½ billion rate in the third and—reflecting some special payments and considerable speculative activity—to over \$5½ billion in the closing quarter of the year. With foreign short-term rates declining in late 1960 and early 1961 and speculation subsiding since midwinter, the outflow has apparently slackened this spring, though the data are not yet complete.

The tightening effects of this capital movement on the U.S. money market have been offset by the tapering of domestic demands and the expansionary Federal Reserve policies noted above. This has meant that the disparity between U.S. and foreign money rates has continued substantial despite the easing abroad.

Table 1.—Public and Private Debt, End of Calendar Year, 1956-60 ¹

(Billions of dollars)

	Net					Gross				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total public and private debt.....	707.5	739.4	783.5	846.3	882.9	831.1	869.1	917.7	986.0	1,026.8
Total public debt ².....	268.1	271.1	283.6	298.8	301.0	348.5	354.2	367.8	384.4	387.6
Federal Government and agency ²	225.4	224.4	232.7	243.2	241.0	300.5	301.7	310.6	322.0	320.5
State and local governments ³	42.7	46.7	50.9	55.6	60.0	48.0	52.5	57.2	62.4	67.2
Total private debt.....	439.4	468.2	499.9	547.5	581.9	482.6	514.9	549.9	601.7	639.2
Corporations.....	231.7	246.7	259.5	281.6	295.0	274.9	293.4	309.5	335.8	352.3
Long-term ⁴	100.1	112.2	121.2	128.9	137.5	120.3	134.9	146.0	155.6	165.9
Short-term ⁴	131.7	134.6	138.4	152.7	157.6	154.6	158.5	163.5	180.2	186.3
Notes and accounts payable.....	70.3	72.6	75.8	84.3	87.3	84.4	87.1	90.9	101.1	104.8
Other.....	61.4	62.0	62.6	68.4	70.2	70.2	71.5	72.6	79.1	81.6
Individuals and unincorporated enterprises.....	207.7	221.5	240.4	265.9	286.9	207.7	221.5	240.4	265.9	286.9
Farm ⁵	19.5	20.3	23.3	24.0	25.4	19.5	20.3	23.3	24.0	25.4
Nonfarm.....	188.1	201.2	217.0	241.9	261.5	188.1	201.2	217.0	241.9	261.5
1-4 family mortgages.....	94.1	102.2	111.8	124.4	134.7	94.1	102.2	111.8	124.4	134.7
Other mortgages.....	27.2	29.4	32.8	36.6	39.2	27.2	29.4	32.8	36.6	39.2
Consumer.....	42.5	45.3	45.5	52.1	56.0	42.5	45.3	45.5	52.1	56.0
Commercial.....	13.3	13.2	14.1	15.4	17.3	13.3	13.2	14.1	15.4	17.3
Financial ⁶	11.1	11.1	12.8	13.4	14.2	11.1	11.1	12.8	13.4	14.2

¹ Series shown in tables 1 to 3 in annual debt reports appearing in the SURVEY prior to 1960 are summarized above for the recent period. The full set of tables on public and private debt for 1953-60 is available on request. The definitions used are described in the October 1950 SURVEY. Estimates for the period from 1916 through 1957 appear in the July 1960 SURVEY.

² Includes categories of debt not subject to the statutory debt limit. Net Federal debt is defined as the gross debt outstanding less Federal Government securities held by Federal agencies and trust funds and Federal agency securities held by the U.S. Treasury and other agencies. It thus equals Federal Government and agency debt held by the public. Details of Federal obligations may be found in the *Treasury Bulletin*.

³ Data for State and local governments are for June 30 of each year.

⁴ Long-term debt is defined as having an original maturity of 1 year or more from date of issue; short-term debt as having an original maturity of less than 1 year.

⁵ Comprises debt of farmers and farm cooperatives to institutional lenders and Federal Government lending agencies and farm mortgage debt owed to individuals and others.

⁶ Comprises debt owed to banks for purchasing or carrying securities, customers' debt to brokers, and debt owed to life insurance companies by policyholders.

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service; U.S. Department of Treasury; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Federal Home Loan Bank Board; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Office of Business Economics.

Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS



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

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1960										1961			
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT†														
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: †														
National income, total..... bil. of dol.	414.4			419.4			419.3			416.9				
Compensation of employees, total..... do.	290.2			295.0			297.2			295.2			293.3	
Wages and salaries, total..... do.	268.7			273.1			274.9			273.2			271.5	
Private..... do.	222.1			225.5			226.0			223.6			221.2	
Military..... do.	9.9			10.0			10.1			10.3			10.4	
Government civilian..... do.	36.7			37.6			38.8			39.3			39.9	
Supplements to wages and salaries..... do.	21.5			21.9			22.3			22.0			21.8	
Proprietors' income, total♂..... do.	46.0			48.1			48.3			48.8			48.5	
Business and professional♂..... do.	35.4			36.0			36.1			35.9			35.5	
Farm..... do.	10.6			12.1			12.2			12.8			13.0	
Rental income of persons..... do.	12.5			12.5			12.5			12.5			12.5	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment, total..... bil. of dol.	48.0			45.3			42.2			41.0				
Corporate profits before tax, total..... do.	48.8			45.7			41.5			40.7				
Corporate profits tax liability..... do.	23.8			22.3			20.3			19.8				
Corporate profits after tax..... do.	25.0			23.4			21.3			20.8				
Inventory valuation adjustment..... do.	-8			-4			7			4				
Net interest..... do.	17.8			18.5			19.1			19.4			19.6	
Gross national product, total..... do.	501.3			505.0			503.5			503.5			499.8	
Personal consumption expenditures, total..... do.	323.3			329.0			328.3			330.8			328.8	
Durable goods..... do.	44.2			44.5			42.7			43.2			39.2	
Nondurable goods..... do.	150.5			153.5			152.7			152.9			153.0	
Services..... do.	128.6			130.9			132.9			134.7			136.6	
Gross private domestic investment, total..... do.	79.3			75.5			70.8			66.0			61.0	
New construction..... do.	40.8			40.7			40.5			40.3			39.0	
Producers' durable equipment..... do.	27.1			29.5			29.7			28.7			26.5	
Change in business inventories..... do.	11.4			5.3			6			-3.0			-4.5	
Net exports of goods and services..... do.	1.2			2.0			3.7			4.6			5.3	
Exports..... do.	25.2			26.4			27.3			27.0			27.4	
Imports..... do.	23.9			24.4			23.5			22.4			22.1	
Government purchases of goods and services, total..... bil. of dol.	97.5			98.6			100.7			102.1			104.7	
Federal (less Government sales)..... do.	51.8			51.7			52.7			53.3			54.7	
National defense ♀..... do.	44.9			44.7			45.1			45.7			47.2	
State and local..... do.	45.7			46.9			48.0			48.8			50.0	
Personal income, total..... do.	396.2			404.2			408.0			408.5			407.5	
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments..... do.	49.2			50.0			50.5			50.4			50.3	
Equals: Disposable personal income..... do.	347.0			354.1			357.5			358.1			357.2	
Personal saving\$..... do.	23.7			25.2			29.2			27.2			28.3	
GNP in constant (1954) dollars														
Gross national product, total..... bil. of dol.	440.5			442.2			438.0			437.0			432.4	
Personal consumption expenditures, total..... do.	294.8			298.3			296.9			297.6			294.7	
Durable goods..... do.	41.8			41.9			40.2			41.2			37.5	
Nondurable goods..... do.	141.1			143.2			142.3			141.3			141.1	
Services..... do.	112.0			113.3			114.4			115.2			116.1	
Gross private domestic investment, total..... do.	66.2			62.8			58.6			54.9			50.6	
New construction..... do.	34.0			33.8			33.6			33.5			32.4	
Producers' durable equipment..... do.	22.4			24.2			24.4			23.8			21.9	
Change in business inventories..... do.	9.8			4.8			6			-2.4			-3.8	
Net exports of goods and services..... do.	-1			7			2.2			3.4			3.8	
Government purchases of goods and services, total..... bil. of dol.	79.6			80.3			80.3			81.1			83.3	
Federal..... do.	41.8			41.8			41.2			41.4			42.6	
State and local..... do.	37.8			38.6			39.1			39.7			40.7	

♂ Revised. † Revised series. Estimates of national income and product and personal income have been revised back to 1957; revisions prior to the 2d quarter 1959 (and prior to May 1959 for personal income) appear on pp. 8 ff. of the July 1960 SURVEY. ♀ Includes inventory valuation adjustment. ♀ Government sales are not deducted.
\$ Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

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

	1960										1961			
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued														
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE†														
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:‡														
Total personal income..... bil. of dol.	397.0	401.9	404.7	406.1	407.3	408.2	408.8	409.7	409.0	406.9	406.6	406.2	^r 408.0 ^r 409.8	410.3
Wage and salary disbursements, total..... do.	269.3	271.7	273.6	274.0	275.1	275.1	275.0	274.8	273.6	271.4	271.4	271.0	272.1	274.3
Commodity-producing industries, total..... do.	111.6	112.1	113.3	112.9	112.8	111.5	111.2	110.9	109.5	107.3	107.2	106.5	107.3	109.0
Manufacturing only..... do.	88.8	88.6	89.5	89.2	88.7	87.7	87.5	87.2	86.2	84.6	84.4	84.0	84.4	85.7
Distributive industries..... do.	70.8	71.8	72.0	72.2	72.4	72.9	72.7	72.5	72.5	72.3	72.1	72.0	71.9	72.1
Service industries..... do.	40.0	40.5	40.7	41.1	41.3	41.6	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.4
Government..... do.	46.9	47.3	47.6	47.8	48.5	49.0	49.2	49.4	49.6	49.8	50.0	50.3	^r 50.6	50.8
Other labor income..... do.	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9
Proprietors' income:														
Business and professional..... do.	35.4	35.7	36.0	36.2	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.1	35.9	35.7	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.5
Farm..... do.	10.1	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.6	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	^r 13.0	12.8
Rental income of persons..... do.	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Dividends..... do.	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Personal interest income..... do.	25.9	26.2	26.5	26.8	27.1	27.4	27.5	27.6	27.6	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.6
Transfer payments..... do.	28.3	28.6	28.4	28.5	28.7	29.1	29.7	30.0	30.5	30.9	31.0	31.1	^r 33.6	32.2
Less personal contributions for social insur..... do.	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5
Total nonagricultural income..... do.	382.7	385.9	388.3	389.3	391.1	391.8	392.4	393.0	392.1	390.1	389.8	389.3	^r 392.9	393.6
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES														
Unadjusted quarterly totals:														
All industries..... bil. of dol.	7.89			9.28			8.98			9.53			² 7.70	³ 8.68
Manufacturing..... do.	3.09			3.76			3.62			4.01			3.01	3.50
Durable goods industries..... do.	1.55			1.88			1.80			1.95			1.40	1.66
Nondurable goods industries..... do.	1.54			1.88			1.81			2.06			1.60	1.84
Mining..... do.	.22			.27			.25			.24			.21	.26
Railroads..... do.	.25			.29			.24			.25			.15	.16
Transportation, other than rail..... do.	.47			.55			.47			.46			.44	.55
Public utilities..... do.	1.18			1.42			1.50			1.58			1.16	1.46
Commercial and other..... do.	2.68			2.99			2.91			2.99			2.73	2.74
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:														
All industries..... bil. of dol.	35.15			36.30			35.90			35.50			² 34.4	³ 33.8
Manufacturing..... do.	14.10			14.70			14.65			14.40			13.8	13.6
Durable goods industries..... do.	7.15			7.40			7.35			6.85			6.5	6.5
Nondurable goods industries..... do.	6.95			7.30			7.30			7.55			7.3	7.2
Mining..... do.	1.00			1.05			1.00			.90			1.0	1.0
Railroads..... do.	1.00			1.10			1.00			1.00			.7	.6
Transportation, other than rail..... do.	2.00			2.15			1.90			1.80			1.9	2.1
Public utilities..... do.	5.75			5.70			5.60			5.70			5.6	5.9
Commercial and other..... do.	11.35			11.60			11.75			11.65			11.5	10.6
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS‡														
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total..... mil. of dol.	2,169	2,211	2,316	2,509	2,754	3,023	3,390	4,300	3,768	3,159	3,111	^r 2,309	2,291	-----
Farm marketings and CCC loans, total..... do.	2,150	2,199	2,298	2,464	2,687	2,991	3,368	4,000	3,712	3,121	3,065	^r 2,287	2,272	-----
Crops..... do.	583	675	672	905	1,236	1,413	1,730	2,170	1,991	1,530	1,438	824	606	-----
Livestock and products, total §..... do.	1,567	1,524	1,626	1,559	1,451	1,578	1,638	1,830	1,721	1,591	1,627	^r 1,463	1,666	-----
Dairy products..... do.	406	399	431	413	399	384	378	394	380	403	408	376	421	-----
Meat animals..... do.	906	824	894	875	779	911	955	1,077	990	861	938	819	925	-----
Poultry and eggs..... do.	236	268	265	246	256	268	290	335	326	297	247	238	279	-----
Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted:														
All commodities..... 1947-49=100..... do.	88	90	94	101	110	123	138	164	152	128	126	94	93	-----
Crops..... do.	54	63	63	84	115	132	161	202	186	143	134	77	56	-----
Livestock and products..... do.	115	112	119	114	106	116	120	134	126	117	119	107	122	-----
Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted:														
All commodities..... 1947-49=100..... do.	98	98	104	116	128	143	157	189	172	143	143	104	104	-----
Crops..... do.	53	59	58	90	132	149	177	233	210	158	160	86	57	-----
Livestock and products..... do.	131	128	138	135	126	138	142	155	144	131	131	118	138	-----
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION †														
<i>Revised Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output</i>														
Unadjusted, total index (including utilities)† 1957=100.....	111	110	109	109	103	107	108	110	106	101	102	103	104	^p 106
By industry:														
Manufacturing, total..... do.	111	110	110	110	103	106	108	110	106	100	101	102	103	^p 106
Durable manufactures..... do.	110	108	107	106	99	98	102	103	100	96	95	96	^r 97	^p 100
Nondurable manufactures..... do.	113	114	115	116	109	117	117	119	114	106	109	111	112	^p 113
Mining..... do.	95	97	97	98	94	98	98	98	97	97	97	^r 97	95	^p 96
Utilities..... do.														
By market grouping:														
Final products, total..... do.	112	111	111	112	107	111	112	114	110	106	106	108	108	^p 109
Consumer goods..... do.	114	115	115	116	110	115	117	121	115	108	109	111	111	^p 113
Automotive and home goods..... do.	122	120	120	121	104	99	110	123	117	108	101	104	^r 104	^p 112
Apparel and staples..... do.	112	113	113	115	112	121	119	120	114	108	112	114	113	^p 113
Equipment, including defense..... do.	106	104	105	104	102	101	102	101	100	101	101	^r 101	^r 101	^p 102
Materials..... do.	110	109	108	107	100	104	105	105	102	98	98	99	100	^p 103
Durable goods materials..... do.	108	106	105	104	96	97	100	99	95	90	90	91	^p 96	
Nondurable materials..... do.	112	112	111	111	104	110	110	112	110	106	^r 108	^r 109	110	^p 111

^r Revised. ^p Preliminary. ¹ Italicized total excludes stepped-up rate of National Service Life Insurance dividend payments; total disbursements of \$150 million multiplied by 12 (to put on annual rate basis) amounted to \$1.8 billion. Figures for transfer payments and total nonagricultural income reflecting similar exclusion are \$31.8 billion and \$391.1 billion. ² Estimates for January-March 1961 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business. ³ Estimates for April-June 1961 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business. Anticipated expenditures for the year 1961, and comparative data for 1959-60, appear on p. 14 of the March 1961 SURVEY.

† See note marked "†" on page S-1. ⁴ Revised beginning 1958; revisions prior to May 1959 will be shown later. ⁵ Includes data not shown separately. ⁶ Revised series. For figures back to January 1955 for total and summary groups (seasonally adjusted), see p. 6 of the January 1960 SURVEY; for other information and earlier figures back to 1947 (1919 for total industrial production, including utilities), see the December 1959 Federal Reserve Bulletin and the separate Federal Reserve publication, "Industrial Production: 1959 Revision" (available from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1960										1961																	
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April														
METALS AND MANUFACTURES																												
IRON AND STEEL																												
Foreign trade:																												
Iron and steel products (excluding advanced manufactures and ferroalloys):																												
Exports, total† 9 f.....thous. of short tons...	760	757	1,003	1,012	741	1,194	907	953	1,009	771	770	948	969	-----														
Steel mill products*†.....do.....	203	235	318	383	331	328	228	231	234	162	132	147	168	-----														
Scrap†.....do.....	547	513	675	621	401	860	655	683	733	571	584	777	780	-----														
Imports, total† 9 f.....do.....	504	394	322	304	242	253	299	268	239	231	179	177	249	-----														
Steel mill products*†.....do.....	463	331	272	213	177	184	207	180	199	189	145	152	211	-----														
Scrap.....do.....	13	19	14	17	18	15	15	12	11	17	19	14	20	-----														
Iron and Steel Scrap																												
Production and receipts, total.....thous. of short tons...	7,173	6,270	5,847	5,181	4,150	4,650	4,536	4,896	4,370	3,959	4,164	4,114	5,000	-----														
Home scrap produced.....do.....	4,366	3,825	3,523	3,181	2,555	2,852	2,736	2,829	2,645	2,408	2,523	2,505	2,914	-----														
Purchased scrap received (net).....do.....	2,808	2,445	2,324	1,999	1,595	1,798	1,800	2,066	1,725	1,551	1,642	1,608	2,085	-----														
Consumption, total.....do.....	7,437	6,279	5,842	4,994	4,120	4,724	4,646	4,901	4,413	4,187	4,546	4,397	4,983	-----														
Stocks, consumers', end of month.....do.....	9,278	9,270	9,475	9,661	9,700	9,629	9,514	9,513	9,472	9,252	8,876	8,591	8,612	-----														
Ore																												
Iron ore (operations in all U.S. districts):																												
Mine production.....thous. of long tons...	4,502	7,440	11,873	11,645	10,442	11,034	8,789	6,423	3,959	3,672	3,322	3,268	-----	-----														
Shipments from mines.....do.....	1,922	6,873	13,349	12,816	12,723	11,176	9,252	7,426	3,783	1,142	1,099	1,137	-----	-----														
Imports†.....do.....	2,216	2,338	3,714	4,215	3,742	4,293	3,070	2,593	2,011	1,527	1,634	1,662	-----	-----														
U.S. and foreign ores and ore agglomerates:																												
Receipts at iron and steel plants.....do.....	4,299	8,084	15,926	16,293	15,705	13,894	11,049	9,906	5,867	2,660	2,602	2,448	2,897	-----														
Consumption at iron and steel plants.....do.....	11,788	10,433	9,740	8,060	7,014	6,729	6,356	6,694	6,362	5,895	6,218	6,060	6,953	-----														
Exports†.....do.....	100	169	557	824	788	1,162	849	466	126	89	92	51	77	-----														
Stocks, total, end of month.....do.....	154,995	52,431	56,870	64,213	71,394	78,947	83,710	86,252	85,860	85,237	84,730	83,235	-----	-----														
At mines.....do.....	114,516	15,087	13,615	12,446	10,176	10,045	9,581	8,579	8,755	11,282	14,342	16,470	-----	-----														
At furnace yards.....do.....	35,016	32,645	38,830	47,097	55,787	62,953	67,645	70,857	70,362	67,116	63,500	59,887	55,831	-----														
At U.S. docks.....do.....	5,463	4,699	4,425	4,670	5,431	5,949	6,484	6,816	6,743	6,839	6,888	6,878	6,609	-----														
Manganese (manganese content), general imports†.....thous. of long tons...	111	87	66	154	103	100	109	85	89	94	81	93	78	-----														
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures																												
Pig iron:																												
Production (excl. blast furnace prod. of ferroalloys).....thous. of short tons...	7,714	6,760	6,331	5,261	4,480	4,470	4,108	4,473	4,138	3,841	4,039	3,937	4,514	-----														
Consumption.....do.....	7,694	6,556	6,123	5,255	4,405	4,616	4,274	4,500	4,116	3,838	4,124	4,046	4,627	-----														
Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month.....thous. of short tons...	3,051	3,269	3,537	3,644	3,758	3,696	3,617	3,659	3,710	3,770	3,685	3,611	3,556	-----														
Prices:																												
Composite.....dol. per long ton...	65.95	65.95	65.95	65.95	65.95	65.95	65.95	65.95	65.95	65.95	65.95	65.95	65.95	65.95														
Basic (furnace).....do.....	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00														
Foundry, No. 2, Northern.....do.....	66.50	66.50	66.50	66.50	66.50	66.50	66.50	66.50	66.50	66.50	66.50	66.50	66.50	66.50														
Castings, gray iron: 0																												
Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of month.....thous. of short tons...	882	836	782	720	755	713	695	647	569	553	600	621	-----	-----														
Shipments, total.....do.....	1,144	1,052	1,053	1,050	803	859	900	905	836	749	760	702	-----	-----														
For sale.....do.....	600	581	589	602	451	540	527	500	455	395	406	378	-----	-----														
Castings, malleable iron:																												
Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of month.....thous. of short tons...	85	79	73	64	74	70	69	57	56	55	52	48	-----	-----														
Shipments, total.....do.....	86	71	69	73	50	59	63	64	63	57	58	51	-----	-----														
For sale.....do.....	50	39	38	43	29	37	36	35	35	32	34	30	-----	-----														
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures																												
Steel ingots and steel for castings:																												
Production.....thous. of short tons...	11,565	9,778	8,830	7,405	6,351	6,838	6,458	6,868	6,172	5,840	6,416	6,239	7,086	7,585														
Index.....1957-59=100.....	140.2	122.5	107.0	92.7	77.0	82.9	80.9	83.3	77.3	70.8	77.8	83.7	85.9	95.0														
Steel castings:																												
Shipments, total.....thous. of short tons...	144	127	127	137	90	102	104	103	100	108	96	93	-----	-----														
For sale, total.....do.....	110	97	97	107	67	77	80	80	78	87	77	72	-----	-----														
Steel forgings (for sale):																												
Orders, unfilled, end of month.....do.....	356.2	325.0	311.2	293.9	293.4	299.0	301.7	277.2	264.8	268.2	265.6	263.4	262.9	-----														
Shipments, total.....do.....	137.9	116.7	110.3	110.1	79.2	88.3	93.9	97.2	92.6	89.6	95.1	89.1	96.0	-----														
Drop and upset.....do.....	107.8	89.7	85.2	82.0	58.2	63.1	69.6	73.2	66.8	64.0	69.5	64.4	70.2	-----														
Prices:																												
Composite, finished steel (carbon).....dol. per lb...	.0698	.0698	.0698	.0698	.0698	.0698	.0698	.0698	.0698	.0698	.0698	.0698	.0698	.0698														
Steel billets, rerolling, carbon, f.o.b. mill.....dol. per short ton...	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00														
Structural shapes (carbon), f.o.b. mill.....dol. per lb...	.0617	.0617	.0617	.0617	.0617	.0617	.0617	.0617	.0617	.0617	.0617	.0617	.0617	.0617														
Steel scrap, No. 1 heavy melting:																												
Composite (5 markets).....dol. per long ton...	34.16	33.88	32.97	31.12	31.28	32.20	31.87	29.52	28.33	28.66	31.54	33.04	36.34	35.00														
Pittsburgh district.....do.....	35.00	35.00	33.50	31.00	30.50	30.50	30.50	28.50	27.00	27.00	30.00	32.00	35.00	-----														
Steel, Manufactured Products																												
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types (for sale):																												
Orders, unfilled, end of month.....thousands.....	1,871	1,798	1,715	1,702	1,681	1,619	1,607	1,378	1,295	1,234	1,438	1,529	-----	-----														
Shipments.....do.....	1,700	1,714	1,893	1,986	1,702	1,892	1,847	1,715	1,711	1,604	1,639	1,634	-----	-----														
Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), total for sale and own use.....thous. of short tons...	330	363	408	424	453	601	553	416	318	346	288	291	-----	-----														
Food.....do.....	184	209	232	230	275	409	390	272	188	196	169	169	-----	-----														
Shipments for sale.....do.....	273	300	345	363	399	535	484	358	272	299	237	240	-----	-----														
Closures (for glass containers), production.....millions.....	1,703	1,504	1,603	1,627	1,377	1,706	1,570	1,492	1,407	1,224	1,407	1,407	-----	-----														
Crowns, production.....thousand gross.....	24,302	23,542	29,926	32,199	25,507	24,952	23,609	20,486	15,419	15,550	-----	-----	-----	-----														
Steel products, net shipments:																												
Total (all grades).....thous. of short tons...	7,966	6,742	6,272	5,921	4,711	5,072	4,983	4,944	4,516	4,116	4,638	4,251	5,047	-----														
Semifinished products.....do.....	374	239	219	188	174	184	180	176	183	179	166	171	195	-----														
Structural shapes (heavy), steel piling.....do.....	574	517	457	447	321	348	324	397	367	320	308	321	384	-----														
Plates.....do.....	755	624	529	484	354	370	373	405	388	378	378	395	478	-----														
Rails and accessories.....do.....	149	148	153	133	91	76	51	50	58	46	64	58	83	-----														
Revised.....Preliminary.....Subject to revision.....	Revisions for January and February 1960, respectively (order and units as above): Iron ore stocks—total, 66,166; 60,352; at mines, 10,035; 11,933; closures, 1,441; 1,478.																											
† Revised (beginning in the February 1960 SURVEY) to include certain metal manufactures classified by the industry as steel mill products but formerly omitted from the total shown here; see note marked "****".																												
* New series (from Bureau of the Census). Data beginning January 1959 revised (in the April 1960 SURVEY) to include exports of secondary tinplate. Revisions for 1958 for total and steel mill products exports and imports are shown in the March 1960 SURVEY (bottom p. S-32). Revisions for 1958-59 are available upon request.																												
† Scattered revisions for 1957-59 are available upon request.																												
§ Represents the weighted average of consumers' buying prices (including brokerage), delivered, at following markets: Pittsburgh district, Chicago, Philadelphia, Birmingham, and San Francisco.																												
⊕ Excludes shipments of food cans of the pressure-packing type; such types are included in total shipments.																												

1960										1961			
March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April

Revised. ² Preliminary. ¹ See note marked "⊙". ³ Average based on actual market days; excludes nominal prices for other days. ⁴ Monthly data (back to January 1955) for orders and shipments have been revised to conform to results from the 1958 Census of Manufactures; revisions for January and February 1960 (in order and units as above): January, 247,235; February, 323; 271.

⊕ Basic metal content. △ Effective with the February 1960 SURVEY, data include estimates for nonreporting companies and are expressed in metallic content (including alloying constituents); aluminum content is about 93 percent of metallic content.

⊙ Effective August 1960, price refers to aluminum formerly called "processed pig" and now sold as "unalloyed ingot"; January-July 1960 price comparable with August 1960, \$2600. \$Data for 1958 have been adjusted to industry totals based on the expanded survey of producers introduced in January 1959; revisions for 1958 are shown in the January 1960 SURVEY.

⊙ Revised effective with the February 1960 SURVEY to include monthly estimate of lead recovered from nonreporting secondary smelters and lead recovered from copper-base scrap; revisions for 1958 are shown in the February 1960 SURVEY. ♂ Consumers' and secondary smelters' stocks of lead in refinery shapes and in copper-base scrap.

† Scattered revisions for 1957-59 are available upon request.

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

1960											1961			
March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		January	February	March	April

METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

HEATING EQUIPMENT, EXCEPT ELECTRIC

Radiators and convectors, cast iron:														
Shipments.....mil. of sq. ft. of radiation	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2		
Stocks, end of month.....do	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9		
Oil burners:△														
Shipments.....thousands	35.4	34.6	36.6	46.9	34.9	46.6	64.6	64.6	40.3	29.2	42.0	36.9		
Stocks, end of month.....do	55.2	61.6	69.1	65.8	66.4	58.2	49.4	45.1	41.6	44.2	44.1	41.5		
Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, incl. built-ins:△														
Shipments, total.....thousands		164.9	152.6	174.4										
Coal and wood.....do	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.2	2.5	2.2	2.6		
Gas (incl. bungalow and combination)○.....do	171.9	156.4	141.6	166.8	105.9	162.8	178.7	169.3	144.5	117.9	114.8			
Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil.....do		5.5	4.4	4.2										
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total△†.....do	113.0	110.5	116.5	186.7	208.6	253.6	246.7	262.1	172.3	85.6	68.3	71.5		
Coal and wood.....do	13.7	16.3	21.0	24.4	25.0	36.7	44.6	45.1	27.7	76.8	59.2	9.3		
Gas.....do	70.8	61.3	69.8	116.0	142.9	167.4	150.5	171.6	131.1	47.3	41.2	39.3		
Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil.....do	28.6	32.8	25.8	46.3	40.7	49.5	51.6	45.4	31.4	28.2	19.2	23.0		
Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), shipments, total△†.....thousands	82.8	86.8	88.5	107.4	99.2	132.0	147.5	139.7	99.9	73.3	76.6	76.4		
Gas.....do	66.7	70.2	70.5	86.6	78.1	101.9	109.4	104.2	76.8	59.2	61.6	62.4		
Oil.....do	14.7	15.6	16.7	18.9	18.7	26.5	33.7	31.5	20.8	13.0	14.1	12.8		
Solid fuel.....do	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.4	3.6	4.4	4.0	2.3	1.1	.9	1.3		
Water heaters, gas, shipments.....do	230.8	203.2	192.7	237.9	240.7	262.1	212.5	179.5	161.3	174.0	213.9			

MACHINERY AND APPARATUS

Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly totals:														
Blowers and fans, new orders.....mil. of dol.	38.5			44.7			36.0			35.8				
Unit-heater group, new orders.....do	20.4			20.3			21.7			23.4				
Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net monthly average shipments, 1947-49=100.....	159.9	97.9	159.0	164.8	80.0	92.4	158.1	81.7	106.5	101.2	123.7	81.8		
Furnaces, industrial, new orders, net:														
Electric processing.....mil. of dol.	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	.8	1.2	.8	.9	1.0	
Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel).....do	5.6	6.9	3.1	1.0	1.2	4.4	1.7	3.5	2.1	.4	4.5	1.9	2.6	
Industrial trucks (electric), shipments:														
Hand (motorized).....number	564	512	468	507	499	347	465	394	374	342	375	386	394	
Rider-type.....do	481	484	496	523	502	370	508	506	463	449	343	373	499	
Industrial trucks and tractors (gasoline-powered), shipments.....number	2,722	2,118	1,968	2,087	1,523	1,624	1,867	1,569	1,655	1,628	1,318	1,595	1,914	
Machine tools (metal-cutting and metal-forming):														
New orders (net), total.....mil. of dol.	61.95	51.85	49.95	55.10	42.95	56.85	52.30	56.20	49.95	59.00	56.10	46.40	69.55	
Domestic.....do	47.60	40.30	32.40	35.75	28.35	42.50	31.85	42.65	34.45	35.60	37.65	33.25	51.05	
Shipments, total.....do	64.50	55.10	56.35	63.10	51.30	47.90	53.95	51.35	48.55	61.35	45.50	45.65	55.00	
Domestic.....do	54.95	45.05	44.75	51.00	41.40	37.70	40.25	35.40	32.30	40.95	31.40	31.40	38.85	
Estimated backlog (metal-cutting only).....months	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.9	
Other machinery and equipment, quarterly shipments:														
Construction machinery (selected types), total†.....mil. of dol.	270.1			308.0			223.2			175.4				
Tractors, tracklaying, total.....do	86.9			79.9			59.7			48.1		17.1	18.8	22.0
Tractors, wheel (contractors' off-highway).....do	16.3			23.9			15.6			9.3				
Tractor shovel loaders, integral units only (wheel and tracklaying types).....mil. of dol.	54.4			66.2			58.8			44.4				
Farm machines and equipment (selected types), excluding tractors.....mil. of dol.	227.3			234.4			167.1			107.0				
Tractors, wheel (excl. garden and contractors' off-highway types).....mil. of dol.	117.5			74.3			52.0			97.3		43.0	48.3	60.3
Pumps (steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary), new orders.....mil. of dol.	7.3	6.8	6.7	8.3	6.8									

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments thousands	1,877	1,545	1,650	2,072	2,131	2,550	2,708	2,834	2,634	2,822	2,761	2,260	1,450	
Household electrical appliances:														
Ranges (incl. built-ins), domestic and export sales thousands	157.7	127.9	118.5	127.2	102.9	123.4	144.0	129.1	119.4	114.4	109.4	128.1	148.2	
Refrigerators and home freezers, output ¹1957=100.....	148.6	145.7	127.5	122.3	96.8	64.8	89.5	91.5	87.9	106.5	99.2	124.3	116.2	
Vacuum cleaners (standard type), sales billed thousands	339.9	278.4	265.6	245.8	223.0	280.6	301.9	290.1	280.6	254.6	242.5	257.9	350.0	
Washers, sales billed (domestic and export)○.....do	305.6	235.8	243.9	277.0	217.7	296.5	352.7	305.8	275.3	223.5	228.9	227.6	305.6	
Radio sets, production§.....do	1,067.6	1,230.3	1,277.0	1,551.5	890.4	1,048.4	1,945.1	1,727.6	1,468.8	1,521.7	1,090.1	1,115.0	1,384.1	1,114.1
Television sets (incl. combination), prod. §.....do	549.5	422.6	442.2	518.9	268.9	462.3	678.9	500.0	429.8	405.5	367.9	444.4	497.5	410.4
Electron tubes and semiconductors, factory sales mil. of dol.	91.8	77.4	78.0	88.0	72.9	87.6	91.0	85.0	79.9	77.2	72.0	73.4	92.6	
Insulating materials and related products:														
Insulating materials, sales billed, index 1947-49=100.....	168	140	134	152	101	131	142	124	123	130	118	118		
Steel conduit (rigid), shipments.....thous. of ft.	20,505	18,808	23,976	27,717	24,562	26,815	28,410	28,707	23,620	18,274	22,597	21,091	28,487	
Motors and generators, quarterly:														
New orders, index 1947-49=100.....	180			176			158			134				
Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 hp:														
New orders, gross.....thous. of dol.	43,151			44,981			39,958			35,070	10,754	13,102		
Billings.....do	41,921			44,700			40,489			35,935				
Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp:														
New orders, gross.....thous. of dol.	8,111			6,768			6,648			5,966	1,876	2,514		
Billings.....do	6,975			7,655			5,950			5,669				

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary. ³ See note "†". ⁴ Data are for month shown. ⁵ Represents 5-weeks' production. ⁶ Effective with August 1960, February 1961, and March 1961, data are included for one additional company. ⁷ Revisions for January and February 1960 (thous.): 116.0; 144.5.

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

○ Includes data for built-in gas-fired oven-broiler units; shipments of cooking tops, not included in figures above totaled 20,500 units (4-burner equivalent) in January 1961.

† Revisions for gas heating stoves (January 1958-May 1959) and warm-air furnaces (January 1957-May 1959) are available upon request.

‡ Data beginning 1st quarter 1960 for construction machinery are not strictly comparable with data for earlier periods. See corresponding note in March 1961 SURVEY.

* New series (from Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System); monthly data for 1947-1958 are available upon request. ⁸ Includes data not shown separately.

§ Data exclude sales of combination washer-dryer machines; such sales (excluding exports) totaled 10,900 units in March 1961.

¶ Radio production comprises home, portable battery, automobile, and clock models; television sets include combination models. Data for March, June, September and December 1960 and March 1961 cover 5 weeks; all other months, 4 weeks. ⁹ Revisions for 1958 are in the April 1960 SURVEY.

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

	1960										1961			
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS														
COAL														
Anthracite:														
Production.....thous. of short tons..	1,680	1,231	1,262	1,437	1,140	1,637	1,518	1,612	1,626	1,724	1,803	1,756	1,468	1,197
Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of mo....do..	294	283	333	317	290	336	339	319	327	199	110	64	98	
Exports.....do.....	90	110	60	154	85	137	149	154	176	110	134	89	107	
Prices:														
Retail, stove, composite.....dol. per short ton..	28.18	28.18	27.16	27.16	27.28	27.33	27.34	27.55	27.64	27.88	28.34	28.56	28.56	
Wholesale, chestnut, f.o.b. car at mine.....do.....	14.651	13.433	13.188	13.188	13.608	13.608	14.098	14.098	14.098	14.098	14.420	14.420	14.420	
Bituminous:														
Production.....thous. of short tons..	39,102	34,969	36,254	33,605	25,275	36,449	34,454	35,257	33,352	32,846	32,570	28,970	29,485	28,600
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total ? thous. of short tons.....do.....	39,156	30,853	29,707	27,983	26,587	28,824	27,453	30,159	30,537	34,409	34,702	30,230	30,469	
Electric power utilities.....do.....	16,099	13,105	13,155	13,211	13,373	14,698	13,658	14,304	14,654	16,673	16,903	14,730	14,773	
Railroads (class I).....do.....	251	185	145	111	99	107	112	192	175	213				
Manufacturing and mining industries, total.....do..	18,532	15,747	14,941	13,424	11,878	12,282	11,590	12,929	12,905	13,623	13,727	12,403	13,421	
Coke plants (oven and beehive).....do.....	9,107	8,181	7,603	6,529	5,720	5,672	5,169	5,576	5,035	4,917	5,035	4,792	5,345	
Retail deliveries to other consumers.....do.....	4,269	1,729	1,323	1,098	1,119	1,616	1,978	2,609	2,729	3,886	4,069	3,097	2,273	
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total.....thous. of short tons.....do.....	66,955	68,153	71,364	73,928	70,235	72,662	74,458	76,206	76,730	73,244	69,194	66,463	65,183	
Electric power utilities.....do.....	43,345	44,356	46,575	48,275	47,517	49,334	50,813	52,215	52,435	49,937	47,157	45,245	44,627	
Railroads (class I).....do.....	195	176	168	178	158	162	163	164	180	190				
Manufacturing and mining industries, total.....do..	22,964	23,136	24,053	24,770	21,823	22,380	22,679	23,006	23,283	22,451	21,477	20,683	20,158	
Oven-coke plants.....do.....	11,148	11,324	11,916	12,391	10,243	10,742	10,918	11,083	11,204	11,029	10,484	9,789	9,551	
Retail dealers.....do.....	451	485	568	705	737	786	803	821	832	666	560	535	398	
Exports.....do.....	2,147	3,364	3,452	3,743	3,308	3,888	3,448	3,763	2,882	2,322	1,867	1,868	1,959	
Prices:														
Retail, composite.....dol. per short ton..	17.21	17.21	16.71	16.69	16.78	16.87	17.08	17.21	17.24	17.27	17.30	17.30	17.30	
Wholesale:														
Screenings, indust. use, f.o.b. car at mine.....do..	5.182	5.166	5.166	5.161	5.156	5.156	5.149	5.149	5.149	5.149	5.149	5.149	5.149	
Domestic, large sizes, f.o.b. car at mine.....do..	7.953	7.331	7.300	7.406	7.463	7.619	7.769	7.769	7.869	7.900	7.922	7.922	7.829	
COKE														
Production:														
Beehive.....thous. of short tons..	134	102	79	55	50	72	58	52	51	52	50	61	70	
Oven (byproduct).....do.....	6,243	5,654	5,271	4,543	3,975	3,923	3,592	3,879	3,487	3,376	3,494	3,296	3,654	
Petroleum coke.....do.....	799	809	829	1,042	1,132	1,250	1,166	1,153	1,145	1,202	1,260	1,121		
Stocks, end of month:														
Oven-coke plants, total.....do.....	3,673	3,752	3,783	3,892	4,076	4,271	4,452	4,629	4,707	4,757	4,822	4,781	4,697	
At furnace plants.....do.....	2,504	2,610	2,674	2,811	2,964	3,122	3,280	3,437	3,494	3,477	3,455	3,401	3,285	
At merchant plants.....do.....	1,169	1,142	1,109	1,081	1,112	1,150	1,172	1,192	1,212	1,280	1,338	1,380	1,412	
Petroleum coke.....do.....	1,191	1,196	1,178	1,167	1,199	1,202	1,208	1,194	1,174	877	933	933		
Exports.....do.....	35	20	24	37	37	32	31	16	35	11	21	26	41	
Price, oven foundry coke (merchant plants), f.o.b. Birmingham, Ala.....dol. per short ton..	30.35	30.35	30.35	30.35	30.35	30.35	30.35	30.35	30.35	30.35	30.35	30.35	30.35	30.35
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS														
Crude petroleum:														
Oil wells completed.....number.....	1,795	1,502	1,733	2,075	1,813	2,108	1,734	1,875	1,835	2,426	1,880	1,512		
Price at wells (Oklahoma-Kansas).....dol. per bbl.	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	
Runs to stills.....thous. of bbl.....	245,423	238,809	246,847	243,773	257,522	255,748	242,999	245,157	236,789	248,928	258,349	236,756		
Refinery operating ratio.....percent of capacity.....	82	82	82	84	86	85	84	81	81	83	87	88		
All oils, supply, demand, and stocks: a														
New supply, total.....thous. of bbl.....	310,214	297,789	291,377	291,045	291,271	296,027	290,536	297,866	300,155	309,742	321,640	291,399		
Production:														
Crude petroleum.....do.....	220,977	211,132	212,296	208,161	212,645	215,145	209,119	215,687	213,992	221,653	223,407	204,274		
Natural-gas liquids, benzol (blended), etc. f do.....	29,979	28,166	27,799	26,671	27,884	28,621	28,092	29,732	29,519	31,509	30,474	28,240		
Imports:														
Crude petroleum.....do.....	29,292	33,877	30,571	32,730	31,191	32,768	32,691	31,458	29,980	28,677	33,688	28,768		
Refined products.....do.....	29,966	24,614	20,711	23,483	19,551	19,493	20,634	20,989	26,664	27,903	33,481	30,117		
Change in stocks, all oils (decrease, -).....do..	-34,532	24,611	16,307	2,854	14,219	8,543	14,347	14,810	-4,678	-48,020	-25,119	-7,223		
Demand, total.....do.....	344,746	283,178	275,070	288,191	277,052	287,484	276,189	283,056	304,833	357,762	346,759	298,622		
Exports:														
Crude petroleum.....do.....	260	270	127	436	248	89	234	352	0	512	135	295		
Refined products.....do.....	6,302	6,477	6,421	7,155	5,742	5,938	5,393	5,641	5,164	5,326	5,014	4,299		
Domestic demand, total ?.....do.....	338,184	276,431	268,522	280,600	271,062	281,457	270,562	277,063	299,669	351,924	341,510	294,028		
Gasoline.....do.....	120,497	129,094	129,952	138,909	135,838	138,371	128,530	126,242	124,855	124,937	114,455	105,589		
Kerosene.....do.....	15,958	7,668	6,176	6,665	8,067	8,433	8,864	10,475	12,776	18,769	18,134	15,111		
Distillate fuel oil.....do.....	87,137	45,385	40,450	39,755	34,919	37,137	39,683	45,160	61,556	95,544	96,362	74,907		
Residual fuel oil.....do.....	60,701	45,840	40,246	39,332	36,834	36,240	37,343	40,849	57,051	58,856	53,078			
Jet fuel.....do.....	8,903	7,887	8,752	9,255	8,732	8,254	8,723	8,269	8,472	8,265	7,986	7,113		
Lubricants.....do.....	3,646	3,604	3,898	3,699	3,791	3,692	3,483	3,479	3,474	3,265	3,599	2,801		
Asphalt.....do.....	3,769	6,673	9,478	13,411	13,848	15,581	13,727	11,099	6,827	3,981	3,077	2,294		
Liquefied gases.....do.....	23,364	15,899	14,601	14,687	14,899	17,946	15,275	17,992	20,846	25,540	25,713	20,639		
Stocks, end of month, total.....do.....	745,742	760,353	776,660	779,514	793,733	802,276	816,623	831,433	826,755	778,735	759,439	752,216		
Crude petroleum.....do.....	200,923	266,178	261,312	257,301	242,745	234,091	231,966	232,990	239,528	239,800	237,769	232,063		
Natural-gas liquids.....do.....	18,916	22,215	26,400	29,380	32,467	33,224	35,639	36,122	33,993	28,931	23,982	23,195		
Refined products.....do.....	465,903	471,960	488,948	492,833	518,521	534,961	549,018	562,321	553,234	510,004	498,688	496,958		
Refined petroleum products:														
Gasoline (incl. aviation):														
Production.....do.....	126,866	123,449	125,226	126,905	133,485	132,884	127,564	126,561	123,873	130,787	131,741	115,785		
Exports.....do.....	1,284	1,667	1,436	1,307	1,115	1,160	1,107	1,130	747	745	1,044	519		
Stocks, end of month:														
Finished gasoline.....do.....	209,854	202,610	198,081	185,655	182,193	177,795	177,667	177,660	175,419	181,169	197,874	208,759		
Unfinished gasoline.....do.....	12,837	13,490	12,428	12,797	13,828	12,527	11,978	12,014	13,307	13,605	13,993	13,430		
Prices (excl. aviation):														
Wholesale, refinery (Okla., group 3).....dol. per gal..	.113	.115	.105	.115	.120	.125	.125	.125	.125	.125	.125	.125	.125	
Retail (regular grade, excl. taxes), service stations, 55 cities (1st of following mo.).....dol. per gal..	.202	.207	.208	.212	.218	.218	.216	.213	.215	.214	.211	.211	.201	

Revised. Preliminary. Includes data not shown separately. Revisions for 1958 will be shown later as follows: Oil wells completed (August and September); domestic demand—jet fuel (February–September); lubricants (January–August); for all other indicated items (January–September). Bituminous coal exports for 1959 have been revised as follows (thous. short tons): July, 3,680; August, 4,003; September, 3,512; and December, 2,878. Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke.
Data for Alaska and Hawaii are included as part of domestic supply and demand beginning with January 1959 and January 1960, respectively; appropriate amounts for these States are reflected in data for all series affected. Data beginning 1960 for jet fuel and kerosene are not comparable with earlier data because jet fuel for use in commercial aircraft is now classified with kerosene; formerly, this product was reported primarily as “jet.” See last sentence of note “c.”

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1960										1961			
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued														
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued														
Refined petroleum products—Continued ^σ														
Aviation gasoline:														
Production.....thous. of bbl.	9,780	9,145	9,521	9,018	9,374	10,017	9,666	9,453	8,994	9,606	9,908	8,582		
Exports.....do	863	1,229	1,084	953	888	977	915	914	564	506	833	302		
Stocks, end of month.....do	14,319	14,274	13,848	13,943	12,826	12,608	12,105	12,714	13,585	13,938	13,058	13,002		
Kerosene:														
Production.....do	11,353	9,745	9,853	9,759	11,164	11,397	10,776	11,993	12,401	13,376	13,857	12,040		
Stocks, end of month.....do	18,440	20,547	24,217	27,354	30,499	33,379	35,408	36,977	36,722	31,445	27,365	24,471		
Price, wholesale, bulk lots (N.Y. Harbor).....dol. per gal.	.105	.105	.105	.102	.102	.102	.102	.105	.101	.101	.109	.117	p. 115	
Distillate fuel oil:														
Production.....thous. of bbl.	55,690	52,300	53,841	53,338	56,773	58,081	54,928	56,262	54,877	59,209	64,433	63,248		
Imports.....do	1,229	1,520	1,342	1,148	796	773	1,005	897	621	1,097	2,096	1,054		
Exports.....do	998	779	1,176	1,163	916	751	484	580	556	641	708	329		
Stocks, end of month.....do	73,948	81,755	95,461	109,174	131,044	152,158	168,235	180,071	173,913	138,455	108,097	97,298		
Price, wholesale (N.Y. Harbor, No. 2 fuel).....dol. per gal.	.095	.095	.095	.092	.092	.092	.092	.095	.091	.091	.099	.107	p. 105	
Residual fuel oil:														
Production.....thous. of bbl.	31,065	26,410	26,072	25,297	26,265	26,125	25,779	25,755	27,116	30,873	29,894	27,758		
Imports.....do	25,790	19,567	15,590	17,098	13,955	14,966	15,523	15,976	21,885	22,780	27,866	25,691		
Exports.....do	1,767	1,688	1,484	1,967	1,888	1,875	1,357	1,283	1,304	1,515	1,176	1,014		
Stocks, end of month.....do	40,503	39,285	39,628	41,074	43,848	47,177	50,136	50,003	49,525	44,870	42,934	42,635		
Price, wholesale (Okla., No. 6 fuel).....dol. per bbl.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	p. 1.80	
Jet fuel:														
Production.....thous. of bbl.	7,272	7,437	7,338	7,894	7,528	7,796	6,961	6,898	7,291	7,269	6,709	6,674		
Stocks, end of month.....do	6,386	6,556	6,810	6,753	6,892	7,343	6,431	6,034	6,020	6,456	5,991	6,417		
Lubricants:														
Production.....do	5,027	5,052	4,953	4,921	5,232	4,689	4,944	4,907	5,094	5,061	4,716	4,723		
Exports.....do	1,333	1,422	1,318	1,559	1,478	1,088	1,258	1,386	1,353	1,389	1,045	1,508		
Stocks, end of month.....do	9,637	9,665	9,404	9,068	9,032	8,942	9,149	9,194	9,463	9,874	12,376	12,791		
Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f.o.b. Tulsa).....dol. per gal.	.250	.250	.260	.260	.260	.260	.260	.260	.260	.260	.260	.260	p. 260	
Asphalt:														
Production.....thous. of bbl.	4,769	7,719	9,449	11,042	11,776	12,114	11,147	9,741	6,814	5,191	4,979	4,529		
Stocks, end of month.....do	15,266	16,830	17,037	15,760	14,259	11,284	9,110	8,141	8,593	10,142	15,200	17,447		
Liquefied petroleum gases:														
Production.....do	6,990	6,591	6,037	6,604	6,747	6,716	6,229	5,997	6,128	6,732	6,947	6,413		
Transfers from gasoline plants.....do	16,377	9,631	8,571	8,409	8,701	11,601	9,345	12,129	14,953	18,974	18,977	14,481		
Stocks (at plants, terminals, underground, and at refineries), end of month.....thous. of bbl.	13,793	17,382	21,594	24,836	28,633	29,683	32,036	32,578	30,558	25,536	20,744	20,020		
Asphalt and tar products, shipments:														
Asphalt roofing, total.....thous. of squares	3,791	4,066	5,334	6,056	6,077	6,817	6,829	6,021	4,592	4,351	2,000	1,665	3,797	
Roll roofing and cap sheet.....do	1,417	1,403	1,743	2,006	2,079	2,567	2,677	2,299	1,688	1,656	775	1,428		
Shingles, all types.....do	2,374	2,663	3,591	4,050	3,998	4,251	4,151	3,722	2,903	2,695	1,224	1,010	2,370	
Asphalt siding.....do	56	48	62	72	78	84	96	101	84	74	45	35	65	
Insulated siding.....do	72	89	106	132	112	142	125	117	82	51	44	45	73	
Asphalt board products.....thous. of sq. ft.	764	1,548	1,386	2,080	1,739	1,600	1,947	1,828	727	695				
Saturated felts.....short tons	74,233	67,900	80,410	88,881	91,925	99,144	93,986	86,823	78,706	94,572	52,990	35,189	59,430	

PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER														
Pulpwood:														
Receipts.....thous. of cords (128 cu. ft.)	3,432	3,199	3,183	3,442	3,282	3,791	3,624	3,738	3,249	3,032	3,449	3,400	3,499	
Consumption.....do	3,498	3,335	3,469	3,445	3,124	3,545	3,311	3,588	3,358	2,966	3,400	3,222	3,576	
Stocks, end of month.....do	5,406	5,285	4,954	5,083	5,185	5,449	5,795	5,967	5,891	5,948	6,471	6,212	6,129	
Waste paper:														
Consumption.....thous. of short tons	778.5	753.1	770.4	781.8	651.2	783.1	759.4	770.1	718.9	751.8	711.7	677.2	762.2	
Stocks, end of month.....do	552.5	556.8	540.0	538.8	543.8	541.7	537.7	544.0	547.9	561.3	519.2	514.8	518.0	
WOOD PULP														
Production:														
Total, all grades.....thous. of short tons	2,175.9	2,098.8	2,165.5	2,157.0	1,915.1	2,196.1	2,053.7	2,228.2	2,073.6	1,848.3	2,107.6	1,957.0	2,231.2	
Dissolving and special alpha.....do	95.3	88.5	108.0	96.3	76.0	102.7	81.5	97.5	90.9	83.2	98.9	91.4	106.6	
Sulfate.....do	1,255.9	1,195.9	1,267.9	1,266.2	1,119.9	1,276.7	1,182.8	1,298.2	1,194.3	1,039.5	1,218.5	1,151.4	1,298.4	
Sulfite.....do	218.2	231.8	213.4	211.5	191.4	208.1	206.5	226.7	229.6	187.3	222.1	199.7	221.1	
Groundwood.....do	278.6	268.3	262.2	276.3	245.4	274.9	261.1	283.9	265.5	261.0	267.7	242.7	274.7	
Defibrated or exploded.....do	105.5	102.8	103.8	101.0	92.7	108.6	110.0	113.5	100.0	89.8	96.1	75.1	104.2	
Soda, semichem., screenings, damaged, etc.....do	222.3	211.5	210.3	205.7	189.8	225.1	211.7	208.4	193.3	187.4	204.3	196.7	226.2	
Stocks, end of month:														
Total, all mills.....do	851.0	879.9	912.5	922.5	898.9	927.3	910.7	937.6	957.0	896.8	882.0	889.0	913.5	
Pulp mills.....do	270.8	283.0	305.2	301.8	300.4	312.1	301.3	322.6	341.8	294.2	317.1	312.3	324.4	
Paper and board mills.....do	504.0	520.2	526.3	535.6	522.3	543.3	538.2	545.9	545.8	533.9	499.1	507.1	523.2	
Nonpaper mills.....do	76.2	76.7	81.1	85.0	76.2	71.9	71.2	69.1	69.5	68.7	65.8	69.6	65.9	
Exports, all grades, total:														
Dissolving and special alpha.....do	111.6	85.7	102.0	111.6	102.7	99.5	107.1	90.2	97.6	95.3	88.3	109.5	109.2	
All other.....do	44.9	38.7	38.8	35.0	33.9	32.0	36.3	30.7	33.2	34.1	23.5	31.8	43.3	
All other.....do	66.7	47.0	63.2	76.6	68.8	67.4	70.8	59.5	64.4	61.2	64.8	77.7	65.9	
Imports, all grades, total:														
Dissolving and special alpha.....do	201.5	182.8	193.2	211.0	177.4	230.1	198.5	198.1	228.6	175.3	185.2	195.4	207.5	
All other.....do	20.9	14.3	18.2	15.9	12.0	15.4	13.9	14.4	19.0	9.3	11.7	13.9	11.5	
All other.....do	180.6	168.5	175.0	195.1	165.4	214.7	184.7	183.7	209.6	166.0	173.5	181.5	196.0	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS														
All paper and board mills, production:														
Paper and board, total.....thous. of short tons	3,027	2,896	2,946	2,936	2,567	2,959	2,820	2,988	2,794	2,521	2,793	2,639	2,985	
Paper.....do	1,370	1,327	1,330	1,291	1,127	1,288	1,216	1,340	1,254	1,165	1,295	1,219	1,354	
Paperboard.....do	1,375	1,295	1,332	1,354	1,174	1,368	1,305	1,345	1,278	1,123	1,257	1,214	1,374	
Wet-machine board.....do	14	13	14	14	10	12	12	13	12	11	10	10	12	
Construction paper and board.....do	269	262	271	277	256	291	287	290	250	222	230	196	246	

^σ Revised. ^ρ Preliminary. ¹ Prices beginning 1961 not strictly comparable with earlier data. January 1961 prices comparable with December 1960; Kerosene, .115; fuel oil, .105.

^σ See similar note, p. S-35.

[†] Revisions for 1958 will be shown later as follows: Aviation gasoline exports, distillate fuel oil imports, residual fuel oil imports, transfers from gasoline plants (January–September); distillate fuel oil exports (January–May and September); residual fuel oil exports (May and June); lubricants exports (January–August).

[§] See last sentence of note “^σ” for p. S-35.

[†] Revisions for 1958 and 1959 will be shown later.

^ρ Revisions for January and February 1960, respectively (units as above): Total roofing, 2,964; 3,362; shingles, 1,670; 2,138; felts, 55,479; 71,203.

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

	1960										1961			
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April

PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING—Continued

PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Continued														
Paper, except building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association):														
Orders, new ?.....thous. of short tons.....	1,050.0	995.2	950.6	941.4	859.8	893.8	865.5	966.3	856.8	* 818.6	* 931.4	* 834.0	-----	-----
Orders, unfilled, end of month ?.....do.....	734.6	747.5	703.6	700.2	708.7	655.1	647.6	659.0	624.6	* 585.8	* 616.7	* 585.0	-----	-----
Production.....do.....	1,202.1	1,164.1	1,161.6	1,123.9	975.7	1,112.7	1,060.3	1,160.1	1,084.5	* 1,012.4	* 1,116.9	* 800.0	-----	-----
Shipments ?.....do.....	999.5	967.2	977.5	954.7	806.2	934.1	882.7	950.8	879.1	* 844.0	* 896.4	* 797.0	-----	-----
Stocks, end of month ?.....do.....	621.8	628.9	630.8	631.6	624.3	629.8	627.1	644.0	660.9	* 647.4	* 644.5	* 575.0	-----	-----
Fine paper:														
Orders, new.....do.....	159.7	152.5	145.7	148.8	122.0	144.0	129.5	142.1	142.5	* 133.7	* 144.9	152.0	-----	-----
Orders, unfilled, end of month.....do.....	81.3	86.2	83.8	86.2	79.4	82.2	71.2	72.6	75.2	* 70.0	* 78.3	90.0	-----	-----
Production.....do.....	160.9	155.0	152.4	150.3	127.1	148.0	140.6	144.1	145.1	* 133.5	* 142.8	142.0	-----	-----
Shipments.....do.....	152.9	157.4	145.3	151.1	125.9	149.3	137.8	145.8	145.1	* 135.1	* 143.7	144.0	-----	-----
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	155.8	160.7	164.1	165.9	149.4	156.2	152.5	155.6	163.1	* 148.8	* 153.7	152.0	-----	-----
Printing paper:														
Orders, new.....do.....	451.1	407.9	390.9	423.1	392.4	384.5	375.5	426.9	375.0	* 348.5	* 411.4	390.0	-----	-----
Orders, unfilled, end of month.....do.....	425.9	410.5	385.6	410.5	418.5	384.2	387.6	395.6	368.3	* 332.9	* 365.9	364.0	-----	-----
Production.....do.....	423.6	403.0	403.0	395.7	343.2	400.9	378.3	407.9	389.2	* 374.4	* 385.2	362.0	-----	-----
Shipments.....do.....	418.3	401.8	401.6	397.0	344.7	399.8	381.0	407.7	389.4	* 375.0	* 379.8	362.0	-----	-----
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	271.5	272.7	274.1	272.9	271.3	272.5	269.7	269.9	269.8	* 269.1	* 274.6	275.0	-----	-----
Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, English finish, white, f.o.b. mill.....dol. per 100 lb.....	16.62	16.78	16.95	16.95	16.95	16.95	16.95	16.95	16.95	16.95	16.95	16.95	* 16.95	-----
Coarse paper:														
Orders, new.....thous. of short tons.....	371.2	374.1	351.9	308.1	292.7	310.4	307.0	332.8	281.0	* 281.0	* 317.2	292.0	-----	-----
Orders, unfilled, end of month.....do.....	182.4	203.9	187.2	157.9	161.7	143.8	148.7	143.2	134.3	* 136.1	* 128.8	131.0	-----	-----
Production.....do.....	358.6	348.3	363.5	339.1	284.6	329.1	308.5	336.0	301.8	* 278.2	* 319.7	296.0	-----	-----
Shipments.....do.....	359.9	347.9	369.6	345.9	282.2	325.9	307.7	334.7	287.6	* 278.0	* 310.5	291.0	-----	-----
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	122.0	119.8	115.0	119.3	119.4	120.2	126.3	125.7	139.2	* 138.6	* 142.0	148.0	-----	-----
Newsprint:														
Canada (incl. Newfoundland):														
Production.....do.....	575.0	547.1	563.1	566.3	555.9	570.2	570.6	591.4	604.2	523.9	545.4	511.9	571.7	-----
Shipments from mills.....do.....	517.9	589.0	569.5	593.2	561.5	551.8	589.9	588.2	644.8	558.1	509.2	468.8	528.1	-----
Stocks at mills, end of month.....do.....	283.2	241.3	234.9	208.0	202.4	220.8	201.4	204.6	163.9	139.8	176.0	219.1	262.7	-----
United States:														
Production.....do.....	172.3	168.7	173.3	171.2	157.2	179.9	161.6	184.5	174.3	158.8	184.3	163.2	186.0	-----
Shipments from mills.....do.....	166.0	173.5	171.5	174.3	155.9	171.5	167.9	183.3	177.0	167.4	166.5	167.7	177.5	-----
Stocks at mills, end of month.....do.....	38.4	33.6	35.4	32.3	33.6	42.0	35.7	36.9	34.2	25.5	43.3	38.8	47.3	-----
Consumption by publishers?.....do.....	469.9	476.9	510.4	461.9	419.7	420.4	454.4	516.7	496.7	457.3	422.4	392.4	469.1	-----
Stocks at and in transit to publishers, end of month?.....thous. of short tons.....	646.1	651.1	593.2	605.3	623.7	646.0	654.4	615.1	626.0	628.1	632.7	648.4	610.7	-----
Imports.....do.....	450.9	431.9	480.6	467.5	411.1	486.3	429.2	474.8	504.0	475.1	422.3	414.7	493.5	-----
Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal ports.....dol. per short ton.....	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	* 134.40	-----
Paperboard (National Paperboard Association):†														
Orders, new.....thous. of short tons.....	1,436.1	1,330.1	1,368.2	1,351.5	1,191.1	1,402.5	1,396.8	1,384.9	1,267.7	1,177.7	1,212.4	1,241.8	1,453.7	1,304.4
Orders, unfilled, end of month.....do.....	467.1	321.3	480.5	450.2	457.8	418.4	429.1	418.2	409.4	371.7	380.3	399.3	440.7	421.3
Production, total.....do.....	1,434.4	1,341.2	1,355.8	1,366.6	1,159.6	1,426.0	1,314.2	1,392.5	1,302.5	1,206.8	1,201.0	1,218.9	1,435.8	1,316.8
Percent of activity.....do.....	93	92	92	93	77	93	87	93	86	76	87	89	91	91
Paper products:														
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments†.....mil. sq. ft. surface area.....	* 9,612	* 9,004	* 8,912	* 9,434	* 8,292	* 9,920	* 9,707	* 9,501	* 8,781	* 8,186	8,254	8,082	9,667	8,936
Folding paper boxes, shipments, index of physical volume.....1947-49=100.....	135.4	120.0	124.2	130.9	105.6	129.1	133.0	132.4	116.6	* 124.0	* 111.8	109.4	* 130.7	-----
PRINTING														
Book publication, total †.....number of editions.....	984	1,264	* 1,797	1,241	1,385	* 1,187	936	* 1,705	1,181	1,418	-----	-----	-----	-----
New books.....do.....	805	989	* 1,481	1,006	992	* 976	768	* 1,385	955	1,125	-----	-----	-----	-----
New editions.....do.....	179	275	* 316	235	393	* 211	168	* 320	226	293	-----	-----	-----	-----

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

RUBBER														
Natural rubber:														
Consumption.....long tons.....	47,205	42,032	41,263	42,576	35,229	37,258	36,770	37,033	35,965	31,891	35,149	31,871	34,908	-----
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	81,599	83,451	82,693	76,605	76,389	82,385	82,227	76,116	71,608	77,525	80,238	76,412	72,360	-----
Imports, including latex and guayule.....do.....	38,586	36,343	32,018	31,609	28,605	39,597	31,828	26,908	30,412	39,085	33,751	26,766	28,737	-----
Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York).....dol. per lb.....	.405	.404	.455	.460	.418	.368	.350	.343	.311	.289	.285	.294	.305	.305
Synthetic rubber:														
Production.....long tons.....	131,933	120,895	126,804	122,547	116,584	121,635	112,853	110,991	110,465	104,659	105,811	101,245	112,580	-----
Consumption.....do.....	97,727	90,292	91,993	95,849	79,413	88,578	87,330	88,784	86,179	80,076	* 86,201	* 77,733	* 86,068	-----
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	223,738	221,511	227,332	226,032	235,693	242,740	242,959	238,591	240,038	242,416	236,247	233,036	235,627	-----
Exports.....do.....	34,488	37,018	31,114	29,508	28,780	30,544	24,285	23,166	23,381	23,497	26,294	26,385	27,983	-----
Reclaimed rubber:														
Production.....do.....	29,100	26,209	25,676	25,429	21,472	23,540	22,251	23,546	22,013	20,010	22,528	19,724	21,824	-----
Consumption.....do.....	26,625	24,210	23,763	24,677	19,249	21,452	22,101	23,269	21,014	19,921	22,052	18,550	20,558	-----
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	29,719	30,916	32,611	31,699	33,624	33,979	33,949	33,519	33,783	33,048	33,101	33,493	32,695	-----
TIRES AND TUBES														
Pneumatic casings:														
Production§.....thousands.....	11,115	10,517	10,779	10,863	9,788	9,147	9,184	9,530	9,044	8,804	9,221	* 8,591	9,212	-----
Shipments, total§.....do.....	9,737	11,114	11,188	11,507	10,113	8,941	9,630	10,014	8,303	7,650	9,130	* 7,004	9,166	-----
Original equipment.....do.....	3,753	3,584	3,724	3,449	2,735	1,578	2,950	3,589	3,425	3,087	2,449	2,191	2,448	-----
Replacement equipment.....do.....	5,827	7,348	7,306	7,884	7,228	7,213	6,560	6,304	4,772	4,452	6,590	* 4,722	6,595	-----
Export.....do.....	157	182	157	174	150	151	120	121	105	112	91	92	123	-----
Stocks, end of month§.....do.....	27,921	27,401	26,967	26,359	26,108	26,298	25,893	25,499	26,290	27,540	27,682	29,338	29,385	-----
Exports (Bur. of Census).....do.....	125	159	143	142	119	194	110	73	76	88	79	83	96	-----
Inner tubes:														
Production.....do.....	4,241	3,628	3,611	3,426	3,261	3,017	3,024	3,067	2,921	2,913	3,208	3,140	3,350	-----
Shipments.....do.....	3,252	3,306	3,330	3,547	3,440	3,308	2,894	3,000	2,657	2,817	5,076	* 3,277	3,588	-----
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	10,113	10,495	10,852	10,700	10,627	10,254	10,446	10,589	10,859	11,034	9,394	9,246	9,014	-----
Exports (Bur. of Census).....do.....	112	146	135	113	102	107	84	137	71	110	57	75	82	-----

* Revised. † Preliminary. ‡ February data exclude estimates for tissue and miscellaneous papers. § Data for months noted cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. ¶ Beginning January 1961, includes data for stereo and other elastomers, but excludes polyurethane rubbers. †† Data exclude estimates for "tissue paper." ‡‡ As reported by publishers accounting for about 75 percent of total newsprint consumption in 1959. §§ Revisions will be shown later as follows: Paperboard (1957-March 1959); shipping containers (1957-February 1960). ¶¶ Beginning January 1960, data are based on a new definition of a book and are not entirely comparable with those for earlier periods. ** Motorcycle tires are included beginning January 1960.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1960										1961			
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April

STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

PORTLAND CEMENT														
Production, finished cement.....thous. of bbl.	18,422	27,015	31,999	31,930	31,982	33,270	31,181	31,533	26,469	20,565	16,744	15,038	21,851	-----
Percent of capacity.....	53	80	89	91	88	92	89	87	75	56	46	45	59	-----
Shipments, finished cement.....thous. of bbl.	17,812	27,638	30,468	34,363	32,964	36,623	33,862	33,239	25,232	15,116	14,303	14,447	22,148	-----
Stocks, end of month:														
Finished.....do.	39,165	38,554	40,101	37,667	36,611	33,244	30,505	28,841	30,095	35,525	37,939	38,531	38,234	-----
Clinker.....do.	33,474	33,545	33,049	30,488	27,532	23,444	20,232	17,318	16,838	20,954	25,952	29,763	32,250	-----
CLAY CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS														
Shipments:														
Brick, unglazed (common and face).....mill. of standard brick	391.4	644.2	672.8	685.6	624.7	665.1	610.2	595.9	536.7	342.4	341.6	322.8	-----	-----
Structural tile, except facing.....thous. of short tons	35.5	49.5	50.1	47.5	45.1	45.0	40.1	41.3	41.1	31.9	32.0	27.1	-----	-----
Sewer pipe and fittings, vitrified.....do.	116.0	175.4	177.0	190.8	179.8	190.0	187.1	169.2	143.2	108.1	114.6	90.2	-----	-----
Facing tile (hollow), glazed and unglazed.....mill. brick equivalent	27.2	31.6	36.6	37.9	35.9	39.6	37.4	38.0	37.3	31.9	30.8	28.3	-----	-----
Floor and wall tile and accessories, glazed and unglazed.....mill. of sq. ft.	20.3	19.2	20.4	22.1	19.4	21.0	19.9	18.9	17.7	16.6	15.2	15.0	-----	-----
Price index, brick (common), f.o.b. plant or N.Y. dock 1947-49=100.	140.6	140.6	141.2	141.3	141.3	141.6	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.4	141.4	141.4	-----
GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS														
Flat glass, mfrs.' shipments (qtrly. total).....thous. of dol.	75,586	-----	-----	63,493	-----	-----	67,055	-----	-----	75,964	-----	-----	59,908	-----
Sheet (window) glass, shipments.....do.	25,857	-----	-----	22,801	-----	-----	26,912	-----	-----	31,076	-----	-----	22,333	-----
Plate and other flat glass, shipments.....do.	49,729	-----	-----	40,692	-----	-----	40,143	-----	-----	44,888	-----	-----	37,575	-----
Glass containers: [†]														
Production.....thous. of gross.	13,747	12,732	13,553	14,845	14,224	15,710	12,938	13,983	11,451	11,156	12,287	12,520	15,161	-----
Shipments, domestic, total.....do.	12,926	12,640	13,998	14,203	12,665	16,166	14,052	12,876	11,576	11,307	11,472	11,178	17,462	-----
General-use food:														
Narrow-neck food.....do.	1,424	1,324	1,361	1,355	1,340	2,243	2,747	1,461	1,043	998	1,126	1,112	2,161	-----
Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars).....thous. of gross.	3,629	3,277	3,600	3,900	3,619	4,648	4,322	3,963	3,466	3,219	3,444	3,247	4,809	-----
Beverage.....do.	957	1,285	1,517	1,641	1,172	848	610	570	724	965	609	596	1,068	-----
Beer bottles.....do.	1,161	1,443	2,054	1,968	1,800	2,299	960	861	1,012	1,273	1,163	1,086	2,338	-----
Liquor and wine.....do.	1,343	1,298	1,224	1,301	999	1,273	1,310	1,579	1,367	1,128	1,089	1,200	1,422	-----
Medicinal and toilet.....do.	3,137	2,771	2,905	2,779	2,594	3,406	2,794	3,156	2,815	2,631	2,867	2,801	4,029	-----
Chemical, household and industrial.....do.	1,143	1,107	1,205	1,128	1,011	1,248	1,099	1,139	996	915	1,026	995	1,434	-----
Dairy products.....do.	132	135	132	131	130	201	210	147	153	178	148	141	201	-----
Stocks, end of month.....do.	21,028	21,052	20,422	20,748	22,134	21,570	19,970	20,932	20,686	20,250	20,613	21,830	19,410	-----
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS [†]														
Crude gypsum, quarterly total:														
Imports.....thous. of short tons	1,158	-----	-----	1,147	-----	-----	1,492	-----	-----	1,509	-----	-----	-----	-----
Production.....do.	2,145	-----	-----	2,626	-----	-----	2,706	-----	-----	2,338	-----	-----	-----	-----
Calced, production, quarterly total.....do.	2,062	-----	-----	2,279	-----	-----	2,293	-----	-----	1,957	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total:														
Uncalcined uses.....thous. of short tons	743	-----	-----	1,059	-----	-----	971	-----	-----	887	-----	-----	-----	-----
Industrial uses.....do.	76	-----	-----	70	-----	-----	68	-----	-----	71	-----	-----	-----	-----
Building uses:														
Plasters:														
Base-coat.....do.	279	-----	-----	317	-----	-----	328	-----	-----	273	-----	-----	-----	-----
All other (incl. Keene's cement).....do.	261	-----	-----	316	-----	-----	345	-----	-----	275	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lath.....mill. of sq. ft.	456.2	-----	-----	514.7	-----	-----	531.3	-----	-----	408.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wallboard.....do.	1,290.4	-----	-----	1,530.1	-----	-----	1,561.6	-----	-----	1,452.5	-----	-----	-----	-----
All others.....do.	47.5	-----	-----	72.9	-----	-----	66.0	-----	-----	51.3	-----	-----	-----	-----

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

APPAREL														
Hosiery, shipments.....thous. of dozen pairs.	13,044	11,795	11,849	13,743	11,167	13,862	13,321	13,511	13,874	11,640	12,360	13,016	14,734	-----
Men's apparel, cuttings: [†] Δ														
Tailored garments:														
Suits.....thous. of units	2,085	1,968	1,896	1,885	1,032	1,780	1,715	1,684	1,784	1,650	1,496	1,428	1,620	-----
Overcoats and topcoats.....do.	1,435	476	512	1,460	336	548	425	332	224	1,170	140	172	1,195	-----
Coats (separate), dress and sport.....do.	1,895	896	956	1,055	576	944	775	872	920	1,840	796	708	1,800	-----
Trousers (separate), dress and sport.....do.	1,935	8,236	8,600	8,935	6,812	8,520	8,105	6,200	5,780	5,875	6,476	7,188	8,140	-----
Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport.....thous. of doz.	2,365	2,160	2,048	2,270	1,424	2,072	2,095	1,980	1,972	1,880	1,828	1,840	2,065	-----
Work clothing:														
Dungarees and waistband overalls.....do.	1,280	264	296	1,265	196	280	1,280	232	204	1,220	264	264	1,285	-----
Shirts.....do.	1,365	364	344	1,355	248	352	1,310	316	292	1,260	252	296	1,340	-----
Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings:Δ														
Coats.....thous. of units	2,078	942	841	1,832	2,127	2,693	2,087	2,276	2,150	1,315	1,700	2,185	2,137	-----
Dresses.....do.	26,974	27,625	26,037	20,371	15,861	21,400	17,824	19,614	20,022	15,783	18,413	22,124	28,968	-----
Suits.....do.	1,013	593	440	709	800	870	521	610	627	700	1,290	1,016	1,068	-----
Waists, blouses, and shirts.....thous. of doz.	1,383	1,547	1,515	1,402	1,223	1,383	1,310	1,277	1,236	985	1,239	1,401	1,669	-----
Skirts.....do.	817	866	925	877	934	996	844	907	794	466	576	681	889	-----

[†] Revised. ^Δ Data cover a 5-week period. ² Revisions for January and February, 1960 (units as above): 11,534 and 11,865, respectively.

³ Revisions for 1957-2d quarter 1959 will be shown later.

[†] Revisions for glass containers for 1958 appear in the May 1960 SURVEY; those for January 1959-February 1960 will be shown later. Revisions for gypsum and products follow (units as above): 1st quarter 1959—crude production, 2,431; uncalcined uses, 798; all other building uses, 51.2; 2d quarter 1959—uncalcined uses, 1,978; 3d quarter 1959—imports, 1,892.

^Δ Comprises sheathing, formboard, and laminated board.

[†] Data for March, June, September, and December 1960 and March 1961 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks.

^Δ Revisions for January 1957-November 1959 are available upon request.

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

	1960										1961			
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

COTTON														
Cotton (exclusive of linters):														
Production:														
Ginnings.....thous. of running bales	14,515				140	823	3,680	8,424	12,594	13,340	14,075		14,265	
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales	14,558												14,272	
Consumption.....do	4,887	708	710	4,860	562	685	4,801	667	644	4,726	637	637	4,795	
Stocks in the United States, end of month:														
total.....do	12,582	11,061	9,829	8,477	7,561	21,039	20,127	18,966	17,626	15,992	14,225	12,742	11,022	
Domestic cotton, total.....do	12,526	11,010	9,783	8,436	7,524	20,935	20,027	18,873	17,537	15,912	14,152	12,677	10,965	
On farms and in transit.....do	822	441	304	201	215	13,940	11,364	7,902	4,182	2,470	1,388	1,047	776	
Public storage and compresses.....do	9,729	8,632	7,676	6,661	5,919	5,860	7,689	9,957	12,112	11,967	11,107	9,823	8,244	
Consuming establishments.....do	1,975	1,937	1,803	1,574	1,390	1,135	974	1,014	1,243	1,475	1,657	1,807	1,945	
Foreign cotton, total.....do	56	51	46	41	37	104	100	93	89	80	73	65	57	
Exports.....do	767	660	524	501	675	113	193	439	721	982	979	845	842	
Imports.....do	4	3	1	2	1	90	22	1	(6)	1	(6)	(6)	3	
Prices (farm), American upland.....cents per lb.	28.4	28.9	29.3	29.6	31.4	32.3	32.2	31.6	30.1	28.7	27.6	26.9	28.4	29.4
Prices, wholesale, middling 1", average 14 markets	32.0	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.0	30.8	30.5	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.4	31.1	31.4
Cotton linters:														
Consumption.....thous. of bales	4133	110	113	4129	79	88	4112	101	93	4108	90	95	4113	
Production.....do	160	113	73	52	42	44	129	227	221	186	198	153	138	
Stocks, end of month.....do	654	628	579	503	465	405	386	449	530	591	652	670	681	
COTTON MANUFACTURES														
Spindle activity (cotton system spindles):														
Active spindles, last working day, total.....thous.	19,299	19,310	19,315	19,325	19,228	19,266	19,259	19,241	19,151	19,085	19,022	19,063	19,058	
Consuming 100 percent cotton.....do	17,602	17,599	17,589	17,604	17,529	17,561	17,652	17,618	17,507	17,471	17,450	17,451	17,430	
Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total.....millions	12,143	9,844	9,827	11,740	7,933	9,418	11,244	9,204	8,923	10,253	8,760	8,940	11,196	
Average per working day.....do	486	492	491	470	397	471	450	460	446	410	438	447	448	
Consuming 100 percent cotton.....do	11,126	8,989	8,964	10,737	7,211	8,605	10,328	8,464	8,178	9,426	8,051	8,190	10,253	
Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes:														
Prices, wholesale, f.o.b. mill:														
20/2, carded, weaving.....dol. per lb.	.692	.675	.668	.661	.661	.651	.651	.646	.646	.642	.642	.629	.634	
36/2, combed, knitting.....do	.946	.946	.943	.938	.941	.936	.936	.926	.926	.924	.916	.909	.911	
Cotton cloth:														
Cotton broadwoven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly.....mil. of linear yd.	2,479			2,422			2,193			2,235				
Exports.....thous. of sq. yd.	41,830	35,492	35,872	33,620	41,045	24,085	28,857	36,179	34,502	40,810	42,327	41,651	43,913	
Imports.....do	39,948	45,824	35,877	50,720	38,348	37,632	38,823	26,610	25,896	35,294	26,326	20,618	20,868	
Prices, wholesale:														
Mill margins.....cents per lb.	34.12	33.43	32.77	32.85	32.60	32.92	32.04	30.51	29.78	28.13	27.50	26.71	25.56	25.26
Denim, white back, 10 oz./sq. yd.....cents per yd.	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	
Print cloth, 30-inch, 68 x 72.....do	18.9	18.1	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.5	16.5	15.8	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	
Sheeting, class B, 40-inch, 48 x 44-48.....do	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.0	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.3	16.1	
MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES														
Fiber production, quarterly total.....mil. of lb.	476.2			481.3			447.6			419.8			444.8	
Filament yarn (rayon and acetate).....do	178.8			172.2			157.4			146.1			148.2	148.3
Staple, incl. tow (rayon).....do	79.9			79.7			76.5			77.9			90.0	79.7
Noncellulosic (nylon, acrylic, protein, etc.).....do	169.0			181.6			168.7			157.9			169.7	
Exports: Yarns and monofilaments.....thous. of lb.	5,184	7,468	6,432	7,013	8,513	9,091	6,412	6,994	6,539	6,243	8,178	5,901	6,461	
Staple, tow, and tops.....do	2,989	4,349	3,341	3,716	4,391	3,042	3,591	3,710	3,557	3,766	3,029	3,029	4,036	
Imports: Yarns and monofilaments.....do	604	599	353	492	314	477	314	345	290	236	276	444	490	
Staple, tow, and tops.....do	9,068	5,752	5,867	4,348	3,532	4,161	3,583	4,171	3,335	4,326	3,323	3,076	2,872	
Stocks, producers', end of month:														
Filament yarn (rayon and acetate).....mil. of lb.	61.7	63.7	64.4	58.5	62.8	65.3	68.3	68.3	68.0	65.2	63.6	59.8	57.8	58.4
Staple, incl. tow (rayon).....do	53.3	55.1	55.9	59.7	65.2	61.0	59.1	55.1	51.1	53.9	57.4	58.4	61.3	61.4
Prices, rayon (viscose):														
Yarn, filament, 150 denier.....dol. per lb.	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	
Staple, 1.5 denier.....do	.33	.30	.29	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	
Manmade-fiber broadwoven fabrics:														
Production, quarterly total.....thous. of linear yd.	629,397			608,620			563,969			580,951				
Rayon and acetate (excl. tire fabric).....do	386,652			367,260			334,925			339,207				
Nylon and chiefly nylon mixtures.....do	86,755			90,395			81,066			75,230				
Exports, piece goods.....thous. of sq. yd.	13,283	13,975	12,604	12,592	11,151	11,301	11,409	14,682	13,628	12,464	10,907	11,331	13,410	
SILK														
Imports, raw.....thous. of lb.	526	560	415	608	594	938	661	544	544	423	509	342	522	
Price, raw, A A, 20-22 denier.....dol. per lb.	4.27	4.34	4.37	4.52	4.59	4.79	4.92	4.86	4.75	4.78	5.14	5.03	5.12	
Production, fabric, qtrly. total.....thous. of linear yd.	7,775			6,819			6,739			7,117				
WOOL														
Wool consumption, mill (clean basis):														
Apparel class.....thous. of lb.	423,164	20,017	21,153	426,264	18,639	20,395	422,287	17,605	15,882	417,424	16,865	17,910	22,598	
Carpet class.....do	416,205	13,647	11,702	411,477	9,008	14,095	415,147	12,118	11,633	413,874	12,090	11,457	11,954	
Wool imports, clean content.....do	28,013	19,453	15,868	24,125	18,954	19,205	17,921	17,632	15,182	14,953	21,547	18,975	24,430	
Apparel class, clean content.....do	11,151	8,557	6,057	9,885	7,597	7,800	7,239	6,715	6,225	7,606	9,516	7,305	11,904	

Revised. Preliminary. Ginnings to December 13. Total ginnings of 1959 crop. Data cover a 5-week period. Total ginnings of 1960 crop.
 Less than 500 bales. Data are for month shown.
 Total ginnings to end of month indicated, except as noted.
 Data for March, June, September, and December 1960 and March 1961 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; cotton stocks and number of active spindles are for end of period covered.
 Includes data not shown separately.
 Scattered revisions for 1957-59 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1960										1961			
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued														
WOOL AND MANUFACTURES														
Wool prices, raw, clean basis, Boston:														
Good French combing and staple:														
Graded territory, fine.....dol. per lb.	1.225	1.182	1.160	1.155	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.15
Graded fleece, 3/8 blood.....do.	1.075	1.095	1.090	1.088	1.070	1.065	1.065	1.036	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	.995
Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, in bond.....do.	1.175	1.212	1.225	1.225	1.225	1.175	1.175	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.10
Knitting yarn, worsted, 2/20s-50s/56s, Bradford system, wholesale price.....1947-49=100.	103.5	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	101.0	98.5	98.5	97.2	97.2	96.0	94.7	93.5	-----
Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts:														
Production, quarterly total.....thous. of lin. yd.	74,011	-----	-----	80,719	-----	-----	68,507	-----	-----	60,058	-----	-----	-----	-----
Apparel fabrics, total.....do.	72,624	-----	-----	79,303	-----	-----	66,974	-----	-----	58,555	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other than Government orders, total.....do.	71,820	-----	-----	78,453	-----	-----	66,579	-----	-----	57,046	-----	-----	-----	-----
Men's and boys'.....do.	32,336	-----	-----	32,288	-----	-----	24,838	-----	-----	22,298	-----	-----	-----	-----
Women's and children's.....do.	39,484	-----	-----	46,165	-----	-----	41,741	-----	-----	34,748	-----	-----	-----	-----
Prices, wholesale, suiting, f.o.b. mill:														
Flannel, men's and boy's.....1947-49=100.	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.1	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	104.0	104.0	104.0	-----
Gabardine, women's and children's.....do.	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	90.8	90.8	90.8	90.8	-----
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT														
AIRCRAFT														
Manufacturers of complete types:														
Aircraft, engines, propellers, parts, etc.:														
Orders, new (net), quarterly total.....mil. of dol.	2,827	-----	-----	2,607	-----	-----	3,065	-----	-----	2,874	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sales (net), quarterly total.....do.	2,727	-----	-----	2,836	-----	-----	2,593	-----	-----	2,841	-----	-----	-----	-----
Backlog of orders, total, end of quarter.....do.	12,220	-----	-----	11,991	-----	-----	12,463	-----	-----	12,496	-----	-----	-----	-----
For U.S. military customers.....do.	5,783	-----	-----	5,229	-----	-----	5,691	-----	-----	5,406	-----	-----	-----	-----
Civilian aircraft:														
Shipments.....thous. of dol.	90,383	124,323	131,312	108,147	120,004	97,584	108,460	81,102	88,117	82,316	82,096	81,799	83,356	-----
Airframe weight.....thous. of lb.	2,189.5	2,663.8	3,160.9	2,431.5	2,496.2	2,032.9	2,233.6	1,912.5	2,027.9	2,099.7	1,995.5	1,914.9	1,988.0	-----
Exports (commercial and civilian).....thous. of dol.	48,078	54,890	79,413	37,985	72,573	46,641	59,244	30,589	37,580	36,253	20,195	28,282	32,590	-----
MOTOR VEHICLES														
Factory sales, total.....number	789,511	703,002	725,665	717,366	501,223	390,326	463,943	703,159	687,790	613,905	485,933	448,212	526,056	543,600
Coaches, total.....do.	340	366	451	364	424	358	211	447	338	251	278	198	255	420
Domestic.....do.	303	362	432	359	414	347	138	396	307	231	278	196	254	-----
Passenger cars, total.....do.	659,730	588,046	607,191	605,582	421,355	324,020	386,694	627,678	600,495	520,714	406,616	363,193	425,892	446,500
Domestic.....do.	644,780	576,812	596,861	596,296	414,787	320,681	378,415	619,828	580,677	507,757	395,075	351,137	410,516	-----
Trucks, total.....do.	129,441	114,590	118,023	111,420	79,444	65,948	77,038	75,034	86,957	92,940	79,039	84,821	99,909	96,800
Domestic.....do.	105,438	92,557	91,268	89,022	61,053	53,331	66,006	60,589	73,923	79,802	67,407	67,703	79,573	-----
Exports, total.....do.	31,771	29,468	31,106	29,216	26,081	31,485	14,411	26,643	26,461	30,897	19,927	20,424	27,314	-----
Passenger cars (new and used).....do.	13,050	11,626	9,526	7,418	6,460	4,386	5,105	14,782	15,965	12,343	10,315	10,496	13,464	-----
Trucks and buses.....do.	18,721	17,842	21,580	21,798	19,621	27,099	9,306	12,461	10,496	18,554	9,612	9,928	13,850	-----
Imports (cars, trucks, buses), total.....do.	69,856	58,241	51,208	38,077	34,265	22,347	24,717	26,688	21,215	29,065	26,021	23,482	24,268	-----
Passenger cars (new and used).....do.	67,461	56,659	48,153	35,355	30,988	20,885	22,916	24,811	19,985	27,443	24,293	22,099	23,173	-----
Production, truck trailers:△														
Complete trailers, total.....do.	6,995	5,895	5,430	5,286	3,925	4,134	3,615	3,771	3,656	3,133	3,017	3,070	4,242	-----
Vans.....do.	3,992	3,391	3,244	3,096	2,368	2,513	2,195	2,164	2,218	1,879	1,738	1,817	2,460	-----
Chassis, van bodies, for sale separately.....do.	696	1,020	630	723	493	670	367	2184	299	389	447	680	518	-----
Registrations:○														
New passenger cars.....do.	596,669	647,287	647,055	595,864	546,535	525,400	458,765	547,461	543,042	544,278	413,563	374,877	480,067	-----
New commercial cars.....do.	89,627	95,009	93,460	85,635	79,674	81,440	76,072	74,158	67,477	73,250	62,307	59,322	72,487	-----
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT														
American Railway Car Institute:														
Freight cars:														
Shipments, total.....number	5,950	5,569	5,945	6,218	4,149	4,315	4,355	4,657	3,944	4,291	3,515	1,958	3,874	-----
Equipment manufacturers, total.....do.	4,408	4,200	3,564	3,873	2,737	2,506	2,984	3,185	2,210	2,661	2,261	757	2,180	-----
Domestic.....do.	4,408	4,200	3,564	3,873	2,650	2,450	2,929	3,160	2,205	2,642	2,261	757	2,180	-----
Railroad and private-line shops, domestic.....do.	1,542	1,369	2,381	2,345	1,412	1,809	1,371	1,472	1,734	1,630	1,254	1,201	1,694	-----
New orders, total.....do.	2,011	5,352	2,297	316	1,331	1,334	2,206	5,864	3,732	2,174	1,339	1,536	1,802	-----
Equipment manufacturers, total.....do.	1,891	4,357	1,738	249	672	709	2,200	906	2,692	1,484	427	435	1,795	-----
Domestic.....do.	1,887	4,357	1,726	249	672	708	2,200	906	2,692	1,465	427	438	1,789	-----
Railroad and private-line shops, domestic.....do.	120	995	559	67	659	625	6	4,958	1,040	690	912	1,098	7	-----
Unfilled orders, end of month, total.....do.	42,334	41,206	36,321	29,770	26,798	23,951	21,692	22,905	22,781	21,070	18,894	18,429	15,807	-----
Equipment manufacturers, total.....do.	20,149	20,485	18,607	14,349	12,440	10,773	9,874	7,616	8,178	6,857	5,023	4,669	4,284	-----
Domestic.....do.	19,946	20,282	18,392	14,134	12,300	10,688	9,844	7,611	8,178	6,857	5,023	4,669	4,278	-----
Railroad and private-line shops, domestic.....do.	22,185	20,721	17,714	15,421	14,358	13,178	11,848	15,289	14,603	14,213	13,871	13,760	11,523	-----
Passenger cars (equipment manufacturers):														
Shipments, total.....do.	12	21	24	13	7	27	32	33	21	26	14	31	44	-----
Domestic.....do.	12	21	24	13	7	27	32	33	21	26	14	31	44	-----
Unfilled orders, end of month, total.....do.	315	294	270	282	315	288	256	223	202	176	162	131	112	-----
Domestic.....do.	315	294	270	282	315	288	256	223	202	176	162	131	112	-----
Association of American Railroads:														
Freight cars (class I):§														
Number owned or leased, end of month.....thous.	1,676	1,674	1,673	1,674	1,672	1,672	1,668	1,666	1,664	1,662	1,659	1,654	1,650	-----
Held for repairs, percent of total owned.....do.	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.6	-----
Locomotives (class I):														
Diesel-electric and electric:														
Owned or leased, end of mo. No. of power units.....do.	28,803	-----	-----	28,939	-----	-----	28,972	-----	-----	28,911	-----	-----	-----	-----
Serviceable, end of month.....do.	27,255	-----	-----	27,460	-----	-----	27,383	-----	-----	27,095	-----	-----	-----	-----
Installed in service (new), quarterly total.....do.	97	-----	-----	148	-----	-----	89	-----	-----	32	-----	-----	-----	-----
Unfilled orders, end of month.....do.	329	-----	-----	190	-----	-----	119	-----	-----	122	-----	-----	-----	-----
Exports of locomotives, total (railroad-service and industrial types).....number	48	68	53	68	35	23	23	55	72	66	56	61	106	-----

† Revised. ‡ Preliminary. § Preliminary estimate of production. ¶ Excludes data for van bodies. * Revisions for January and February 1960 (units and order as above): Aircraft—shipments, 96,369; 112,755; airframe weight, 2,263.6; 2,648.4; truck trailers—complete trailers, 6,131; 6,530; vans, 3,906; 4,031; chassis, etc., 593; 500.

△ Revisions for 1957 (except for detachable van bodies) are available upon request.

○ Data from R. L. Polk & Co.; republication prohibited. Alaska and Hawaii are included.

§ Scattered revisions for woolen and worsted goods production (1958), aircraft exports (1958-59), motor vehicle exports and imports (1958-59), truck registrations (1958-May 1959), freight car new orders (1955-59), and for locomotive exports (1959) are available upon request.

¶ Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars and private line cars.

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