# SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 

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Subscription prices, including weekl: statistical supplements, are $\$ 4$ a year fo domestic and $\$ 7.50$ for foreign mailing. Singl issue 30 cents.

Make checks payable to the Superintenden of Documents and send to U.S. Governmen Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., or $\mathbf{t}$ any U.S. Department of Commerce Fiel Office.

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## Susiness Situation

Business activity in April showed clear signs of recovery from the midwinter 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, at $\$ 4$ billion rise over the February low point. White the total increase over Mareh was not large, there was a sizable pickup of $\$ 2$ billion at an annual rate in income from production. Manulacturing 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 parments for Vetcrans Insurance dividend refunds. April transler payments were little affected by the temporary extended unemplorment 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

## 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

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-filth.

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 carly May pointed to a continuation in the rise. The April performance put the industry 20 percent below the corresponding month a yeur ago, and current operations were estimated at roughly two-ihirds 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 noriresidential 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.

## 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

## PERSONAL INCOME

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



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 soltening 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.

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 Associa-tion-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.

## 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 leatures 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-filth. well above the preceding few rears. 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 1954Digitádionkragboom.

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 mouths has been the increased availablity 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
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

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

| (Billions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Total | Financial institutions |  |  |  |  | Other | Federal | $\begin{gathered} \text { Indi. } \\ \text { viduals } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { others } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | Total | Savings associations | Life contince canics | Alutual Suvings banks | Conmercial 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 |
| 195i, | 99.0 | 83.4 | 34.0 | 20.1 | 13.9 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 2.9 | 12.8 |
| 1957. | 1107.5 | 89.9 | 38.0 | ${ }_{22}^{21.4}$ | 14.1 | 16.4 | 17.7 19.2 | 3.8 | 13.8 |
| 1959 | 1170.7 | 98.5 109.3 | 42.9 50.0 | ${ }_{23}^{22.4}$ | 15.6 16.9 | 17.6 19.2 | 19.2 21.6 | 3.6 <br> 4.9 | 16.7 |
| 1960 D. | 141.8 | 118.6 | 55.9 | 2 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 |

[^0]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

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

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 nommortgage 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 fur this year the Federal Government has taken some direct action amed 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 $5^{3 / 4}$ to $5 \frac{1}{2}$ percent early in February. In addition, the President scnt to the Congress an ommibus 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 $5^{3 / 4}$ 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.

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 $51 / 4$ percent with rields as much as $1 / 4$ 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 bolders 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 Ofi in First Quarter Decline Checked in March 

AAIRMING 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 $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion at an annual rate, and corporate profits experienced further adverse effects of declining sales.

Personal income, at an annual rate of $\$ 4071 / 2$ 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 comDineresadion Rasad other social security http://fraser.stlouisfed. org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
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 <br> 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.

## GNP MARKET PATTERNS IN TWO RECESSIONS Current Drop Less Pronounced Than in 1957-58

Volume in Billions of $1954 \$$


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

|  | Peak to 3d quarter after peak |  | Peak to peak |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1960 \mathrm{II} \\ & \text { to } 1961 \mathrm{I} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1957 \mathrm{IIII} \\ & \text { to } 1958 \mathrm{I} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1957 \mathrm{III} \\ \text { to } 1960 \mathrm{II} \end{gathered}$ |
| Durable goods manufacturing, mining, and railroads. | -14 | -34 | -13 |
| Nondurable goods manufacturing and public utilities.. | -1 | -19 | -12 |
| Commercial and other...... | -1 | -4 | +14 |
| A irlines 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 midyear, 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. Digitized oroshift in ${ }^{\text {Th }}$ inventory policy during hitp://fraser.stlouisfed. org/
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 shortlived, 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 translers at a time when revenues have been falling hiss 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 $\$ 3 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 contributed in about equal proportions to the advances in government purchases of goods and services. Such buying reached a record $\$ 1041 / 2$ billion rate in the first quarter, $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion rise in the annual rate of veterans' and other benefits in the first quarter carried government translers 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.

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

|  | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1960 |  |  |  | $\frac{1961}{\text { I }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV |  |
|  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |
| Personal income. | 360.3 | 383.3 | 404.2 | 396.2 | 404.2 | 408.0 | 108.5 | 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 |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Manufacturing onls }]{\text { Mistributive industries }}$. | 76.7 <br> 6.3 | 84.7 <br> 68.2 | 88.0 71.9 | 89.0 70.3 | 89.0 | 87.9 78 | 88.0 | 84.2 |
| Distributive industries. | 63.8 <br> 34.7 | 68.2 37.5 | 71.9 41.0 | 70.3 39.8 | 72.0 40.7 | 72.7 41.6 | 72.5 42.0 | 72.1 |
| 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 | 18.5 |
| 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 | 13.9 |
| 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 unemplovment insurance benefits. | 3.9 4.6 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Vetrrans' benefits... Other | 4.6 9.4 | 4. <br> 4.9 | 4.5 10.5 | 4.4 10.4 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4. } \\ 10.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4.5 10.5 | 4.6 10.6 | 14.6 |
| 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 | 46.9 | 50.0 | 49.2 | 50.0 | 50.5 | 50.1 | 50.3 |
| Federal | 36.7 | 39.8 | 43.3 | 42.6 | 43.1 | 43.8 | 43.6 | 43.3 |
| State and local | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6. 6 | 6.6 | R. 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 1454) 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 $\$ 2931 / 2$ billion annual rate in the first quarter, employee compensation was down $\$ 2$ billion from the rlosing quarter of last year and about $\$ 4$ billion from the third quarter peak. As shown in table 2 , a continued increase in govermment 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 mid1960 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 industrics 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

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



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



Centered in FINISHED STOCKS . . .


While Cutback in Manufacturers' WORKING STOCKS Slowed

U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 61-5.
carnings levels they reached early last year, and the petroleum industry, in particular, reported higher profits in the March quarter due to a large heat-ing-oil demand, an improved supply-demand-price position, and cutbacks in costs.

Profits data now arailable for the full year 1960 show a slight reduction from: 1959. Pulled down by a $\$ 41$ billion fourth quarter rate, pretax carning: and IVA totaled $\$ 44 / \frac{1}{2}$ billion as againse $\$ 46 \frac{1}{2}$ billion the year before. After-tan 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 | 1060 |  |  |  | 1961 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I |
|  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at dmanal rates |  |  |  |  |
| Cross national product | 44,2 | 482.1 | 503, 2 | 501.3 | 505.0 | 503.5 | 503.5 | 499.8 |
| I.s: 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 |
| Tass: Indirect husiness tax and nontax liability | 39.4 | 42.6 | 45.1 | 44.41.8 | 45.3 | 45.1 | 45.4 | 45.4 |
| business transfer payments | 1.8 | 1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Statistical diserepaney - - | $-1.7$ | $-1.8$ | $-3.9$ | $-1.1$ | $-3.9$ | $-5.8$ | $-4.1$ | n.a. |
| Plus: Subsidies minus current surplus of goverment enterprises................ |  | . 6 | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . 5 | . 6 | . 5 | . 5 | . 6 |
| Equals: National income | $\begin{array}{r} 1.1 \\ 367.7 \end{array}$ | 399.6 | 417.5 | 414.4 | 419.4 | 419.3 | 416.9 | n.a. |
| Luss: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment | 37.4 | 46. 6 | 44.3 | 48.0 | 45.3 | 42.2 |  |  |
| Contributions for social insurance | 14.8.0 | 17.3 | 20.2 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 41.0 | n.a. |
| Excess of wage accruals over disbursements.... |  | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | 20.2 |
| Plas: 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 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8.0 \\ 13.9 \end{array}$ | 8.214.0 | 8.214.1 |  |
| Dividends.-.-.---.-.-.-. -- | 12.4 | 13.4 | 8.0 14.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 7.8 \\ 13.9 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 8.1 14.0 |
| Business transfer pay ments. | 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) |  |  |  | $\frac{1961}{\mathrm{I}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV |  |
|  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annualrates |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Government receipts | 78.6 | 89.5 | 94.9 | 96.0 | 96.1 | 94.4 | 93.3 | n.a. |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts. Corporate profits tax accruals. Indirect husiness tax and nontax aceruals <br> Contributions for social insurance. | 36. 7 | 39. x | 43.3 | 42.6 | 43.4 | 43.8 | 43.6 | 43.3 |
|  | 17.6 | 22.0 | 20.4 | 22.5 | 21.1 | 19.2 | 18.8 | n. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | 11.9 | 12.9 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.3 |
|  | 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 | 33.3 | 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 | ${ }^{23.7}$ | ${ }^{24.8}$ |
| 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 | -. 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 receipis. Corporate profits tax accruals. | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | 6. 2.2 | 6.7 1.2 | 6.6 1.3 | 6. 6 1.2 | 6.7 1.1 | 6.8 1.1 | 7.1 n.a. |
| Corporate profits tax accruals...-. <br> Indirect business tax and nontax aceruals | 1.0 27.5 | 1.2 29.6 | 1.2 31.3 | 1.3 30.8 | 1.2 31.2 | 1.1 31.4 | 1.1 31.8 | n.a. |
| Contributions for social insurance | 27.5 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. $\qquad$ | 44.1 | 47.4 | 50.9 | 49.2 | 50.5 | 51.6 | 52.5 | 53.8 |
| Purchases of goods and services Transfer payments to persons. let interest paid. <br> Less: Current surplus of government enterprises. | 40.8 | 43.9 | 47.3 | 45.7 | 46.9 | 48.0 | 48.8 | 50.0 |
|  | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
|  |  | . 7 | . 8 | . 7 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 9 |
|  | 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. |

# Size Distribution 0i Personal Income, 1957-60 Role of Capital Gains, Rarnings, 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 $\$ 365 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in 1959 to $\$ 385 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 Digitheradut pergent over 1959. This gain,
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.)


#### Abstract

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 $\$ 1.50$ ).


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 $65 \cdot$ 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-
persion. 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 Digitized for fraxseregistered by employed workers,

## 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 unitswhether 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, eapital gains and losses enter actively into cconomic 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 Digitizea for Frankeer
required to net losses against gains, gross grains 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 $2 \frac{1}{2}$ 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

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



Equal to the sum of income from olf sources included
in adjusted gross income other than specified eornings;
bosed on IRS returns for 1958 .
U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 61-5-9
attaining a figure of about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 lor 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 accountel 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 tbis 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 rturns 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 $1 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 | 10. 1 |
| 4. | 22.7 | 22.5 |
| Highest | 45.6 | 44.0 |
| 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 resultswhich are to be regarded as only approx-imate--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. Abore $\$ 25,000$ 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-
stantial augmention 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 filth 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 husiness returns ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | By size of earnings | By size of adjusted gross income | By size of earn ings | By size o adjusted income |
| Inder \$1000. | 13.2 | 11.3 | 43.7 | 18.5 |
| \$1100-81,999 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 17.6 | 17.1 |
| \$2000-\$2,999 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 11.3 | 13.6 |
| \$3000-83,999 | 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 |
| \$110,(0)0-\$24,999 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 8.1 |
| \$25,000-\$49,909 | ${ }_{(2)}{ }^{3}$ | . 4 | . 7 | 1.4 |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean income. | \$4,410 | \$4,720 | \$2,470 | \$4,760 |

: Partnership returns not ineluded.
${ }^{2}$ Less than 0.05 percent.
Sources: Internal Revenue Service and U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
a precise separation of the labor and non-labor components of entrepreneurial income is not feasible, it is probable that a large proportion of business incomes represents a return on the labor performed by the entrepreneur.
The two earnings distributions-so designated because of the direct participation of the recipient in production either as an employee or entrepreneur-differ markedly in average income, in income dispersion, and in the degree to which the earnings combine with inincomes from other sources such as dividends, interest, and other forms of property income and, in some instances, with the alternative earnings source. The combination of a given type of earnings with incomes from other sources can either blur or accentuate the differences between the initial earnings distributions depending upon the magnitudes involved, the characteristics of the distributions of the additional incomes, and the manner in which they combine.

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 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 |  | Businese income returns 1 |  |
|  | By size of wage and salary income | By size of adjusted gross income | $\begin{aligned} & \text { By size } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { business } \\ & \text { income } \end{aligned}$ | By size oi adjusted gross income |
| Lowest. | 3.4 | 3.6 | -11.0 | 11.1 |
| 2 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 3.9 | $\therefore 1$ |
| 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 | \%.9 9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1(ki.6) |
| Top 5 percent. | 16.6 | 18.1 | 37.7 | 25.9 |

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.

## Earner 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. $4 \times 1$ |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 330 | 1. $4^{\text {¢ }}$ (1) |
| \$2,000-\$2,999. | 230 | ]. 250 |
| \$3,000-\$3,999 | 200 | 4,70 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 120 | (3) |
| \$5,000-\$9,999 | 1. 100 | 2. 640 |
| \$10,000-\$24,999 | 1,100 | 3. 240 |
| \$25,000 and over. | 16,690 | ](1.8*) |
| All returns | 310 | 1,870 |

I For business returns (nonpartnerships) with positive business income only. The previous table includes, in adfition, business returns reporting business losses.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

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

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 earinings. 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

Table 7.-Distribution of Consumer Units and Their Income by Family Income Level, 1947 and 195.5-60

| Family personal income (hefore incone taxes) | Number of families and unstteched individuals (millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Agyregate family personal income (billions of doliars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1947 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1947 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| T nler $\$ 2.000$ | 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 |
| \$4.0100- \$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 |
| \$6.0100 \$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 |
| \$x,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 |
| \$10,006-\$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 |
| \$1,000 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 | 80.1 |
| Total. | 44.7 | 52.2 | 52.8 | 53.6 | 54.6 | 55.3 | 55.9 | 184.6 | 294.2 | 317.4 | 324.6 | 343.3 | 365.6 | 385.6 |
|  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tinder $\$ 2,000$. | 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, 1000- $\$ 5,999$. | 20 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| \$3, 000- 87,999 | 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 |
| \$16,000-\$14,999 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| \$35,000 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 | 1 mm | 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 19si) dollars (before income (axes) | Number of families and unattached individuals (millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929 | 1941 | 1947 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1929 | 1941 | 1947 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| 1 nder \$2, 000 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 32 | 28 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 13 |
| \$2,900-83,999 | 13.9 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 39 | 29 | 29 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 |
| \$1,00-\$5,099 | 5.5 | 9.2 | 11.7 | 12.6 | 12. 5 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 15 | 22 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 22 |
| \$\%,0010-87,999. | 2.3 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 8. $1900-\$ 9,999$ | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| \$:19, (1)(k)-\$14,999 |  | 2.3 | $\{2.5$ |  |  | 5. 9 |  | 5 | 6 |  | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| \$25,900 and over | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | - | 6 |  | 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 9.-Distribution of Consumer Units and Their Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, Selected Years, 1944-59

times the other income than did wage and salary earners. Partnership re-turns-not included in the table-revealed even higher average amounts of other income, approximately fourteen times the figure registered for wage and salary returns.

It is interesting to note that the patterns of other income in the two distributions are quite different. This can be seen from the table or in graphic form for selected classes in the accompanying chart. Both patterns show relatively high amounts in the lowest class of earnings although it is much higher for business returns. In the case of wage and salary units average additional income in the lowest class was approximately equal to that of average wage and salary income itself, while for business returns the additional income was about five times that of average earnings. It is likely that a substantial component of the larger amounts of other income for business returns at the lowest levels of earnings represents the receipt of supplementary wage income.

The average amounts of other income in both distributions decrease to a mini-

Table 10.-Distribution of Families and Their Family Personal Income by Family Personal Income Level, 1955-59

| Family personal income (before income taxes) | Number of families (thousands) |  |  |  |  | Aggregate family personal income (millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
| Under \$2,000 | 3,948 | 3,664 | 3,573 | 3,733 | 3,617 | 4,890 | 4,500 | 4,376 | 4,648 | 4,479 |
| \$2,000-\$2,999 | 3.808 | 3,345 | 3,279 | 3,533 | 3,316 | 9,636 | 8,446 | 8.261 | 8,908 | 8,353 |
| \$3,000-\$3,999 | 5, 862 | 5,278 | 4,869 | 4, 685 | 4, 308 | 20,703 | 18,617 | 17.135 | 16,473 | 15, 171 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 6, 551 | 6, 539 | 5,827 | 5,681 | 5,178 | 29, 609 | 29.491 | 26,276 | 25,640 | 23, 369 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999 | 5,943 | 5,788 | 5,660 | 5,357 | 5,453 | 32,599 | 31. 745 | 31,040 | 29.375 | 29,984 |
| \$6,000-87,499 | 6,704 | 6,935 | 7,228 | 7,078 | 7,087 | 44, 843 | 46, 393 | 48,327 | 47.377 | 47. 569 |
| \$7,500-\$9,999. | 5,065 | 5,954 | 6.586 | 6, 760 | 7,406 | 43,292 | 51, 116 | 56, 501 | 58, 193 | 63, 842 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 3,002 | 3,714 | 4, 217 | 4,748 | 5,482 | 36, 136 | 44,720 | 50, 761 | 56, 861 | 65,877 |
| \$15,000-\$19,999 | 864 | 1,089 | 1,264 | 1,349 |  | 14.805 | 18.608 | 21.679 | 23.033 |  |
| \$20,000-\$24,999. | 367 | 421 | 483 | 496 |  | 8,140 | 9,368 | 10.744 | 11,015 | 1,090 |
| \$25,000-\$49,999 | 436 | 495 | 544 | 566 |  | 14,596 | 16, 651 | 18.273 | 18, 837 |  |
| \$50,000 and over. | 110 | 128 | 140 | 134 |  | 9,690 | 10,951 | 11,963 | 11,373 |  |
| Total.. | 42,670 | 43,350 | 43,670 | 44,120 | 44,780 | 268,939 | 290,696 | 305, 336 | 311, 733 | 332,734 |
| Average (mean) family personal income... |  |  |  |  |  | 86,303 | \$6, 706 | \$6, 992 | \$7,066 | \$7,430 |
|  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$2,000. | 9.3 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| \$2,000-\$2,999 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | ${ }_{5} 2.9$ | 2.5 |
| \$3,000-\$3,999. | 13.7 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 9. 6 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 4.6 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 10. 1 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 7.0 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999. | 13.9 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 9.4 | 9.0 |
| \$6,000-\$7,499. | 15.7 | 16.0 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 16.7 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 15.2 | 14.3 |
| \$7,500-\$9,999 | 11.9 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 17.6 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 19.2 |
| \$10,000-\$14,999. | 7.0 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 10.8 | 12.2 | 13.5 | 15.4 | 16.6 | 18.2 | 19.8 |
| \$15,000-\$19,999 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.1 |  | 5.5 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.4 |  |
| \$20,000-\$24,999 . . | 9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |  | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.5 |  |
| \$25,000-\$49,999 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 |  | 5.4 | 5.7 | 60 | 6.0 |  |
| \$50,000 and over- | 3 | . 3 | 3 | 3 |  | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 |  |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100. 0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

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 | 1986 | 1957 | 1958 | 1979 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
| Under \$2,000. | 4. 293 | 4. 049 | 4,068 | 4, 179 | 4, ©05 | 4,436 | 4,188 | 4, 209 | 4,322 | 4,122 |
| \$2,000- 82,999 | 2, 109 | 2,052 | 2,095 | 2, 154 | 2,114 | 5,235 | 5, 109 | 5. 222 | 5,378 | 5,267 |
| \$3,000- 83,999 | 1,477 | 1,517 | 1,621 | 1,730 | 1,741 | 5, 112 | 5,262 | 5, 623 | 5, 934 | 6,042 |
| \$4,000-\$1,999 | 767 | 863 | 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 |
| \$66,001-87, 499. | $22!$ | 268 | 324 | 373 | 439 | 1. 468 | 1,772 | 2,145 | 2,467 | 2.887 |
| \$7,501-89,999 | 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-\$19.099 | 19 | 22 | 25 | 28 |  | 324 | 383 | 438 | 485 |  |
| \$20,000-\$24.999 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 76 | 242 | 243 | 262 | 279 | 2 425 |
| $\$ 25,000-\$ 49,999$ $\$ 50,000$ and over | 16 5 | 17 6 | 20 | $\begin{array}{r}22 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 545 523 | 591 595 | 680 673 | 745 741 |  |
| 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-\$1,999 | 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- 87,499 | 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 |  | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 |  |
| \$20,000-\$24,999 | . 1 | .1 | . 1 | .1 | 7 | 1.0 | . 9 | 9 | . 9 |  |
| \$25,000-\$49,999. | . 2 | 2 | . 2 | . 2 |  | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 |  |  |
| \$50.000 and over.. | . 1 | 1 | 1 | . 1 |  | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 |  |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

mum 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, 1955-59 ${ }^{1}$

| 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 | 195S | 1959 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1955 | 1950 | 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 |  |  |  |  | 2,339 |  | 2, 082 | 2, 101 |  | 2,401 |  |  |  | 7,227 | -6,107 | 6, 03 | 6,826 |  |
| \$ $\$ 4.00000-\$ 3,9999.9$. | 762 <br> 546 | 734 <br> 536 | 736 529 59 | 691 550 5 | 692 517 | 2, 2447 | 2, 402 | 2, 2,368 | 2, 408 <br> 2,461 | 2, 414 | 5,090 | 6, ${ }_{6}^{4,502}$ | 4,133 | 3,995 5,130 | 3,616 4,661 | 18,023 27,163 | 15,995 27,090 | 14,573 23,910 | 14,065 | 12,757 21,059 |
| \$5,000-\$5.999 | 383 | 357 | 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 |  | 822 | 1,046 | 1,218 | 1,286 |  | 14,084 | 17,947 | 20, 892 | 21, 935 |  |
| \$20,000-\$24,999 | 18 | 19 | 19 |  | 104 |  | 410 | 427 |  | 2, 634 | 319 |  | 464 | 471 | 2,830 | 7,746 | 8,957 | 10, 317 | 10, 449 | 71, 456 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000-\$ 49,999 \ldots- \\ & \$ 50,000 \text { and over-- } \end{aligned}$ | 21 4 4 | 21 5 | 22 | 28 |  | 694 371 | 720 387 | 714 431 | 917 558 58 |  | 415 105 | 473 124 | 522 135 | 538 127 |  | 13,902 9,318 | 15,932 10,564 | 17, 559 | 17,920 |  |
| 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 |
| A verage (mean) family |  |  |  |  |  | \$3,917 | \$4, 015 | \$4,111 | \$4, 618 | \$4, 363 |  |  |  |  |  | \$6,626 | \$7,054 | \$7,352 | \$7,301 | \$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 | f. 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 |
| 8f,000)-87,499. | 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. 8 | 3.9 | 4.9 |  | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.3 |  | 5.7 | 6. 6 | 7.3 | 7.6 |  |
| \$20,000-\$24,999 | . 4 | . 4 | 4 | . 5 | ? | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.6 |  | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 7.0 | 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 |  | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 |  | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.2 |  |
| \$50,000 and over......- | . 1 | . 1 | .1 | .1 |  | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 |  | . 3 | . 3 | . 4 | . 3 |  | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.7 |  |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 109.0 | 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 dischssion on page 19 of April 1958 issue of Survey of Current Business.

Table 13.-Number of Consumer Units and Persqns, 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 consumerunit | Amount <br> (billions <br> of dollars) | A verage income |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ (\text { millions }) \end{gathered}$ | A verage number family | Amount (ibilions of dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { (damily } \\ \text { (dollars) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { capita } \\ \text { (tollars) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Per consumer unit (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { capita } \\ \text { (dollars) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Amount <br> (billions of dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { capita } \\ \text { (dollars) } \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 | J. 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 | 3.60 | 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 Digexperiencedfincreases in their shares of http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
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 income 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, 1955-59 1

| Quintile | Percent distribution of- |  |  | Mean amount of- |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tax } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { percent }) \end{gathered}$ | Lower income limit of Quintile ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Family personal income | $\underset{\text { Taxility }}{\operatorname{Tax}}$ | After- <br> tax <br> income | Family personal (dollars) | $\underset{\substack{\text { liability } \\ \text { (dollars) }}}{\text { Tax }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { After- } \\ & \text { tax } \\ & \text { income } \\ & \text { (dollars) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Beforetax basis (dollars) | Aftertax 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 4,020 |
| 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 İncome Level, 1955-59

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 vaiue 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 Surver.

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


## Retail Trade and Use of Services:

# Reģional Patterns of Consumer Purrchasing 

RRETAIL 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 MarchApril 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

## CONSUMER INCOME and PURCHASING

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


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 Surver 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 expeditures for goods have expanded at an average rate of about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 expencitures 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 twofifths of the total.

Although growth rates have varied
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.

## Reggional 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 $7 \frac{1}{2}$ percent and personal income 25 percent.

Prices of groods 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, buildinghardware group (including farm implement dealers), and automotive stores.

The trend to larger individual establishments in retail merchandising, which had been pointed out in the Surver http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
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 ahout 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.


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.

Table 1.-Sales of Retail Stores by Regions and States in Census Years, and Average Annual Rate of Growth, 1948-58 and 1954-58 ${ }^{1}$

|  | Sales of tetail stores |  |  |  |  |  |  | A verage annual rate of growth |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929 | 1933 | 1995 | 1939 | 1948 | 1954 | 1958 | 1948-58 | 1954-58 |
|  | (Millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  | (Percent) |  |
| United States | 47,769 | 24,126 | 32,338 | 41,445 | 128,819 | 169,968 | 199, 646 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| New England.. | 3,701 | 2,080 | 2,639 | 3,247 | 8,321 | 10,911 | 12, 432 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| New Hampshire | 298 179 | 1175 | ${ }_{147}^{225}$ | ${ }_{181}^{278}$ | ${ }_{461} 74$ | ${ }_{604}^{924}$ | ${ }^{1,031}$ | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Vermont.. | 148 | 75 | 96 | 122 | ${ }^{3,3}$ | 380 | ${ }^{443}$ | 2.9 | 3.9 |
| Massachuesetts | ¢, ${ }_{\text {2,013 }}^{312}$ | 1,150 | 1,416 | 1,698 | 4,166 | 5,539 | 6, ${ }_{929}{ }^{242}$ |  | 3.0 3.3 |
| Connecticut... | 750 | 414 | 541 | 699 | 1,927 | 2,618 | 3,103 | 4.9 | 4.3 |
| Midde Atlantic. | 12,269 | 6,342 | 8,178 | 10,068 | 27, 627 | 35,054 | 40,390 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| New York | ¢, 616 | 3,583 | ${ }^{4,595}$ | 5,466 | 14, 481 | 188, 116 | 20,7933 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| New Jersey.-.... | - | 1,795 | ¢ | $\xrightarrow{1,534}$ | ¢7,381 <br> 8,866 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6, } 14.5 \\ 10,793 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 5.2 <br> 3.4 <br> 1 | 3.4 |
| East North Central. | 10,951 | 5,11: | 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 |  | 10, 857 | 4.1 | 3.0 |
| Indiana. | ${ }_{3}^{1,191}$ | ${ }_{1}^{535}$ | ${ }^{765}$ |  | - ${ }_{8}^{3,499}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } 513 \\ \text { 11,019 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{5.177}$ | 4.0 3.9 | 3.5 <br> 3.8 |
| Michigan |  | -914 | 1,356 | 1.793 | 5.85 | 8,168 | 8,898 | 4.2 | 2.2 |
| W iscousin | 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, 181 | 18,208 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| Minnesota-. | 1,026 | - 559 | $\underset{696}{796}$ | ${ }^{1,000}$ | 2, ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{268}$ | 3,450 <br> 3,078 <br> 1.80 |  | - 3.3 |  |
| Missouri- | 1,407 | 737 | 928 | 1,089 | 3,526 | 4,525 | 5.150 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
| North Daknta | 230 <br> 250 <br> 250 <br> 10 | 104 <br> 101 <br> 1 | 147 <br> 148 <br> 18 | 156 169 169 | ${ }_{620}^{607}$ | 662 679 | ${ }_{772}^{763}$ | 2.3 2.2 2.2 | $\begin{array}{r}3.6 \\ 3.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Nebraska. | 553 | 266 |  | 394 | 1,310 | 1.588 | 1,730 |  | 2.2 |
| Karsas. | 739 | 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 | 100 596 | $\begin{array}{r}55 \\ 367 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{44}^{75}$ | ${ }_{606}^{108}$ | 1, 371 | 2,675 | - | 4.9 | ${ }_{5}^{4.5}$ |
| District of Columbia | 324 | ${ }_{296}^{236}$ | ${ }_{326}^{326}$ | 391 | 1, 103 | 1,212 | 1,304 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
|  | 589 440 48 | 339 239 239 | 463 <br> 328 | $\stackrel{622}{62}$ |  | ${ }^{3,121}$ | 3,721 | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| North Carolina | 641 | 358 | 459 | 631 | 2, 234 | 3.210 | ${ }_{3,837}^{1,87}$ | 5.5 | 4.6 |
| South Carolina | ${ }_{626}^{296}$ | 183 34 | ${ }_{4}^{246}$ | 331 631 631 | +1, 142 | +1,519 | 1,747 | 4.3 5.3 5 | ${ }_{4}^{3.5}$ |
| Grorgia.... | ${ }_{493}^{626}$ | 347 <br> 252 | ${ }_{421}^{480}$ | 623 611 | 2,2, 3298 <br> 18 | 4, | 3,528 <br> 5,840 <br> , | 5.3 9.6 | ${ }_{9}^{4.8}$ |
| East South Central. | 2,133 | 1,001 | 1,367 | 1,837 | 6,370 | 8,354 | 9,829 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Kentucky- | ${ }_{875}^{573}$ | 292 | 381 <br> 476 <br> 86 | 516 <br> 603 <br> 18 | - | 2,201 2.759 | ${ }_{3}^{2,1989}$ | 4.5 4.4 | ${ }_{3}^{4.1}$ |
| Alabama- | 519 | 246 | 334 | 435 | 1, 629 | 2. 112 | 2. 567 | 4.7 |  |
| Mississippi. | 408 | 133 | 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. | ${ }_{469}^{406}$ | ${ }_{29}^{177}$ | 239 <br> 340 |  | 1,079 |  |  | 3.6 <br> 5.8 | 3.6 5.9 |
| Oklahoma | 469 780 | 259 <br> 334 <br> 29 | 349 429 | +18t | 1.629 | $\stackrel{101}{2,1}$ | 2, 2 201 | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| Texas-...- | 1,991 | 9.11 | 1,270) | 1,795 | 6,479 | 9, 032 | 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 | ${ }_{81}^{107}$ | 185 | ${ }^{221}$ |  | 178 | 88 | 3.7 | 2.6 |
| Idaho-i.a | 165 101 | 848 | $\stackrel{138}{81}$ | 175 | ${ }_{307}^{599}$ | ${ }_{385}^{670}$ | ${ }_{416}$ | 3.5 3.0 | 5.2 2.0 |
| Colorado | 455 | ${ }^{226}$ | ${ }_{88}^{297}$ | ${ }^{407}$ | 1,250 | 1,727 | 2, 105 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Arizona.-. | ${ }_{193}^{116}$ | ${ }_{73}^{52}$ | 119 | ${ }_{161}^{12 .}$ | 654 | 1,001 | 1,412 | 8.4 | 9.0 |
| Utah-.. | ${ }_{49}^{193}$ | ${ }_{27}^{88}$ | ${ }_{43}^{129}$ | 169 68 68 | 576 200 | 733 330 | 929 408 408 | 4.9 <br> 7.4 | ${ }_{5}^{6.4}$ |
| Pacific. | 4,305 | 2,200 | 3,123 | 4,259 | 14,740 | 20, 439 | 25,504 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Washington }}$ | ${ }_{442}^{742}$ | ${ }_{3}^{355}$ | ${ }_{329}^{519}$ | ${ }_{44}^{666}$ | - | ${ }_{\substack{2 \\ 12,874 \\ \hline 9.4 \\ \hline}}$ | ${ }^{3,419}$ | ${ }_{3.0}^{4.5}$ | 4.4 |
| California-....- | 3,122 | 1,630 | 2, 276 | 3, 154 | 10, 950 | 15,644 | 19,948 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Addenda ? <br> 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 toxes levied directly on the consumer; computations indicate that this factor is negigible in the regional
distribution.

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 $a^{l}$ ong 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-
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 25year 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 $581 / 2$ percent of total sales in 1954 the share of sales in these States declined to $56 \frac{1}{2}$ 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)


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 Na tion. 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 0utlays 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 ( $\mathrm{r}=.995$ 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 crosssection 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 tendencics 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 mailorder purchases is to lower salcs 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

RETAIL BUSINESS and SERVICE RECEIPTS are Directly Proportional -

## With Some Exceptions - to the Size of Total Income


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 $\mathrm{r}=.97$ compares with $\mathrm{r}=.99$ 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

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 Califormia 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 recejpts 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 auiomotive 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 low-er-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


[^1]
## Apparel and other retail stores

New York recorded the highest share in the apparel group, $91 / 2$ 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, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 merohandise 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, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 Recipts by Regions-1958

|  | Total 1 | Hotels, motels, etc. | Personal services | Insurance and business sorrices | 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 A tlantic. | 100.0 | 7.1 | 14.0 | 38.0 | 10.1 | 12.9 | 11. 1 | 6.8 |
| Fast North Central | 100.0 | 6.5 | 16.6 | 34.2 | 12. 2 | 8.4 | 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 | 15. 6 | 13.9 | 17.2 | 14.7 | 16.7 | 14.1 | 4.8 |
| Pacifie. | 100.0 | S. 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 exelusions are services connected with medical care, foreign travel, housing, communications, purchased transportation, and religious and welfare ativities.
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Office of Business Economics, Edison Electric Institute and American Gas Association.

# Pace Slackened As Business Turned Down 

$\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{E}}$ET PUBLIC and private borrowing totaled $\$ 361 / 2$ billion last year, and carried the amount of such debt outstanding as 1961 opened to a record $\$ 883$ billion.

The debt increase was only threefifths 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 $\$ 301 / 2$ 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 groupscorporations, municipalities and home-buyers-showed signs of moving up from their low points.

## 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 countercyclical 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


## na-Not available

Sources: U.S. Treasury Department, Board of Governors oi 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 manulacturing. The growth of bank debt reported lor 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 . Shortterm 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

## 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

U. S. Department of Commerse, Office of Business Economics 61-5-13
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 bigticket 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 of nearly $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion or 40 percent from 1959, as repayments rose by $\$ 31 / 2$ billion while new borrowing was up less than $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ 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
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 lact 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 carlier 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 $\$ 301 / 2$ billion last year-as against $\$ 331 / 2$ 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 $2 \frac{1}{2}$ percent bonds coming due in 1967-69 were so exchanged into $31 / 2$ 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 $55 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\$ 10 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, in contrast to the $\$ 13 \frac{1}{4}$ billion rise of 1959 .

The restricted availability of mortgage financing played a key part in the 1960 decline in housing construction. The easing in mortggae 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 gencrally. 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 $\$ 1 / 2$ billion. Also contributing to the expansion in bank fund sources were retained earnings totaling $\$ 1$ billion and new stock issues of nearly $\$ 1 / 2$ 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 196061.

## Savings flow to other intermediaries up

The flow of personal savings to nonbank 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 $\$ 21 / 2$ billion annual rate in the first two quarters to a $\$ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ billion rate in the third and-reflecting some special payments and considerable speculative activityto over $\$ 5 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ | 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

cent period. The full set of tables on public and private debt for $1953-60$ is available on request. The definitions used are recent period. The full set of tables on pubic and private debt for $1953-60$ is available on request. The delinitions used are ${ }_{2}$ 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 maturityof 1 year or more from date of issue; short-term debt as having an original maturity of less than 1 year.
$\delta$ Comprises debt of farmers and farm cooperatives to institutional lenders and Federal Government lending agencies and farm mortgage debt owed to individuals and others.
e Comprises debt owed to banks for purchasing or carrying securities, customers' debt to brokers, and debt owed to life
andes banies bolicyholders. insurance companies by policyholders.
Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service; U.S. Departmentof Treasury; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Systerm; Federal Home Loan Bank Board; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Office of Business Economics.

T HE 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 Statibtics are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger ( $\dagger$ ), respectively; certain revisions for 1958 issued too late for inclusion in the aforementioned volume appear in the monthly Surver beginning with the July 1959 issue. Except as otherwise stated, the terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" refer to adjustment for seasonal variation.

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

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

| NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: $\dagger$ National income, total. $\qquad$ 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 |  |
|  | 222.1 |  |  | 225.5 |  |  | 226.0 |  |  | 223.6 |  |  | 221.2 |  |
|  | 9.9 |  |  | 10.0 |  |  | 10.1 |  |  | 10.3 |  |  | 10.4 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 46.0 |  |  | 48.1 |  |  | 48.3 |  |  | 48.8 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35.4 |  |  | 36.0 |  |  | 36.1 |  |  | 35.9 |  |  | 35.5 |  |
|  | 10.6 |  |  | 12.1 |  |  | 12.2 |  |  | 12.8 |  |  | 13.0 |  |
| Rental income of persons-.......-...-....d. 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 |  |  | 12.5 |  |
| Corporate profits before tax, total.--.-.-.-do---- | 48.8 |  |  | 45.7 |  |  | 41.5 |  |  | 40.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate profits tax liability $\qquad$ do.... | 23.8 2.0 |  |  | 22.3 |  |  | 20.3 |  |  | 19.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate profits after tax------------.-. do-.... Inventory valuation adjustment..............do........ | 25.0 -.8 |  |  | 23.4 -.4 |  |  | 21.3 |  |  | 20.8 .4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 44.2 |  |  | 44.5 |  |  | 42.7 |  |  | 43.2 |  |  | 39.2 |  |
|  | 150.5 |  |  | 153.5 |  |  | 152.7 |  |  | 152.9 |  |  | 153.0 |  |
|  | 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.-.......................... Change in business inventories | 27.1 11.4 |  |  | 29.5 5.3 |  |  | 29.7 |  |  | 28.7 -3.0 |  |  | 26.5 -4.5 |  |
| Net exports of goods and services............-do..- | 1.2 |  |  | 2.0 |  |  | 3.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\qquad$ | 25.2 |  |  | 26.4 |  |  | 27.3 |  |  | 27.0 |  |  | 27.4 |  |
|  | 23.9 |  |  | 24.4 |  |  | 23.5 |  |  | 22.4 |  |  | 22.1 |  |
| Qovernment purchases of goods and services, total | 97.5 |  |  | 98.6 |  |  | 100.7 |  |  | 102.1 |  |  | 104.7 |  |
| Federal (less Government sales) ----------- do-.-- National defense | 51.8 |  |  | 51.7 |  |  | 52.7 |  |  | 53.3 |  |  | 54.7 |  |
| State and local $\qquad$ do o-- | 44.9 45.7 |  |  | 44.7 |  |  | 45.1 |  |  | 45.7 48.8 |  |  | 47.2 |  |
| Personal income, total......-.-.-.-.-.-.........do. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payments....-- do...- | 49.2 |  |  | 50.0 |  |  | 408.0 |  |  | 408.5 50.4 |  |  | 407.5 50.3 |  |
| Equals: Disposable personal income | 347.0 |  |  | 354.1 |  |  | 357.5 |  |  | 358.1 |  |  | 357.2 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 41.8 |  |  | 41.9 |  |  | 40.2 |  |  | 41.2 |  |  | 37.5 |  |
|  | 112.0 |  |  | ${ }_{113.2}^{143.2}$ |  |  | 142.3 |  |  | 141.3 |  |  | 141.1 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 13.3 |  |  | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal bil. of dol.. | 79.6 |  |  | 80.3 |  |  | 80.3 |  |  | 81.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41.8 |  |  | 41.8 |  |  | 41.2 |  |  | 41.4 |  |  | 42.6 |  |
| State and local. | 37.8 |  |  | 38.6 |  |  | 39.1 |  |  | 39.7 |  |  | 40.7 |  |
| - Revised. $\dagger$ Revised series. Estimates of nationa for personal income) appear on pp. 8 ff. of the July 1960 §Personal saving is excess of disposable income over | ncome urvey. ersonal | and produ $\gamma^{\prime}$ Incl consump | act and pe udes inve tion expen | onal in ory val tures s. | ome have uation adj hown as a | been revi justment. compone | back <br> $\stackrel{9}{9}$ <br> of gros | ernment national | les are n roduct ab | to the ve. | 2d quar ed. | $1959$ | prior to | May 1959 |


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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE $\ddagger$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates: $\ddagger$ <br> Total personal income. bil. of dol |  |
| Wage and salary disbursements, total......do. |  |
| Commodity-producing industries, total....do. |  |
| Manufacturing only |  |
| Distributive industries....--------------- do. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Proprietors' income: |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Rental income of persons.-.-.-...-.-.-.-...... do. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Less personal contributions for social insur ..-do.... |  |
|  |  |
| NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES |  |
| Unadjusted quarterly totals: <br> All industries bil. of dol |  |
|  |  |
| Manufacturing <br> Durable goods industries $\qquad$ <br> Nondurable goods industries. $\qquad$ do |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Mining do. <br> Railroads $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do $\square$ <br> Transportation, other than rail do <br> Public utilities. $\qquad$ do <br> Commercial and other $\qquad$ do. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: <br>  |  |
|  |  |
| Manufacturing- $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ <br> Durable goods industries. $\qquad$ do <br> Nondurable goods industries. $\qquad$ do. $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Mining |  |
|  |  |
|  <br> Public utilities. |  |
|  |  |
| Commmercial and other |  |

## FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{3}$

Cash receipts from farming, including Government


Farm marketings and CCC loans, total...

Dairy products
Poultry and eggs
Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and COC loans, unadjusted
All commodities.
Livestock and products

all commodities farm marketings, unadjusted:

Livestock and products.

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION $\dagger$

Revised Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output
Unadjusted, total index (including utilities) $\dagger$


By market grouping:
inal products, tota
Automotive and home goods
Apparel and staples -------

Materials
Durable goods materials. Nondurable materials
Revise

$$
\begin{array}{|r|r|} 
\\
\\
397.0 \\
269.3 \\
111.6 \\
88.8 \\
70.8 \\
40.0 \\
46.9 \\
10.8 \\
35.4 \\
10.1 \\
12.5 \\
13.9 \\
25 \\
28.9 \\
9.2 \\
982.7 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$



$\ddagger$ See note marked "†" on page S-1. oRevised beginning 1958; revisions prior to May 1959 will be shown later. O Includes data not shown separately.

 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 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mareb | April | May | Jun | Jul | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | Marc | April |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION-Continued <br> Revised Fed. Reserve Index of Quantity Output-Con. Seasonally adjusted, total index (including utilities) $\dagger$ | 109 | 109 | 110 | 109 | 110 | 108 | 107 | 106 | 105 | 103 | 102 | 102 | 102 | p 105 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| By industry: <br> Manufacturing, total............................................... | 110 | 109 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 108 | 107 | 106 | 104 | 102 | 101 | 101 | 102 | p 105 |
| Durable manufactures $\bigcirc$ | 108 | 106 | 107 | 105 | 106 | 104 | 102 | 101 | 98 | 96 | 95 | 94 | 95 | p 99 |
|  | 106 | 99 | 94 | 88 | 85 | 83 | 80 | 78 | 74 | 69 | 71 | 73 | ${ }^{\sim} 73$ | p 81 |
| Iron and steel...-.-.-.---------------do..-- | 109 | 100 | 92 | 84 | 80 | 76 | 72 | 73 | 68 | 64 | 66 | 69 | -69 | ${ }^{\circ} 78$ |
| Fabricated metal products.------------- do..-- | 107 | 104 | 108 | 108 | 109 | 108 | 106 | 105 | 101 | 101 | 97 | - 96 | -96 | p98 |
|  | 102 | 101 | 104 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 105 | 104 | 101 | 98 | 97 | 94 | r94 | p 96 |
|  | 108 | 107 | 109 | 109 | 110 | 107 | 105 | 102 | 102 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | - 104 |
| Nonelectrical machinery-..----------- do... | 104 | 114 | 104 | 105 | 107 | 103 | 101 | 100 | 98 | 96 | 96 | -96 | -95 | p99 |
| Electrical machinery--.......-------.- do...- | 115 | 114 | 115 | 114 | 114 | 113 | 112 | 105 | 107 | 108 | 109 | -108 | 109 | p 111 |
| Transportation equipment $8 . . . .-$-......do...- | 104 | 102 | 106 | 102 | 102 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 97 | 93 | 89 | 88 | ¢ 88 | p 94 |
| Motor vehicles and parts..-.....-.-.-.-do...- | 118 | 115 | 120 | 120 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 103 | 97 | 89 | 86 | 86 | > 100 |
| Alrcraft and other equipment....-.-.-.-do...- | 89 | 89 | 92 | 84 | 90 | 88 | 89 | 89 | 90 | 89 | 88 | -88 | 88 | p 88 |
| Instruments and related products....-.-do.-.- | 119 | 117 | 120 | 121 | 121 | 122 | 118 | 119 | 119 | 116 | 116 | ${ }^{r} 113$ | ${ }_{+} 113$ | ${ }^{\text {p } 113}$ |
| Clay, glass, and stone products-..--.-.-. do.--- | 110 | 110 | 111 | 114 | 114 | 112 | 109 | 109 | 107 | 103 | 101 | 100 | ${ }^{+103}$ | p 105 |
|  | 110 | 114 | 110 | 109 | 111 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 95 | 96 | 100 | r99 | 101 |  |
|  | 116 | 122 | 124 | 123 | 124 | 121 | 118 | 117 | 117 | 114 | 111 | 111 | 111 | P 115 |
| Miscellaneous manufactures .-.-.-.-.-.-. do. | 114 | 113 | 115 | 117 | 117 | 115 | 109 | 113 | 110 | 107 | 107 | ${ }^{+108}$ | 107 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 111$ |
|  | 112 | 113 | 115 | 116 | 116 | 115 | 113 | 113 | 112 | 111 | r 111 | ${ }^{+} 111$ | 111 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 113$ |
|  | 111 | 110 | 113 | 115 | 113 | 111 | 106 | 104 | 101 | 98 | $\bigcirc 98$ | 1102 | 104 |  |
| Apparel products | 124 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 128 | 127 | 122 | 122 | 123 | 119 | 113 | 116 | 119 |  |
|  | 99 | 99 | 104 | 104 | 103 | 103 | 97 | 101 | 99 | 96 | 97 | 96 |  |  |
|  | 112 | 113 | 113 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 110 | 109 | 111 | 113 | 112 |  |
| Printing and publishing.................-do...-- | 108 | 109 | 111 | 112 | 112 | 113 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 112 | 111 | ${ }^{+} 110$ | 111 | p 112 |
|  | 119 | 106 | 108 | 109 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 106 | 194 | 102 | 104 |  |
|  | 119 | 122 | 123 | 125 | 125 | 124 | 121 | 121 | 120 | 120 | ${ }^{\text {r } 119}$ | 118 | 119 |  |
| Industrial chemicals .-.-.-......-.-.-...-do. | 126 | 126 | 128 | 132 | 131 | 131 | 127 | 125 | 126 | 125 | 125 | 123 |  |  |
| Petroleum products...-------......-----do.- | 103 | 107 | 107 | 111 | 115 | 112 | 111 | 109 | 108 | 105 | ${ }^{\text {r } 106}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 106$ | +105 | - 106 |
| Rubber and plastics products..........-.do...-- | 115 | 115 | 117 | 122 | 117 | 115 | 111 | 110 | 109 | 105 | 103 | 101 |  |  |
| Foods and beverages-...--.-.-.......-.-. do..-- | 108 | 108 | 109 | 109 | 110 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 109 | 110 | 110 | - 110 | 110 |  |
|  | 108 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 111 | 109 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 111 |  |
| Beverages | 106 | 106 | 111 | 110 | 111 | 109 | 110 | 112 | 108 | 109 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 111$ | 108 |  |  |
|  | 113 | 116 | 115 | 115 | 111 | 114 | 114 | 115 | 117 | 115 | r 113 | 116 |  |  |
|  | 96 | 98 | 97 | 97 | ¢ 97 | 98 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 98 | r 97 | 96 | p 96 |
|  | 86 | 87 | 86 | 78 | 78 | 80 | 77 | 81 | 77 | 81 | 78 | 76 | 67 | $p 77$ |
| Crude oll and natural gas..---.-.-.-.-.-.-. do.- | 96 | 97 | 96 | 99 | r 99 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 101 | 99 | 99 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 99$ | 99 | p98 |
|  | ${ }^{96}$ | 97 | 96 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 93 | 99 | 101 | 98 | ${ }^{+98}$ | r 98 | 99 | p 96 |
|  | 104 | 1115 | 103 | 97 | 94 | 96 | 92 | 88 | 95 | 107 | 109 | 105 | 107 |  |
|  | 101 | 115 | 114 | 116 | 118 | 116 | 114 | 116 | 113 | 109 | 111 | -106 | 107 |  |
|  | 124 | 123 | 122 | 124 | ${ }^{-} 124$ | r 125 | ${ }^{r} 126$ | $\ulcorner 124$ | ${ }^{+} 123$ | ${ }^{+} 123$ | ${ }^{+124}$ | ${ }^{*} 125$ | 126 | D 128 |
|  | 123 | 122 | 121 | 123 | 124 | 126 | 127 | 125 | 124 | 124 | 125 | 125 |  |  |
|  | 126 | 125 | 125 | 124 | 123 | 122 | 121 | 120 | 118 | 119 |  |  |  |  |
| By market grouping: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Final products, total...-.....-.-.-.-...........do...- | 110 | 111 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 111 | 110 | 111 | 109 | 108 | 107 | 107 | 107 | $p 109$ |
|  | 113 | 115 | 117 | 117 | 116 | 115 | 114 | 115 | 113 | 112 | 110 | 110 | 111 | P 114 |
| Automotive and home goods .-...-.......-do..-- | 114 | 117 | 121 | 121 | 116 | 115 | 114 | 115 | 111 | 108 | 102 | 101 | 101 | ${ }^{\circ} 109$ |
| Automotive products...------------.-. do.--- | 114 | 117 | 121 | 121 | 114 | 115 | 117 | 121 | 112 | 105 | 94 | 90 | - 89 | ${ }^{p} 103$ |
| Autos..........-.ili-............-do...- | 113 | 116 119 | 122 | 123 | 108 | 114 | 119 | 123 | 109 | 97 | 78 | 73 | 71 | p92 |
| Auto parts and alled products.-----do..-- | 116 | 119 | 119 | 118 | 122 | 118 | 113 | 118 | 116 | 118 | 118 | 116 | 116 |  |
|  | 114 | 117 | 121 | 120 | 117 | 114 | 112 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 108 | 109 | 110 |  |
| Appliances, TV, and radios...-.......do....- | 112 | 115 | 120 | 118 | 113 | 108 | 105 | 103 | 104 | 106 | 106 | 109 | 108 |  |
| Furniture and rugs....----.-.-.-.....do..-- | 114 | 121 | 123 | 122 | 118 | 119 | 119 | 115 | 114 | 113 | 109 | 109 | 110 |  |
| A pparel and staples.......................do.... | 113 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 116 | 115 | 114 | 115 | 114 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 114 | ${ }^{\circ} 115$ |
| Apparel, incl. knit goods and shoes.---do---- | 118 | 120 | 122 | 121 | 121 | 119 | 113 | 114 | 114 | 111 | 108 | 110 | 113 |  |
|  | 112 | 113 | 113 | 1114 | 115 | 114 | 114 | 115 | 113 | 114 | r 114 | 114 | 114 | ${ }^{p} 115$ |
|  | 108 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 109 | 109 | 110 | 110 | 111 |  |
| Reverages and tobacco...-.---.-.....do...- | 108 | 110 | 112 | 112 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 111 | 111 | - 112 | 111 |  |  |
| Drugs, soap, and toiletries---------do---- | 115 | 118 | 120 | 122 | 122 | 120 | 119 | 122 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 117 | 116 |  |
| Newspapers, magazines, and books_-do.... | 110 | 112 | 113 | 113 | 116 | 115 | 116 | 115 | 116 | 116 | 117 | 115 | 116 |  |
| Consumer fuel and lighting-.-.-.-.-. do....- | 119 | 120 | 118 | 120 | 122 | +122 | ${ }^{+121}$ | ${ }^{+120}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 119$ | +119 | ${ }^{+123}$ | 125 |  |  |
| Equipment, including defense $\%$..........-do...- | 104 | 102 | 104 | 103 | 104 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 102 | 101 | 100 | 99 | -99 |  |
|  | 105 | 104 | 106 | 105 | 106 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 103 | 102 | 101 | 101 | 100 | -102 |
| Industrial equipment.-...-.-.-.-.-.-.-. - do...- | 104 | 115 | 104 | 103 | 104 | 103 | 101 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 96 |  |
| Commercial equipment.---.-.-------- do---- | 115 | 115 | 117 | 120 | 121 | 121 | 120 | 121 | 119 | 117 | 118 | r 118 | 117 |  |
| Freight and passenger equipment.....-do-...- | 102 | 101 | 105 | 99 | 101 | 95 | 101 | 103 | 99 | 99 | 95 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 91$ | 93 |  |
|  | 93 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 88 | 83 | 87 | 86 | 88 | 99 | 98 | r 103 | 104 |  |
|  | 108 | 108 | 107 | 106 | 106 | 105 | 104 | 103 | 101 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 99 |  |
|  | 107 | 1105 | 105 | 102 | 101 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 94 | 91 | 90 | r 89 | 90 | ¢ 95 |
|  | 106 | 104 | 104 | ${ }_{98}$ | 110 | 106 | 112 | 103 | 98 | $9{ }_{95}^{91}$ | 88 | $r 83$ | 84 |  |
|  | 105 | 109 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 109 | 106 | 105 | 102 | 99 | 98 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +97 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ | 95 98 |  |
| Nondurable materials ¢ .-- | 110 | 110 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 111 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 108 | 107 | -108 | 108 | ¢ 109 |
|  | 109 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 113 | 111 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 108 | 108 | 109 | P109 |
|  | 109 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 113 | 111 | 108 | 107 | 106 | 109 | r 108 | +110 | 112 |  |
| General business supplies.-----------.-do.--- | 109 | 110 | 112 | 113 | 113 | 112 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 110 | 109 | 107 | 107 |  |
| Business fuel and power $9 . .$. | 103 | 103 | 102 | 103 | ${ }^{+} 102$ | 104 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 102$ | 103 | 103 | 102 | 101 | r 101 | 101 | ${ }^{p} 102$ |
|  | 96 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 127 | 98 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 97 | 96 | +96 | 95 | r 95 |
| Nonresidential utilities.--------------do..-- | 121 | 120 | 120 | 121 | 120 | 122 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 122$ | 121 | 120 | 119 | 119 | 119 |  |  |


| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | Novem- ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued



 data not shown separately.

| 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 | $\underset{\text { Ser }}{\text { bem }}$ - | October | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \begin{array}{c} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ | March | April |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inventories, end of month-Continued <br> Book value (seas. adj.), total. bil. of dol.- | 54.34 | 54,66 | 54.95 | 55.10 | 54.90 | 54.98 | 54.71 | 54.38 | 54.01 | 53.74 | 53.67 | ${ }^{-} 53.60$ | 53.34 |  |
| Durable goods industrles, total 9 .-..-----...-do. | 31.77 | 31.92 | 32.07 | 32.23 | 32.05 | 32.08 | 31.84 | 31.43 | 31.07 | 30.86 | 30.76 | - 30.65 | 30.31 |  |
|  | 4. 45 | 4. 63 | 4.70 | 4. 80 | 4.75 | 4.71 | 4. 64 | 4.57 | 4.52 | 4. 50 | 4.49 | r 4.51 | 4.46 |  |
|  | 2. 61 | 2.77 | 2. 84 | 2. 95 | 2.87 | 2.82 | 2.74 | 2. 68 | 2.63 | 2.62 | 2.63 | 2. 66 | 2.65 |  |
|  | 3.33 | 3.32 | 3.35 | 3.34 | 3.33 | 3.34 | 3.27 | 3.18 | 3. 10 | 3.12 | 3.02 | 3.02 | 2.95 |  |
| Machinery (including electrical) ...-..... do | 10.48 | 10.53 | 10.60 | 10. 64 | 10.58 | 10.59 | 10.53 | 10.44 | 10.35 | 10.40 | 10. 32 | $r$ $r$ $r$ 0.28 | 10.27 |  |
|  | 3.94 | 3.96 | 4.00 | 4.04 | 4.04 | 4.08 | 4.06 | 4.01 | 3.98 | 4.02 | 3.98 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 3.96$ | 3.98 |  |
| Transportation equipment.....-.........-do | 7.64 | 7.58 | 7.52 | 7. 46 | 7.34 | 7.36 | 7.24 | 7.10 | 7.02 | 6.85 | 6.92 | +6.86 | 6.70 |  |
| Motor vehicles and parts.-.-.-.-.-....- do | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.28 | 3.28 | 3.30 | 3.32 | 3.13 | 3.03 | 3.01 | 3.03 | 2.93 | 2.88 |  |
| Lumber and furniture-....-.-.-.-........- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1.86 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1. 89 | 1.90 | 1.92 | 1.94 | 1. 96 | 1.93 | 1. 84 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.82 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass Br stages of fabrication: | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.43 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1. 46 | 1. 46 | 1.43 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.43 | 1.41 |  |
| Purchased materlals..........-.-..........- do.. | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.8 |  |
| Goods in process......-.-.-.-.-............-do | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | ${ }^{r} 12.1$ | 12.0 |  |
|  | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.5 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries, total \& .-.....do..-- | 22.57 | 22.73 | 22.88 | 22.87 | 22.85 | 22.90 | 22.87 | 22.95 | 22,93 | 22.88 | 22.91 | ${ }^{2} 22.95$ | 23.03 |  |
|  | 4. 82 | 4.85 | 5.00 | 4. 99 | 4.94 | 4.95 | 4.98 | 5. 01 | 4.96 | 4. 98 | 5.00 | ${ }^{\sim} 5.01$ | 5.06 |  |
|  | 1.95 2.67 | 1.95 <br> 2. 72 <br> 18 | 1.96 2.71 | 1.95 2.70 | 1.94 <br> 2.69 <br> 1 | 1.94 <br> 2.67 <br> 1 | 2.00 2.64 | 2. 2. 64 2 | 2.02 2.68 | 2.03 2.67 | 2.01 2.70 | 1.98 2.73 | 1.98 2.76 |  |
| Paper | 1. 54 | 1.55 | 1.58 | 1. 59 | 1.61 | 1. 63 | 1.64 | 1. 65 | 1.65 | 1. 613 | 1. 62 | 1.63 | 1.63 |  |
|  | 4.06 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4. 11 | 4.14 | 4. 18 | 4.16 | 4.18 | 4.18 | 4. 13 | 4.17 | r 4.19 | 4.19 |  |
| Petroleum and coal...-.---...-.-.-......-do | 3. 33 | 3. 35 | 3.34 | 3. 30 | 3.29 | 3.29 | 3.26 | 3.28 | 3.30 | 3.31 | 3.29 | r 3.32 | 3.32 |  |
| Rubber. | 1. 16 | 1.19 | 1.18 | 1. 20 | 1.23 | 1.24 | 1.20 | 1.16 | 1.14 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.14 |  |
| By stages of fabricat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9.1 3.0 | 9.1 3.1 | 9.1 ${ }^{1} 1$ | 9.1 3.1 | 9.1 3.2 | $\begin{gathered} 9.0 \\ 3.2 \end{gathered}$ | 8.9 3.1 | 8.9 3.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | 8.7 3.1 | 8.7 3.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.7 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Goods in process. Finished goods.- | 10.5 | 3.5 10.5 | ${ }_{10.6}$ | 3.1 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.2 |  |
| New orders, net (unadjusted), total .-.------...-do. | 31.75 | 29.70 | 30.21 | 31.48 | 27.91 | 30.56 | 31.05 | 30.04 | 29.02 | 28.33 | 27.58 | r 27.68 | 31.45 |  |
| Durable goods industries, total ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$------------- do | 15.45 | 14.10 | 14.59 | 15. 52 | 13.17 | 14. 10 | 14.63 | 13.80 | 13. 59 | 13.33 | 12.35 | r 12.76 | ${ }^{+} 14.70$ | 114.2 |
|  | 1.78 | 1.68 | 1.99 | 1.84 | 1.67 | 1.80 | 1.89 | 1.74 | 1.77 | 1.65 | 1.85 | ${ }^{5} 1.85$ | 2.14 |  |
|  | 1.93 | 1.92 1.68 | 1.19 1.72 | 1.71 | 1.00 1.64 | 1.02 1.89 | 1.13 1.72 | $\begin{array}{r}1.99 \\ 1.62 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.02 1 $i$ | +.97 | 1. 18 | r + 1 1 1.10 | 1.27 |  |
| Machinery (including electrical) | 5.13 | 4.82 | 4.73 | 5.24 | 4.39 | 4.62 | 4.88 | 1.62 4.45 | 1.427 | 4.59 | 1.38 4.25 | 1 $r$ $r$ | 5.07 |  |
| Electrical | 2. 10 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 2.37 | 1.86 | 2.04 | 2.32 | 1.87 | 1.75 | 2.02 | 1.67 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1.79}$ | 1.96 |  |
| Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) .................................... bil. of dol | 4.05 | 3.21 | 3.39 | 3.80 | 2.82 | 2.90 | 3.31 | 3.31 | 3.52 | 3.58 | 2.63 | $r 2.82$ | 3.21 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries, total | 16.30 | 15.61 | 15.62 | 15.96 | 14.73 | 16. 46 | 16.42 | 16. 24 | 15.42 | 15.00 | 15. 24 | r 14.91 | 16.75 |  |
| Industries with unflled orders $\oplus$--.-.-..... do | 3. 53 | 3. 37 | 3. 46 | 3. 52 | 3.01 | 3. 49 | 3.57 | 3. 52 | 3.35 | 3.14 | 3.25 | r 3.19 | 3.68 |  |
| Industries without unfilled orders 9...-......-do. | 12.77 | 12.24 | 12. 16 | 12. 44 | 11.72 | 12.97 | 12.85 | 12.72 | 12. 08 | 11.87 | 11.98 | -11.72 | 13.08 |  |
| New orders, net (seas. adjusted), total............do | 30.29 | 30.35 | 30.47 | 30.11 | 29.19 | 30.01 | 30.40 | 29.21 | 29.02 | 28.70 | 28. 50 | r 29.11 | 29.83 |  |
| Durable goods industries, total $\%$..-----....-- do...- | 14.64 | 14.47 | 14.68 | 14. 34 | 13.84 | 14.41 | 14.62 | 13.74 | 13.60 | 13.22 | 12.88 | 13. 36 | ${ }^{+} 13.88$ | ${ }^{1} 14.5$ |
|  | 1.72 | 1.81 | 1.96 | 1.78 | 1.89 | 1.84 | 1. 85 | 1.64 | 1.75 | 1.77 | 1.81 | ${ }^{+1} 1.75$ | 1.90 |  |
| Iron and steel. | 1.93 | . 91 | 1.15 | . 99 | 1.17 | 1.05 | 1.12 | . 97 | 1, 03 | 1.06 | 1.14 | ${ }^{+1.03}$ | 1.10 |  |
|  | 1. 64 | 1.71 | 1. 70 | 1.68 | 1.59 | 1. 74 | 1. 54 | 1. 48 | 1. 56 | 1. 46 | 1. 52 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.49$ | 1.65 |  |
| Machinery (including electrical)---.-...-- -- do | 4. 74 | 4.76 | 4.75 | 4. 69 | 4.52 | 4.81 | 4. 75 | 4. 40 | 4. 59 | 4. 67 | 4. 54 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 4.59$ | 4.68 |  |
|  | 1.95 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 2.03 | 1.89 | 2.21 | 2.23 | 1.86 | 1.82 | 1.93 | 1.83 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.88$ | 1.85 |  |
| Transportation equipment (Including motor ve- <br>  | 3.68 | 3.49 | 3.52 | 3.46 | 3.20 | 3.33 | 3.82 | 3.69 | 3.06 | 2.83 | 2.66 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 3.07$ | 3.13 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries, total.-----...-. do.. | 15. 66 | 15.88 | 15.79 | 15.77 | 15.35 | 15.61 | 15.78 | 15. 47 | 15. 42 | 15.48 | 15. 62 | r 15.76 | 15.94 |  |
| Industries with unfilled orders $\oplus$ | 3. 40 | 3. 33 | 3. 42 | 3. 43 | 3.17 | 3.39 | 3.58 | 3.31 | 3.32 | 3.31 | 3.36 | r3.30 | 3.49 |  |
| Industries without unfiled orders $\mathbf{1}$.-.------do. | 12.26 | 12. 55 | 12.37 | 12.34 | 12.18 | 12. 22 | 12.20 | 12.16 | 12. 10 | 12.17 | 12.27 | ${ }^{r} 12.46$ | 12.45 |  |
| Unfilled orders, end of month (unadj.), total.....do | 49.49 | 48.38 | 47.75 | 47.68 | 47.69 | 47. 50 | 47.45 | 46.44 | 45.80 | 45.37 | 45.27 | r 45.52 | 45.76 |  |
|  | 46.28 | 45.23 | 44.59 | 44. 50 | 44.62 | 44.64 | 44. 68 | 43.77 | 43. 23 | 42.85 | 42. 60 | r 42.79 | - 42.90 | ${ }^{1} 43.1$ |
|  | 5.27 3.79 | 4. 64 | 4.38 | 4. 03 | 3.92 | 3.74 | 3.67 | 3. 50 | 3. 47 | 3. 41 | 3.45 | +3.59 $+\quad 50$ | 3.76 |  |
| Fron and steel | 3.79 3.20 | 3.24 3.20 | 3.04 <br> 3.18 | 2.77 3.08 | 2.67 3.10 | 2. 30 | 2.47 3 | 2. 2.94 |  | 2. 28 | 2. 38 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ +2.50 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2.62 |  |
|  | 17.98 | 17.97 | 17.91 | 18.12 | 18.26 | 18. 24 | 18.25 | 17.94 | 17.62 | 17.48 | 17.38 | 2.75 17.36 | 2.79 17.37 |  |
|  | 9.95 | 9.90 | 9.86 | 10.19 | 10.35 | 10.43 | 10.63 | 10.40 | 10.20 | 10.21 | 10.09 | r 10.04 | 9.98 |  |
| Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) .---.-........-.-.................-- bil. of dol.- | 15.16 | 14.80 | 14.55 | 14. 69 | 14.60 | 14.89 | 15.16 | 14.93 | 14.83 | 14.93 | 14.70 | r 14.70 | 14.62 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries, total $\oplus$...----..- do | 3.21 | 3.15 | 3.17 | 3.18 | 3.07 | 2.86 | 2.77 | 2.66 | 2.57 | 2.52 | 2.67 | r 2.73 | 2.86 |  |
| BUSINESS POPULATION <br> Firms in operation, end of quarter (seasonally adjusted)\& thousands.- | 4,690 |  |  | 4,710 |  |  | 4, 725 |  |  | 4,730 |  |  | 4,740 |  |
| New business incorporations (49 States) ${ }^{\text {d }} \ddagger$. number.- | 17,437 | 15,446 | 15,530 | 16,676 | 14, 676 | 14,993 | 14, 007 | 213,760 | 212,412 | ${ }^{2} 14,579$ | 2 16,340 | r2 13, 258 | ${ }^{2} 16,607$ |  |
| INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,335 | 1,370 | 1,273 | 1,334 | 1,146 | 1,315 | 1,269 | 1,344 | 1,311 | 1,353 | 1,404 | 1,449 | 1,610 |  |
|  | 120 | 121 | 131 | 103 | 102 | 128 | 113 | 132 | 111 | 110 | 121 | 116 | 135 |  |
|  | 241 | 220 | 214 | 213 | 192 | 217 | 218 | 231 | 228 | 245 | 219 | 262 | 266 |  |
| Manufacturing and mining.----------------- do. | 224 | 215 | 229 | 228 | 173 | 228 | 218 | 229 | 231 | 231 | 228 | 229 | 271 |  |
|  | 607 | 674 | 564 | 680 | 573 | 621 | 604 | 613 | 617 | 637 | 635 | 693 | 786 |  |
|  | 143 | 140 | 135 | 110 | 106 | 121 | 116 | 139 | 124 | 130 | 151 | 149 | 152 |  |
| Liabilities (current), total...----.-.-.-.-.thous. of dol.- | 70,193 | 69, 192 | 73, 307 | 126,450 | 61, 732 | 97,594 | 80, 604 | 81,508 | 84.463 | 78.971 | 81,520 | 88,083 | 126,622 |  |
| Commercial service...-.-.-......................- do. | 7,809 | 7,065 | 6,095 | 22,597 | 3,993 | 5,940 | 12,715 | 16,644 | 7,309 | 3, 579 | 4,128 | 6, 941 | 13,344 |  |
|  | 19,427 | 13, 661 | 10,877 | 18,613 | 11,073 | 27, 874 | 14,417 | 17, 877 | 16,683 | 28, 104 | 11, 231 | 14,943 | 20.283 |  |
| Manufacturing and mining------------------ do | 19, 170 | 18, 483 | 31,963 | 41, 111 | 21,080 | 33, 097 | 23, 011 | 16, 104 | 28,887 | 18,878 | 26, 111 | 23, 160 | 26, 579 |  |
|  | 14, 116 | 18,563 | 17,588 | 28,497 | 20,470 | 22,556 | 23, 080 | 20,894 | 22,493 | 20, 199 | 28,6888 | 30, 646 | 51, 18.5 |  |
| Wholesale trade.-----...------------------- do-- | 9,671 | 11,420 | 6,784 | 15,632 | 5,116 | 8, 127 | 7,381 | 9,989 | 9,091 | 8,211 | 11, 362 | 12,393 | 15, 231 |  |
| Failure annual rate (seas. adj.) . No. per 10,000 concerns. | 51.1 | 54.9 | 54.1 | 57.2 | 54.8 | 59.6 | 65.2 | 63.3 | 62.0 | 63.4 | 61.1 | 61.2 | 62.9 |  |

[^2]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 | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | Janu－ ary | Febru－ ary | March | April |

COMMODITY PRICES

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS
Prices received，all farm products $\ddagger$ ．


Wholesale prices $\sigma^{7}$
（U．S．Department of Labor indexes）
All commodities．
By stage of processing：
Crude materials for further processing ．－．．．．．－do．－


By | Finished goods $\odot$ |
| :--- |

Nondurable good

Farm products $\circ$
 Grains－

Foods，processed Cereal and bakery products


Commodities other than farm prod．and foods＿＿do＿．．．．
 Chemicals．industrial
Fats and ils inedible Fertilizer materials Prepared paint

Fuel，power，and lighting materials i ．．．．．．．．．－do．．．．． Coal

Furniture，other household durables $\circ$ ．．．．．．．－do．．．．． Appliances，household
 Radio receivers and phonographs．


|  |  |  woonno | 莿 |  | 吹为弇 rovin | 运苞 | ジ心 かくな | \％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  $0 \infty<\mathrm{cos}$ | $-00000$ |  wos－s orerts | － |  |  | W\％ 令 cos | 気芴禺 | H050 |
| Pons <br> $0 \infty 0$ is |  |  | No | تrocono | $\infty \infty 00 \text { it }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 出它 } \\ & -1 \end{aligned}$ | いた isio | \％ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 氝気気に } \\ & \text { ovoro } \end{aligned}$ | coocron | W |  |  | 㐌兌 |  | 耎 |
| gosty |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 答 } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ |  or wosero |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 点覦 } \\ & \text { oo } \end{aligned}$ | WHe $\infty \subset \infty$ | 응 |

[^3]I

| 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | Noven- ber | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| WHOLESALE PRICES $\sigma^{\text {º }}$ - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U.S. Department of Labor indexes-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodities other than farm, etc.-Con Hides, skins, and leather products $9.1947-49=100$ | 111.8 | 112.1 | 111.2 | 110.3 | 110.1 | 108.7 | 108.1 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 108.8 | 108.3 | 108.2 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 109.8$ | 110.3 |
|  | 134.2 | 133.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.7 | 132.8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 132.7$ | 132.8 |
|  | 72.0 | 73.5 | 72.9 | 67.1 | 68.0 | 63.6 | 62.3 | 64.1 | 65.8 | 64.9 | 62.7 | 62.3 | 71.2 | 70.8 |
|  | 102.8 | 104.7 | 103. 5 | 103.0 | 102.2 | 98.9 | 97.5 | 98.1 | 97.1 | 99.4 | 97.9 | 97.5 | 100.1 | 302. 1 |
| Lumber and wood products.................-do. | 124.5 | 124.3 | 123.7 | 122.4 | 121.5 | 119.6 | 118.7 | 117.7 | 116.9 | 116.5 | 115.7 | 114.9 | ${ }^{+} 115.8$ | 118.0 |
|  | 125.9 | 125.7 | 124.9 | 123.1 | 121.6 | 119.2 | 117.9 | 116.3 | 115.1 | 115.0 | 114.3 | 113.4 | ${ }^{r} 114.6$ | 116.6 |
| Machinery and motive products | 153.9 | 153.7 | 153.3 | 153.2 | 153.3 | 153.3 | 151.4 | 152.9 | 153.0 | 153.1 | 153.2 | 153.1 | +153.0 | 152.8 |
| A gricultural machinery and equip..........do.... | 145.3 | 145.6 | 145.7 | 145.9 | 146.0 | 146.1 | 146.2 | 146.7 | 148.2 | 148.0 | 148.5 | 148.6 | 148.6 | 148.7 |
| Construction machinery and equip§.......do. | 174.3 | 174.7 | 175. 3 | 175.3 | 175. 5 | 176.7 | 176.7 | 176.7 | 177.3 | 177.0 | 177.6 | 178.1 | 178.1 | 178.2 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment......do. | 155.6 | 154.9 | 153.3 | 153.3 | 153.5 | 153.3 | 152.7 | 152.6 | 152.4 | 152.4 | 152.5 | 152.0 | r 152.1 | 151.6 |
|  | 141.6 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 135.4 | 140.3 | 140.5 | 140.7 | 140.7 | 140.5 | - 140.2 | 140.3 |
|  | 154.5 | 154.5 | 154.2 | 153.8 | 153.4 | 153.6 | 153.5 | 152.8 | 152.3 | 152.2 | 152.3 | 152.5 | 152.8 | 1.53 .0 |
|  | 120.1 | 120.1 | 120.2 | 120.0 | 118.7 | 118.8 | 119.3 | 119.3 | 118.4 | 116.8 | 115.3 | 115.1 | 114.8 | 115.4 |
|  | 170.5 | 170.5 | 170.4 | 169.9 | 169.5 | 169.9 | 169.7 | 168.9 | 188.5 | 168.6 | 169.5 | 170.0 | 170.6 | 170.9 |
|  | 140.8 | 140.5 | 140.0 | 138.9 | 138.6 | 138.7 | 138.4 | 137.1 | 135.5 | 133.9 | 131.9 | 132.0 | 132.4 | 132.7 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, structural 9 ...........do. | 138.2 | 138.3 | 137.9 | 137.8 | 137.8 | 137.8 | 138.0 | 138.1 | 137.9 | 137.9 | 138.9 | 138.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 138.7$ | 138.7 |
|  | 161.5 | 161.5 | 161.7 | 161.7 | 161.8 | 162.0 | 162.1 | 162.2 | 162.3 | 162.3 | 162.1 | 162.1 | 162.1 | 162.1 |
| Concrete products | 131.0 | 131.3 | 131.5 | 131. 3 | 131.3 | 131.1 | 131.0 | 131.0 | 131.0 | 131.0 | 131.2 | 130.9 | r 131.1 | 131.3 |
|  | 133.2 | 133.2 | 133.2 | 133.2 | 133.2 | 133.2 | 133.2 | 133.2 | 133.2 | 133.2 | 134.9 | 134.9 | 134.9 | 134.9 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied products...-.........do.. | 133.1 | 133.1 | 133.4 | 133.5 | 133.5 | 133.0 | 133.0 | 133.4 | 133.1 | 132.3 | 132.6 | 132.8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 132.1$ | 131.9 |
| Paper. | 144.8 | 145. 1 | 145.9 | 145.9 | 145.9 | 145. 2 | 145.4 | 145.7 | 145.7 | 145.7 | 145.7 | 145.7 | 145.7 | 145.7 |
| Rubber and products..------------------- do | 144.7 | 144, 7 | ${ }^{146.3}$ | 146.7 | 146. 9 | 145.3 | 144.9 | 144.7 | 143.6 | 141.2 | 140. 3 | 140.2 | 140.7 | 140. 7 |
|  | 137.0 | 137.0 | 137.0 | 137.0 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 137.1 | 137.2 | 137.1 | 137.1 | 138.3 |
| Textile products and apparel $9 . .-$--------.- do.. | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.1 | 95.9 | 95.8 | 95.4 | 95.2 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 94.7 | 94.4 |
|  | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.6 | 100.8 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.1 | 101.1 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 100.7 | 100.6 | 100.6 | 100.5 |
|  | 95.6 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 94.8 | 94.7 | 94.3 | 93.4 | 92.8 | 91.7 | 91.2 | 90.7 | 90.1 | 90.1 | 89.8 |
|  | 116.6 | 118.0 | 118.7 | 121.6 | 123.3 | 126.8 | 128.4 | 128.5 | 125.9 | 125.7 | 130.8 | 129.3 | 129.5 | 129.5 |
| Manmade fiber textile products....-.-...-do. | 79.4 | 79.4 | 79.7 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 78.9 | 78.6 | 78.5 | 78.2 | 77.8 | 77.4 | 77.5 | 77.0 | 77.0 |
|  | 102.8 | 102.7 | 102.4 | 102.1 | 101.8 | 101.5 | 101.2 | 101.1 | 101.3 | 100.8 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 99.3 | 100.0 |
| Tobaceo prod. and bottled beverages ${ }_{\text {O }}$......ddo. | 131.7 | 131.7 | 131.7 | 131.7 | 131.8 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.1 | 132.1 | 132.1 | 132.1 | 132.1 |
| Beverages, alcoholic-...-..............-...-do | 120.6 | 120.6 | 120.6 | 120.6 | 120.6 | 121.1 | 121.1 | 121.1 | 121.1 | 121.2 | 121.2 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.2 |
|  | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 |
| M iscellaneous | 94.8 | 95.4 | 91.1 | 90.9 | 90.8 | 89.9 | 91.1 | 90.3 | 90.6 | 92.4 | 95.4 | 94.6 | r95.7 | 96.1 |
|  | 117.8 | 118.3 | 118.3 | 118.3 | 118.6 | 118.5 | 118.6 | 118.6 | 118.6 | 118.6 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 119.4 | 119.6 |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 79.6 | 79.2 | 79.2 | 79.1 | 79.0 | 79.0 | 78.9 | 83.6 78.6 | 88.5 | 83.7 | 78.5 | 83.4 78.4 | 83.5 178.4 | 183.8 |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction (unadjusted), total $\dagger$--...mil. of dol | 3,866 | 4,192 | 4,648 | 5,008 | 5,184 | 5,241 | 5,244 | 5,063 | 4,810 | 4,458 | 3,816 | r 3,611 | - 3,890 | 4,329 |
|  | 2,875 | 3,022 | 3,265 | 3,474 | 3,580 | 3,559 | 3,543 | 3,484 | 3,390 | 3,126 | 2, 722 | r 2,572 | r 2, 768 | 3,013 |
|  | 1,600 | 1,727 | 1,885 | 2,022 | 2,089 | 2.050 | 2,023 | 1,949 | 1,879 | 1,700 | 1,412 | 1,287 | r 1, 434 | 1,647 |
| New dwelling units | 1,235 | 1,281 | 1,352 | 1,476 | 1,526 | 1,524 | 1,492 | 1,443 | 1,392 | 1,267 | 1,048 | -926 | r1,054 | 1,187 |
| Additions and alterations | 298 | 378 | 460 | 469 | 483 | 440 | 450 | 424 | 400 | 343 | 274 | 271 | r 290 | 368 |
| utility, total 9 $\qquad$ mil. of dol.Industrial do | 761 230 | 749 224 | 784 222 | 833 ${ }_{224}$ 8 | 860 231 | 871 238 | 889 248 | 912 256 | 923 263 | 896 <br> 265 | 853 266 | 826 260 | $\begin{array}{r}806 \\ +848 \\ \hline 28\end{array}$ | 789 235 |
|  | 302 | 297 | 321 | 348 | 354 | 351 | 358 | 372 | 382 | 365 | 338 | 327 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +248 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 318 |
| Farm constructio | 100 | 102 | 111 | 118 | 122 | 123 | 116 | 106 | 98 | 81 | 71 | ${ }_{\tau} 83$ | - 102 | 120 |
|  | 395 | 425 | 462 | 476 | 482 | 489 | 489 | 490 | 463 | 426 | 363 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 355$ | 404 | 435 |
|  | 991 | 1,170 | 1,383 | 1,534 | 1,604 | 1,682 | 1,701 | 1,579 | 1, 420 | 1,332 | 1,094 | r 1,039 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,122$ | 1,316 |
|  | 334 | 378 | 394 | 419 | 459 | 444 | 446 | 443 | 408 | 392 | 389 | - 356 | + 403 |  |
| Military facil | 92 | 88 | 103 | 126 | 114 | 135 | 143 | 135 | 157 | 112 | 88 | ${ }^{\sim} \mathrm{r} 109$ | -102 | 121 |
|  | 253 | 356 | 515 | 586 | 637 | 687 | 693 | 604 | 494 | 507 | 291 | 267 | r 271 | 399 |
|  | 312 | 348 | 371 | 403 | 394 | 416 | 419 | 397 | 361 | 321 | 326 | - 307 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 346$ | 370 |
| New construction (seas. adj., annual rates), total $\ddagger$. do | 54, 419 | 54, 166 | 55, 260 | 55, 189 | 55, 390 | 55, 298 | 55,325 | 54, 736 | 55, 430 | 56, 135 | 55, 262 | r 54, 846 | ${ }^{\text {r 54, }} \mathbf{7 5 4}$ | 55, 836 |
|  | 39,263 | 38,722 | 38,916 | 39, 103 | 39,035 | 38,660 | 38,697 | 38,331 | 38, 581 | 38,598 | 37, 810 | ${ }^{\text {r 3 }} 37,096$ | r 37,615 | 38,475 |
| Residential (nonfarm) $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public | 22, 392 | 21,930 | 22,180 | 22,362 | 22,308 | 21,783 | 21, 716 | 21, 228 | 21, 428 | 21,490 | 20,338 | 19,671 | - 20,080 | 20,890 |
|  | 10,032 2,772 | 9,948 2,772 | 9,828 2,760 | 9,754 <br> 9,788 | 9,821 <br> 2,868 | 9.962 | 10,173 3 8 | 10,313 3 3 | $\begin{array}{r}10,335 \\ 3 \\ \hline 1036\end{array}$ | 10,393 | 10,712 | 10,749 3 3 | r 10,593 | 10, 446 |
|  | 2,772 4,116 | 2,772 4,056 | 2, 760 3,960 | 2,788 <br> 3,881 <br> 1 | 2,868 3,870 | 2,934 <br> 3,922 <br> 1 | 3,041 4,036 | 3,084 4 4 133 | 3,036 4 4 198 | 2,982 4,307 | 3,031 4 4 | 3,037 | $\underset{+}{2,986}$ | 2.910 |
|  | 1,331 | 1,324 | 1,328 | 1,324 | 1,267 | 1, 240 | 1,246 | 1,225 | 1,125 | 1,114 | 1,036 | r 1,094 | ${ }_{r}{ }^{\text {r }}$, 261 | 1,423 |
| Public | 5,232 | 5,256 | 5,316 | 5,405 | 5,364 | 5,406 | 5,285 | 5,261 | 5,282 | 5,320 | 5,393 | -5,262 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 51,362$ | 5,406 |
|  | 15, 156 | 15,444 | 16,344 | 16,085 | 16,355 | 16,638 | 16,628 | 16,405 | 16,849 | 17,537 | 17,452 | r 17,750 | ז 17, 139 | 17,361 |
|  | 4,308 | 4, 560 | ${ }^{4,692}$ | 4,698 | 5,083 | 4, 811 |  |  | 5,043 | 5, 109 | 5,114 | ${ }^{+} 5,218$ | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }} 208$ | 5,149 |
|  | 1,512 | 1,236 5, 304 | 1,200 6,168 | 1,283 | 1,265 5,768 | 1,430 6 6 | 1,392 | 1,354 1,391 | 5,48 1,819 5,600 | ${ }_{6}^{1,453}$ | 1,285 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 5 \\ 5\end{array}$ | r r 1, 1,576 | 1,667 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,987 | 5,791 | ,600 | 6,660 | 6,470 | 5,934 | + 5,662 | 5,953 |

${ }^{\top}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Indexes based on 1935-39=100 are as follows: Measured by-wholesale prices, 43.9 (April); consumer prices, 46.9 (March).
Revised beginning with data for September 1955; unpublished revisions (prior to November 1958) will be shown later.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data (from Bureau of the Census) reflect the new definition and higher level of housing starts and include construction in Alaska and Hawaii; comparable figures for 1959 are available in Census reports.

| 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 | Septerm- ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Construction contracts in 48 States (F.W. Dodge Corp.): <br> Valuation, total mil. of dol.- | 3,046 | 3,360 | 3,337 | 3,472 | 3, 597 | 3,295 | 3,119 | 3,319 | 2, 886 | 2,718 | 2,485 | 2,235 | 3,166 |  |
| Public ownership -.-......---..............-.- do | 1,075 | 1.067 | 1,025 | 1,237 | 1,413 | 1,018 | 995 | 1,125 | 1,071 | 1,218 | 838 | 732 | 1.090 |  |
| Private ownership. | 1,971 | 2,293 | 2,312 | 2, 236 | 2,184 | 2,277 | 2,124 | 2,194 | 1,815 | 1,500 | 1,647 | 1,504 | 2,075 |  |
| B7type of huilding: | 1,067 | 1,048 | 1,110 | 1,110 | 1,153 | 1,177 | 1,124 | 1,165 | 916 | 994 | 813 | 804 | 1,027 |  |
| Residential... | 1,294 | 1,480 | 1.453 | 1,483 | 1,329 | 1,433 | 1,277 | 1,390 | 1,253 | 878 | 974 | 870 | 1,371 |  |
|  | 566 | 654 | 494 | 693 | 794 | 520 | 544 | 647 | 566 | 735 | 400 | 394 | 625 |  |
|  | 120 | 178 | 281 | 186 | 321 | 165 | 173 | 117 | 152 | 110 | 298 | 167 | 142 |  |
| Engineering construction: <br> Contract awards (ENR) \&....................................... | 2,001 | 2,005 | 1,803 | 2,885 | 2.005 | 1,859 | 2,232 | 1,796 | 1,775 | 1,875 | 1,661 | 1,360 | 1,912 | 1,817 |
| Highway concrete pavement contract awards: ${ }^{7}$ <br> Total thous. of sq. yd_- | 7,826 | 8,406 | 9,963 | 11,069 | 10, 637 | 11,216 | 7,446 | 8,541 | 11,208 | 12,101 |  |  |  |  |
|  | , 415 | 335 | ${ }^{3} 309$ | 1,284 | 1.826 | 11,684 | +405 | 8, 635 | -207 | 12,361 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,267 | 5,482 | 6, 202 | 5,784 | 5. 230 | 6,366 | 3, 829 | 4,461 | 7,045 | 9,012 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,145 | 2,589 | 3,452 | 4,000 | 3,881 | 4,166 | 3,212 | 3,445 | 3, 957 | 2,727 |  |  |  |  |
| HOUSING STARTS $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New housing units started: $\dagger$ Unadjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, inel. farm (public and private) _-thousands One-family structures $\qquad$ do | 93.3 <br> 74.0 <br>  | 1102.3 | ${ }_{101.6}^{130.0}$ | 1101.5 | 114.9 90.6 116 | 129.6 102.9 | 102.0 79.9 | 110.4 85.1 | 71.4 | 72.1 49.0 | 72.5 -52.5 | 79.9 57.9 | 106.5 |  |
|  | 90.2 | 123.5 | 127.3 | 122.2 | 111.1 | 124.8 | 96.4 | 107.6 | 94.3 | 65.4 | 69.9 | 76.0 | 102.1 |  |
| Total nonfarm (public and private)............do......... In metropolitan areas........................ | 92.3 66.6 68. | $\begin{array}{r}123.4 \\ 82.4 \\ 122 . \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 128.2 90.7 120.5 | 125.7 83.6 120.6 | 113.2 79.7 | 127.5 85.1 120.1 | 100.0 67.6 0.6 | 107.4 74.1 10.1 | 95.0 66.3 68.4 | 71.6 50.9 60.9 | 71.0 +51.3 68 | $\begin{array}{r}76.6 \\ +55.0 \\ \hline 5.0\end{array}$ | 104.2 75.6 0.8 |  |
| Privately owned $\qquad$ |  | 121.7 | 125.5 | 120.6 | 109.4 | 122.7 | 94.4 | 104.5 | 93.4 | 64.9 | 68.4 | 72.7 | 99.8 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted at annual rates: <br> Total, incl. farm (private only) | 1,112.0 | 1,327.0 | 1,333.0 | 1,302.0 | 1, 182.0 | 1.292. 1 | 1,062.0 | 1,236.0 | 1,216.0 | 979.0 | 1,105.0 | 1,187.0 | -1, 283.0 |  |
|  | 1,098.0 | 1,307.0 | 1,315.0 | 1,285.0 | 1, 164.0 | 1,273.0 | 1,040.0 | 1,200.0 | 1.203.0 | 870.0 | 1,078.0 | 1,136.0 | 1,253.0 |  |
| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department of Commerce composite $\ddagger . .-1947-49=100 \ldots$ | 143 | 143 | 143 | 144 | 143 | 143 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 |
| American Appraisal Co., The: <br> A verace 30 cities | 716 | 717 | 719 | 720 | 722 | 723 | 727 | 728 | 730 | 731 | 732 | 733 |  | 735 |
|  | 787 | 789 | 789 | 789 | 789 | 789 | 803 | 803 | 806 | 806 | 806 | 806 | 807 | 818 |
|  | 778 | 778 | 778 | 778 | 778 | 779 | 787 | 795 | 795 | 796 | 808 | 808 | 803 | 803 |
|  | 674 | ${ }_{6}^{674}$ | 674 | 674 | ${ }_{7}^{671}$ | 671 | 679 | 681 | 690 710 | ${ }_{6} 91$ | 691 | 695 | 696 | 696 |
|  | 691 | 693 | 696 | 696 | 704 | 704 | 704 | 706 | 710 | 710 | 710 | 710 | 713 | 713 |
| Associated General Contractors (building only) . do. | 529 | 529 | 530 | 535 | 537 | 538 | 537 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 539 | 536 | 538 | 538 |
| E. H. Boeckh and Associates: A verage, 20 cities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A partments, hotels, and office buildings: | 311.4 | 312.0 | 313.3 | 314.6 | 314.7 | 314.6 | 315.1 | 315.0 | 315.0 | 315.1 | 315.6 | 315.7 | 315.9 |  |
|  | 301.6 | 302.0 | 302.7 | 303.2 | 302.7 | 302.4 | 302.7 | 302.5 | 302.4 | 302.4 | 302.5 | 302.5 | 302.7 | 302.9 |
|  | 297.6 | 298.0 | 298.9 | 299.1 | 298.5 | 297.9 | 297.9 | 297.2 | 297.0 | 296.8 | 296.4 | 296.4 | 296.4 | 296.6 |
| Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concrete | 323.5 | 324.1 | 325.6 | 327.1 | 327.7 | 327.6 | 328.2 | 328.1 | 328.1 | 328.2 | 329.0 | 329.1 | 329.1 | 329.5 |
|  | 320.9 | 321.4 | 322.6 | 322.2 | 321.3 | 320.8 | 321.1 | 321.0 | 320.8 | 320.8 | 320.8 | 320.9 | 320.8 | 321.2 |
|  | 297.8 | ${ }^{298.2}$ | 299.1 | ${ }^{299.8}$ | 299.2 | 298.8 | 298.9 | 298.5 | 298.4 | 298.2 | 298.2 | 298.2 | 298.1 | 298.1 |
|  | 294.1 | 294. 6 | 295.6 | 296.0 | 295.6 | 294.7 | 234.4 | 230.5 | 293.3 | 293.0 | 292.2 | 292.3 | 292.0 | 292.4 |
|  | 304.6 | 304.9 | 305.6 | 303.2 | 301.3 | 300.5 | 300.8 | 300.8 | 300.4 | 300.3 | 300.1 | 300.1 | 300.1 | 300.4 |
| Residences: Rrick | 298.6 | 299.0 | 299.9 | 300.5 | 300.0 | 299.5 | 299.6 | 298.9 | 298.7 | 298.5 | 298.2 | 298.2 | 298.2 | 298.4 |
| Rrick | 288.2 | 288.7 | 289.5 | 289.8 | 289.2 | 288.5 | 288.3 | 287.5 | 287.3 | 287.1 | 286.5 | 236.5 | 286.4 | 286.7 |
| Engineering News-Record:- Building | 164.4 | 165.5 | 165.9 | 166.4 | 166.3 | 166.4 | 166.0 | 165.9 | 166.1 | 166.5 | 166.5 | 166.5 |  | 168.3 |
|  | 179.9 | 181.6 | 182.5 | 183.1 | 183.3 | 183.4 | 183.1 | 183.2 | 183.3 | 184.2 | 184.2 | 184.1 | 184.9 | 187.0 |
| Bu. of Public Roads-Highway construction: <br> Composite, standard mile (avg. for qtr.) $-1946=100 \ldots$ | 134.4 |  |  | 133.7 |  |  | 136.6 |  |  | 135.0 |  |  | 133.4 |  |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 133.5$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 136.2$ | ${ }^{r} 142.7$ | r 146.6 | r 128.5 | ${ }^{-} 146.8$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1388.1$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 130.8$ | ${ }^{+} 115.7$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 101.7$ | 102.9 |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted $\stackrel{+}{ } \oplus$ $\qquad$ do.-. | ${ }^{\text {r } 138.3}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 133.9$ | ${ }^{+} 133.0$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 137.4}$ | - 133.2 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 133.2$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 132.5$ | - 115.6 | r 121.3 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 119.4$ | 110.3 |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel products, unadj. $\oplus$ - | 125.0 | 129.0 | 134.1 | 143.3 | 125.0 | 135.7 | 127.7 | 120.0 | 106.1 | 90.5 | 96.2 |  |  |  |
| Lumber and wood products, unadj. $\oplus$.-........do...- | ${ }^{r} 146.2$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 140.0$ | + 1444.8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 14141.2$ | -118.5 | ${ }^{r} 145.5$ | ${ }^{+136.5}$ | r 129.9 | $\begin{array}{r}117.6 \\ +158 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +104.9 | ${ }_{+}+112.5$ | 111.7 |  |  |
| Portland cement, unadj................-.-.................-- | 110.2 | 161.6 | 191.4 | 191.0) | 191.3 | 199.0 | 186.2 | 188.1 | 158.0 | 122.7 | 100.2 | 90.0 |  |  |
| REAL ESTATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by- Fed. Hous. Adm. Face amount |  |  |  |  |  |  | 425, 124 | 433,655 | 403, 684 | 390, 257 | 410,350 | 340, 975 |  |  |
| Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amount..-.-.thous. of dol....- | 173, 143 | 152, 633 | 155,139 | 174,557 | 160, 340 | 180, 818 | 169, 070 | 162,077 | 150, 404 | 141,867 | 131,648 | 107, 754 | 124,837 |  |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions. mil. of dol. | 173,143 1,520 | 152,63 1,558 | 1,574 | 174 1,770 | 1,674 | 1,696 | 1,736 | 1,735 | 1,741 | 1,981 | 1,571 | 1,496 | 1,477 |  |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total $\ddagger$ _mil. of dol. | 1,144 | 1,151 | 1,232 | 1,397 | 1,268 | 1,413 | 1,316 | 1,250 | 1,140 | 1,171 | 969 | r 1,001 | 1,342 |  |
| By purpose of loan: $\ddagger$ <br> Home construction $\qquad$ | 405 | 404 | 435 | 471 | 408 | 430 | 402 | 394 | 332 | 373 | 285 | ${ }^{+} 288$ | 408 |  |
|  | 458 | 461 | 509 | 598 | 569 | ${ }_{6}^{651}$ | 591 | 545 | 508 | 470 | 400 | r 395 | 509 |  |
|  | 281 | 286 | 288 | 328 | 291 | 332 | 323 | 311 | 300 | 328 | 285 | +318 | 424 |  |
| New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under), estimated total..................................... of dol. | 2,406 | $\stackrel{2}{266}$ | 2. 500 | 2,690 | 2,528 | 2, 784 | 2,598 | 2, 525 | 2,378 | 2,338 | 2,075 | 1,997 |  |  |
|  | 4, 145 | 3,918 | 4,001 | 4, 514 | 4,289 | 4,347 | 4,814 | 4,512 | 4, 740 | 4,973 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 116,365 | 98, 106 | 86.940 | 82, 829 | 82,098 | 90,037 | 81, 845 | 92, 730 | 84,340 | 101,903 | 117, 252 | 116,606 | 109, 222 |  |

[^4]| 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 | Septerm- ber | October | Novem- ber | December | January | February | March | April |

DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Printers' Ink advertising index, seas. adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 241 | 238 | 245 | 243 | 247 | ${ }_{2}^{236}$ | ${ }_{2}^{235}$ | 246 | 234 | 235 | 234 | 229 |  |  |
|  | 247 198 | 256 191 | ${ }_{195}^{258}$ | 193 | 250 195 | 259 179 | 251 181 | 2208 | 244 175 | 235 181 | 227 | 186 |  |  |
|  | 216 | 209 | 225 | 220 | 203 | 198 | 205 | 203 | 202 | 209 | 206 | 190 |  |  |
|  | 155 | 160 | 166 | 171 | 166 | 169 | 164 | 170 | 166 | 147 | 149 | 140 |  |  |
|  | 24 | 19 | 23 | 27 | 28 | 25 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 18 | 24 |  |  |
| Television (network) .-.-.----------1950-52=100-. | 468 | 473 | 472 | 492 | 547 | 502 | 492 | 507 | 513 | 500 | 479 | 505 |  |  |
| Television advertising: Network: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross time costs, total-----.-.-.--- thous. of dol. | 58,603 | 55,923 | 55, 500 | 52,971 | 55, 778 | 50, 867 | 51, 415 | 63,350 | 63, 982 | 60,685 | -61,824 | 57,470 |  |  |
| Automotive, including accessories.........do.... | 4,756 | 4,527 | 5,056 | 3, 588 | 3,796 | 3,174 | 4,022 | 7,177 | 5,452 | 4,652 | 4,919 | 3, 701 |  |  |
| Drugs and toiletries...---------.-....-- - do | 17,357 | 14,896 | 15, 108 | 16, 175 | 14, 508 | 16, 888 | 14, 791 | 17,365 | 16, 574 | 17,990 | 「 18,690 | 16, 867 |  |  |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery --.-.-.-.-do | 11,596 | 10,782 | 10,059 | 10,043 | 8,786 | 9,575 | 9, 203 | 11,931 | 12, 274 | 12,218 | -13,093 | 12,948 |  |  |
| Soaps, cleansers, etc.----------..........- do | 6, 419 | 6,089 | 5,755 | 5,768 | 4,377 | 5,619 | 6,234 | 6,225 | 6,070 | 5,421 | ${ }^{-6,506}$ | 6,791 |  |  |
|  | 6,427 | 6,486 | 6,410 | 6,651 | 5,464 | 6, 254 | 6,365 | 6,148 | 6,240 | 7,030 | 6, 814 | 6,049 |  |  |
|  | 12,047 | 13,144 | 13, 112 | 10,747 | 18,848 | 9, 358 | 10,800 | 14, 505 | 17,372 | 13,375 | r 11,802 | 11,114 |  |  |
| Spot (national and regional): <br> Gross time costs, quarterly total...............do.... | 167,981 |  |  | ${ }^{1} 160,648$ |  |  | ${ }^{125}, 012$ |  |  | 63,060 |  |  |  |  |
| Automotive, including aceessories...........do.....- | 6, 102 |  |  | 6,372 |  |  | 4,664 |  |  | 5,139 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 32,489 |  |  | 27, 220 |  |  | 22, 582 |  |  | 32,472 |  |  |  |  |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery ...-......do...- | 54, 355 |  |  | 50, 232 |  |  | 37,853 |  |  | 56,598 |  |  |  |  |
| Soaps, cleansers, etc.--......................-do | 20,449 |  |  | 21,569 |  |  | 17,407 |  |  | 16,056 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11, 038 |  |  | 8,535 |  |  | 7,656 |  |  | 8,457 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 43,548 |  |  | 46, 720 |  |  | 34, 850 |  |  | 44, 338 |  |  |  |  |
| Magazine advertising: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 78, 522 | 88, 366 | 86, 863 | 69,372 | 51,260 | 51,089 | 69,563 | 98, 071 | 82,400 | 64,714 | 48,883 | 64, 501 | 77,026 | 83,453 |
|  | 5, 532 | 6,534 | 6,548 | 2,779 | 742 | 5,265 | 8. 697 | 6,841 | 5,182 | 3, 575 | 1,468 | 3,126 | 5. 590 | 6,543 |
| Automotive, incl accessories..-......------ do | 8.332 | 11,599 | $\begin{array}{r}10,353 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,763 | 5, 639 | 4,048 | 3, 215 | 14,739 | 9,697 | 5, 341 | 6,825 | 7.498 | 8, 157 | 8, 614 |
|  | 4, ${ }^{4} \mathbf{2 5 4}$ | 5,446 $\mathbf{6 , 5 0 9}$ | 4, 839 7,650 | 3, 715 | 2,118 | 1,905 5 5,683 | 4,139 6,221 | 3,374 <br> 8,828 | 1,950 7,407 | 800 6,440 | 1,555 3,899 | 2,073 <br> $\mathbf{5 , 5 4 8}$ | 2,767 7,176 | 4, ${ }_{6} \mathbf{2} \mathbf{7 4 2}$ |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery--..--..---- do | 11, 608 | 10,709 | 10, 115 | 9,929 | 7,816 | 7,541 | 8,724 | 13,144 | 10,353 | 9, 403 | 8,032 | 11,364 | 11, 554 | 11,792 |
| Peer, wine, liquors..-.-.-.-.....---.......- do - | 3, 866 | 4,324 | 4,594 | 3,967 | 3, 344 | 2,682 | 3,857 | 5, 293 | 5,771 | 7,467 | 2,687 | 3,336 | 4.312 | 4,425 |
| Honsehold equip., supplies, furnishings......do.... | 6,166 | 8,546 | 8,812 | 5,930 | 3, 142 | 3, 005 | 5, 524 | 8, 253 | 7,322 | 4. 422 | 2,003 | 3, 052 | 4, 675 | 6. 722 |
|  | 4, 497 | 5,657 | 5,929 | 5,238 | 3, 870 | 3,531 | 4,969 | 6,355 | 4,865 | 3,529 | 1,897 | 2,755 | 3, 590 | 4,382 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}863 \\ 1,978 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,2093 | 2, 1676 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \% } \\ \mathbf{1 2 2} \\ \hline 1281 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 585 2,092 | $\begin{array}{r}528 \\ 2,082 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}704 \\ 1,918 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2, 867 | 823 2,517 | 2, ${ }^{3511}$ | 445 1,676 | $\begin{array}{r}792 \\ 2,527 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 807 2.696 | $\begin{array}{r}1946 \\ \times 234 \\ \hline 2085\end{array}$ |
|  | 24, 848 | 25,745 | 24, 482 | 19,787 | 15,654 | 14, 820 | 21,595 | 28, 119 | 26,514 | 20,775 | 18,395 | 22,429 | 25,701 | 26,764 |
|  | 5,550 | 5,492 | 4,961 | 4,002 | 3,619 | 4,457 | 5,314 | 5,914 | 4,787 | 4,060 | ${ }^{2} 9,206$ | ${ }^{2} 9,878$ | ${ }^{2} 10,908$ |  |
| Newspaper advertising linage ( 52 cities), total..-do-.-- | 243, 585 | 256, 329 | 273, 697 | 250, 536 | 217, 418 | 224, 124 | 240,074 | 265, 788 | 256, 625 | 238, 724 | 195, 666 | 188,582 | 236, 150 |  |
|  | 61, 127 | -65, 827 | 69, 808 | 65, 011 | 63,504 | 63, 563 | 60,905 | 63, 434 | 55, 626 | 48, 260 | 53,552 | 50,045 | 57, 833 |  |
|  | 182, 458 | 190, 501 | 203, 889 | 185, 545 | 153,914 | 160, 561 | 179, 169 | 202, 364 | 200,999 | 190, 464 | 142, 115 | 138, 537 | 178, 318 |  |
| Automotive....-.-....-......................- do. | 14, 097 | 17,092 | 18,274 | 18, 018 | 12,124 | 11,905 | 12, 253 | 17,012 | 13, 148 | 8,507 | 11,038 | 9,779 | 12,765 |  |
|  | 4,753 | 4,442 | 4,117 | 4,796 | 4,852 | 3,408 | 3, 802 | 4, 844 | 4,343 | 4,610 | 6,722 | 4,067 | 4, 654 |  |
|  | 30, 496 | 31, 448 | 36,032 | 30,786 | 23, 240 | 21, 977 | 28, 782 | 36, 341 | 34, 119 | 24, 803 | 19,003 | 22,779 | 29,046 |  |
|  | 133, 112 | 137, 520 | 145, 465 | 131,945 | 113,697 | 123, 271 | 134, 333 | 144, 166 | 149,390 | 152,545 | 105, 352 | 101, 913 | 131,853 |  |
| P ERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: $\dagger$ Goods and services, total bil. of dol.- | 323.3 |  |  | 329.0 |  |  | 328.3 |  |  | 330.8 |  |  | 328.8 |  |
|  | 44.2 |  |  | 44.5 |  |  | 42.7 |  |  | 43.2 |  |  | 39.2 |  |
| Automobiles and parts..............-.-.-.-.-. do...-- | 18.5 |  |  | 18.9 |  |  | 17.5 |  |  | 18.5 |  |  | 14.8 |  |
| Furniture and household equipment......do...- | 18.9 |  |  | 18.7 |  |  | 18.3 |  |  | 18.0 |  |  | 17.6 |  |
| Nondurable goods, totalo .-...--.......-. .-. - do | 150.5 |  |  | 153.5 |  |  | 152.7 |  |  | 152.9 |  |  | 153.0 |  |
|  | 27.8 |  |  | 28.3 |  |  | 28.2 |  |  | 27.6 |  |  | 27.4 |  |
| Food and alcoholic beverages...--.-.---.-- do | 79.5 |  |  | 81.4 |  |  | 80.7 |  |  | 81.5 |  |  | 81.6 |  |
|  | 11.4 |  |  | 11.7 |  |  | 11.7 |  |  | 11.8 |  |  | 11.7 |  |
|  | 128.6 |  |  | 130.9 |  |  | 132.9 |  |  | 134.7 |  |  | 136.6 |  |
|  | 18.9 |  |  | 19.1 |  |  | 19.3 |  |  | 19.6 |  |  | 19.9 |  |
|  | 41.9 |  |  | 42.5 |  |  | 43.1 |  |  | 43.8 |  |  | 44.3 |  |
|  | 10.3 |  |  | 10.5 |  |  | 10.5 |  |  | 10.5 |  |  | 10.6 |  |
| RETAIL TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All retail stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), total $\ddagger \ldots$....mil. of dol.- | 17,419 | 19,200 | 18, 548 | 18,918 | 18,066 | 18,153 | 17,898 | 18,648 | 18,385 | 22,153 | 15,803 | -15,071 | -18,019 | 317,460 |
|  | 5, 814 | 6,351 | 6,397 | 6,618 | 5,773 | 5,952 | 5, 613 | 6,013 | 5,814 | 6,091 | 4, 634 | - 4,479 | - 5, 519 | ${ }^{3} 5,499$ |
| Automotive group | 3, 587 | 3,755 | 3,689 | 3,736 | 3,098 | 3,221 | 2,864 | 3,232 | 3,174 | 2,998 | 2,676 | - 2,587 | -3,229 | ${ }^{3} 3,139$ |
| Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers.do...- | 3,403 | 3,527 | 3,466 | 3,495 | 2, 870 | 3,003 | 2, 661 | 3,027 | 2,976 | 2, 731 | 2,526 | -2,438 | 3,050 | - 13 |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers........-do...-. | 184 | 228 | 223 | 241 | 228 | 218 | 203 | 205 | 198 | ${ }^{267}$ | ${ }^{2}, 150$ | ${ }_{149}$ | 179 | ---- |
| Furniture and appliance group............do...- | 803 | 835 | 872 | 915 | 858 | 898 | 881 | 919 | 927 | 1,123 | 723 | -682 | 780 | ${ }^{3} 750$ |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores........do..... | 513 | 545 | 568 | 573 | 539 | 580 | 561 | 600 | 606 | 696 | 445 | r 431 | 490 |  |
| Household-appliance, TV, radio stores.. do...- | 290 | 290 | 304 | 342 | 319 | 318 | 320 | 319 | 321 | 427 | 278 | $\checkmark 251$ | 290 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group...-....do.... | 777 | 981 | 1,042 | 1,108 | 1,036 | 1,082 | 1,027 | 1,036 | 932 | 892 | 659 | 632 | 818 |  |
| Lumber, building materials dealerso'.-.-do...- | 588 | 731 | 789 | 852 | 799 | 858 | 800 | 812 | 723 | 601 | 493 | r 475 | 622 |  |
|  | 189 | 250 | $2 \ddot{3} 3$ | 256 | 237 | 224 | 227 | 224 | 209 | 291 | 166 | r 157 | 196 |  |
|  | 11, 605 | 12,849 | 12,151 | 12,300 | 12, 293 | 12, 201 | 12,285 | 12,635 | 12,571 | 16,062 | 11,169 | r 10, 592 | +12,500 | ${ }^{3} 11,961$ |
|  | 956 | 1,360 | 1,084 | 1,097 | 957 | 1,016 | 1,142 | 1,183 | 1,190 | 1,979 | 886 | 「775 | r 1, 187 | ${ }^{3} 1,025$ |
| Men's and boys' wear stores.............-do...... | 167 | 229 | 198 | 228 | 179 | 177 | 192 | 219 | 229 | 440 | 187 | - 146 | 196 |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores....---do...-. | 383 | 526 | 436 | 406 | 370 | 394 | 443 | 467 | 464 | 749 | 347 | r 315 | 460 |  |
| Family and other apparel stores.------- do.-.-- | 228 | 318 | 244 | 256 | 221 | 246 | 274 | 295 | 314 | 528 | 202 | $\cdot 179$ | 303 |  |
| Shoe stores. | 178 | 287 | 206 | 207 | 187 | 199 | 233 | 202 | 183 | 262 | 0 | 35 | 228 |  |

$\quad{ }^{-}$Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Not comparable with data through 1 st quarter 1960 due to change in estimating procedures; figures comparable with 1st quarter 1960 are as follows (thous. dol.): 1960- 2 d quarter, 174,245; 3d quarter, 135,013; 4th quarter, 176,105. ${ }^{2}$ Beginning January 1961, data represent ad page volume; comparable figures for 1960-January, 9,743; February 11,147; March, 11,966. ${ }^{3}$ Advance estimate. $\dagger$ Revised series. Revisions for $1957-\mathrm{March} 1959$ appear on p. 17 of the July 1960 Survey. ${ }^{\circ}$ Includes data not shown separately. $\ddagger$ Beginning January 1960, data were revised to reflect the kind of business classification and number of stores operated according to the 1958 Census of Business and are not strictly comparable with earlier data which were
based on information according to the 1954 Census of Business (revisions for January 1960 will be shown later). $0^{7}$ Comprises lumber yards, building materials dealers, and paint, plumbing, based on information
and electrical stores.

| 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April |

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued

separately. or Comprises lumber yards, building materials dealers, and paint, plumbing, and electrical stores.

| 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | November | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April |

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued




Durable goods establishments_---
Nondurable goods establishments.



| 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 | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| EMPLOYMENT-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employees on payrolls of nonagricultural est., un-adjusted-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction ${ }_{\text {Transportation and public utilities }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,312 \\ 3,900 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 2,590 3,917 | $\begin{array}{r}2,830 \\ 3,924 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,977 3,942 | 3,098 3,939 | 3,130 <br> 3 <br> 182 | 3,069 <br> 3,907 | 3,006 3,889 | 2,847 3,868 | $\begin{array}{r}2,552 \\ 3,843 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,385 3,763 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 2,264 \\ -3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{5} 2.427$ | p 2,644 $p 3,746$ |
|  | 904 | 910 | 914 | 920 | 912 | 905 | , 876 | 869 | 852 | 849 | 818 | ${ }^{+817}$ |  |  |
| Local railways and bus line | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 90 | 91 | 88 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |  |  |
| Trucking and warehousing. | 883 | 881 | 880 | 887 | 879 | 877 | 892 | 902 | 898 | 881 | 854 | + 851 |  |  |
| Telephone | 700 | 703 | 704 | 707 | 714 | 714 | 708 | 704 | 702 | 699 | 696 | - 695 |  |  |
| Gas and electric utilities..................-.-d | 568 | 574 | 575 | 582 | 589 | 585 | 585 | 579 | 578 | 577 | 574 | - 573 |  |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade.............-.-.-.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 11,325 | 11,620 | 11,543 | 11,637 | 11,591 | 11,592 | 11, 665 | 11, 742 | 11,842 | 12,405 | 11, 464 | - 11, 279 | + 11,337 | ${ }^{11} 1364$ |
| Wholesale trade..........-.-.-....-------- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 3,111 | 3, 120 | 3,111 | 3,129 | ${ }^{3,138}$ | 3, 153 | 3,153 | 3, 162 | 3, 163 | 3,161 | 3. 116 | r 3, 102 | - 3, 094 | ${ }^{p} 3,088$ |
|  | 8, 214 | 8.500 | 8,432 <br> 1 <br> 166 | 8,508 | 8.453 | 8. 439 | ${ }_{1}^{8,512}$ | 8,580 | 8, 679 | 9,244 | 8, 3488 | 8,177 | - 8, 243 | p 8,276 |
| General merchandise stores ..............-. - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1, 1,634 | 1,511 | 1,466 1,649 | 1,462 1,656 | 1,433 $\mathbf{1}, 660$ | 1,452 | 1,504 1,641 | 1,554 1,652 | 1,655 1,659 | 2,022 1,683 | 1,476 |  |  |  |
| Automotive and accessories dealers......-. | ${ }^{1} 801$ | , 815 | - 819 | ${ }^{1} 827$ | , 824 | 1.820 | , 815 | , 813 | +814 | , 828 | -794 | $\stackrel{+}{r} 787$ |  |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate - --...-- - do | 2,444 | 2,463 | 2,469 | 2,496 | 2, 530 | 2. 536 | 2,515 | 2,501 | 2,499 | 2,504 | 2,490 | -2,494 | +2,50¢ | ${ }^{\text {® } 2,524}$ |
| Service and miscellaneous 9 -------.-------.- do | 6,511 | 6, 644 | 6, 717 | 6,745 | 6,715 | 6,685 | 6,698 | 6,698 | 6, 665 | 6. 612 | 6, 518 | ${ }^{+6,527}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,562}$ | ${ }^{p} 6,672$ |
| Hotels and lodging places. | 459 | 479 | 497 | 524 | 592 | 591 | 509 | 466 | 455 | 448 | 437 | r 441 |  |  |
|  | 305 169 | 308 177 | 312 179 | 315 181 | 316 176 | 310 171 | ${ }_{175}^{307}$ | 306 180 8 | $\begin{array}{r}304 \\ 179 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 301 176 | 300 175 | 173 |  |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plan | 8, 536 | 8,553 | 8,449 | 8,409 | 8,145 | 8,140 | 8. 474 | 180 8,586 | 8,636 | 8,917 | 8,608 | r 8,674 | r 8,705 | -8,726 |
| Total, seas. adj. (excl. Alaska and Hawail) $\triangle$ - do | 52,823 | 53, 128 | 53, 105 | 53, 140 | 53, 145 | 53, 046 | 52, 998 | 52, 809 | 52, 591 | 52,221 | 52,232 | - 51, 984 | - 51, 941 | ${ }^{\text {P 5 } 52,176}$ |
|  | 16,509 | 16, 327 | 16,540 | 16, 498 | 16,417 | 16,265 | 16, 275 | 16, 132 | 16,030 | 15, 790 | 15,676 | - 15, 527 | -15, 536 | ${ }^{\text {p } 15,617}$ |
| Durable goods industr | 9,603 | 9, 962 | 9,537 | 9,499 | 9,452 | 9,338 | 9,391 | 9,266 | 9, 190 | 9,030 | 8,918 | r8,792 | +8,779 | ${ }^{5} 8,817$ |
| Nondurable goods indust | 6,906 | 6,975 | 7,003 | 6,999 | 6,965 | 6,927 | 6,884 | 6,866 | 6, 840 | 6,760 | 6,758 | ${ }^{\text {r 6, }} 735$ | ${ }^{-6,757}$ | ${ }^{\circ} 6,800$ |
|  | 666 | 684 | 684 | 678 | 658 | 665 | 660 | 656 | 644 | 638 | 629 | r 620 | 622 | p 629 |
| Contract construction.............-...-...... do | 2,601 | 2, 752 | 2,783 | 2,790 | 2,858 | 2,835 | 2, 800 | 2, 804 | 2,783 | 2. 647 | 2,698 | -2,636 | -2,730 | D 2,810 |
| Transportation and public utilities .-......... do | 3, 920 | 3, 924 | 3,927 | 3,926 | 3,910 | 3,892 | 3,879 | 3,879 | 3,858 | 3,821 | 3,820 | -3,803 | +3,765 | จ3,753 |
| Wholesale and retail trade.....-..............do | 11, 595 | 11,652 | 11,675 | 11, 712 | 11,736 | 11,764 | 11,665 | 11, 668 | 11,568 | 11,541 | 11,634 | + 11, 576 | +11, 479 | D11, 521 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate..........d | 2,456 | 2, 463 | 2,469 | 2,471 | 2,480 | 2,499 | 2,515 | 2,514 | 2,512 | ${ }^{2,517}$ | 2, 515 | -2, 519 | - 2, 519 | ${ }^{p} 2,524$ |
| Service and mis cellaneous Government | 6, 577 8,49 | 6,611 8,515 | 6,618 8,409 | 6,645 8.420 | 6,682 | 8, 8 852 | 6,665 8.539 | -6,632 | 6,665 8,531 | 6,679 8,588 | 6.651 8,609 | - 6,660 $-8,643$ | r 6,628 $+8,662$ | p 6, 639 p 8,683 |
| Production workers on manufacturing payrolls, unadj.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,435 | 12,334 | 12,292 | 12,332 | 12,145 | 12,265 | 12,399 | 12,226 | 12,037 | 11,745 | 11, 502 | - 11,395 | r 11, 423 | ${ }^{111,413}$ |
| Durable goods industrles .....-.-.-.-.-.......-do. | 7,205 | 7,123 | 7,084 | 7,056 | 6,888 | 6,833 | 6,949 | 6, 863 | 6, 786 | 6,613 | 6,456 | -6,359 | '6, 363 | p 6.382 |
| Ordnance and accessories.-.-.-.-.-.......-do-- | 75 | 74 | 73 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 74 | 72 | 74 | 74 | 73 | 73 | r 75 | ${ }^{\circ} 74$ |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) thousands. | 56 | 569 | 592 | 617 | 606 | 607 | 598 | 581 | 547 | 518 | 508 | - 496 | ' 499 | - 510 |
| Sawmills and planing mills..--.-....-...-do | 275 | 282 | 289 | 296 | 291 | 293 | 285 | 276 | 264 | 252 | 247 | r 243 |  |  |
| Furniture and fixtures .....................-. do | 327 | 327 | 324 | 327 | 321 | 327 | 328 | 327 | 320 | 310 | 303 | 303 | r 302 | ${ }^{\square} 303$ |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.-.-........-do | 443 | 448 | 452 | 456 | 450 | 452 | 449 | 442 | 431 | 416 | 401 | 396 | 「 402 | ${ }^{p} 410$ |
| Primary metal industries..................do | 1,043 | 1,020 | 993 | 970 | 924 | 910 | 905 | 891 | 870 | 851 | 838 | r 829 | '830 | $p 835$ |
|  | 526 | 511 | 495 | 469 | 439 | 431 | 418 | 409 | 395 | 381 | 377 | 381 |  |  |
| Fabricated metal products | 854 | 837 | 836 | 840 | 817 | 819 | 835 | 834 | 817 | 794 | 771 | r 754 | r 748 | ${ }^{2} 757$ |
| Machinery (except electrical).-...-.........do | 1, 188 | 1,176 | 1,159 | 1,154 | 1,130 | 1,112 | 1,104 | 1,087 | 1,085 | 1,081 | 1,075 | -1,077 | r 1, 077 | p1,084 |
| Electrical machinery | 879 | ${ }^{860}$ | 855 | 859 | 850 | 861 | 877 | 839 | 867 | 844 | 842 | \% 835 | ${ }^{\circ} 831$ | P 825 |
|  | 1,221 | 1,187 | 1,174 | 1,127 | 1, 105 | 1,036 | 1,135 | 1,149 | 1,147 | 1,125 | 1,068 | r 1, 012 | -1,013 | D 994 |
| Motor vehicles and equipm | 652 | ${ }_{6} 63$ | 616 | 615 | 574 | 509 | 597 | 614 | 610 | 596 | 542 | - 492 |  |  |
| Aircraft and parts | 407 | 398 | 388 | 348 | 358 | 365 | 367 | 366 | 372 | 369 | 367 | 366 |  |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs.-....-do | 110 | 113 | 115 | 111 | 119 | ${ }^{318}$ | 119 | 119 | 117 | 116 | 117 | ${ }^{+} 116$ |  |  |
| Instruments and related products | 230 392 | 230 395 | 228 307 | 228 405 | 223 389 | 226 410 | 225 418 | 223 418 | 222 406 | 218 383 | 215 364 |  |  | p 210 |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries | 392 | 395 | 397 | 405 | 389 | 410 | 418 | 418 | 406 | 383 | 364 | r 373 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 376$ | - 381 |
| Nondurable goods industries.................-do. | 5,230 | 5,211 | 5,208 | 5,276 | 5,257 | 5, 432 | 5,450 | 5,363 | 5,251 | 5,132 | 5,046 | 5,036 | -5,060 | 5,031 |
| Food and kindred productso..--...........- do | 934 | 960 | 967 | 1,015 | 1,064 | 1,142 | 1,171 | 1,112 | 1,036 | 984 | 943 | 925 | ; 933 | - 945 |
| Meat products | 234 | 232 | 236 | 242 | 243 | 246 | 248 | 249 | 248 | 242 | 237 | 230 |  |  |
|  | 134 | 152 | 151 | 173 | 219 | 297 | 325 | 254 | 188 | 157 | 141 | 140 |  |  |
|  | 161 | 162 | 161 | 164 | 165 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 163 | 162 | 158 | 158 |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures....................... do. | 71 | 69 | 68 | 68 | 69 | 81 | 97 | 94 | 82 | 78 | 75 | 72 | 68 | p 63 |
| Textile mill productso............................... | 863 | 861 | 863 | 867 | 848 | 859 | 850 | 840 | 832 | 819 | 807 | 806 | r 808 | -812 |
| Broadwoven fabrie mills.....................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 368 | 367 | 365 | 365 | 360 | 360 | 356 | 351 | 349 | 348 | 345 | - 343 |  |  |
| Knitting mills ..................................do | 195 | 197 | 201 | 205 | 197 | 206 | 203 | 201 | 198 | 188 | 183 | 186 |  |  |
| A pparel and other finished textile prod...do | 1,118 | 1,082 | 1,079 | 1,085 | 1,060 | 1,107 | 1,094 | 1,079 | 1,079 | 1,052 | 1,038 | +1,063 | ${ }^{\text {F }} 1,071$ | 1, 032 |
| Paper and allied products...-....-...-.-.-.do | 446 | 448 | 449 | 452 | 444 | 4.1 | 452 | 449 | 445 | 437 | 434 | ${ }^{-} 432$ | r 432 | p 435 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills......do | 222 | 222 | 223 | 226 | 222 | 226 | 225 | 223 | 221 | 279 | 217 | 216 |  |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries..do...- | 568 | 568 | 567 | 572 | 568 | 573 | 578 | 585 | 584 | 579 | 571 | +568 | r 572 | ${ }^{\text {P } 572}$ |
| Ohemicals and allied products..............do | 540 | 551 | 547 | 540 | 537 | 538 | 537 | 538 | 533 | 531 | 528 | - 525 | +534 | - 540 |
| Industrial organic chemicals..............do | 209 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 211 | 210 | 207 | ${ }^{206}$ | 206 | 205 | 204 | r 203 |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal...............do | 154 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 153 | 154 <br> 117 <br> 18 | 1150 | 150 114 | 147 113 | 145 | 144 <br> 112 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +142 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ | 143 | p 143 |
|  | 116 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 117 | 117 | 115 | 114 | 113 | 113 | 112 | +112 |  |  |
| Rubber products | 208 | 201 | 198 | 198 | 192 | 196 | 198 | 198 318 | 193 319 | 191 317 | 188 318 | 181 | 181 | p 181 |
| Leather and leather products ..--.---.-----do. | 328 | 317 | 315 | 323 | 322 | 331 | 321 | 318 | 319 | 317 | 318 | -322 | 318 | จ307 |
| Production workers on mfg. payrolls, seas. adj.:P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,462 7,179 | 12,472 7,126 | 12,476 7,106 | 12,407 7,051 | 12,321 7,000 | 12,158 6,875 | 12,176 6,937 | 12,048 | 11,937 6,740 | 11,701 6,579 | 11,594 | + $\begin{array}{r}11,444 \\ r 6,348\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}11,461 \\ 6,339\end{array}$ | p 11,544 $p 6,385$ |
|  | 5,283 | 5,346 | 7,106 $\mathbf{5 , 3 7 0}$ | 5,356 | 5, 321 | 5,283 | 5, 239 | 5,224 | 5,197 | 5,122 | 5,123 | -5,096 | ${ }_{-5,122}$ | $\bigcirc$ - 5,159 |
| Production workers on manufacturing payrolls:Indexes of employment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.9 | 100.3 | ${ }_{99.6}^{98.2}$ | 98.3 | 109.2 | 98.8 97.4 | ${ }_{96.5}^{97.3}$ | 94.6 | 93.7 | -92. 5 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 92.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2} 93.3$ |
| Miscellaneous employment data: Federal civilian employees (executive branch): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Statesף-.-......-.-.-.............................. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,339.7 \\ 2 \\ 212.2 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{2} 212.2$ | $2,220.2$ $i 211.9$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,212.9 \\ \quad 218.1 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,213.5}$ | 2, 217.9 | 2,192.9 213 | 2,188.9 | ${ }_{214.6}$ | ${ }^{1222.1}$ | 2, 214.7 | ${ }^{2}$ 215.1 | ${ }^{2}$ 216.1 |  |
| Railroad employees (class I railroads): <br> Total | 816 | 824 | 828 | 834 | 824 | 817 | 787 | 782 | 764 | 759 | 731 | - 730 | $\pm 726$ | P 728 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted | 61.2 | 61.8 | 62.2 | 62.7 | 62.0 | 61.5 | 59.4 | 58.9 | 57.6 | 56.9 | 55.1 | - 54.9 | - 54.7 | ¢ 54.9 |
|  |  | 62.6 | 61.4 | 61.3 | 60.7 | 60.4 | 59.3 | 60.1 | 58.9 | 58.2 | 54.6 | ${ }^{2} 55.0$ | -55.2 | Ip 55.6 |

$r$ Revised. P Preliminary. 1 Includes Post Office employees hired for Chirstmas season; there were about 292,800 such employees in the United States in December 1960. 2 Includes the following number of persons hired for the decennial census: Total U.S. 180,000 (March); 181,100 (April); 53,700 (May); 15,600 (June); Wash., D.C. area, 680 (March); 910 (April); 340 (May) 240 (June). $y$ Includes data for industries not shown. o Except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.
$\triangle$ Total employees, incl. Alaska and Hawaii (thous.): 1961-February, 52,213 ; March, 52,168 ; April, 52,408 . Employees in Alaska and Hawaii are included effective with January 1959 and August 1959, respectively. For all branches of the Federal Government, civilian employees in Alaska (at the end of January 1959) totaled 13,200 persons and in Hawaii (at the end of August 1959, 21,900 persons.

| 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 | Septem- ber | October | November | December | Janu- ary | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { ary }}$ ( | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued

| INDEXES OF WEEKLY PAYROLLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Construction (construction workers) $-. .-1947-49=100 .-$ | 176.1 | 207.9 | 230.5 | 246.9 | 262.8 | 267.9 | 259.4 | 258.4 | 227.1 | 197.1 | 193.9 | F 181.7 | 192.6 |  |
| Manufacturing (production workers).............do. | 172.6 | 168.8 | 171.5 | 172.5 | 169.0 | 169.2 | 172.5 | 170.5 | 166.2 | 160.6 | 158.5 | +157.1 | r 158.2 | ${ }^{p} 159.2$ |
|  | 106.5 | 108.7 | 107.8 | 108.4 | 103.3 | 104.5 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 97.7 | $r 94.5$ | 91.6 |  |
| HOURS AND EARNINGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage weekly gross hours per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries.------------.-- hours.- | 39.7 | 39.3 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 38.6 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 39.1 | p 39.2 |
| A verage overtime.-.------.-................. do..-- | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | P2.0 |
| Durable goods industries.-.....-.-............ do.... | 40.3 | 39.9 | 47.4 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.5 | p 39.7 |
|  | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2. 4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | - 1.7 | 1.7 | ${ }^{p} 1.8$ |
| Ordnance and aceessories | 41.5 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 40.7 | - 40.7 | - 40.6 | p 40.3 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) | 38.8 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 38.4 | 38.6 | 38.8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 38.5$ | 38.8 | ${ }^{\text { }} 39.0$ |
| Sawmills and planing mills......-........do..-- | 39.0 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.6 | +38.5 | 35.8 | ${ }^{2} 3.0$ |
| Furniture and fixtures......-.....................do. | 39.1 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 38.3 | 38.7 | -38.9 | - 39.1 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products...-.........d do | 39.9 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 39.6 | 39.8 | ${ }^{+} 39.8$ | r 40.1 | p 40.3 |
| Primary metal industries. $\qquad$ do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 40.1 | 39.4 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 37.7 | 37.8 | ${ }^{+} 38.0$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 38.4$ |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and roling hours..- | 39.9 | 39.3 | 38.1 | 37.7 | 37.2 | 36.6 | 36.5 | 36.3 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 36.5 | 36.7 |  |  |
| Fabricated metal productso'.----.-.......-do. | 40.5 | 39.9 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.6 | > 39.9 |
| Machinery (except electrical) .-.............- do | 41.2 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.2 | + 40.1 | p 40.3 |
|  | 40.1 | 39.2 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 39.3 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 39.1 | 39.9 | ${ }^{r} 39.9$ | ${ }^{+} 39.8$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 39.8$ |
| Transportation equipment o .-.--...------ do. | 40.6 | 39.7 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 40.2 | 41.1 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 38.9 | - 39.3 | r 39.6 | > 39.8 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment...-........ do. | 40.8 | 39.5 | 41. 1 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 38.8 | 40.6 | 41.6 | 40.2 | 39.5 | 37.3 | 37.7 |  |  |
|  | 40.8 | 40.1 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 41.6 |  |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs.......do | 39.4 | 39.5 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 37.4 | 39.4 | 38.4 | 37.9 | 39.1 | r 39.2 |  |  |
| Instruments and related products..--....-do. | 40.8 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40. 4 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 39.2 | 40.2 | ${ }^{r} 40.1$ | r 40.3 | s 40.4 |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries.........-.-.-. do...-. | 40.3 | 39.2 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.4 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 38.4 | 39.4 | r 39.6 | r 39.5 | р 39.6 |
| Nondurable goods industries....-.......-.-. - do. | 38.8 | 38.6 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 38.8 | 38.0 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.7 | p 38.5 |
|  | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | $r 2.1$ | 2.1 | p2. 2 |
| Food and kindred products $\%$.......-.-....-. do. | 39.7 | 39.8 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 39.9 | +39.9 | p 39.8 |
|  | 39.1 | 39.4 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41. 5 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 39.4 |  |  |
| Canning and preserving.-.-............... do. | 37.5 | 37.7 | 38.7 | 37.7 | 39.5 | 40.9 | 42. 2 | 40.0 | 36.4 | 36.8 | 37.4 | r 37.8 |  |  |
| Bakery products.--..........................do. | 39.9 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 40.1 |  |  |
|  | 34.8 | 36.0 | 38.1 | 39.3 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 37.7 | 39.3 | 37.8 | 37.2 | 「36.7 | ${ }^{p} 38.0$ |
| Textile mill products 9 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 38.3 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 38.5 | r 38.9 | ${ }^{2} 38.7$ |
|  | 40.7 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 38.7 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 38.7 | r 38.8 |  |  |
| Knitting mills....---.-.-.-.-.-.-.-....-.-. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 36.5 | 37.3 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.6 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 37.5 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 37.1 |  |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile prod....-do..-- | 35.8 | 35.1 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 36.7 | 35.4 | 35.5 | 35.3 | 33.4 | 34.4 | ${ }^{+} 35.1$ | -35. 7 | p 35.4 |
| Paper and allied products.-.--.-.-.-....do..-- | 42.1 | 41.8 | 42.5 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 41.1 | 41.5 | $\ulcorner 41.7$ | - 41.8 | - 41.9 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills .-....do..-- | 43.4 | 43.1 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 43.6 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 42.9 | 42.7 | 42.8 | r 42.9 |  |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries...do...- | 38.2 | 37.8 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 「37.7 | 37.9 | ${ }^{3} 37.7$ |
| Chemicals and allied products..............do. | 41.3 | 42.1 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.2 | p 41.2 |
| Industrial organic chemicals......-.-.-.-. do.- | 41.3 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.8 | +40.8 |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal ----------do | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 41.2 | ז 40.0 | r 40.4 | n41.0 |
|  | 40.2 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 41.5 | r 40.5 |  |  |
|  | 39.4 | 38. 3 | 39.7 | 40. 6 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 39.0 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 38.9 | ${ }^{+} 38.6$ | г 38.4 | -39.0 |
| Leather and leather products.....--.........do...-- | 37.1 | 35.4 | 36.3 | 37.8 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 36.4 | 35.9 | 37.9 | 37.4 | +37.0 | D35. 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 42.0 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41. 6 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 41.1 | 40.7 | + 40.5 |  |  |
|  | 36.2 | 29.2 | 29.6 | 33.9 | 34.0 | 34.4 | 30.8 | 34.5 | 34.6 | 34.8 | 38.4 | 37.0 |  |  |
|  | 38.8 | 37.4 | 36.4 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 35.0 | 33.2 | 34.1 | 32.1 | 33.6 | 34.2 | ${ }^{\text {r} 33.9}$ |  |  |
| Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services) hours- | 40.4 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 42.0 | +40.3 |  |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.-.-.-.-.do...-- | 41.1 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 45.2 | 45.0 | 44.9 | 44.2 | 44.4 | 42.5 | 41.2 | 42.0 | + 41.6 |  |  |
| Contract construction...-.-.-.................-. do. | 35.0 | 36.9 | 36.9 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 37.2 | 37.8 | 35.3 | 34.1 | 36.2 | 36.0 |  |  |
| Nonhuilding construction...-.-..............do. | 39.1 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 41.6 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.0 | 42.6 | 38.6 | 37.3 | 39.4 | ${ }^{+} 39.2$ |  |  |
|  | 34.2 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 36.3 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.0 | 36.6 | 34.5 | 33.4 | 35.6 | +35.4 |  |  |
| Transportation and public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 42.7 39.1 | 42.7 38.9 | 43.2 39.2 | 43.5 39.4 | 43.2 <br> 39.8 | 43.2 39.5 | 42.9 40.8 | 42.6 40.0 | 42.8 40.4 | 43.3 39.5 | 42.1 39.0 | r 42.7 +39.1 |  |  |
|  | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.8 | 40.0 41.2 | 40.4 41.2 | 39.5 41.3 | 39.0 40.9 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array} 9.9 .1$ |  |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 39.9 |  |  |
| hours.- | 37.4 | 37.7 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 37.5 | 37.5 |  |  |
| General merchandise stores...-.----.--- do. | 33.8 | 34.5 | 33.7 | 34.3 | 35.0 | 34.9 | 34.0 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 35.4 | 33.8 | 33.8 |  |  |
| Food and liquor stores...----.-.-.-.-.---- do | 35.3 | 35.6 | 35.3 | 35.9 | 36.4 | 36.2 | 35.6 | 35.3 | 35.6 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.0 |  |  |
| Automotive and accessories dealers...-..-do | 43.8 | 44.1 | 43.9 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 43.9 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 43.7 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ +43.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Service and miscellaneous: <br> Hotels, year-round |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40.0 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.7 | ᄃ39.6 |  |  |
|  | 38.9 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 38.6 | 38.9 | r 38.8 |  |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants.-...----....-. do...- | 37.9 | 40.8 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 38.6 | 37.6 | 38.5 | 39.3 | 38.7 | 37.2 | 38.4 | 37.7 |  |  |
| A verage weekly gross earnings per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. dollars.- | 90.91 | 89.60 | 91.37 | 91.60 | 91.14 | 90.35 | 91.08 | 91.31 | 90.39 | 89.55 | 90.25 | r 90.25 | 90.71 | -91. 34 |
|  | 98.74 | 97.36 | 98.58 | 98.98 | 97.76 | 97.20 | 98.15 | 98.89 | 97.42 | 96.97 | 97.22 | 97.07 | 97.57 | ${ }^{p} 988.46$ |
| Ordnance and accessories | 108.73 | 106.49 | 107.79 | 107.30 | 105.20 | 105.60 | 108. 14 | 208.27 | 109.34 | 108.14 | 109.48 | ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} 109.48$ | - 109.62 | p 109. 21 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) dollars.- | 77.60 | 80.20 | 81.40 | 83.84 | 81.35 | 81.97 | 84.19 | 81.58 | 77.18 | 77.59 | 77.60 | r 76.23 | + 77.21 | p 78.39 |
| Sawmills and planing mills..-.-........-. do..-- | 75.27 | 77.95 | 78.04 | 81.18 | 79.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 77.61 | 74.30 | 74.30 | 74.11 | + 73.54 | + 7.21 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 78.39$ |
|  | 72.73 | 73.82 | 74.19 | 74.77 | 74.40 | 75.89 | 75.74 | 75.55 | 74.05 | 75.01 | 71.24 | 71.98 |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..----.-..--do.--- | 90.57 | 91.08 | 92.84 | 93.07 | 93.02 | 93.89 | 92.75 | 94.07 | 94.02 | 91.48 | 91.54 | r 91.54 | - 92.63 | $\text { p } 93.50$ |
| Primary metal industries..--..---.-........do. | 114. 29 | 112. 29 | 109.70 | 109. 70 | 108.75 | 106.68 | 106.78 | 106.12 | 104.72 | 105. 28 | 107.82 | ¢ 107.73 | +108.68 | p 110.21 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills dollars | 122.89 | 122.22 | 116.21 | 115. 74 | 113.83 | 110.53 | 110.60 | 109.63 | 106.86 | 109.34 | 114.25 | 113.77 |  |  |

O Includes data for industries not shown separately
$0^{\text {ond }}$ Except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | A.pri] | May | June | July | August | Septem- <br> ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mareh | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline hours and earnings-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline A verage hourly gross earnings per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments-Continued All manufacturing industries-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1.72 \& 1.80 \& 1.80 \& 1. 82 \& 1.82 \& 1.71 \& 1.57 \& 1.61 \& 1.74 \& 1.78 \& 1.76 \& 1.79 \& 1.81 \& p 1.86 \\
\hline  \& 1.62 \& 1. 61 \& 1.63 \& 1.63 \& 1.62 \& 1.62 \& 1.62 \& 1.63 \& 1. 62 \& 1.62 \& 1. 62 \& 1. 63 \& 1.63 \& p1.64 \\
\hline  \& 1. 60 \& 1. 60 \& 1.61 \& 1. 62 \& 1.61 \& 1.61 \& 1.60 \& 1.60 \& 1. 59 \& 1. 59 \& 1. 59 \& 1.59 \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{1}^{1.52}\) \& 1.50 \& 1.54 \& 1. 52 \& 1.50 \& 1.51 \& 1.52 \& 1.53 \& 1.53 \& 1.52 \& 1. 52 \& 1. 53 \& \& \\
\hline Apparel and other finished textile prod..--do...- \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.56 \\
2.24 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 1. 23 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.54 \\
2.26 \\
\hline 2.
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}1.54 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1.55
2.29
2 \& 1.57
2.30
2 \& 1.58
2.32 \& 1.59
2
21 \& 1.58
2.30 \& \({ }_{1}^{1.57}\) \& 1. 59 \& 1. 59 \& 1. 59 \& \({ }^{\nu}\) ]. 58 \\
\hline Paper and alited products-.-.-.-.-.... do-.-- \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2.24 \\
2.38 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{2.37}^{2.24}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}2.26 \\ 2.40 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& - 2.28 \& 2.29
2.44 \& 2. 45 \& - 2.42 \& 2.31 \& 2.30 \& \({ }_{2}^{2.32}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{12} 32\) \& \({ }_{3}^{2.32}\) \& 2. 32 \& 72. 33 \\
\hline Pulp, paper, and paperboard mils .-...do \& 2.75 \& 2.75 \& 2.77 \& \({ }_{2.7}^{2.7}\) \& 2.78 \& 2.77 \& 2.80 \& 2.79 \& 2.80 \& 2.82 \& 2.81 \& -2.81 \& 2.82 \& p2. 82 \\
\hline Chemicals and allled products............- do \& 2.47 \& 2.48 \& 2.49 \& 2. 52 \& 2.55 \& 2.54 \& 2. 54 \& 2.53 \& 2.54 \& 2.55 \& 2.55 \& 2.55 \& 2.54 \& p2. 55 \\
\hline Industrial organic chemicals....-.........- do.... \& 2.63 \& 2. 68 \& 2.65 \& 2.67 \& 2.70 \& 2.68 \& 2.70 \& 2. 70 \& 2.71 \& 2.72 \& 2. 72 \& 2.72 \& \& \\
\hline Products of petroleum and coal..-.........- do...- \& 2.90 \& 2.93 \& 2.90 \& 2.91 \& 2.92 \& 2.89 \& \({ }^{2} .92\) \& 2.89 \& 2.92 \& 2.94 \& 3. 02 \& 3.02 \& 3.01 \& r3.05 \\
\hline Petroleum refining.-------------------- do---- \& 2.99
2.48 \& 3. 2.47 \& 3.01
2.52 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.02 \\
2.53 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 3.03
2.55
1 \& 3.
2. 51
1 \& 3.03
2.52
1 \& 3.00
2.55 \& 3.02
2.54
2 \& 3.03
2.56

1 \& +3.13 \& 3.12 \& \& 54 <br>
\hline  \& 1.64 \& 1.64 \& 1.65 \& 1.65 \& 1. 64 \& 1.64 \& 1.65 \& 1. 66 \& 1.66 \& 1.65 \& 1.66 \& $\times 1.67$ \& 1.67 \& ${ }_{p} 1.69$ <br>
\hline Nonmanufacturing industries: \& 2.72 \& 2.71 \& 2.70 \& 2.69 \& 2.68 \& 2.67 \& 2.68 \& 2.69 \& 2.68 \& 2.70 \& 2.74 \& 2.72 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2.65 \& 2.66 \& 2.67 \& 2.67 \& 2.69 \& 2.68 \& 2.71 \& 2.72 \& 2.70 \& 2.72 \& 2.71 \& 2.70 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{2.76}$ \& 2. 77 \& 2.78 \& 2.75 \& 2.75 \& 2.74 \& 2.74 \& 2.76 \& 2.73 \& 2.74 \& 2.81 \& 2.87 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 3.28 \& 3.27 \& 3.27 \& 3.28 \& 3.26 \& 3.26 \& 3.26 \& 3.27 \& 3.25 \& 3.26 \& 3. 29 \& 3.27 \& \& <br>
\hline Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services) - .-. .-.......................... \& 2.81 \& 2.83 \& 2.83 \& 2. 81 \& 2.84 \& $\stackrel{2.79}{ }$ \& 2.84 \& 2. 84 \& 2.83 \& 2.83 \& 2. 97 \& 2.94 \& \& <br>

\hline Nonmetallic mining and quarrying..--.-- do..-- \& | 2.26 |
| :--- |
| 3 |
| 3 | \& \& 2.25 \& ${ }_{3}^{2.25}$ \& 2. 28 \& 2.28

3.28
3 \& ${ }_{3}^{2.30}$ \& 2. 30 \& 2.31 \& 2.31 \& 2.31 \& -2.30 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 3.
2.90
2.98 \& 3.23

2.87 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.24 <br>
2.90 <br>
\hline

 \& 

3. 24 <br>
2.91 <br>
\hline .9
\end{tabular} \& 3.27

2.96

2. \& | 3.28 |
| :--- |
| 3.00 | \& 3.31

3.01
3. \& 3.32

3.02 \& | 3.32 |
| :--- |
| 2.97 |
| 2. | \& 3.38

3.04 \& 3.39
3.05
3 \& 3.40
3
3 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 3.38 \& 3.32 \& 3.34 \& 3.34 \& 3.37 \& 3.37 \& 3.40 \& 3. 42 \& 3.42 \& 3. 46 \& 3.47 \& 3. 48 \& \& <br>
\hline Transportation and public utilitles: \& 2.29 \& 2.29 \& 2.31 \& 2.32 \& 2.32 \& 2.32 \& 2.33 \& 2.32 \& 2.33 \& 2.37 \& 2.28 \& r2.38 \& \& <br>
\hline Telephone..-- \& 2.24 \& 2.22 \& 2.24 \& 2.24 \& 2.26 \& 2. 26 \& 2.34 \& 2.30 \& 2.30 \& 2.32 \& 2.32 \& +2.32 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2.66 \& 2.67 \& 2.68 \& 2.68 \& 2. 69 \& 2.70 \& 2.76 \& 2.74 \& 2.75 \& 2.77 \& 2.76 \& r2.77 \& \& <br>

\hline | Wholesale and retall trade: |
| :--- |
| Wholesele trade $\qquad$ do. $\qquad$ | \& 2.29 \& 2.29 \& 2.30 \& 2.31 \& 2.32 \& 2.31 \& 2.33 \& 2.33 \& 2.33 \& 2.33 \& 2.34 \& + 2.34 \& \& <br>

\hline Retall trade (except eating and drinking places) o \& 1.79 \& 1.79 \& 1.81 \& 1.82 \& 1.82 \& 1.81 \& 1.82 \& 1.83 \& 1.82 \& 1.78 \& 1.84 \& 1.84 \& \& <br>
\hline General merchandise stores.-----.......-do---- \& 1.43 \& 1. 42 \& 1.45 \& 1.45 \& 1.45 \& 1. 44 \& 1. 45 \& 1.45 \& 1.44 \& 1.40 \& 1.47 \& 1.46 \& \& <br>
\hline Food and liquor stores.-...----.-......-do \& 1.98 \& 1.97 \& 2.00 \& 2.01 \& 2.01 \& 2.01 \& 2.03 \& 2.04 \& 2.07 \& 2.03 \& 2. 06 \& -2.06 \& \& <br>
\hline Automotive and accessories dealers....--do...- \& 2.03 \& 2.08 \& 2.07 \& 2.07 \& 2.07 \& 2.04 \& 2.01 \& 2.05 \& 2.05 \& 2.02 \& 2.03 \& 2.00 \& \& <br>
\hline Service and miscellaneous: Hotels, vear-round \& 1.20 \& 1.20 \& 1.21 \& 1.22 \& 1.22 \& 1.22 \& 1.23 \& 1.24 \& 1.24 \& 1.25 \& 1.23 \& 2 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1.20 \& 1.20 \& 1.22 \& 1.22 \& 1.22 \& 1.22 \& 1.23 \& 1.23 \& 1.23 \& 1.23 \& 1.23 \& 1.23 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1.39 \& 1.42 \& 1.42 \& 1.43 \& 1.41 \& 1.41 \& 1.42 \& 1.43 \& 1.41 \& 1.42 \& 1.42 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.42$ \& \& <br>
\hline Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wages (ENR): § \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Common labor-............-........-dol. per hr-- \& 2.642 \& 2.645 \& 2672 \& 2. 706 \& 2.724 \& 2. 734 \& 2. 739 \& 2. 739 \& 2.745 \& 2.747 \& 2. 765 \& 2.765 \& 2. 765 \& 2. 775 <br>
\hline  \& 3. 950 \& 3. 958 \& 3.976 \& 4.020 \& 4. 050 \& 4. 063 \& 4. 087 \& 4. 090 \& 4. 095 \& 4. 099 \& 4. 118 \& 4. 119 \& 4. 120 \& 4. 133 <br>
\hline  \& 3.582 \& 3.598 \& 3. 604 \& 3. 635 \& 3. 664 \& 3.695 \& 3.712 \& 3. 718 \& 3. 744 \& 3.728 \& 3. 736 \& 3.747 \& 3.747 \& 3. 760 <br>
\hline Farm wages, without board or room (quarterly) ${ }_{\text {dol. per }} \mathrm{hr}-$ \& \& 1.03 \& \& \& 1.02 \& \& \& 90 \& \& \& 1.08 \& \& \& . 4 <br>
\hline Railroad wages (average, class I) .-..----.....do..-- \& 2.568 \& 2. 585 \& 2.588 \& 2. 581 \& 2.621 \& 2.592 \& 2. 645 \& 2.650 \& 2.646 \& 2.655 \& 2.656 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Road-building wages, common labor (qtrly) .-. do..-- \& \& 1.92 \& \& \& 2.11 \& \& \& 2.21 \& \& \& 2.03 \& \& \& <br>
\hline LABOR CONDITIONS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Labor turnover in manufacturing establishments: Accession rate, total.......mo. rate per 100 employees.- \& 2.7 \& 2.8 \& 3.2 \& 3.9 \& 2.9 \& 3.8 \& 3.8 \& 2.8 \& 2.3 \& 1.9 \& 3.1 \& r 2.7 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1.5 \& 1.4 \& 1.7 \& 2.3 \& 1.7 \& 1.9 \& 1.9 \& 1.5 \& 1.0 \& 7 \& 1. 0 \& . 2.9 \& $p 1.0$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 3.7 \& 3.6 \& 3.3 \& 3.3 \& 3.6 \& 4.3 \& 4.4 \& 3.8 \& 3.9 \& 4.1 \& 4.3 \& ז 3.6 \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 3.1$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 1.0 \& 1.1 \& 1.1 \& 1.1 \& 1.1 \& 1.5 \& 1.9 \& 1.0 \& . 7 \& . 6 \& .7 \& . 6 \& $p .7$ \& <br>
\hline Lavoff $\qquad$ \& 2.2 \& 2.0 \& 1.6 \& 1.7 \& 2.0 \& 2.2 \& 2.0 \& 2.2 \& 2.7 \& 3.0 \& 3.0 \& +2.5 \& D 1.9 \& <br>
\hline Beginning in month: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{1} 270$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 352$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 367$ \& ${ }^{r} 400$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 319$ \& ${ }^{r} 361$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 271$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 258$ \& r 192 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 110$ \& 170 \& 210 \& 220 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{1} 85$ \& 50 \& $\cdot 156$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 214$ \& r 125 \& ${ }^{+134}$ \& '131 \& ${ }^{+106}$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 53$ \& r 28 \& 80 \& $r 120$ \& 55 \& <br>
\hline In effect during month: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}1430 \\ r 1130 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& r 535
+222 \& + 574
+236 \& $\begin{array}{r}r \\ r \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& +530
$\sim$
$\sim$ \& $\stackrel{5}{524}$ \& r 500
r 209 \& $r$
$r 146$
143 \& $r$
$r$ 368 \& r

$r$
$r$ 53 \& 300
100 \& 330
-150
-150 \& 350
75 \& <br>
\hline Man-days idle during month...-------------- do-.--- \& F11,550 \& r 1,930 \& r 2,110 \& + 2,950 \& - 2,140 \& -1,700 \& r 1,650 \& r 1,500 \& ${ }^{+} 732$ \& ${ }^{+} 458$ \& 700 \& -940 \& 610 \& <br>
\hline EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOY- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Nonfarm placements .-.---------1.-...---thousands.- \& 450 \& 511 \& 534 \& 537 \& 491 \& 556 \& 584 \& 517 \& 430 \& 378 \& 365 \& 342 \& 417 \& <br>
\hline Unermployment insurance programs: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Insured unemployment, all programs $\dagger \%$...-....do.....
State programs: $\dagger$ \& 2,370 \& 2,078 \& 1,801 \& 1,700 \& 1,826 \& 1,804 \& 1,781 \& 1,839 \& 2,225 \& 2,847 \& 3, 515 \& 3, 639 \& - 3, 403 \& ${ }^{2} 3,006$ <br>
\hline  \& 1,387 \& 1,232 \& 1,162 \& 1,197 \& 1,426 \& 1,407 \& 1,206 \& 1,393 \& 1,744 \& 2,175 \& 2,381 \& 1,919 \& 1,709 \& <br>
\hline Insured unemployment, weekly average..-do...- \& 2, 209 \& 1,939 \& 1,682 \& 1,588 \& 1,686 \& 1,657 \& 1, 598 \& 1,678 \& 2,039 \& 2, 639 \& 3,266 \& 3,394 \& 3,168 \& 22,779 <br>
\hline  \& 5.7
1.981 \& $\begin{array}{r}1.9 \\ 1.792 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 4.3
1.494 \& $\stackrel{4.0}{447}$ \& 4.3
1.392 \& 4.2
1.399 \& 4.0
1.418 \& 1.2 \& ${ }^{5.1} 1$ \& ${ }^{6.6}$ \& 8.1 \& 8.4 \& 7.8 \& ${ }^{2} 6.8$ <br>
\hline Benefictaries, weekly average.--....-.-.thousands--- \& 1,981 \& 1,792
237.4 \& 1,494
204.9 \& 1.447
198.9 \& 1,392
183.8 \& 1,399
206.3 \& 1,418
201.8 \& 1,395
189.9 \& 1,603
231.1 \& 2,069
300.2 \& 2,722
397.6 \& 2,984
399.3 \& 2.899
461.5 \& <br>
\hline Federal employees, insured unemployment thousands.- \& 38 \& 33 \& 30 \& 29 \& 30 \& 30 \& 28 \& 30 \& 33 \& 35 \& 40 \& 41 \& r 40 \& ${ }^{2} 36$ <br>
\hline Veterans' program (UCX):* \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 29 \& 23 \& 22 \& 27 \& 30 \& 32 \& 27 \& 29 \& 33 \& 36 \& 39 \& 33 \& 35 \& <br>

\hline Insured unemployment, weekly average.--do-.-- \& ${ }_{59}^{61}$ \& 54 \& 45 \& 45 \& 49 \& | 52 |
| :--- |
| 48 | \& 49 \& 50 \& 59 \& 71 \& 86 \& 91 \& 91 \& 28 <br>

\hline Beneficlarles, weekly average...-.-....-.-do-.-- \& 59 \& 55 \& 45 \& 44 \& 43 \& 48 \& 48 \& 45 \& 52 \& 64 \& 81 \& 89 \& 80 \& <br>
\hline  \& 8.3 \& 7.0 \& 6.0 \& 6.0 \& 5.5 \& 6.8 \& 6.4 \& 5.9 \& 7.0 \& 8.6 \& 11.0 \& 11.0 \& 11.6 \& <br>
\hline  \& 59 \& 6 \& 5 \& 6 \& 81 \& 31 \& 99 \& 20 \& 23 \& 21 \& 38 \& 13 \& \& <br>
\hline Insured unemployment, weekly average - do -... \& 63 \& 54 \& 45 \& 39 \& 61 \& 65 \& 107 \& 82 \& 95 \& 103 \& 123 \& -113 \& ${ }^{2} 106$ \& <br>
\hline Benefits paid....--..-----..........-. - \& 13.4 \& 10.4 \& 7.9 \& 7.5 \& 7.4 \& 12.1 \& 18.5 \& 15.2 \& 16.0 \& 18.8 \& 22.2 \& 19.7 \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^5]| 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 | Septern- ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | A pril |

FINANCE
BANKING
Open market paper outstanding, end of mo.:
Bankers' acceptances.-.-.....................ill. of dol Commercial and finance company paper, total. do... Placed through dealers-
Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.;
Farm mortgage loans: Federal land banks do Loans to cooperatives Other loans and discount
Bank debits, total (344 centers)
New York City-
-
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, total 7 Reserve bank credit outstanding, total piscounts and advances. Gold eed states Government securities......-. do
Liabilities, total 9 $\qquad$ do
 Federal Reserve notes in circulation
Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and FR note liabilities combined
All member banks of Federal Reserve System, averages of daily figures:*
-...-mil. of dol Free reserve
Weekly reporting member banks of Fed. Reserve System, condition. W ednesday nearest end of month: $\dagger$ Deposits: Demana, adjusted $\oplus$ Indiva, except interbank: Individuals, partnershins, and corp-.......do... United Sta political subdivisions...................... Time except interbank $\qquad$ Individuals, partnerships, and corp Interbank (demand and time)... do...
Investments, total .S. Government obligations, direct and maranBills. Certificates Notes and Other securities.
Loans (adjusted), total $\oplus$ -
ial-- To brokers and dealers in securities Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities To nonbank financial institutions. Real estate
Other loans
Money and interest rates:\$
Bank rates on business loans:
 New York City11 southern and western cities.
Discount rate, end of mo. (N.Y.F.R. Bank) ...do...
Federal intermediate credit bank loans $\ddagger$................ Federal land bank loans $\ddagger$
Open market rates, New York City: Bankers' acceptances (prime, 90 days) Commercial paper (prime, 4-6 months) Finance Co. paper placed directly, 3-6 mo.*- do.... Yield on U.S. Government securities (taxable):

Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors:
 Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary
New series (from Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System); for back data, see Federal Reserve Bulletins

| 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 | Septem- ber | October | Novernber | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April |


| CONSUMER CREDIT $\dagger$ <br> (Short-and Intermediate-term) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total outstanding, end of month . .-----.-.mil. of dol.- | 51,298 | 52,353 | 52,991 | 53, 662 | 53, 809 | 54, 092 | 54, 265 | 54, 344 | 54, 626 | 56.049 | 55.021 | 54. 102 | 53, 006 |  |
|  | 40,020 | 40,651 | 41, 125 | 41,752 | 42,050 | 42,378 | 42, 517 | 42,591 | 42, 703 | 43,281 | 42,782 | 42, 264 | 42,058 |  |
|  | 16, 826 | 17, 170 | 17,431 | 17,755 | 17,893 | 18,020 | 18,021 | 17,992 | 17,967 | 17, 866 | 17.611 | 17,383 | 17.265 |  |
| Other consumer goods paper---------------- do. | 10.192 | 10,281 | 10.339 | 10,462 | 10.452 | 10.477 | 10,543 | 10.625 | 10,715 | 11,215 | 11, 050 | 10,793 | 10,679 |  |
|  | 2,783 10,219 | 2,814 10,386 | 2,865 10,490 | 2,905 10,630 | 2,934 10,771 | 2,975 10,906 | 3,001 10,952 | 3,013 10,961 | 3.020 11,001 | 3,008 | 2.967 11.154 | 2,935 11,153 | 2,922 11,192 |  |
| By trpe of holder: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financial institutions, total-.-.....-...-- - do. | 34, 764 | 35,431 | 35,902 | 36,481 | 36. 857 | 37, 199 | 37, 318 | 37, 330 | 37, 368 | 37. 502 | 38. 186 | 37,790 | 37, 542 |  |
| Commercial banks------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 15.440 | 15,711 | 15,911 | 16, 145 <br> 10,945 | 16,239 11,062 | 16,362 | 16,416 | 16,408 11.147 | 16,402 | 16.398 11.134 | 17,261 | 17,001 | 16, 880 |  |
| Sales finance companies...----.-.-------- do |  | 10,604 3.471 3 | 10,744 3,537 3 | 10,945 3,626 | 11,062 3,679 | 11,142 3,754 | +11, $\begin{array}{r}154 \\ 3,795 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11,147 3,838 | 11,141 3,870 | 11,134 3,906 | 11,030 3,860 | 10,914 3,863 | 10,787 3,897 |  |
|  | 3, 821 | 3,872 | 3,902 | 3,957 | 4.049 | 4,099 | 4,111 | 4,097 | 4, 107 | 4,212 | 4, 179 | 4,151 | 4,131 |  |
|  | 1,765 | 1,773 | 1,808 | 1,808 | 1,828 | 1,842 | 1,842 | 1,845 | 1,848 | 1,852 | 1,856 | 1,861 | 1,867 |  |
|  | 5, 256 | 5,220 | 5,223 | 5,271 | 5,193 | 5.179 | 5,199 | 5,261 | 5, 335 | 5,779 | 4,596 | 4,474 | 4,516 |  |
| Department stores.............-....------ do | 2. 098 | 2,050 | 2,054 | 2,073 | 2,020 | 2,012 | 2, 049 | 2,103 | 2,155 | 2,401 | 1,342 | 1,348 | 1,442 |  |
|  | 1. 144 | ${ }^{1,135}$ | 1,125 | 1,132 | 1. 124 | $\begin{array}{r}1,132 \\ 520 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,129 | 1,130 | 1,140 | 1,189 | 1, 1504 | 1,121 | 1,092 |  |
| Antomobile deale | 1, 527 | 1. 539 | 1,541 | 1, 5154 | 1,533 | 1.515 | 1,502 | 1. 510 | 1,523 | 1,676 | 1,509 1,599 | 1,597 1,508 | 1,491 |  |
| Noninstallment credit, total.-.---....-----...-do | 11,278 | 11, 202 | 11,866 | 11,910 | 11,759 | 11,714 | 11,748 | 11,753 | 11,923 | 12,768 | 12,239 | 11,838 | 11,848 |  |
| Single-payment loans, total.-.........-.....- do | 4,191 3,556 | 4,226 <br> 4.227 | 4,313 <br> 3,631 | 4.294 3,682 | 4,265 <br> , 663 <br> 3 | 4,7276 <br> , 656 | $\begin{array}{r}4,317 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,272 3 3 | 4. 301 | 4,311 3,737 | 4,314 | 4,381 | 4,417 3 3 |  |
| Commercial banks* <br> Other financial institutions* $\qquad$ do | 3, 635 | 4,627 599 | 3,631 682 | 3,682 612 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3. } 663 \\ 602 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.656 620 | 3.715 602 | $\begin{array}{r}3,692 \\ 580 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,711 590 | $\begin{array}{r}4,737 \\ \hline 574 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,740 \\ \hline 874\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,789 \\ \hline 592\end{array}$ | 3,793 |  |
| Charge accounts, total............---------- do | 3,927 | 4, 245 | 4,342 | 4,423 | 4, 311 | 4,277 | 4, 283 | 4,370 | 4,463 | 5,187 | 4,599 | 4,037 | 4,004 |  |
|  | + 622 | ${ }^{656}$ | +646 | $\begin{array}{r}633 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 388 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +584 | $\begin{array}{r}584 \\ 3.236 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{625}$ | ${ }_{6}^{661}$ | 709 | \% 941 | 3 805 | \%699 | \% 637 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}2,917 \\ \hline 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3. 2066 | 3,305 391 | 3, 382 | 3.295 432 | $\begin{array}{r}3.236 \\ \hline 45 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3. 1989 | 3. 2666 | 3. 326 | $\begin{array}{r}3,801 \\ 445 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,346 | 2,926 | 2, ${ }_{441}$ |  |
|  | 3,160 | 3,231 | 3,211 | 3,193 | 3, 183 | 3,161 | 3.148 | 3,111 | 3,159 | 3,270 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,326 } \\ \hline 3\end{array}$ | 3,420 3 | 3,427 |  |
| Installment credit extended and repaid : Unadjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,238 | 4,509 | 4,375 | 4,615 | 4,156 | 4,365 | 4,010 | 4,012 | 4,067 | 4,641 | 3,473 | 3,241 | 3,995 |  |
| Automohile paper-............---.-.-.-.-- do | 1,629 | 1,692 | 1,658 | 1,733 | 1,473 | 1,570 | 1,372 | 1,407 | 1,364 | 1,248 | 1,130 | 1,051 | 1,330 |  |
| Other consumer goods paper..................... do <br> All other | 1,089 1,520 | 1,202 1,615 | 1,183 1,534 | 1,267 1,615 | 1,085 | 1,165 1,630 | 1,173 1,465 | 1,207 1,398 | 1,217 1,486 | 1,654 1,739 | 1,012 1,331 | 1888 1,302 | 1,125 1,540 |  |
|  | 4,003 | 3,878 | 3. 901 | 3,988 | 3,858 | 4,037 | 3,871 | 3,938 | 3,955 | 4,063 | 3,972 | 3,759 | 4,201 |  |
| Automobile paper-.....-.-...-.-.-.-.....-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,429 | 1,348 | 1.397 | 1,409 | 1,335 | 1,443 | 1,371 | 1,436 | 1,389 | 1,349 | 1,385 | 1,279 | 1.448 |  |
| Other consumer goods paper-------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,1m | 1.113 | 1,125 | 1,144 | 1,095 | 1,140 | 1,107 | 1.125 | 1.127 | 1,154 | 1.177 | 1,145 | 1,239 |  |
|  |  | 1,417 | 1,379 | 1,435 | 1,428 | 1,454 | 1,393 | 1,377 | 1,439 | 1,560 | 1,410 | 1,335 | 1,514 |  |
| Adjusted: | 4, 259 | 4,499 | 4,255 | 4,313 | 4,214 | 4,072 | 4,125 | 4,108 | 4,134 | 4,007 | 3,869 | 3,803 | 4,002 |  |
| Automobile paper.-...............................- do | 1,591 | 1,636 | 1,558 | 1,538 | 1,417 | 1,422 | 1,422 | 1,460 | 1,482 | 1,325 | 1,239 | 1,190 | 1,288 |  |
| Other consumer goo | 1,178 | 1,266 | 1,170 | 1,248 | 1,168 | 1,112 | 1,162 | 1,165 | 1,159 | 1,200 | 1,185 | 1.131 | 1,212 |  |
| All other-.......- | 1,490 | 1,597 | 1,527 | 1,527 | 1,629 | 1,538 | 1,541 | 1,483 | 1,493 | 1,482 | 1,445 | 1,482 | 1,502 |  |
| Repaid, total.....-............................d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 3.777 | 3,935 | 3.911 | 3,934 | 3, 997 | 3,918 | 3,958 | 3,994 | 3,946 | 3,931 | 3,972 | 4,011 | 3,954 |  |
|  | 1,342 | 1,379 | 1,402 | 1,392 | 1,385 | 1,388 | 1,375 | 1,417 | 1.397 | 1,356 | 1,387 | 1,363 | 1,353 |  |
| Other consumer goods paper. <br> All other | 1,081 | 1,111 1,445 | 1,126 1,383 | 1,135 1,407 | 1,148 1,464 | 1,123 1,407 | 1,141 1,442 | 1,147 1,430 | 1,119 1,430 | 1,156 1,419 | 1,154 | 1,191 1,457 | 1,163 |  |
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Budget receints and expenditures: <br> Receints total |  |  |  |  | 3.976 | 8,590 | 10, 211 | 3,641 | 7,900 | 8,751 | 5,537 |  |  |  |
| Receipts, total <br> Receipts, net $\qquad$ do ol-- | 9,580 | 5,064 | 6, 550 | 10,891 | 3,128 | 6,454 | 8,981 | -3,823 | 6,300 | 7,643 | 4,846 | 6,537 | 11,878 8,524 |  |
|  | 105 | 91 | 91 | 90 | 84 | 93 | 87 | 92 | 91 | 80 | 82 | 70 | 88 |  |
| Individual income taxes...-...................do | 3,332 | 4,290 | 5,783 | 4,125 | 1,401 | 4,996 | 4,486 | 1,296 | 4, 648 | $\stackrel{2,974}{ }$ | 3,198 | 5,567 | 3, 171 |  |
| Corporation income taxes.-..................-do. | 6,192 | 619 | 467 | 5,530 | 670 | 409 | 3,492 | 481 | 455 | 3,331 | 534 | 444 | 5,799 |  |
| Employment taxes.--.-.--..................... do | 1,149 | 858 | 1,918 | 1,155 | 383 | 1,608 | 792 | 389 | 1,295 | 596 | 348 | 1,814 | 1,348 |  |
| Other internal revenue and | 1,439 | 1,609 | 1,466 | 1,903 | 1,439 | 1,484 | 1,354 | 1,383 | 1,411 | 1,770 | 1,375 | 1,258 | 1,472 |  |
|  | 6,423 | 6,032 | 6,073 | 6, 521 | 6,172 | 6, 803 | 6,793 | 6,829 | 6,773 | 6,847 | 6,470 | 6,236 | 7,012 |  |
|  | 784 457 |  | 772 |  |  |  | 736 416 | ${ }_{4} 748$ |  | 765 | 775 |  | 726 |  |
| Veterans' services and benefits. <br> Major national security $\qquad$ do | + <br> 857 <br> 3,976 | 421 3,669 | 422 3,669 | $\begin{array}{r}428 \\ 3,987 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 404 3,471 | $\begin{array}{r}461 \\ 3.976 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}416 \\ 3,910 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}422 \\ 3,728 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}436 \\ 3,884 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}438 \\ 4,217 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 444 3 3 693 | 431 3.788 |  |  |
| Major national security All other expenditures $\qquad$ do | 1,207 | 3,669 1,179 | -1,216 | 1,573 | 1, 1,53 | 1,645 | 1,746 | 1,934 | 1,727 | 1,638 | 1,612 | 1,344 |  |  |
| Public debt and guaranteed obligations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oross deht (direct), end of month, total........do.. | 286, 826 | 288,787 | 289, 367 | 286, 331 | 288, 338 | 288, 672 | 288, 423 | 290,487 | 290, 414 | 290,217 | 290,036 | 290. 544 | 287,471 | 287, 987 |
| Interest bearing, total......-.....-.-........- do. | 283, 772 | 285,773 | 286, 308 | 283, 241 | 285, 285 | 285, 634 | 285, 358 | 287, 372 | 287, 138 | 286, 820 | 286, 651 | 287. 190 | 284,058 | 284,631 |
| Public issues | 240, 515 | 242,930 | 242,408 | 238, 342 | 241,088 | 240,413 | 240,382 | 243,097 | 242,578 | 242,474 | 242, 827 | 243.462 | 240,057 | 241,619 |
| Held by U.S. Govt. investment ac | 10,330 | 10,283 | 10.385 | 10,360 | 10, 559 | 10,641 | 10,487 | 10,671 | 10, 748 | 10,639 | 10,661 | 10,677 |  |  |
| Obligations guaranteed by U.S. Govt., end mo..do | 138 | 132 | 133 | 140 | 134 | 157 | 161 | 159 | 153 | 156 | 160 | 196 | 211 | 219 |
| U.S. Savings honds: Amount outstanding, end of month.........do. | 48,085 | 47,953 | 47,889 | 47,824 | 47,620 | 47, 596 | 47,578 | 47,605 | 47,629 | 47, 527 | 47, 553 | 47, 621 | 47,665 |  |
| Sales, series E and H.............................do | 393 | 340 | 349 | 340 | 354 | 355 | 340 | 346 | 326 | 348 | 456 | 416 | 435 | 348 |
|  | 584 | 564 | 508 | 527 | 683 | 476 | 453 | 413 | 398 | 575 | 559 | 448 | 489 | 433 |
| LIFE INSURANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Institute of Life Insurance: <br> Assets, total, all U.S. life insurance companies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds (book value), domestic and foreign, total | 114,965 | 115, 394 | 115, 908 | 116,377 | 117,005 | 117, 581 | 117, 947 | 118, 544 | 119,066 | 119,717 | 120,467 | 120,951 | 121,469 |  |
| U.S. Government | 57,214 6808 | 57, 291 | 57, 494 | 57, 557 | 57,877 | 58,031 | 58, 164 | 58, 398 | 58,619 | 58,685 | 59,092 | 59, 240 | 59,364 |  |
|  | 6, <br> 3,257 <br> 18 | 6, <br> 3,278 <br> 278 | 6,661 <br> 3,304 | 6,559 3,317 | 6,632 3,421 | 6, <br> 3 <br> 3,464 | 6,586 <br> 3,546 <br> 18 | 6, 524 <br> 3,579 <br> 18 | 6,547 3,605 | 6,444 3,622 | 6,545 3,671 | 6,542 3 3 702 | 6, 53.5 |  |
| Public utility (U.S.) --...-...................- do | 15, 768 | 15,783 | 15,807 | 15, 843 | 15,834 | 15, 844 | 15,868 | 15,875 | 15,924 | 15,942 | 15,967 | 15, 976 | 15,962 |  |
| Railroad (U.S.) | 3,775 | 3,764 | 3,767 | 3,766 | 3,770 | 3,758 | 3, 756 | 3,749 | 3,750 | 3,732 | 3,711 | 3,712 | 3,715 |  |
| Industrial and miscellaneous (U.S.) .......do | 24, 114 | 24, 224 | 24,384 | 24, 473 | 24,609 | 24, 729 | 24, 743 | 24,998 | 25,108 | 25, 225 | 25, 420 | 25,485 | 25, 564 |  |


| 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | Norember | December | January | Febraary | March | April |

FINANCE-Continued

${ }^{\text {r Revised }} \quad{ }^{p}$ Preliminary. $\oplus$ See footnote " $\ddagger$ " for p. S-17.
$\ddagger$ Insurance written includes data for Alaska beginning 1957 and for Hawaii beginning 1958; revised figures for 1958-April 1959 (including these States) will be shown later. Payments to policyholders, etc., include data for Alaska beginning January 1959 and for Hawaii beginning Sentember $1959 . \quad$ Or increase in earmarked gold ( - ).

Q Includes data for the following countries not shown separately: Mexico; Brazil; Colombia; Nicaragua; Australia; and India.

- The term "adjusted" denotes exclusion of interbank and U.S. Government deposits; for demand deposits, also exciusion of cash items reported as in process of collection.
$\dagger$ Revised series, replacing unadjusted rates shown prior to the February 1960 Surver and incorporating two major changes. See the January 1960 Federal Reserve Bulletin for details and data back to January 1950.
${ }^{1}$ Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.
OEffective with the July 1959 SURVET, estimates are based on the latest revised (1957) Standard Industrial Classification Manual and, for most industries, are not comparable with previously published data. Comparable data for 1st quarter of 1958 are available upon request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STA TISTICS | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novernber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

FINANCE-Continued


Revised.
OSee corresponding note on $p$. S-18. $\ddagger$ Revisions for January-March 1959 will be shown later. $\quad$ Includes data not shown separately.
§Data include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included in computing the average price of all listed bonds.
onumber of bonds represent number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of series.
TPrices are derived from average yields on basis of an assumed 3 percent 20 -year bond.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITY MARKETS-Continued Bonds-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yields: <br> Domestic corporate ( Moody's) percent. | 4.81 | 4.76 | 4.80 | 4.78 | 4. 74 | 4.61 | 4.58 | 4. 63 | 4. 64 | 4. 66 | 4. 65 | 4. 59 | 4. 54 | 4. 56 |
| By ratings: |  | 4.78 | 4.80 |  | 4.74 | 4.61 | 4.58 | 4.63 | 4. 64 | 4.60 | 4.65 | 4.59 | 4.54 | 4.5 |
|  | 4. 49 | 4.45 | 4.46 | 4.45 | 4.41 | 4.28 | 4.25 | 4.30 | 4.31 | 4.35 | 4.32 | 4.27 | 4.22 | 4.25 |
|  | 4.62 | 4.58 | 4.61 | 4.60 | 4.56 | 4. 44 | 4.41 | 4. 44 | 4. 47 | 4.50 | 4.48 | 4. 40 | 4.33 | 4.37 |
|  | 4. 86 | 4.79 | 4.84 | 4.81 | 4.77 | 4.65 | 4. 63 | 4.67 | 4. 69 | 4. 71 | 4. 69 | 4. 63 | 4. 57 | 4. 59 |
|  | 5.25 | 5.20 | 5.28 | 5.26 | 5.22 | 5.08 | 5.01 | 5.11 | 5.08 | 5.10 | 5.10 | 5.07 | 5.02 | 5.01 |
| By groups: | 4.64 | 4.61 | 4.65 | 4.64 | 4.61 | 4. 49 | 4. 46 | 4. 50 | 4. 51 | 4. 5.5 | 4. 52 | 4.46 | 4.40 | 4.45 |
|  | 4. 79 | 4.70 | 4.76 | 4.75 | 4. 71 | 4.53 | 4. 48 | 4.56 | 4. 56 | 4.58 | 4.57 | 4. 51 | 4. 43 | 4. 46 |
|  | 4. 99 | 4.97 | 4.98 | 4.94 | 4.90 | 4.82 | 4. 78 | 4.84 | 4.85 | 4.87 | 4.86 | 4.82 | 4.78 | 4.75 |
| Domestic municipal: <br> Bond Buyer ( 20 bonds) $\qquad$ do | 3.50 | 3.61 | 3.61 | 3.53 | 3.47 | 3.33 | 3.51 | 3.42 | 3.43 | 3.38 | 3.38 | 3.33 | 3.51 | 3. 48 |
| Standard \& Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) | 3.87 | 3.84 | 3.85 | 3.78 | 3. 72 | 3.53 | 3.53 | 3.59 | 3. 46 | 3.45 | 3.44 | 3.33 | 3.38 |  |
|  | 4.08 | 4.17 | 4.16 | 3.99 | 3.86 | 3. 79 | 3.82 | 3.91 | 3.93 | 3.88 | 3.89 | 3.81 | 3.78 | 3.80 |
| Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash dividend payments publicly reported: $\ddagger$ <br> Total dividend payments. mil. of dol. | 1,931. 7 | 896.8 | 355.0 | 1,948.3 | 896.7 | 371.5 | 1,965.5 | 921.5 | 387.6 | 2,456.3 | 1,003.2 | 468.1 | 1,957. 2 | 914.1 |
|  | 157.3 | 177.9 | 78.9 | 153.3 | 184.6 | 78.7 | 169.5 | 175.6 | 104.5 | 345.9 | 255.2 | 161.2 | 162.7 | 179.3 |
|  | 1,259.3 | 310.0 | 134.5 | 1,261. 4 | 310.9 | 137.1 | 1,284.9 | 330.1 | 136.0 | 1, 476.4 | 298.7 | 135.8 | 1,262.8 | 312.4 |
|  | 107.3 | 10. 5 | 3.8 | 109.3 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 106.6 | 10.9 | 2.9 | 171.8 | 11.2 | 2.9 | 106.4 | 11.7 |
|  | 88.6 | 200.8 | 2.6 | 89.7 | 201.7 | 1.8 | 94.6 | 202.3 | 2.1 | 93.1 | 209.0 | 1.7 | 94.3 | 208.7 |
|  | 175.4 | 111.4 | 103.2 | 178.6 | 106. 1 | 112.2 | 180.3 | 113.1 | 109.6 | 186.6 | 114.6 | 111.9 | 188.3 | 119.3 |
|  | 60.1 | 20.6 | 1.0 | 65.5 | 18.0 | 4.2 | 62.3 | 20.0 | 1.4 | 79.7 | 34.6 | 4.1 | 56.8 | 20.4 |
|  | 52.3 | 55.5 | 23.7 | 56. 7 | 56.3 | 25.0 | 56.5 | 57.8 | 23.0 | 63.3 | 68.1 | 42.8 | 53.6 | 52.8 |
|  | 31.4 | 10.1 | 7.3 | 33.8 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 30.8 | 11.7 | 8.1 | 39.5 | 11.8 | 7.7 | 32.3 | 9.5 |
| Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, common stocks (Moody's): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) .dollars.. | 5. 58 | 5. 59 | 5.59 | 5. 59 | 5. 59 | 5. 58 | 5.57 | 5. 58 | 5.57 | 5. 64 | 5. 64 | 5. 65 | 5.65 | 5.66 |
|  | 6. 03 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 6.06 | 6.05 | 6.03 | 6.02 | 6. 04 | 6. 00 | 6. 01 | 6.01 | 6.01 | 6.01 | 6. 02 |
|  | 2.67 | 2. 67 | 2.67 | 2. 67 | 2. 68 | 2.68 | 2. 69 | 2. 69 | 2.71 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.75 | 2.77 | 2.79 |
|  | 3. 53 | 3. 56 | 3. 56 | 3. 56 | 3. 56 | 3.56 | 3.56 | 3.47 | 3. 46 | 3.44 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
|  | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3. 96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 4.00 | 4.09 | 4.20 | 4.20 | 4.20 | 4.20 |
|  | 4.63 | 4. 63 | 4. 63 | 4.81 | 4.81 | 4.85 | 4.85 | 4.85 | 5.01 | 5.08 | 5.08 | 5.19 | 5.19 | 5.19 |
| Price per share, end of month (200 stocks) 9 ¢ .--do | 155. 24 | 152.00 169 | 155.49 174.47 | 158.87 178.62 | 155.33 | 159.22 176.68 | 149.53 | 149.30 | 154.57 169.92 | 161.55 | 171.83 | 175.72 190.56 | 179.36 193.51 | 179.65 193.42 |
|  | 174. 01 | 169.82 | 174.47 | 178.62 | 173.55 | 176.68 | 165.61 | 164.91 | 169.92 | 175.22 | 186.00 | 190.56 | 193.51 | 193.42 |
|  | 66.66 | 67.30 | 67.31 | 71.51 | 71.12 | 73.59 | 70.25 | 70.27 | 72. 24 | 76.82 | 80.47 | 82. 66 | 85.20 | 85. 54 |
|  | 64.15 | 62.49 | 62.49 | 64.20 | 61.95 | 62.28 | 57.56 | 57.68 | 60.39 | 61.28 | 66.00 | 68.37 | 69.24 | 67.00 |
|  | 3.59 | 3. 68 | 3.60 | 3. 52 | 3. 60 | 3.50 | 3.73 | 3.74 | 3. 60 | 3.49 | 3.28 | 3.22 | 3.15 | 3.15 |
|  | 3.47 | 3.56 | 3.47 | 3. 39 | 3. 49 | 3.41 | 3.64 | 3.66 | 3. 53 | 3.43 | 3. 23 | 3.15 | 3.11 | 3.11 |
|  | 4. 01 | 3.97 | 3.97 | 3. 73 | 3.77 | 3.64 | 3.83 | 3.83 | 3. 75 | 3.57 | 3.40 | 3. 33 | 3.25 | 3. 26 |
|  | 5. 50 | 5.70 | 5. 70 | 5. 55 | 5.75 | 5. 72 | 6.18 | 6.02 | 5. 73 | 5.61 | 5.17 | 4. 99 | 4. 84 | 5.00 |
|  | 3.85 | 3.92 | 3.87 | 3. 98 | 4.04 | 4.00 | 4.02 | 4.02 | 3. 93 | 3.92 | 3. 78 | 3. 51 | 3.51 | 3. 54 |
|  | 2.87 | 2.93 | 2.97 | 2. 98 | 2.93 | 2.87 | 3.08 | 3.07 | 2.97 | 2.76 | 2.51 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2. 51 |
| Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: <br> Industrial (125 stocks) <br> dollars. | 10.35 |  |  | 10.00 |  |  | 8.45 |  |  | 9.70 |  |  | 8.25 |  |
| Industrial (125 stocks) $\qquad$ dollars.Public utility (24 stocks) | 10.35 3.89 |  | ...-- | 10.60 |  |  | 4.08 |  |  | 4.12 |  |  | 4.15 |  |
| Railroad (25 stocks) $\qquad$ do. | 3.89 4.48 |  |  | 5. 28 |  |  | 3.09 |  |  | 6.36 |  |  | 0. 23 |  |
| Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 14 high-grade (Standard \& Poor's Corp.) $\qquad$ percent-- | 4.76 | 4.71 | 4.75 | 4. 74 | 4.70 | 4.61 | 4.69 | 4.75 | 4. 78 | 4.84 | 4.73 | 4.68 | 4. 66 |  |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dow-Jones averages (65 stocks) | 203.52 | 205.04 | 203. 39 | 210.96 | 206. 96 | 206.82 | 199.78 | 194.49 | 199. 54 | 202.81 | 212.98 | 219.89 | 225.64 | 228.42 |
| Industrial (30 stocks) | 614.70 | 619.98 | 615.64 | 644.38 | 625.83 | 624.47 | 598.10 | 582.45 | 601.14 | 609.54 | 632.20 | 650.01 | 670.56 | 684.90 |
| Public utility (15 stocks) | 87.36 | 89.10 | 88.91 | 91.54 | 93. 59 | 94. 46 | 94.37 | 92.86 | 94.14 | 97. 74 | 102.79 | 107.70 | 110.00 | 112.02 |
| Railroad (20 stocks) .-.... | 144.17 | 142.97 | 140.60 | 143.04 | 138.36 | 137.39 | 130.98 | 125.80 | 128.62 | 128. 29 | 139.44 | 143.12 | 145.47 | 142.53 |
| Standard \& Poor's Corporation: ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, public utility, and railroad: Combined index ( 500 stocks) $\ldots \ldots-\ldots-1941-43=10$ - | 55.02 | 55.73 | 55. 22 | 57.26 | 55.84 | 56.51 | 54.81 | 53.73 | 55.47 | 56.80 | 59.72 | 62.17 | 64. 12 | --------- |
| Industrial, total (425 stocks) \% | 58.71 | 59.46 | 58. 84 | 61.06 | 59.25 | 59.96 | 57.96 | 56. 90 | 58.89 | 60.22 | 63. 20 | 65.71 | 67.83 |  |
| Capital goods ( 127 stocks) $\qquad$ do. | 60.28 | 60.31 | 59.81 | 62. 09 | 59.58 | 59.76 | 56.77 | 55.25 | 57. 42 | 59.11 | 61.46 | 63.71 | 65.77 |  |
|  | 46. 14 | 46. 75 | 46. 64 | 48.65 | 47. 58 | 48. 16 | 46. 51 | 45. 68 | 46. 96 | 47.98 | 48. 96 | 50.85 | 53.27 |  |
|  | 44. 60 | 45.53 | 45.75 | 47.35 | 48.02 | 48.65 | 48. 64 | 47.34 | 47. 83 | 49.78 | 52. 73 | 55. 64 | 57.06 |  |
|  | 31.01 | 30.59 | 30.18 | 30.81 | 30.19 | 30.19 | 28.76 | 27.77 | 28.93 | 29.03 | 31.43 | 32.17 | 32.93 |  |
| Banks: <br> N.Y. City (11 stocks) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N.Y. City (11 stocks) <br> Outside N.Y. City (16 stocks) $\qquad$ do | 26.87 52.78 | 26.36 52.54 | 26.06 51.25 | 25.70 50.94 | 25.71 52.09 | 25.26 52.64 | 25.63 52.89 | 25.43 52.32 | 25.58 53.91 | 26.60 55.37 | 27.78 57.12 | 29.60 59.48 | 30.55 63.94 |  |
|  | 53.78 33.24 | 52. 54 | 51. 25 32.69 | 50.94 33.81 | 52.09 $\mathbf{3 4 . 2 4}$ | 54. 64 34.81 | 53.89 33.87 | 52.32 33.01 | 53. 91 33.75 | 55.37 37.02 | 57.12 38.97 | 59.48 42.34 | 63.94 42.95 |  |
| Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value....-...........-........mil. of dol.- | 3,950 | 3,495 | 3, 938 | 4,780 | 3,445 | 3,751 | 3,450 | 3,192 | 3,295 | 4,139 | 4,946 | 5,275 | 7,281 |  |
| Shares sold | 121,791 | 100, 674 | 117,547 | 143, 470 | 105, 352 | 116,064 | 109,989 | 101, 085 | 104,672 | 135,728 | 162,841 | 160, 001 | 241,675 |  |
| On New York Stock Exchange: <br> Market value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2, 700 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,356 85,102 | 2,939 70,285 | 82, 391 | 3,967 97,625 | 71, 877 | 3,119 80,851 | -74,704 | 70,210 | -72,365 | 3,487 94,756 | 115, 4 , 063 | 4,407 112,092 | 5,930 153,454 |  |
| Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N.Y. <br> Times) thousands- | 65, 715 | 57,291 | 68,827 | 76,533 | 53,870 | 65, 350 | 60,854 | 54, 431 | 62,002 | 77, 355 | 115,063 89,108 | 112,052 92,804 | 118,035 | 101,776 |
| Shares listed, N.Y. Stock Exchange, end of mo.; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value, all listed shares_..........mil. of dol.- | 287, 416 | 283, 381 | 291, 688 | 298, 143 | 292,392 | 300, 901 | 283, 318 | 281, 529 | 292,991 | 306, 967 | 326, 598 | 337, 490 | 347, 576 |  |
| Number of shares listed....----.-............--millions.- | 6,050 | 6,074 | 6,181 | 6,274 | 6,306 | 6,341 | 6,370 | 6,388 | 6,398 | 6,458 | 6,478 | 6,501 | 6,529 | -------- |

- Revised. $\quad{ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary
$\S$ For bonds due or callable in 10 years or more.
Revisions for 1957-1959 are shown on p. 36 of the July 1960 Survey
O Includes data not shown separately.
o'Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in number does not affect continuity of the series.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 11960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | Aug | Septem－ | October | Novem－ ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ | Febru- | March | April |

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS（QUARTERLY）$\oplus$

Exports of goods and services，total．．．．．．．．．．mil．of dol

 Other services and military transactions．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．


## FOREIGN TRADE

## Indexes

Exports of U．S．merchandise：©


Shipping Weight
Water－borne trade：

Value $\odot$
Exports（mdse．），including reexports，total I
By

| By geographic regions：$\triangle$ mil of dol |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Africa－．－－．．．－－ | do． |
| Asia and Oceania． | do． |
| Europe | do． |
| Northern North Ameri | do |
| Southern North Ameri | do |
| South America | do | By lead United Arab Republic（Egypt Region）－．．．do．－－ Asia and Oceania：

 Colony of Singarore．
 Republic of Indonesia．－ Republic of the Philippines． Europe：
 West Germany Italy Union of Soviet Socialist Republics．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－． United Kingdom．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
North and South America：
Latin American Republics，total 9


|  | にN $\infty 0$ | 旡 |  | ¢ c路 -1 | S． | Nocor |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not } \\ \text { crin } \end{gathered}$ | isoio | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 岂范禺 } \\ & \rightarrow-\infty \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & \stackrel{y}{\infty} \\ & \substack{\infty \\ \infty \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { No } \end{aligned}$ | 嵒忥気 | 贰可若 | N0980 | 管式氙 |  |  |  |  | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 为它第 | 景 |  | 禹心等 | ¢ ${ }_{\text {c }}^{\text {c }}$ | N令 | －${ }_{0}^{2}$ | N000 |  |  | － | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 出 } \\ & \text { on } \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 或枵式 | N్ర్ర్ర్ర్ర |  | \％ | ＋ | （ |  |
|  |  | 毕 | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\omega}{\hat{\infty}} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\sim}{8} \underset{\sim}{\text { ¢ }}$ | Nof |  | No |  |  |  | Sos念 | 忥客家宫 |  | NoN | N09\％ | （1） $\begin{gathered}1 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{gathered}$ | ： $1:$ |  | ： | ！ |
|  |  noo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W0 } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H} \\ & 0 \\ & \text { ( } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 世 } \\ & \text { 世 } \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \underset{-\infty}{\infty}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 気忥馬 |  | N＇909 |  | $\stackrel{1}{1}+1+\frac{1}{4}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & =r \\ & =0 \\ & y \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  cocers | $\xrightarrow[\sim]{\text {－}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 旡 } \\ & \text { is } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { H0 } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | O， $\substack{0 \\ 0}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ? } \\ & \substack{\text { on } \\ \infty \\ \infty} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 苂 } 0 \\ & \text { 会宊 } \end{aligned}$ | ¢\％¢\％ |  | N | N ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | （ 1818 | 1 <br> $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ <br> 1 | 1 1 |  |  |
| 岂宽此 cosimes |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \stackrel{y}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0_{0}^{2} \\ \sim \end{gathered}$ | Qcre 000 | ¢ |  |  | Nor |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - } \\ & \text { 号 } \\ & \text { s } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \because 0 \\ & \text { We } \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 8 89\％ | ¢0\％${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | N09\％ |  | ！ |  | 1 | ， |
| Co $\omega \infty$ | We | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { ion } \\ & \text { is } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 笖 } \\ & \text { cos } \\ & \text { cos } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\substack{0}}$ | Ne， civen |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 0 \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 官 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 出 } \\ & \text { - } \\ & \text { 気 } \end{aligned}$ | 忥哭気呂 |  | N09\％ | N0 |  | $$ |  |  | N |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\omega}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{\infty}$ |  | 为为 |  |  | 素等： | － |  |  |  |  | N氙呺 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 号 on - is | - $0 \text { osi }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { Con } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\omega \\ \text { in }}}{ }$ | 为过 | $\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{4} \stackrel{\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\circ}}{\infty}$ |  | 或出出 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - } \\ & \text { wo } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ry } \\ & \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \\ & -2 \end{aligned}$ | 灾 <br> 器落 | 合式ごら |  | N940 | N్ర్ర⿹\zh26灬uctu | 1 1 1  <br> 1  1  <br> 1 1 1 1 | 1. | （ 1 | ！ |  |
| Nover －00NO | － | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \substack{0 \\ \infty \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ |  | 気免 | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{\omega} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{e} \\ & -\infty-\infty \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0 \rightarrow 0 \\ & \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$ | 禺密落 0 Cl | 虺䍐 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 0 . \\ & 0 . \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ！ | 9\％\％88 | N00000 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ |  | 気苟岕 |  |

${ }^{2}$ Revisions for November 1959 （units as above）．Exports，7，667；imports，15，662．
2 Revisions 1960 SURVEY．
14 for
ainly

| 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 | Septem- her | October | Novem- ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu-1 } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Februuary | March | April |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE-Continued Value $\odot$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U.S. merchandise, total\|---...--mil. of dol | 1,730.6 | 1,800.8 | 1,787.9 | 1.721.0 | 1,682.0 | 1,591.4 | 1,594.6 | 1,729.4 | 1,782.8 | 1,777.7 | 1,618.7 | 1,659.0 | 1.903.7 |  |
| By economic classes: Crude materials...........................do.... | 201.2 | 189.1 |  |  | 196.5 | 163.7 | 188.5 |  | 283.2 | 287.0 | 236.3 | 218.8 | 224.8 |  |
|  | 2128.6 | 188.0 | 149.1 | 191.8 | 126.5 | 123.7 | 145.7 | 143.8 | 146.9 | 2374.1 | 132.6 | 156.7 | 227.8 17.2 |  |
|  | 93.1 | 93.0 | 81.1 | 90.5 | 83.3 | 94.5 | 96.8 | 102. 3 | 99.9 | 106.2 | 89.0 | 88.3 | 105.6 |  |
|  | 281.0 | 304.0 | 310.6 | 333.2 | 313.5 | 337.1 | 287.8 | 285.2 | 286.0 | 292.7 | 258.2 | 273.7 | 299.9 |  |
|  | 1,026.8 | 1,066. 6 | 1,052.0 | 975.5 | 962.3 | 872.5 | 875.8 | 958.9 | 966.9 | 947.6 | 902.6 | 921.6 | 1,096.3 |  |
| By principal eommodities: <br> Agricultural products, total $0^{7}$ $\qquad$ do. $\qquad$ | 388.1 | 388.5 | 382.6 | 366.5 | 358.4 | 327.1 | 369.4 | 431.9 | 495.8 | 504.2 | 423.2 | 426.3 | 469.5 |  |
| Cotton, unmanufactured.-.------------- do---- | 100.3 | 87.3 | 69.6 | 6.5 .4 | 86.4 | 15.9 | 26.3 | 59.4 | 98.4 | 134.7 | 130.4 | 112.1 | 113.6 |  |
| Fruits, vegetables, and preparations.......- do.... | 28.4 | 29.2 | 32. 2 | 37.3 | 31.4 | 31.0 | 38.8 | 39.4 | 27.3 | 31.3 | 26.1 | 24.7 | 31.8 |  |
|  | 137.0 | 155.0 | 146.2 | 123.0 | 120.2 | 115.6 | 141.5 | 143.3 | 154.4 | 156.3 | 138.2 | 161.2 | 187.6 |  |
|  | 24.4 28.1 | 27.6 16.5 | 24.2 26.3 | 22.5 30.8 | 22.7 22.3 | 24.4 36.6 | 25.4 74.7 | 28.9 74.8 | 25.6 72.3 | 27.3 43.1 | 24.0 24.8 | 24.4 | 26.7 31.2 |  |
| Nonagricultural products, totalor-....-......-do...- | 1,342.6 | 1,412.3 | 1,405.3 | 1,354. 5 | 1,323.6 | 1,264.3 | 1,225.1 | 1,297. 5 | 1,287.0 | 1,273.5 | 1,195.5 | 1,232. 7 | I, 434, 2 |  |
| Automobiles, parts, and accessories...-..--do | 125.1 | 121.5 | 121.7 | 108.7 | 87.0 | 82.4 | 78.1 | 108.5 | 119.4 | 105.7 | 93.3 | 97.6 | 115.2 |  |
| Chemicals and related products§.....-......do | 144.9 | 150.5 | 142.5 32.6 | 142.8 | 145. 2 | 140.8 | 141.8 | 144.8 | 132.9 | 140. 1 | 121.3 | 145. 1 | 158.4 |  |
|  | 22.5 67.0 | 33.3 | 32.6 84 | 36.6 96.8 | 31.7 | 37.5 | 34.0 | 36. 1 | 29.4 71 | 23.4 | 19.5 | ${ }^{19.6}$ | 20.1 |  |
|  | 67.0 | 71.6 | 84.4 | 96.8 | 83.1 | 92.3 | 70.1 | 73.7 | 71.9 | 62.1 | 53.4 | 69.3 | 66.1 |  |
|  | 369.8 | 384.8 | 373.0 | 356.7 | 372.5 | 331.3 | 332.3 | 367.7 | 377.0 | 382.1 | 349.5 | 374.6 | 447.2 |  |
|  | 15.0 | 18.1 | 16.2 35.6 | 14.6 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 8.3 29 | $\begin{array}{r}9.4 \\ 32.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8.8 28 | 8.9 30.6 | 10.6 | 13.9 | 17.1 |  |
| Tractors, parts, and accessories.-.-.-.--- do-.-- | 34.2 | 36.9 87.8 | 35.6 89.6 | 31.2 75.7 | 30.1 89.4 | 29.7 78.5 | 29.8 80.2 | 32.2 85.7 | 28.4 94.6 | 30.6 82.6 | 28.9 82.3 | 32.7 80.6 | 35.2 105.6 |  |
| Electrical | 87.2 26.1 | 87.8 29.2 | 89.6 33.0 | 75.7 29.9 | 89.4 32.0 | 78.5 27.9 | 80.2 25.2 | 85.7 29.5 | 94.6 37.3 | 82.6 46.5 | 82.3 34.5 | 80.6 35.2 | 105.6 42.1 |  |
|  | 188.6 | 192.6 | 178.4 | 183.6 | 188.1 | 165.5 | 168.3 | 185.7 | 183.4 | 184.8 | 166.4 | 184.5 | 210.0 |  |
| Petroleum and products .-.-..........------ do | 40.5 | 44.9 | 40.5 | 47.1 | 40.6 | 37.7 | 39.2 | 39.9 | 37.5 | 37.8 | 34.9 | 32.1 | 40.1 |  |
|  | 61.5 | 64.4 | 57.2 | 56.0 | 60.6 | 50.7 | 52.5 | 61.6 | 57.4 | 58.2 | 56.3 | 55.4 | 66.6 |  |
| General imports, total .-...........---.............- do | 1,377.8 | 1,261.3 | 1,261.8 | 1,306.8 | 1,149.7 | 1,229.4 | 1,160. 1 | 1,157.2 | 1,160.8 | 1,157.1 | 1,123.6 | 1,045.9 | 1,230.5 |  |
| By geographic regions: Africa | 58.4 | 45.5 | 51.4 | 46.8 | 44.5 | 39.9 | 43.6 | 36.5 | 36.1 | 42.8 | 46.4 | 43.5 | 52.6 |  |
|  | 257.4 | 267.3 | 245.9 | 273.8 | 259.8 | 291.0 | 237.4 | 227.2 | 220.5 | 227.2 | 215.6 | 181.4 | 243.9 |  |
|  | 435.5 | 381.7 | 368.0 | 356.0 | 308.3 | 307.1 | 323.1 | 340.4 | 338.2 | 343.4 | 315.3 | 299.3 | 343.7 |  |
| Northern North America-..-.----.-.-.-......-do | 255.9 | 225.2 | 254.2 | 268.9 | 234.1 | 261.4 | 238.5 | 240.9 | 249.1 | 223.2 | 208.4 | 197.8 | 249.2 |  |
|  | 158.7 | 140.7 | 156.2 | 131.1 | 123.9 | 106.9 | 109.5 | 93.2 | 106.4 | 122.9 | 113.3 | 124.8 | 139.5 |  |
|  | 211.9 | 201.0 | 186.0 | 230.2 | 179.1 | 223.0 | 208.0 | 219.0 | 210.5 | 197.5 | 224.6 | 199.1 | 201.6 |  |
| By leading countries: Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Arab Republic (Egypt Region) ....-do...- | 5.0 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | . 7 | 5 | 1.4 | . 7 | . 7 | 1.8 |  |
| Union of South Africa....-..........-.-.-.-do.---- | 12.6 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 6. 6 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 8.7 |  |
| Asia and Oceania: ${ }_{\text {A }}$ astralia, including New Guinea..... do | 11.1 | 14.6 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 18.9 | 16.7 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 5.5 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 9.5 | 14.2 |  |
| Colony of Singapore......--...................do....-- | 1.1 | 14.6 2.0 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 18.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | . 9.5 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 8.8 | 14.9 |  |
|  | 23.4 | 21.7 | 22.3 | 23.2 | 25.2 | 19.6 | 22.5 | 19.5 | 20.4 | 20.7 | 24.1 | 21.1 | 26.9 |  |
| Japan. | 98.8 | 100.2 | 96.0 | 103.6 | 96.5 | 110.0 | 96.7 | 95.3 | 91.5 | 83.3 | 84.4 | 61.7 | 82.5 |  |
| Republic of Indonesia | 14.5 | 16.3 | 17.5 | 22.8 | 14.2 | 23.2 | 17.3 | 15.7 | 15.0 | 22.1 | 12. 4 | 11. 5 | 14.1 |  |
|  | 27.0 | 26.6 | 23.6 | 29.4 | 36.9 | 35. 2 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 20.0 | 20.9 | 22.6 | 31.1 |  |
| Europe: <br> France | 46.8 | 38.0 | 35.1 | 29.4 | 30.7 | 29.3 | 22.8 | 28.6 | 31.1 | 27.1 | 24.2 | 26.7 | 32.2 |  |
|  | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 3 | . 4 | . 3 | ${ }^{2} .3$ | ${ }^{28} .2$ | . 2 | ${ }^{2} .13$ | . 3 | . 3 | 2 |  |
|  | 90.6 | 77.3 | 72.9 | 71.1 | 68.2 | 63.6 | 71.3 | 75.1 | 69.5 | 78.8 | 69.2 | 66.0 | 75.6 |  |
|  | 40.0 | 36.3 | 27.3 | 33.2 | 26.6 | 34.4 | 28.6 | 35.9 | 34.0 | 32.7 | 29.1 | 24.9 | 28.4 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .........do | 1.9 107.8 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 6. 2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.8 | ${ }_{7 \times} .6$ | 2.8 68.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 |  |
|  | 107.8 | 88.6 | 94.3 | 93.8 | 66.6 | 69.1 | 73.8 | 72.8 | 77.7 | 65.6 | 60.6 | 63.5 | 75.2 |  |
| North and South A Canada. | 255.8 | 225.2 | 254.2 | 268.8 | 233.9 | 260.9 | 238.3 | 240.7 | 248.9 | 223.2 | 208.3 | 197.8 | 249.2 |  |
| Latin American Republics, totalor'........ do... | 335.7 | 307.2 | 308.2 | 329.8 | 267.4 | 290.9 | 280.8 | 278.5 | 276.8 | 277.0 | 295.5 | 282.3 | 295.1 |  |
|  | 11.5 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 7.3 | 8.4 |  |
|  | 45.0 | 47.7 | 47.7 | 61.0 | 43.1 | 57.5 24.5 | 154.7 | 48.9 19.8 | 45.0 9.1 | 42.6 9.5 | 38.2 21.2 | 42.1 15.0 | 47.8 11.9 |  |
|  | 19.8 | 17.0 | 13.8 | 18.4 | 13.5 | 24.5 | 15.7 | 19.8 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 21.2 | 15.0 | 11.9 |  |
|  | 26.0 | 18.8 | 24.0 | 20.8 | 17.9 | 22.1 | 23.5 | 36.2 | 35.3 | 24.7 | 32.4 | 20.1 | 25.8 |  |
|  | 51.6 | 48.2 | 60.1 | 47.7 | 46. 6 | 11.7 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.0 |  |
|  | 45.4 | 38.8 | 40.1 | 28.1 | 24.3 | 33.0 | 44.3 | 27.8 | 31.3 819 | 39.1 | 40.7 | 49.5 90.4 | 53.4 |  |
|  | 84.4 | 84.9 | 72.5 | 90.2 | 68.5 | 75.9 | 78.2 | 76.7 | 81.9 | 83.9 | 91.8 | 90.4 | 79.0 |  |
| Imports for consumption, total...-................do....- | 1,369.0 | 1,250. 4 | 1,256.0 | 1.289.2 | 1,139.9 | 1,246.4 | 1,159.3 | 1,156.9 | 1,175.9 | 1,151.0 | 1,111.7 | 1,036.6 | 1,235.3 |  |
| By economic classes: Crude materials...............................do | 264.0 | 258.6 | 259.4 | 281.8 | 237.2 | 291.1 | 243.6 | 229.9 | 219.2 | 231.8 | 235.2 | 210.3 | 237.4 |  |
|  | 166.4 | 140.3 | 155.6 | 147.7 | 121.4 | 142.6 | 134.1 | 146.1 | 141.0 | 149.2 | 153.9 | 139.7 | 168.1 |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages.-----do----- | 132.4 | 138.9 | 144.5 | 140.6 | 135.4 | 137.6 | 134. 5 | 122. 4 | 139.4 | 115.5 | 105.8 | 110.5 | 142.9 |  |
|  | 308.5 | 255.1 | 243.3 | 268.9 | 228.9 | 248.2 | 234.8 | 233.3 | 245.6 | 242.6 411.8 | 234.9 | 228.1 | 265.0 |  |
|  | 497.8 | 457.4 | 453.1 | 450.2 | 417.2 | 426.9 | 412.3 | 425.2 | 430.7 | 411.8 | 382.0 | 347.9 | 421.9 |  |
| By principal commodities: <br> Agricultural products, totalo ${ }^{3}$. do. | 363.6 | 336.5 | 341.9 | 338.5 | 299.4 | 344.6 | 310.6 | 286.3 | 292.3 | 295.4 | 297.6 | 276.3 | 345.4 |  |
| Cocoa (cacao) beans, incl. shells..---...-.-do..-- | 12.6 | 13.5 | 16.7 | 17.5 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 9.8 | 8. 4 | 8.9 | 12.2 | 18.4 | 16.8 | 16.3 |  |
|  | 95.3 | 75.0 | 82.3 | 81.5 | 72.0 | 91.8 | 87.5 | 93.8 | 83.0 | 82.7 | 86.6 | 76.6 | 97.3 |  |
| Rubber, crude, including guayule.........do...- | 31.4 | 30.4 | 26.8 | 26.8 | 24.7 | 32.7 | 25.2 41.6 | 19.6 | 30.4 | 24.1 28.7 | 19.9 | 15.3 37.8 | 15.8 52.6 |  |
|  | 50.2 23.9 | 48.4 17.2 | 57.9 13.8 | 49.9 19.7 | 50.0 15.5 | 39.5 17.3 | 41.6 14.0 | 24.8 13.9 | 39.7 12.1 | 28.7 11.9 | 23.7 16.7 | 37.8 14.4 | 52.6 19.0 |  |
| Wool and mohair, unmanufactured...-...do.--- | 23.9 | 17.2 | 13.8 | 19.7 | 15.5 | 17.3 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 16.7 | 14.4 760.3 | 19.0 |  |
| Nonagricultural products, totalor............-do...- | 1,005.5 | 913.9 | 914.1 | 950.7 | 840.5 | 901.8 | 848.7 | 870.6 | 883.7 | 855.6 | 814.1 | 760.3 | 889.9 |  |
|  | 9.8 | 9.7 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5. 2 | 6.2 | 17.2 | 12.9 | 11.6 | 9.0 |  |
|  | 69.2 | 52.0 | 42.9 | 38.9 | 30.3 | 30.8 | 35.2 | 31.9 | 30.8 | 25.6 | 23.3 | 24.1 | 32.3 |  |
| Nonferrous ores, metals, and mfs., totaloc..do...- | 99.5 | 93.2 | 96.4 | 100.3 | 95.2 | 102.1 | 78.7 | 90.0 | 87.5 | 86.9 | 75.9 | 70.8 | 89.5 |  |
| Copper, incl. ore and manufactures .---- do-.-. | 33.2 | 31.4 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 29.6 | 35.3 | 27.5 | 23.4 | 29.1 | 33.2 | 26.8 | 23.9 | 24.8 |  |
|  | 10.4 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 13.2 | 7.3 | 11.9 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 6.7 | 9.4 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 5.7 |  |
|  | 29.3 | 25.0 | 27.0 | 29.6 | 25.0 | 33.1 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 31.2 | 23. 1 | 25.0 |  | 27.2 |  |
|  | 58. 1 | 54. 5 | 61.0 | 59.3 138 | 53.3 108.8 | 61.6 125.9 | 54.6 122.3 | 59.8 119.0 | 65.2 135.7 | 59.3 141.6 | 53.8 152.0 | 48.1 137.5 | 62.0 147.5 |  |
|  | 136.7 | 133.2 | 116.5 | 138.7 | 108.8 | 125.9 | 122.3 | 119.0 | 135.7 | 141.6 | 152.0 | 137.5 | 147.5 |  |





|  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS


$r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{d}$ Deficit. $\quad 1$ Revisions for 4 th quarter 1959 (mil. dol.): Operating revenues, 461.9 ; net income, 4.9.
§ Data beginning 1959 include total domestic operations intra-Alaska and intra-fawai; for these States, figures for mail revenues exclude U.S. mail subsidies.
of Includes data not shown separately.
$\oplus$ Revisions for 1958 -October 1959 are available upon request.
© Data for March, July, October, and December 1960 and March 1961 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | Apri］ | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Septem－}}{\substack{\text { ber }}}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru－ ary | March | April |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS－Continued

| TRANSPORTATION－Continued |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Travel |  |
| Hotels： <br> A verage sale per occupied room |  |
|  |  |
| Rooms oceupled．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．－．percent of total |  |
| Restaurant sales index $\dagger$－－－－－same month $1951=100$ ． |  |
| Foreign travel： |  |
| U．S．citizens：Arrivals．－．．．．．．．－．．．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Passports issued and renewed．－．－．－－－－．－．－．－－－－do．．．－ |  |
|  |  |
| Pullman Co．： <br> Revenue passenger－miles ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br>  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |
| Telephone carriers： |  |
| Operating revenues |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Operating expenses，before taxes． $\qquad$ do Net operating income $\qquad$ do <br> Phones in service，end of month $\qquad$ millions． |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Telegraph，cable，and radiotelegraph carriers： |  |
| Wire－telegraph： <br> Operating revenues thous．of dol．－ |  |
|  |  |
| Operating expenses，incl．depreciation $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ Net operating revenues |  |
|  |  |
| Ocean－cable： |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Net operating revenues．．．－．．．－．－．－．．．．．．－．－．－．do－－－－ |  |
| Radiotelegraph： |  |
| Operating revenues |  |
| Operating expenses，incl．depreciation $\qquad$ do <br> Net operating revenues． $\qquad$ do |  |
|  |  |




|  |  |  |  | 产总 |  | $\underset{\omega}{\omega}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  | Non |  |  | － |  | 芯会会 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { W曷易 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { NNO } \\ & \text { HNONO } \end{aligned}$ |  wnor00 |  |  | 䒠き |

10.04
72
114
163
136
125
98
40
1,778
242
3,853

711.0
402.3
239.8
424.3
122.5
64.6

22,424
19,957
1,610
2,919
2,480
141
4,245
3,318
802
9.62
63
107
132
107
102
80
37
886

214
3,507

707.2
402.4
235.4
424.4
120.5
64.7

21,735
19,794
1,120
2.920
2.426
190

4,145
3,313
744



CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS


r Revised．d Deficit． 1 See note＂ๆ＂．${ }^{2}$ Data beginning June 1960 are confined to producers＇and warehouse stocks（consumers＇are not included）

January 1961 SURVEY．
 revisions，as well as those for January－August 1959 will be shown later



| 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 | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | Febru- ary | March | April |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued



ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS


TRevised. I Beginning January 1961, trade sales lacquers (formerly shown with industrial finishes) are induded under trade products. 2 Data beginning March 1960 are not comparable with those for earlier periods because of reclassification of some companies from small to large. ${ }^{3}$ Effective January 1961 , datal formerly reported as rural have been assigned to
States represented are: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Loulsiana, Texas, Oklahoma. According to quarterly reports from Virginia, sumption in that State is as follows (thous, short tons): 1960 -January-March, 222 ; April-June, $370 ;$ July-September, 75; October-December, 94 .
olneludes data not shown separately.
$\ddagger$
Junchates data not shown separately, frevisions Hill be shown later as follows: fertilizer imports (Joly-September 1959); superphosphate, etc. (January 1958-April 1959); paints, etc.



Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1958 and descripive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

| 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $195 \%$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March | April | May | Tune | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sentem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Octoler | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Jant. ary | February | March | Ambl |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS-Continued

| GAS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Natural gas (quarterly) : ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{27,847}^{30,306}$ |  |  | 28.051 |  |  | ${ }_{27,93}^{30.289}$ |  |  | 31.175 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,425 |  |  | 2,374 |  |  | 2,321 |  |  | 2.477 |  |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total..............-mil. of therms.- | 30, 118 |  |  | 21,054 |  |  | 16,286 |  |  | 22.353 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13,986 |  |  | 6, 550 |  |  | 2, 522 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 7.482$ |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial.........-.-...--...-do...- | 14,918 |  |  | 13,570 |  |  | 12,927 |  |  | 13.773 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total...mil. of dol. | 1,918.4 |  |  | 1,214.2 |  |  | 814.4 |  |  | 1,360.9 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1, 224.4 |  |  | 661.3 |  |  | 332.7 |  |  | 759.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 653.8 |  |  | 523.0 |  |  | 455.8 |  |  | 565.0 |  |  |  |  |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beer: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8, 138 | 8.187 | 9,336 | 9, 860 | 8.928 | 9,173 | 7,332 | 6. 773 | 6,225 | 6. 677 | 6.816 | 6. 210 | 8.327 |  |
|  | 6.960 | 7,435 | 8,290 | 9,129 | 8, 603 | 8,989 | 7,519 | 6,571 | 6,411 | 6,552 | 5, 828 | 5,573 | 7,355 |  |
|  | 10,515 | 10,789 | 11,317 | 11,458 | 11,241 | 10, 887 | 10,229 | 10,017 | 9,447 | 9,126 | 9,738 | 10.004 | 10, 507 |  |
| Distilled spirits (total): $\ddagger$ <br> Productions. thous. of tax gal. | 25,893 | 22,904 | 23, 844 | 22, 164 | 19,126 | 10,319 | 11,921 | 16,351 | 16,751 | ${ }^{\text { }} 15.035$ |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes $\odot--$ | 25,883 | 22,904 | 23,844 | 22,164 | 19,126 | 10,319 | 11,921 | 16,351 | 16,751 | r 15.035 27.713 | 15,405 | +15,079 | 16, 141 |  |
|  | 19,464 14,659 | 18,203 14,117 | 19,090 14,121 | 19,521 14,718 | 16,748 17,1644 | 18,303 9.542 | 18,633 10,256 | 21, 423 | 24,718 <br> 11 <br> 154 | 27.743 7699 | 15.069 | 15,892 +8.659 | 9 |  |
|  | 915, 774 | 921, 318 | 928, 377 | 931, 509 | 1835,782 | 833,699 | 832, 603 | 832,656 | 834,993 | 840,364 | 846,057 | + 849.979 | 853, 798 |  |
|  | 2,827 | 2,629 | 2,936 | 3, 044 | 2,205 | 2,820 | 3, 320 | 4,356 | 5, 088 | 3,752 | 2,193 | 2. 269 | 2.910 |  |
|  | 16,914 | 15.097 | 14,787 | 12, 934 | 6,874 | 7,285 | 8,748 | 11,162 | 12,927 | 12, 609 | 13.105 | 12,891 | 13,070 |  |
|  | 7,153 | 6,874 | 6,363 | 6. 519 | 5,059 | 7, 6442 | 7, 704 | 11, 9 , 981 | 12, 876 | 12, 5 , 752 | 13,105 5,559 | 12,891 6,498 | 6.930 |  |
|  | 798, 892 | 804,642 | 810, 795 | 813, 720 | 814.039 | 812,166 | 810,746 | 808, 816 | 810. 537 | 815,499 | 821,301 | 825,46f | 829.421 |  |
|  | 2,443 | 2,313 | 2,569 | 2,718 | 1,952 | 2,546 | 2,954 | 3, 843 | 4,544 | 3, 333 | r 1,901 | 2.014 | 2.542 |  |
| Rectified spirits and wines, production, total $\ddagger$ thous. of proof gal.- | 6, 978 | 6,552 | 6,845 | 7,373 | 5,556 | 6,594 | 7,788 | 10.125 | 8.871 | 5, 739 | 5.057 | 6,390 | 6.785 |  |
|  | 5,472 | 4,990 | 5,247 | 5, 601 | 4,382 | 5,064 | 6, 062 | 8, 137 | 7,098 | 4,168 | 3,579 | 4,908 | 5,163 |  |
| Effervescent wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 437 224 | 398 243 | 375 289 | 507 284 | 217 | 252 222 | 267 272 | 236 399 | 274 481 | 314 433 | 431 | 354 161 | 373 225 |  |
|  | 2,317 | 2, 452 | 2, 520 | 2. 712 | 2,774 | 2, 797 | 2, 743 | 2. 547 | 2,309 | 2, 161 | 2.338 | 2,506 | 2. 627 |  |
|  | 63 | 75 | 79 | 71 | 51 | 38 | 60 | 100 | 171 | 136 | 58 | 42 | 58 |  |
| Still wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,746 15,029 | 1,854 12,460 | 1,846 11.929 | 2,067 12,039 | 1,284 | 4,466 11,464 | 56,859 13,284 | 70,470 13,349 | 12, 211 | 7,347 12,987 | 2.769 11.765 | 2.816 11.885 | 2.559 15.283 |  |
| Taxahle withdrawal | 178, 471 | 12,460 164,495 | 155,874 | 142, 575 | 132,309 | 125, 733 | 168, 517 | 13,349 226,129 | 14,884 219,422 | 208, 768 | 11.765 200.879 | 11.885 188.573 | $\begin{array}{r} 15.283 \\ 177.229 \end{array}$ |  |
| Imports | 837 | , 777 | 882 | 800 | 586 | 717 | 117,736 | . 977 | 1,270 | 1,034 | 697 | 651 | 905 |  |
| Distilling materials produced at wineries.......do | 2,376 | 1,577 | 1,835 | 4,789 | 2,366 | 17,967 | 117,035 | 125, 569 | 29, 789 | 18,139 | 3, 727 | 2,865 | 1,293 |  |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (factory) $\ddagger$-----------------thous. of $1 b_{\text {- }}$ | 131,405 | 129,740 | 148,705 | 143,000 | 116.985 | 97,990 | 83,985 | 94, 600 | 93, 620 | 109. 200 | 121,810 | 116,520 | 130,990 |  |
| Stocks, cold storare, end of month..............do | 64, 865 | 86, 148 | 119, 117 | 162.731 | 179, 861 | 169, 325 | 135, 540 | 116,015 | 90,587 | 76, 808 | 75. 707 | 80, 289 | r 97,986 | 123.65 |
| I'rice, wholesale, 92-score (New York) ..-dol. per lb.- | . 588 | . 589 | 588 | 586 | 586 | . 598 | . 618 | . 616 | . 623 | . 619 | . 611 | . 611 | . 612 | . 612 |
| Cheese: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (factory), total $\ddagger$ - .-.------- thous. of lb.- | 121,410 | 121,915 | 156,485 | 157,035 | 135. 255 | 120.635 | 108,905 | 110,585 | 106.985 | 121, 180 | 122.625 | 114, 955 | 139.380 |  |
|  | 78,645 | 92,775 | 113, 925 | 114,030 | 97, 150 | 84,135 | 72,375 | 71,235 | 67,925 | 77,900 | 84.275 | 77,830 | 93.965 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total......-do | 261, 835 | 275,912 | 307. 523 | 345.165 | 360, 107 | 358, 914 | 346, 189 | 333, 011. | 328, 804 | 332,594 | 327,633 | 332, 401 | -341, 084 | 361, 980 |
| A merican, whole milk ...-.-.-.-................. do | 228,222 | 240,950 | 267,071 | 304, 111 | 315, 728 | 317,946 | 304, 237 | 291, 735 | 287, 718 | 292,011 | 287,030 | 293.505 | -302, 349 | 319.842 |
| Imports | 5,245 | 4,738 | 4,670 | 4, 494 | 3.430 | 4,382 | 5,045 | 7, 115 | 8,121 | 7,408 | 7,259 | 6.822 | 5. 160 |  |
| Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicapo) dol. per 1b-- | . 415 | . 404 | . 392 | . 392 | . 392 | 401 | . 430 | . 438 | . 438 | . 438 | . 434 | . 412 | . 418 | 422 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: <br> J'roduction, case goods: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) .-.......-.... thous. of Ib... | 6, 115 | 6, 675 | 6, 140 | 6, 225 | 5. 880 | 5,800 | 5.815 | 6,085 | 5, 325 | 4. 806 | 6. 220 | 5, 685 | 6. 260 |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened)...-..............d. do...- | 169,300 | 202,600 | 264,000 | 245. 600 | 207, 200 | 203, 300 | 171,000 | 160, 500 | 139, 200 | 139.700 | 142.300 | 131. 700 | 181.000 |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) $\qquad$ thous. of lb Evaporated (unsweetened) | 5,517 95,491 | 5,436 112,475 | 6,435 206,758 | 261, 179 | 4,856 302,101 | 5.467 $3 \mathrm{f} 4,741$ | 5,484 341,169 | 5,835 319,174 | 6,262 293,379 | 6,533 218,315 | 5,545 154,947 | 5,100 125,468 | 5. 636 |  |
| Exports: |  | 12, |  |  |  |  | 3 , |  | 20, 3 | 218, 3 | 154, 9 | 125,468 | 83.145 |  |
| Condonsed (sweetened). | 3,447 | 4.683 | 3,664 | 3,996 | 3.246 | 3,902 | 3,288 | 3,213 | 4,721 | 2,546 | 3.329 | 5. 197 | 4. 608 |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened)-...-..--.-.-.-...-do..-- | \$,216 | 5. 608 | 5,918 | 9,375 | 14,035 | 6, 773 | 6,220 | 11,141 | 8,168 | 13,990 | 9, 405 | 3. 789 | 4. 359 |  |
| Price, manufacturers' average selling: <br> Evaporated (unswectened)........... dol. per case-- | 6.37 | 6.35 | 6.33 | 6.31 | 6.31 | 6. 31 | 6.32 | 6.33 | 6.33 | 6.33 | 6.32 | 6.31 | f. 31 |  |
| Fluid milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10, 663 | 1i,020 | 12,206 | 11,689 | 10.750 | 10,006 | 9,352 | 9,365 | 8,974 | 9.495 | 9.859 | 9,381 | 10.843 | 1.148 |
| Utilization in manufactured dairy products $\ddagger$.- do .... | 4. 324 | 4,473 | 5, 237 | 5,082 | 4,241 | 3,696 | 3,231 | 3,445 | 3, 326 | 3,791 | 4,064 | 3.854 | 4.505 |  |
| Price, wholesale, U.S. average $\ddagger$. .....dol. per 100 lb .- | 4. 19 | 3.96 | 3.82 | 3. 80 | 3.95 | 4. 15 | 4.42 | 4. 57 | 4.65 | 4.60 | 4.45 | 4.31 | - 4.20 |  |
| Dry whole milk .........-....--...... thous, of lb.- | 9,600 | 9,850 | 9.700 | 9.000 | 7. 700 | 7,600 | 8,300 | 8,500 | 7,450 | 7,600 | 6,750 | 6,480 | 7.300 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk (human food)...-..........-do. | 170, 200 | 185,500 | 224,600 | 211,000 | 158,350 | 121, 650 | 98, 800 | 110,000 | 110, 30 | 138,350 | 152. 200 | 150, 200 | 194,300 |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: <br> Dry whole milk | 6.822 | 5,753 | 6,848 | 7,951 | 7.205 | 6,405 | 5. 254 | 4,892 | 5,550 | 6.890 | 7.325 | 6,122 |  |  |
|  | 101,695 | 112,314 | 153,380 | 162,345 | 156, 882 | 137, 126 | 113, 795 | 110,247 | 101, 690 | 103, 077 | 103.145 | 109,041 | 104.872 |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dry whole milk | 3, 687 | 4,446 | 2, 787 | 2, 525 | 2,101 | 1,694 | 1,734 | 1,941 | 1,120 | 376 | 3,201 | 1,308 | 1.353 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk (human food) .-......-.-...-do. do..- | 19, 128 | 9, 436 | 6.073 | 19.150 | 21,923 | 17,922 | 13,573 | 35,090 | 21,085 | 22,963 | 19.315 | 11.547 | 13.442 |  |
| Price, manufacturers' average selling, nonfat dry milk (human food) dol. per lb_- | . 138 | .134 | . 135 | . 135 | . 134 | . 134 | . 136 | . 138 | . 139 | . 140 | . 139 | . 139 | . 143 |  |


| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- her | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | Mareh | April |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

| FRUITS AND VEGETABLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apples: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2. 130 | 1,666 | ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} 435$ | 426 | 119 | r 16 |  | 1,087 | 1,493 | 1 <br> 106,380 <br> $r 1,718$ | 1.183 | -1,189 | 1,443 | 1,611 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month.-..-thous. of bu.. | 9,442 | 4,248 | 1,166 | 316 | 167 | 178 | 14, 120 | 44, 598 | 37, 539 | 28, 100 | 21,665 | 14.958 | -9,219 | 4,496 |
| Citrus fruits, carlot shipments--.---- No. of carloads-- | -6,978 | ${ }^{\text {r } 7,145}$ | 7,475 | 5,569 | - 4,689 | - 3,658 | -3,197 | ${ }_{\text {r }}$ 2,188 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 3.076$ | -8,189 | $\stackrel{ }{ } \times 6.033$ | ${ }^{-5,841}$ | 6.390 | 5,754 |
| Frozen fruits, juices, and regetables: Stocks, cold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fruits . ...................-.-...- thous. of Ib.. | 321, 639 | 271.614 | 251,775 | 316,926 | 430, 862 | 496, 852 | 522,051 | 517.744 | 507,683 | 482, 688 | 449.926 | 405, 768 | - 348,949 | 299, 654 |
| Truit juices and purees.......................- do...- | 496, 016 | 538.952 | 648, 357 | 625, 198 | 554,600 | 453, 229 | 413, 014 | 353, 4108 | 291,691 | 290, 730 | 384.114 | 509.681 | * 527, 843 | 567, 879 |
|  | 614,488 | 586, 537 | 544, 864 | 563, 562 | 634, 794 | 801, 345 | 942, 145 | 1,012,996 | 1,017,386 | 983,519 | 877,632 | 847, 530 | +809,594 | 799, 442 |
| Potatoes, white: <br> Production (crop estimate) thous. of cwt- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, carlot | 420.631 | +14.969 | $\cdots$ | T18.336 | $\bigcirc 7.741$ | - 5.265 | 7.385 | $\bigcirc 8,758$ | $\bigcirc 9.388$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { r } 10,388}$ | 11, 78.5 | -12.524 | 16,448 | 15, 3 9 |
| Price, wholesale, U.S. No. 1 (New York) dol. per 100 Ib .- | 4.975 | 6.642 | 6.750 | 4.760 | 3.153 | 3.836 | 3.790 | 3.981 | 4. 160 | 4.050 | 3.692 | 4. 200 | ${ }^{p} 4,324$ |  |
| Exports (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat) $\ddagger$ thous. of bu..- | 76, 707 | 87,461 | 81,439 | 72,465 | 66, 111 | 68,721 | 83, 248 | 81, 262 | 86,743 | 86, 241 | 76,866 | 94, 351 | 109, 179 |  |
| Barley: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, 4 principal markets | 13,065 | 10,962 | 13,967 | 17.057 | 13, 616 | 36,708 | 19,794 | 14, 429 | 13,511 | 11,021 | 16,294 | 13,778 | 15,365 | 10.928 |
| Stocks (domestic), end of quarter, total ${ }^{\prime}$. . mus of bu. | 246 |  |  | 2168 |  |  | 468 |  |  | ${ }^{+} 355$ |  |  | 245 |  |
| On farms------..............................do | 125 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 56$ |  |  | 280 |  |  | 202 |  |  | 126 |  |
|  | 125 8,689 | 5.949 |  | 2112 7 7 |  | 5.995 | ${ }_{9}^{188}$ |  |  | ${ }_{+}^{+153}$ |  |  | 118 |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): |  |  | 8, |  |  | 5,995 |  |  | 7, | 6,584 | 6.288 | 7.480 | 5,723 |  |
| No. 2, malting_--....-.-.............dol. per hu.. | 1. 156 | 1.157 | 1.176 | 1.162 | 1. 092 | 1. 125 | 1.122 | 1. 148 | 1. 119 | 1.129 | 1.139 | 1.141 | 1. 145 | 1.17\% |
|  | 1.075 | 1.081 | 1.112 | 1.075 | 1. 013 | 1.026 | 1.012 | 1.069 | 1. 025 | 1.037 | 1. 043 | 1.054 | 1. 060 | 1.045 |
| Corn: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (erop estimate) $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14,353 11.034 |  |  |  |  |
| Crindings, wet processe.....-........thous, of hu-- | 25,977 | 12,239 25,150 | 13,118 34,267 | 34, 317 | 12,370 28,44 | - | 13,080 21,172 | $\stackrel{13,891}{29,939}$ | 12,396 | 11.034 29,730 | 12.172 28.599 | 11.924 39 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,393 \\ & 33,442 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Stocks (domestic). end of quarter, totalo ${ }^{\text {T}}$. mil of bu. | - 3.364 |  |  | 2. 533 |  |  | ${ }^{21} 1789$ |  |  | 4.700 |  |  | 3,649 |  |
|  | 2.044 |  |  | 1.305 |  |  | 2454 |  |  | 3,060 |  |  | 2.070 |  |
|  | 15,047 |  |  | 19,228 |  |  | 21,335 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 1.641$ |  |  | 1.580 |  |
| Frports, including meal and flour | 15,047 | 16, 391 | 18,016 | 19, 144 | 15,960 | 20,028 | 13,659 | 16,556 | 27, 784 | 28,610 | 19,598 | 18.976 | 30,067 |  |
| No.3, yelow (Chicago) .............dol. per bu | 1. 149 | 1. 206 | 1.213 | 1. 200 | 1. 194 | 1.184 | 1.165 | 1.057 | . 960 | 1.017 | 1.101 | 1.128 | 1. 106 | $1.0 \times 1$ |
| Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades....do... | 1. 079 | 1. 124 | 1.145 | 1.152 | 1. 135 | 1.110 | 1.037 | 1.014 | . 942 | . 991 | 1.042 | 1.046 | 1.045 | 1.011 |
| Oats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ mil. of bu. Receipts, interior primary markets.... thous, of bu. | 6, 209 | 3, 421 | 4,830 | 7, 672 | 10,198 | 39,112 | 16,046 | 6,263 | 4,461 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,162 \\ 2,820 \end{array}$ | 6,733 | 6.363 | 4.367 |  |
| Stocke (domestic), end of quarter, totalow.. mil. of bu- | 485 |  |  | 2268 |  |  | 1.085 |  |  | 851 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 424 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 228$ |  |  | 963 |  |  | 766 |  |  | 483 |  |
| Exports, including oatmealt.-.........-thous of bu | 1,891 |  |  | 3,741 |  | 4.065 | 5,641 | 3,841 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago)..dol. per bu.. | 「. 773 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | . 750 | . 734 | . 6880 | . 653 | . 642 | (9) | ${ }^{1} .665$ | . 654 | . 661 | 605 | . 1810 |
| Rice: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 154.403 |  |  |  |  |
| Reccipts, domestic, rough --........- thous. of lh.- | 101. 502 | 111,974 | 79,968 | 75, 145 | 88,282 | 64, 890 | 36.072 | 212, 208 | 64, 197 | 123, 031 | 129.554 | 96,718 | 100.931 |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice...--....-ic.-. | 87,247 | 66,035 | 51,687 | 81, 240 | 81,634 | 32,566 | 25.436 | 38, 682 | 47, 541 | 98.610 | 76, 570 | 70, 856 | 76. 069 |  |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 109.295 | 113,300 | 108,707 | 73,218 | 51.209 | 62.212 | 58.978 | 129,902 | 140,554 | 126.435 | 133, 119 | 125, 993 | 118.979 |  |
| Receipts, rough, from producers............-do | 158,260 | 74,410 | 66, 678 | ${ }_{6}^{64.075}$ | 46, 838 | 100, 423 | 1.245,312 | 1,333,826 | 456, 749 | 270, 578 | 147.889 | 125, 754 | 111.908 |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice .-........d. do | 264, 019 | 203,612 | 217, 531 | 201, 045 | 207, 057 | 98,679 | 201, 098 | 320, 686 | 272, 295 | 344,358 | 257.071 | 241,328 | 270,652 |  |
| Stocks, domestic, rongh and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month.........................il. of lb. | 791.3 | 658.9 | 547.4 | 421.1 | 246.3 | 208.6 | 831.7 | 1,403.4 | 1.472.3 | 1.322. 1 | 1.176.5 | 1,029. 1 | 842.9 |  |
| Exports $\ddagger$, | 176,432 | 169,367 | 174.149 | 167,725 | 130.246 | 42.918 | 69,319 | 187, 856 | 213, 987 | 250.046 | 244.542 | 153,699 | 226, 193 |  |
| Price, wholesate, head, clean (N.O.)..dol per lb. | . 083 | . 083 | . 083 | . 083 | . 081 | . 079 | . 077 | . 078 | 079 | . 081 | . 083 | . 083 | ${ }^{p} .085$ |  |
| Rye: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (erop estimate) $\qquad$ thous. of bu-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 32, 109 |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {i }} 1.095 .7$ |
| Receipts, interior primary markets --....... do..-. | 361 | 641 | 969 | 2,068 | 3,338 | 4,832 | 1. 920 | 1,176 | 712 |  | 4:0 | 679 | 1. 23.5 | . 7 |
|  | 13.962 1.157 | 1. 159 | 1. 167 | 210.489 1.150 | 1.083 | 1.068 | 35.519 1.106 | 1.114 | 1.093 | r 25.646 1.093 | 1.097 | 1. 115 | 20. 1.147 1.14 | (3) |
| Wheat: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate), total.........mil. of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,363. 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Spring wheat - .-.....................--....... do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12463 |  |  |  |  |
| Winter wheat --..............-....-.-....- do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.117.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, interior primary markets......thous. of hu . Disappearance (quarterly total) .................... do.... | $\begin{array}{r} 24.317 \\ r 315.809 \end{array}$ | 18, 745 | 18.478 | $\begin{array}{r} 30.957 \\ +251,256 \end{array}$ | 103, 693 | 87,874 | $\begin{array}{r} 47.595 \\ 332,993 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 33, 260 | 23,809 | $\begin{array}{r} 18,159 \\ , 279,693 \end{array}$ | 34, 267 | 23.834 | $\begin{array}{r} 27,338 \\ 34.708 \\ \hline, 7 \end{array}$ | -------- |
| Stocks (domestic), end of quarter, totalos...mil. oi bu .- | 1. 562 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 1.314$ |  |  | 2. 345 |  |  | г 2.166 |  |  | , 706 |  |
| On farms ------............................... ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 204 |  |  | 296 |  |  | 550 |  |  | 421 |  |  | 258 |  |
| Off farms ${ }^{\text {ch }}$. | 1,358 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 1.218$ |  |  | 1.795 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.646$ |  |  | 1,448 |  |
| Exports, total, including flour $\ddagger$.-...... thous. of bu_- | 51.001 | 61. 809 | 52. 250 | 41,304 | 40, 950 | 38, 479 | 53.776 | 50, 831 | 49,594 | 49.785 | 49, 691 |  |  |  |
| Wheat only $\ddagger$..................-.-.........- - d | 42,806 | 54.391 | 47, 295 | 36, 5012 | 37, 388 | 34, 513 | 48, 529 | 45,317 | 42, 171 | 41.004 | 44, 800 | 57.083 | 61. 335 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , dol. per bu-. | 2. 2258 | 2. 256 | 2. 269 | 2.285 | 2. 287 | 2.120 | 2.146 | 2. 157 | 2. 146 | 2. 142 | 2.149 | 2.150 | 2. 154 | 2. 171 |
| No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City)..........- do....- | 2. 123 | ${ }_{2}^{2.092}$ | 2. ${ }^{\text {2. } 0018}$ | 1.953 1.825 | 1.892 1.784 | 1. 937 | 1. 982 | 1. 988 | 2.009 | 2.025 | 2. 040 | 2. 050 | 2. 025 | 2. (1) 4 |
| Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades.-........do do. | 2. 261 | 2.259 | ${ }_{2.233}^{2.187}$ | 2.174 | 2. 023 | 1. 2.113 | 1. 8.132 | 1. 9.950 | 2. ${ }^{(3)} 32$ | 2. 2135 | 2.145 2.138 | 2.127 2.125 | 2.106 2.130 | ${ }_{2}^{(3)} 15$ |






| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | Janiz- ary | February | March | April |

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

| GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat flour: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  | 19,350 | 19,042 | 20, 184 | 19,253 | 22.002 | 21.615 | 23. 292 | 22, 181 | 21.615 | r 22.462 | r 21.081 | 21,495 |  |
| Operations, percent of capacity | 85.7 | 82.2 | 80.9 | 81.9 | 85.9 | 85.3 | 91.7 | 88.8 | 94.1 | 91.4 | 94.9 | 93.9 | 86.9 |  |
| Offal....-.-.-.-.-.------.-.- thous of short tons.-- | 422 | 369 | 362 | 384 | 368 | 418 | 408 | 436 | 414 | 403 | 418 | 389 | 414 |  |
|  | 50,612 | 44,271 | 43,473 | 46,127 | 44, 101 | 50,372 | 49.371 | 53,147 | 50. 400 | 49.166 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 51,054$ | + 47.791 | 50,976 |  |
| Stocks held by mills, end of quarter thous. of sacks ( 100 lb .).- | 4, 462 |  |  | 4,161 |  |  | 4,330 |  |  | 4. 669 |  |  | 4,811 |  |
|  | 3, 563 | 3,225 | 2,155 | 1,957 | 1, 548 | 1,724 | 2,281 | 2,397 | 3,227 | 3.818 | 2,127 | 3,200 | 3.198 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Spring, standard patents (Minneapolis) § |  | 5.343 |  | 5. 435 | 65 |  | 300 | . 330 | 5. 303 | 28 |  |  |  |  |
| Winter, hard, $95 \%$ patents (Kansas City)§-do...- | 5. 293 4.933 | 5.343 4.933 | 5.455 5.633 | 5. 050 | 5. 5.050 | 4.983 | 5.300 5.083 | 5.330 5.090 | 5.303 5.033 | 5.328 5.050 | 5.017 | +5.31 .5 +5.050 | 5.338 $\square 5.035$ |  |
| LIVESTOCK <br> Cattle and calves: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slaughter (federally inspected): <br> Calres <br> thous. of anima | 482 | 394 | 378 | 397 | 374 | 450 | 514 | 510 | 502 | 451 | 427 | 385 | 457 |  |
|  | 1,577 | 1,412 | 1,606 | 1,692 | 1,592 | 1,787 | 1,782 | 1,746 | 1,625 | 1,576 | 1,632 | 1,435 | 1.627 |  |
|  | 1,703 | 1,519 | 1, 827 | 1,741 | 1,599 | 1.992 | ¢, 092 | 2, 605 | 2,086 | 1,634 | 1,826 | 1,397 | 1, 629 |  |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States..-......do. | 309 | 295 | 352 | 301 | 249 | 388 | 783 | 1,319 | 881 | 541 | 476 | 311 | 402 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: Reff steers (Chicaro) | 27.40 | 27.13 | 26.75 | 25. 58 | 25.30 | 24. 75 | 24.62 | 24.83 | 26. 00 | 26.61 | 27.02 | 25.84 | r 25.32 | 24. 73 |
|  | 25.14 | 25.46 | 25.38 | 23.50 | 21.81 | 21.23 | 20.91 | 21.59 | 22.54 | 23.61 | 24.29 | 23.70 | 24.50 | 24.38 |
| Calves, vealers (Natl, Stockyards, Ill.)-----do | 33.00 | 28.50 | 29.00 | 26.00 | 25.50 | 24.50 | 25.50 | 25. 50 | 28.00 | 30.00 | 33.50 | 36.50 | p 32.49 |  |
| Hogs: <br> Slaughter (federally inspected) ....thous. of animals | 6,116 | 5, 571 | 483 | 5.086 | 4,304 | 5. 203 | 165 | 5, 407 | 5,707 | 5. 753 | 5.744 | 5,078 | 6,110 |  |
|  | 2,782 | 2, 578 | 2,672 | 2,465 | 2,061 | 2,466 | 2,330 | 2,451 | 2,597 | 2,615 | 2,586 | 2,234 | 2,530 |  |
| Prices: <br> Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 Ib .- | 15.19 | 15. 68 | 15.57 | 16.11 | 16.57 | 16.14 | 16. 07 | 17. 04 | 17. 06 | 16.68 | 16.82 | 37.74 | 17.26 | 16.90 |
| ITog-corn price ratio <br> bur. of corn equal in value to 100 lb . of live hog.- | 15.1 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 17.1 | 19.2 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 17.6 | 16.9 | 17.5 |
| Sheep and lambs: <br> Slanghter (federally inspected).... thons. of animals_- | 1,088 | 1,054 | 1,110 | 1,137 | 1,113 | 1, 240 | 1,323 | 1.353 | 1,192 | 1,114 | 1.300 | 1,117 | 1,310 |  |
|  | 858 | , 902 | 1, 086 | 881 | 875 | 1, 195 | 1,457 | 1, 507 | 1,005 | 889 | 1, 003 | 835 | 938 |  |
| Ghipments, fecder, to 8 corn-belt states-.------do | 159 | 148 | 258 | 205 | 190 | 474 | 722 | 616 | 215 | 184 | 177 | 128 | 119 |  |
| Prices. Wholesale: Tambs, average (Chicago) $\ldots$--....-d dol per 10 | 22.25 | 21. 25 | 21.25 | 21. 50 | 20.25 | 18.25 | 16. 50 | 16, 50 | 16.50 | 16. 50 | 17. 25 | 17.25 | 16. 50 | 15. 25 |
| Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha) .-. do.--- | 20.35 | 21.20 | 20.88 | 19.61 | 17.95 | 17.21 | 17.34 | 15.98 | 15.95 | 15.78 | 16.59 | 16.96 | 16. 65 | 15.75 |
| MEATS <br> Total meats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (carcass weight, leaf lard in), inspected slaughter mil. of Pb . | 2,144 | 1,959 | 2,071 | 2,054 | 1,834 | 2,097 | 2,081 | 2,110 | 2,112 | 2. 100 | 2,154 | 1,879 | 2,211 |  |
| Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of month mil. of Ib- | 594 | 641 | 634 | 591 | 532 | 461 | 403 | 402 | 410 | 423 | 444 | 470 | 「 477 | 530 |
| Exports (inchding lard) --------------------- do. | 88 | 94 | 80 | 89 | 69 | 88 | 89 | 103 | 78 | 89 | 75 | 74 | 69 |  |
|  | 53 | 71 | 57 | 67 | 77 | 94 | 68 | 56 | 43 | 51 | 59 | 50 | 71 |  |
| Beef and veal: <br> Production inspected slaughter | 1.000. 3 | 887.7 | 1,004.8 | 1.044.7 | 976. 2 | 1,031.6 | 1,094. 5 | 1.074.1 | 1,002.4 | 977.2 | 1.035 .0 | 908.9 | 1,042.4 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month-------7hous. of ib.- | 173, 574 | 166. 041 | 156, 143 | 153,078 | 153,322 | 160, 876 | 171,243 | 182,789 | 182, 239 | 183, 540 | 168, 238 | 156,977 | +153,366 | 168, 621 |
|  | 2,201 | 2, 640 | 2,062 | 2, 142 | 1,770 | 2.696 | 2,75 | 2.877 | 3.075 | 2, 620 | 2,973 | 2,786 | 2.370 |  |
|  | 32, 887 | 45, 933 | 36, 220 | 43,044 | 51, 718 | 70, 735 | 48, 636 | 36,300 | 24,788 | 28,581 | 34, 537 | 31,029 | 42, 604 |  |
| Price, wholesale, heef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice (fino-700 lhs.) (New York). $\qquad$ dol. per lb-- | .470 | . 474 | . 473 | . 4.1 | . 441 | . 433 | . 425 | 421 | 438 | .459 | . 476 | . 458 | . 444 | . 434 |
| Lamb and mutton: <br> Production inspected slaughter <br> thous of lb |  |  |  | 52.067 |  |  | 59.347 | 62, 057 | 56,561 | 54.093 | 64, 972 | 57,121 | 66. 8.56 |  |
| Production, inspected slaughter --.-..... thous. of lb.- $\qquad$ <br> Stocks, cold storage, end of month | 11, 188 | 10,921 | 10,938 0,943 | 11,654 | 13,178 | 13,434 | 12,644 | 12,286 | 12,424 | 12,442 | 12,316 | 11,767 | -17,618 | 21,615 |
| Pork (including lard), production, inspected slaughter mil. of lb. | 1,088.7 | 1,018.9 | 1,012.9 | 957.3 | 807.8 | 949.0 | 927.1 | 974.2 | 1,053. 4 | 1,069.2 | 1,053.9 | 913.4 | 1,101. 4 |  |
| Pork (excluding lard): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, inspected slaughter--.---thous. of lh - -- | 819,880 337,921 | 773,678 <br> 383,291 <br> 18 | 766,768 386,291 | 716.454 $3.00,688$ | 607,007 294,242 | $715,9,52$ 220.665 | 704,006 157,812 | 744,573 143,934 | 808,536 153,629 | 816.207 170,226 | 804.286 200,383 | 696,199 235,567 | 840,157 243, 667 | 268,458 |
|  | 7.828 | 38,078 7,078 | - 5,448 | $\begin{array}{r}3.2 \\ 3,583 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,006 | 4,278 | 7,103 | 66,352 | 7,245 | 6, 578 | 7,304 | 6,682 | 4, 579 |  |
|  | 12,455 | 15,448 | 14,646 | 17,329 | 15,584 | 13,227 | 12,568 | 13,842 | 13,530 | 13,382 | 14,569 | 12, 893 | 17, 552 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Hams, smoked, composite dol. per lbFresh loins, 8-12 Ib. arerage (New York)....do | .478 .455 | .476 .429 | .492 .453 | .484 .492 | .469 .508 | .469 .485 | .445 .520 | . 472 | .476 .505 | .526 .489 | .491 .490 | .487 .400 | .486 .457 | 456 |
| Lard: ${ }_{\text {Pron }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, inspected slaughter--...-thous. of lb.-- Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of month...do..- | 196,299 144,800 | 179,103 136,000 | 180,153 149,800 | 175,670 136,400 | 146,486 128,900 | 169,799 108,900 | 162,085 92,500 | 167.381 72.400 | 178,840 83,400 | 184.405 93,500 | 182.790 114,300 | 158,935 r 112,400 | 191.463 141.200 |  |
|  | 144,800 55,506 | 136,000 56,154 | 149,800 49,825 | 136,400 62,724 | 128,900 42,940 | 108,900 51,186 | 42, 3219 | 72.400 57.920 | 83, 3005 | 98,681 49,381 | 114,300 40,461 | - 39,997 | 14, 33,899 |  |
| Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago).......dol. per lb-- | . 113 | . 123 | . 120 | . 123 | . 133 | . 140 | . 128 | . 133 | . 140 | . 131 | . 135 | $r .158$ | P. 158 |  |
| Poultry: POULTRY AND EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slanghter (commercial production)........mil. of lb_Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of month | 403 | 413 | 490 | 506 | 526 | 631 | 656 | 718 | 638 | 518 | 477 | 378 | 460 |  |
| socks, cord storage (rozen), end or mous. of lb.. | 220, 381 | 184. 704 | 159, 218 | 149, 832 | 152, 737 | 201, 111 | 292, 626 | 414,384 | 352, 509 | 300, 708 | 298, 026 | 267, 538 | -228, 953 | 206, 252 |
|  | 105, 208 | 87.277 | 74, 306 | 66, 717 | 70,891 | 112, 517 | 186,057 | 282, 187 | 209,941 | 160,097 | 169, 292 | 152,383 | r 126,064 | 109, 545 |
| Price, in Georgia producing area, live broilers dol. per lb_- | c. ${ }^{\text {r }} 178$ | '. 167 | r. 169 | '. 171 | ${ }^{\text {r. }} 171$ | r. 160 | ${ }^{\text {r. }} 150$ | r. 151 | r. 149 | r. 148 | . 155 | 170 | . 163 | . 148 |
| Eggs: |  | 15.4 | 15.8 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 14.9 | 14.3 | 13.5 | 15 | 15 |
|  | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 14.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 15 |
|  | 118 | 299 | 753 | 1,110 | 1,029 | 746 | 483 | 269 | 96 | 76 | 80 | 49 | 49 | 81 |
|  | 81,431 | 90, 104 | 121,768 | 157,040 | 166,387 | 158, 094 | 139,797 | 113.743 | 87,344 | 64,144 | 54,158 | 48,706 | - 53,965 | 67, 769 |
| Price, wholesale, extras, large (delivered; Chicago) dol. per doz.. | . 345 | 363 | . 328 | 297 | . 321 | . 367 | . 458 | . 493 | . 523 | . 447 | . 370 | . 387 | . 353 |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cocoa (cacao) beans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20,093 .271 | 22,792 .285 | 30,392 .288 | 31,600 .284 | 18,678 .298 | 20,129 .283 | 17,613 .290 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,304 \\ .295 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,477 \\ .293 \end{array}$ | 21,465 .255 | 33,298 .228 | 30,993 r. 226 | 32,527 .205 | 229 |

$r$ Revised. $\quad$ preliminary. §Quotations are for 100 pounds in bulk: prior to 1959, for 100-pound sacks. \& Cases of 30 dozen.
a Revisions for January 1960 and February 1960, respectively (dollars per pound): 165: 174.

| 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 | septemher | October | November | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | Feloruary | March | Aprll |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coffee (green): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventorics (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of quarter ............................ thous. of bags or' | 2,857 |  |  | 2, 931 |  |  | 3.440 |  |  | 3. 204 |  |  | 2.965 |  |
| Roastings (green weight), quarterly total --... do... | 5, 833 |  |  | 5. 205 |  |  | 5. 083 |  |  | 5,774 |  |  | 5.928 |  |
| Imports | 2, 0282 | 1. 6488 | 1,816 | 1,850 985 | 1,625 | 2,031 | 1, 963 | 2, 078 | 1. 826 | 1.828 | 1,951 | 1,717 | 2. 234 |  |
| From Brazil $\qquad$ | 783 | 758 | 748 | 985 | 803 | 1,057 | 863 | 784 | 546 | 730 | 621 | 642 | 841 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lh | 104.370 | . 371 | - ${ }^{373}$ | . 375 | . 369 | ${ }^{\text {. }} 364$ | ${ }_{133} .369$ | ${ }_{127} 3888$ | ${ }^{\text {. }} 365$ | . 300 | . 368 | . 369 | . 378 | 372 |
| Confectionery, manufacturers' salest....-thous. of dol. | 104, 892 | 87, 295 | 72, 909 | 76, 111 | 60, 664 | 83, 402 | 133, 680 | 127,489 | 126, 674 | 108,795 | 106,031 | ${ }^{105,859}$ | 102.710 |  |
| Fish: <br> Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....- thous. of 1 h. | 142,880 | 133, 765 | 146, 579 | 165, 822 | 193,461 | 210, 519 | 222, 306 | 223, 188 | 237, 163 | 230, 463 | 203,610 | 172.280 | ${ }^{156.369}$ | 150.098 |
| Sugar: Cube |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous. of Spanish tons. | ${ }^{\text {r 3,762 }}$ | ' 4, 290 | 3,906 | 3,204 | 2,910 | 2, 564 | 2, 305 | 2, 086 | 1,661 | 1,335 | 1,415 | 2,325 | 4,280 |  |
| United States: <br> Deliveries and supply (raw basis): Production and recejpts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production_--.-.-.-.-.-.-. - short tons | 53, 963 | 63,640 | 47.042 | 45, 267 | 29,414 | 61, 750 | 127. 933 | G650. 761 | 867, 524 | 768, 200 | 288, 646 | 50, 334 |  |  |
| Entries from off-shore, totalo -..----..-- do-- | 573, 532 | 1,029,544 | 883,079 | 726,002 | 393, 966 | 296, 251 | 202, 533 | 145, 493 | 111, 737 | 81, 684 | 361, 519 | 173, 198 | 125.126 |  |
| Hawaii and Puerto Rico.-..-...-.---- do | 149, 826 | 232,758 | 166,150 | 227, 288 | 226, 355 | 250, 283 | 141,012 | 134, 105 | 59,432 | 40, 838 | 83,220 | 117,917 | 139.929 |  |
| Deliveries, total.......-.....-...------.- do. | 779.790 | 705.390 | 785, 680 | 976,291 | 1,071.969 | 892, 447 | 842,516 | 704. 375 | 685, 437 | 720, 836 | 629, 898 | 651, 020 |  |  |
| For domestic consumption ---.-...--- do | 772.817 | 699, 916 | 780, 032 | 968,753 | 1,061,206 | 882, 429 | 837, 525 | 699, 680 | 683,009 | 717, 104 | 625, 878 | 644, 092 |  |  |
| For export and livestock feed Stocks, raw and refined, end of month | 6,973 | 5,474 | 5,648 | 7, 538 | 10, 763 | 10,018 | 4.991 | 4,695 | 2,428 | 3,732 | 4,020 | 4,928 |  |  |
| Exports..................................... | 1,951 485 | $\begin{array}{r}1,954 \\ \hline 243\end{array}$ | 2,023 331 | 1,716 | 1,396 414 | $\begin{array}{r}1,175 \\ \hline 425\end{array}$ | 984 308 | 1. 365 | 1,946 193 | $\begin{array}{r}2,327 \\ \hline 276\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,337 \\ \hline 262\end{array}$ | 2. 217 | 2.099 $3 \times 9$ |  |
| Imports: |  |  |  | 297 | 414 | 423 | 308 |  |  | 276 | 262 | 352 | 389 |  |
|  | 427, 432 | 416,946 | 480,656 | 411, 892 | 393. 494 | 327. 623 | 343, 856 | 196, 617 | 351,845 | 276,073 | 217,799 | 337, 491 | 471. 485 |  |
| From Cuba --...-.--------------- do | 331, 385 | 317, 287 | 393, 195 | 282, 578 | 211, 464 | 3, 280 | T |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From Philippine Islands..------.-.---- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 96,047 | 91, 112 | 73,584 | 120,082 | 160,409 | 192, 51.5 | 25, 227 | 41,832 | 45,698 | 34,919 | 56, 560 | 103, 850 | 163, 510 |  |
| Refined sugar, total......................-. do | 49,404 | 45, 457 | 60,451 | 48,632 | 56. 170 | 26.792 | 23, 635 | 23,424 | 8,789 | 6.005 | 6,811 | 7,865 | 17. 882 |  |
|  | 40,910 | 42,595 | 47,415 | 43,959 | 42,434 | 3,750 | 6,375 | 960 | 180 | 180 |  |  | 0 |  |
| Prices (New York): <br> Raw, wholesale..........................-. dol. per lb. Refined: | . 061 | . 062 | . 061 | 061 | . 066 | . 064 | . 066 | 064 | . 065 | 064 | . 064 | . 063 | . 062 | . 0 fi2 |
|  | . 542 | . 540 | . 541 | . 541 | . 541 | . 565 | . 568 | . 571 | . 571 | 589 | . 573 | . 573 |  |  |
|  | 11, 0898 | . 08.5 9,536 | 10,588 | . 088 9,940 | .087 8,586 | .090 9.132 | - 9.130 | .090 8,050 | .099 7,845 | .088 9,710 | .088 8,993 | 7,734 | $.0 \times 8$ 10.630 |  |
| Baking or frying fats (incl. shortening):* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production. $\qquad$ mil. of lbStocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month | 194.0 | 185.7 | 193.8 | 206.8 | 151.8 | 218.1 | 189.4 | 205.1 | 193.5 | 196.9 | 199.1 | 209.9 | 211.8 |  |
| mil. of lb_- | 123.0 | 118.7 | 115.9 | 126.2 | 109.1 | 108.3 | 111.8 | 117.9 | 105.2 | 120.3 | 106. 1 | 101.1 | 119.0 |  |
| $\qquad$ | 154.3 | 136.4 | 156.8 | 164.1 | 145.7 | 164.9 | 133.6 | 138.9 | 140.7 | 156.1 | 172.4 | 159.4 | 168.4 |  |
| Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month mil. of $\mathrm{lb}_{-}$ | 56.5 | 54.3 | 56.2 | 49.7 | 50.6 | 48.6 | 41.2 | 42.6 | 42.8 | +57.1 | +73.2 | r 110.5 | \% 148.5 |  |
| Margarine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production $\qquad$ do.... Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month | 150.4 | 139.6 | 123.7 | 132.6 | 120.1 | 135.2 | 134.6 | 150.3 | 148.4 | 158.3 | 175.3 | 155.9 | 139.2 |  |
| $\text { mil. of } 1 \mathrm{~b} \text {. }$ | 38.7 | 39.1 | 32.8 | 39.9 | 35.2 | 33.5 | 33.7 | 32.9 | 31.4 | 32.6 | 35.3 | 35.9 | 42.8 |  |
| Price, wholesale (colored; delivered; eastern U.S.) dol. perlb.- | . 238 | . 238 | . 238 | . 238 | . 238 | . 238 | ${ }^{1} .235$ | . 235 | . 235 | . 245 | . 247 | . 255 | ${ }^{\text {p. }} 263$ |  |
| Fats, OILS, and related products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animat and fish fats: $\triangle$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tallow, edible: <br> Production (quantities rendered) ........mil. ollb. | 2f. 1 | 24.5 | 28.8 | 27.0 | 24.5 | 30.0 | 27.6 | 28.0 | 30.7 | 27.2 | 30.0 | 34.9 | 33.5 |  |
| Consumption in end productsi.............. do..-- | 23.2 | 23.0 | 26.3 | 24.6 | 21.7 | 28.2 | 22.6 | 27.6 | 28.3 | 24.7 | 26.1 | 33.8 | 29.5 |  |
| Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month | 27.4 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 22.5 | 23.0 | 23.8 | 27.0 | 24.7 | 24.8 | 26.4 | 24.9 | 24.2 | 26.3 |  |
| Tallow and grease (execet wool), inedible: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (quantities rendcred) Consumption in end products | 258.4 161.6 | 237.6 150.9 | 253.7 153.9 | 25.4 115.0 | 233.9 117.3 | 255.0 161.4 | 254.3 157.5 | 249.6 161.5 | 257.8 151.8 | 251.8 147.0 | 261.1 141.9 | 249.9 135.6 | 265.0 150.6 |  |
| Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month | 333.8 | 323.1 | 291.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fish and marine mammal oils: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  | 310. | 31 |  | 330. | 304.8 | 38.4 | 34. | 348.3 |  |
|  | . 2 | 2.1 | 14.2 | 35.1 | 40.0 | 36.8 | 29.5 | 22.7 | 9.0 | 7.8 | 5 | r. 3 | . 1 |  |
| Consumption in end products $\odot$.......do Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month $\odot$ | 9.2 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 9.0 |  |
| Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month $\odot$ mil. of lb | 89.5 | 82.7 | 87.4 | 105.6 | 91.9 | 95.0 | 109.5 | 96.0 | 87.1 | 84.3 | 84.2 | 85.6 | 73.0 |  |
| Vegetatile oils and related products: Vegetathe oils (total crude and refined): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vegetahle oils (total crude and refined): <br> Exports | 10f. 5 | 164.3 | 165.4 | 229.3 | 122.5 | 241.6 | 59.4 | 71.2 | 138.3 | 156.0 | 129.9 | 86.8 | 49.4 |  |
|  | 44.5 | 51.9 | 39.0 | 57.0 | 42.6 | 37.0 | 52.5 | 47.6 | 40.2 | 48.1 | 38.7 | 46.5 | 41.0 |  |
| Coconut oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Cride | 39.6 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 39.0 | 44.7 | 47.9 | 35.9 | 45.8 | 44.8 | 4.2 | 50.6 | 37.2 |  |  |
|  | 33.6 | 35.1 | 38.8 | 35.9 | 27.5 | 36.8 | 32.6 | 36.3 | 35.4 | 30.0 | 31.4 | 29.9 | 35.2 |  |
| Consumption in end products...........-do-.-- | 53.6 | 52.8 | 57.9 | 55.9 | 35.7 | 54.7 | 49.5 | 53.1 | 48.0 | 42.6 | 45.3 | 43.8 | 51.4 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month. $\qquad$ mil. of 1 b . | 55.4 | ${ }^{2} 315.0$ | 315.4 | $30 \% .2$ | 322.4 | 327.0 | 322.6 | 321.2 | 328.5 | 338.6 | 357.9 | 340.3 | 339.8 |  |
|  | 14.3 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 18.3 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 16.5 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 6. 6 |  |
| Corn oil:* Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 28.6 | 25.0 | 29.0 | 28.5 | 27.7 | 29.6 | 27.4 | 28.0 | 26.8 | 24.2 | 25.6 | 24.6 | 27.1 |  |
| Refined $\oplus$ | 30.5 | 22.9 | 21.1 | 25.0 | 24.3 | 32.0 | 2.5 .5 | 27.6 | 25.1 | 24.3 | 27.9 | 24.5 | 26.5 |  |
| Consumption in end prodncts......-.......do-.- | 27.7 | 21.6 | 22.4 | 26.2 | 24.4 | 29.5 | 26.5 | 29.3 | 29.2 | 25.3 | 24.9 | 25.2 | 26.8 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse) <br>  | 31.9 | 32.7 | 39.1 | 38.7 | 42.6 | 37.7 | 38.7 | 37.9 | 33.4 | 33.2 | 32.8 | 32. | 36. |  |

r Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Beginning September 1960, prices are based on a new specification and are not entirely comparable with those for earlier periods. ${ }^{2}$ Beginning A pril 1960 , data include Government Services Adninistration stocks and are not comparable with those for earlier periods.
$\sigma^{7 H}$ Bags of 132.276 lb . $\ddagger$ Revisicns for January 1956 -March 1959 for confectionery will bo shown later; those for Januarv-November 1958 for fats and oils appear in Census report, "Fats Ois, 1058 (Series n28-1-08). of Includes data not shown serarately, sfrice for New York and northeastern New Jersey,
TConsumption data exclude quantities used in refining. $\odot$ Consumption figures exelude data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils, and stocks include only the quantities of these oils held by producing firms. $\quad \oplus$ Production of refined oils covers once-refined oils (alkali refined).

| 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 | Decem- ber | Janu ary | February | March | April |

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

| FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegctable olls and related products-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (crushings) ..... thous. of short tons.- | 528.3 | 373.7 | 252.4 | 176.6 | 142.7 | 139.8 | 412.9 | 760.8 | 740.0 | 612.9 | 666.9 | 525.7 | 480.4 |  |
| Stocks (at oil mills), end of month.........-do...- | 953.4 | 596.0 | 357.3 | 191.1 | 104.8 | 205.0 | 701.9 | 1,639.0 | 2,393.5 | 2, 404.6 | 1,964.3 | 1, 009.8 | 1,059.6 |  |
| Cottonsed cake and meal $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1, | 1, |  |
|  | 246.7 | 175.8 | 116.9 | 83.0 | 70.0 | 68.6 | 189.3 | 353.5 | 344.5 | 287.5 | 309.8 | 247.4 | 224.9 |  |
| Stocks (at onl mills), end of month.---..-.-. do | 140.8 | 188.9 | 204.5 | 202.8 | 189.9 | 157.7 | 137.1 | 167.7 | 198.8 | 197.7 | 227.2 | 239.6 | 272.0 |  |
| Cottonseed ofl: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Crude $\ddagger$ | 181.3 | 130.9 | 86.7 | 62.6 | 51.3 | 48.8 | 133.3 | 258.4 | 248.3 | 205.8 | 223.8 | 179.0 | 1635 |  |
|  | 159.6 | 136.2 | 106.6 | 81.3 | 46.9 | 55.9 | 71.5 | 160.7 | 176.7 | 159.4 | 172.9 | 149.0 | 166.9 |  |
| Consumption in end products.............do. | 102.6 | 96.8 | 103.7 | 103.8 | 86.9 | 107.6 | 91.8 | 109.0 | 112.2 | 113.7 | 119.7 | 118.6 | 124.4 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month ...........................il. of lb.- | 520.3 | 495.7 | 446.9 | 357.6 | 286.2 | 200.0 | 216.8 | 322.6 | 389.6 | 425.8 | 433.5 | 463.4 | 448.7 |  |
| Price, wholesale (refined; drums; N.Y.).dol. per 1b- | 145 | . 151 | . 156 | . 155 | . 151 | . 153 | . 145 | ${ }^{3} 148$ | ${ }^{3} 156$ | . 159 | ${ }^{4} 170$ | $\stackrel{180}{ }$ | D. 184 |  |
| Flaxsced: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (crushings) .-...thous. of short tons. | 45. 6 | ${ }^{40.5}$ | 30.4 | 32.9 | 21.9 | 31.9 | ${ }^{60.5}$ | 63.2 | 53.6 | 36.3 | 46.5 | 42.9 | 43.9 |  |
| Stocks (at oll mills), end of month..........do..- | 54.4 3.8 | ${ }_{3}^{27.8}$ | 20.0 3.43 | ${ }_{3}^{21.7}$ | 33.0 | 30.7 | 70.0 | 108.0 | 99.7 | 103.8 | 100.3 | 99.0 | 100.1 | 1090 |
| Linseed ofl: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 32.5 | 29.5 | 21.7 | 23.8 | 15.8 | 21.7 | 43.0 | 45.0 | 38.5 | 26.1 | 33.3 | 30.8 | 31.4 |  |
| Consumption in end productsf....-.-.......- | 27.7 | 30.1 | 34.0 | 35.0 | 32.4 | 34.7 | 31.3 | 31.7 | 25.8 | 25.5 | 26.4 | 27.3 | 32.6 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month …..................... mil. of lb. | 161.2 | 151.2 | 123.9 | 89.5 | ${ }^{74.6}$ | 61.2 | ${ }^{71.0}$ | 80.6 | 92.9 | 96.9 | 104.3 | 106.7 | 105.1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sovbeans: Consumption (erushings)..... thous. of short tons | 1.039 .8 | 992.8 | 995.9 | 939.8 | 941.3 | 962.0 | 806.2 | 1,066. 9 | 1,102.2 | 1,130.7 | 1,149.8 | '1,036. 6 | 1,043.9 |  |
| Stocks (at oll mills), end of month $\ddagger$..........do.... | 1,922.6 | 1,620.2 | 1,405. 4 | 1,291.5 | 1,016.3 | 597.0 | 494.7 | 2,974. 5 | 3,671.7 | 3,318.1 | 3, 298.5 | 3,255. 7 | 2,920.3 |  |
| Soybean cake and meal:* $\ddagger$ <br> Production mil. of lb- | 1,562.2 | 1,507.6 | 1,513.6 | 1,443.2 | 1,441. 6 | 1,484.0 | 1,239.6 | 1,638.4 | 1,703.2 | 1,748.6 | 1,783.2 | ${ }^{\text {r1, }} 593.0$ | 603.4 |  |
| Stocks (at ofl mills), end of month..........do.... | 171.8 | 247.8 | 269.8 | 225.4 | 251.0 | 182.0 | 158.6 | 183.4 | 221.4 | 204.0 | 260.0 | $\stackrel{+}{+327.2}$ | 356.8 |  |
| Soybean oil:Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Crude $\qquad$ do | 379.4 | 366.4 | 365.9 | 348.6 | 350.0 | 358.5 | 298.4 | 390.7 | 401.1 | 409.8 | 418.7 | r 377.6 | 381.1 |  |
|  | 291.4 | 273.2 | 280.9 | 303.7 | 238.5 | 306.7 | 264.3 | 271.8 | 279.5 | 295.1 | 326.0 | 298.5 | 307.6 |  |
| Consumption in end produetsf................-do. | 287.9 | 264.6 | 275.2 | 303.6 | 245.5 | 303.0 | 265.4 | 275.3 | 263.5 | 283.6 | 310.9 | 280.8 | 284.2 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month.mil. of Ib . | 585.8 | 595.9 | 564.5 | 422.6 | 450.5 | 311.8 | 307.5 | 366.3 | 446.0 | ${ }^{2} 466.4$ | - 317.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 537.2$ | 622.0 |  |
| Price, wholesale (refined; N.Y.)--.....dol, per lb- | . 117 | . 121 | . 125 | . 128 | . 131 | . 138 | . 129 | . 133 | . 144 | . 143 | . 153 | ${ }^{\text {r. }} 164$ | ${ }^{\text {p. }} 173$ |  |
| Leaf: TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Profuction (crop estimate) --................. of Ib. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11, 744 |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter, total | 4. 694 |  |  | 4. 339 |  |  | 4.476 |  |  | 4.784 |  |  | 4,670 |  |
| Exports. including serap and stems......thous of lb. | 27.754 | 14, ${ }^{1460}$ | ${ }^{23,437}$ | 29,574 | 20, 560 | 37,771 14,646 | 82,922 13,335 | 81, 103 | 84. 587 | 44, 574 | 22.423 | 24, 674 | 28,740 |  |
| Imports, including scrap and stems............. do...- | 13,115 | 12,734 | 13, 007 | 14,783 | 11,325 | 14,646 | 13,335 | 14,341 | 12,340 | -12, 597 | 14, 162 | 15,061 |  | Manufactured products: |
| Production, manufactured tobacco, total...-. - do.... | 15, 364 | 14, 257 | 15, 745 | 16, 178 | 11,790 | 15,796 | 15, 113 | 14, 910 | 14,642 | 12.380 | 14, 456 | 13,053 | 15,916 |  |
| Chewing, plug, and twist........-.............. do | 5, 272 6,917 | 5,237 6,389 | 5, 811 6,494 | ${ }_{6}^{6,103}$ | 4,994 4 4 1 | 5,895 <br> 6 <br> 6 <br> 722 |  | 5, 319 6,709 | 5,681 | 4.824 4880 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array} 189$ | 4,972 | 5.593 |  |
|  | 3,175 | 2,631 | 3,440 | 3,483 | 1,914 | 3,179 | 2, 840 | 2,882 | $\stackrel{\text { 2,853 }}{ }$ | $\stackrel{4}{4,756}$ | 2,949 | 2, 401 | 3,034 |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals):Clyarettes (small): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigareftres (small): Tax-frep .-.......................- millions. | 3,246 | 2,642 | 3.177 | 3,667 | 2,592 | 2,954 | 3,221 | 3,491 | 3. 206 | 2.997 | 3.083 | 2,854 | 3. 642 |  |
|  | 40,260 | 36, 929 | 41, 355 | 43,643 | 35, 6667 | 44, 622 | 40, 899 | 39,836 | 40,320 | 33, 793 | 38. 916 | 37,447 | 42,354 |  |
| Clgars (large) tax-pald --....-.-....thousands. | 531, 024 | 502, 306 | 623, 796 | 571,929 | 5013,935 | 623, 983 | 581,540 | 577,031 | 671,450 | 364, 660 | 475, 244 | 441,833 | 522.834 |  |
| Manufactured tobacco and snuft, tax-patd thous. of lb.- | 14,935 | 14, 054 | 15,156 | 15,543 | 11,906 | 15, 887 | 14, 501 | 14,543 | 14,504 | 12,372 | 13,991 | 12,626 | 15,554 |  |
|  | 1,573 | 1,434 | 1,813 | 1,805 | 1,622 | 1,449 | 1,706 | 1,939 | 1,989 | 1,967 | 1,733 | +1,606 | 1.921 |  |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS



|  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6,941 | 4,997 | 6,043 |
| 182 | 184 | 161 |
| 572 | 374 | 400 |
| 8,905 | 7,945 | 7,973 |
| 5,585 | 3,095 | 3,549 |
| 1,530 | 2,291 | 1,978 |
| .560 | .565 | .565 |
| 143 | .143 | .148 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 535 | 476 | 492 |
| 1,832 | 1,743 | 1,803 |
| 1,19 | 1,687 | 1,622 |
| 2,652 | 2,350 | 2,685 |
| 2,033 | 2,528 | 3,067 |
| 4,050 | 3,291 | 2,987 |
| .713 | .730 | .720 |
| 1.317 | 1.317 | 1.327 |

${ }^{\top}$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Revised estimate of 1960 crop.
"For 1958 revisions, see Census report, "Fats and Oils, 1958 ", (Series M28-1-08). oproduction of refinen oils covers only once-refuned oils (alkali refined).
*New series; data prior to August 1958 are available from reports of the compiling agency (Burenu of the Census).
$\wp$ Includes data for items not shown separately. $\quad \oplus$ Revisions for January-March 1959 (also for 1958 for sheep and lamb) will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS S'TATISTICS | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | Miny | June | July | August | Septem- her | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April |

## LEATIER AND PRODUCTS-Continued



LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LUMBER--ALL TYPES 9 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline National Lumber Manufacturers Association:
Production, total \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& r
$r$
$r$
4 \& $r$
$r$
$r$
$r$
$r$ \& $r$

$r$
$r$
$r$ 275 \& $+3,196$
+557 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 2,701 \\ r \\ \hline 540\end{array}$ \&  \& r

$r$
$r$
5100 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r2,796 } \\ \times 50 \\ \hline 5\end{array}$ \& $r$
$r$
$r$
$r$
508 \& r 2,247
$r$
$r$ \& 2.263
400 \& 2, 302 \& 2, 8986 \& <br>
\hline  \& + 2.669 \& - 2.531 \& r 2.662 \& г 2. 639 \& $\bigcirc 2.161$ \& r 2, 678 \& $\bigcirc 2.493$ \& r 2,246 \& $\bigcirc 2.036$ \& ${ }^{-1.815}$ \& 1.863 \& 1,891 \& 2.292 \& <br>
\hline Shipments, tot \& - 2,969 \& ${ }^{\text {r 3, }} \mathbf{r} 563$ \& r3. 203 \& r 3, 110 \& +2.617 \& ${ }^{r} 3,0 f 9$ \& r 2,897 \& r 2,695 \& -2.461 \& r 2,337 \& 2,271 \& 2,258 \& 2,856 \& <br>
\hline  \& r
+247
$+2,422$ \& r 550
$+2,513$ \&  \& $r$
514
$+2,596$ \& $\begin{array}{r}r \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $r 495$
$+2,574$ \& $\begin{array}{r}r \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& r 496
$+2,199$ \& $\begin{array}{r}r \\ r \\ \hline 1.966 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 4.43
$r 1.914$ \& 410
1.861 \& 428
1,830 \& 452

2,404 \& <br>
\hline Stocks (gross), mill, end of month, total .......do \& -9,978 \& -9,974 \& r9,978 \& + 10,064 \& -9,911 \& ${ }^{\text {r 10,050 }}$ \& + 10.157 \& ${ }_{r} 10,258$ \& ${ }_{r} 10,341$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 10,250$ \& 10,243 \& 10,286 \& 10.126 \& <br>
\hline Hardwoods..................................-- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& - 3,652 \& -3,630 \& - 3,633 \& r3, 676 \& -3,743 \& -3,779 \& r 3,816 \& r 3, 870 \& r 3,912 \& 3,921 \& 3,911 \& 3,904 \& 3,856 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{\text {r } 6,326}$ \& ${ }^{\text {r } 6,344}$ \& r6,345 \& r 6,388 \& ${ }^{+6,168}$ \& r 6, 271 \& r 6,341 \& -6,388 \& r 6,429 \& ${ }^{\text {r 6, }} 329$ \& 6,332 \& 6,382 \& 6,270 \& <br>
\hline Exports, total sawmill products .......-....-. M bd. ft.- \& 71,578 \& 89, 174 \& 83.843 \& 83, 094 \& 68,899 \& 63,912 \& 74, 185 \& 69,322 \& 61,855 \& 69,354 \& 49,888 \& 53,402 \& 62, 080 \& <br>
\hline Imports, total sawmill products.-...-.-.-........do...- \& 325, 939 \& 305, 895 \& 377, 874 \& 416,092 \& 367, 136 \& 370, 988 \& 345, 196 \& 331,708 \& 312, 168 \& 257, 600 \& 256, 238 \& 261, 562 \& 340, 248 \& <br>
\hline Dentlas fir: SOFTWOODS¢ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& r 698
+585 \& ${ }^{5} 698$ \& $\square 711$
-783 \& r 643
+545 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 732$ \& -659 \& ${ }_{-} 915$ \& $\times 618$ \& ${ }^{+} 576$ \& 548 \& 539 \& 863 \& <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of month................-do \& ${ }^{7} 659$ \& $\bigcirc 635$ \& ${ }^{\times} 527$ \& -483 \& ${ }^{+515}$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 486$ \& ${ }^{+} 440$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 426$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 436$ \& r 412 \& 422 \& 445 \& 586 \& <br>
\hline Production. \& - 849 \& ${ }^{5} 744$ \& ${ }^{r} 753$ \& +702 \& +574 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 772}$ \& ${ }^{7} 706$ \& ${ }^{*} 623$ \& -598 \& -553 \& 604 \& 567 \& 694 \& <br>
\hline Shipments. \& \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 722$ \& ${ }^{\text {¢ } 805}$ \& ${ }^{2} 756$ \& ${ }^{\text {r } 611}$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 760$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 705$ \& $\bigcirc 629$ \& $\checkmark 608$ \& $\checkmark 600$ \& 538 \& 516 \& 722 \& <br>
\hline Stocks (gross), mill, end of month.............-do \& ${ }^{1} 1,238$ \& ${ }^{r} 1,260$ \& ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} 208$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.154$ \& -1,117 \& -1,128 \& - 1,130 \& ${ }^{+1,124}$ \& r 1.114 \& ${ }^{r} \mathbf{1 , 0 6 6}$ \& 1,133 \& 1,184 \& 1,156 \& <br>
\hline Exports, total sawmill products.....----... M bd. ft.. \& 31,722 \& 36,531 \& 43.673 \& 37, 889 \& 31,587 \& 24, 576 \& 33,460 \& 29, 135 \& 25.912 \& 28.408 \& 24, 422 \& 21,403 \& 28,554 \& <br>
\hline  \& 17, 271 \& 19,628 \& 28,005 \& 18, 376 \& 18,724 \& 11, 847 \& 13.709 \& 12.880 \& 11.778 \& ${ }^{16,425}$ \& 12.215 \& 8,305 \& 11. 288 \& <br>
\hline Roards, planks, scantlings, ete---------..--do---- \& 14,451 \& 16,903 \& 15, 668 \& 19,513 \& 12, 863 \& 12, 729 \& 19,751 \& 16, 255 \& 14, 134 \& 11,983 \& 12,207 \& 13,098 \& 17, 268 \& <br>

\hline | Frices, wholesale: |
| :--- |
| Dimension, construction, dried, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{R} . \mathrm{L}$. | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline dele per M bd. ft.- \& 83.193 \& 83.193 \& 82, 503 \& 80. 405 \& 80.757 \& 80.235 \& 80.057 \& 79.046 \& 78.369 \& 78.810 \& 77.678 \& - 76.984 \& p 77.638 \& <br>
\hline Flooring, C and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \begin{gathered}x^{\prime \prime}, R, L \\ \text { dol. per } M \text { bd. ft.. }\end{gathered}$ \& 133.084 \& 1132.563 \& 131. 717 \& 130.919 \& 131.186 \& 129.819 \& 129.734 \& 128.679 \& 128.246 \& 127. 400 \& 127. 400 \& r 126. 955 \& p125. 305 \& <br>
\hline Southern pine: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Orders, new \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 543 \\ \\ \\ \hline 201\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 129 \\ \\ \hline 16\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}+588 \\ +221 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 593 \\ +208 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\ulcorner \\ \\ \\ 2023 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 559 \\ \quad 198 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { '545 } \\ \times 174 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 535 \\ \hline 167 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& r 493
162 \& 459
165 \& 193 \& 209 \& 680
278 \& <br>
\hline Production........................................- do \& - 586 \& r 596 \& ${ }^{\tau} 620$ \& r 650 \& r 534 \& +561
-501 \& ${ }^{r} 566$ \& +564 \& $\bigcirc 544$ \& 458 \& 464 \& 441 \& 564 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{+} 524$ \& - 579 \& -583 \& ${ }^{-606}$ \& ${ }^{+} 507$ \& ${ }^{+564}$ \& * 569 \& ${ }^{7} 542$ \& '498 \& 456 \& 462 \& 438 \& 611 \& <br>

\hline | Stocks (gross), mill and concentration yards, end of |
| :--- |
|  | \& 1,974 \& 1,991 \& 2,028 \& 2,072 \& 2,099 \& 2, 096 \& 2,093 \& 2,115 \& 2,161 \& 2,163 \& 2,165 \& 2,168 \& 2,121 \& <br>

\hline  \& 6, 420 \& 10,069 \& 8,055 \& 9, 123 \& 11,003 \& 8,545 \& 6, 426 \& 7,042 \& 6,136 \& 5,833 \& 4,725 \& 5,081 \& 5,242 \& <br>
\hline Sawed timber do. \& 1,620
4,800 \& 1,678 \& 2,777 \& 2, 138 \& 3,643 \& $\stackrel{2,810}{5}$ \& ${ }_{1}^{1,273}$ \& 2,375 \& 903 \& 1,521 \& ${ }_{6}^{686}$ \& 1.186 \& 783 \& <br>
\hline Boards, planks, scantlings, ettc................do.... \& 4,800 \& 8,391 \& 5,278 \& 6. 987 \& 7,360 \& 5,735 \& 5,153 \& 4,667 \& 5,233 \& 4,312 \& 4,039 \& 3, 895 \& 4,459 \& <br>

\hline | Prices, wholesale, (indexes): $\ddagger$ |
| :--- |
| Boards, No. 2 and better, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$, R. L. | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime \prime}$, S. L. \& 117.2 \& 117.5 \& 116.3 \& 114.8 \& 113. \& 111. \& 110.3 \& 108.9 \& 107.2 \& 107. \& 105.7 \& r 103.9 \& p 105.2 \& <br>
\hline Western pine: $\quad 1947-49=100 \ldots$ \& 95.4 \& 95.4 \& 95.1 \& 94.9 \& 94.1 \& 93.9 \& 93.6 \& 93.6 \& 93.4 \& 93.4 \& 92.7 \& - 92.5 \& p92.5 \& <br>
\hline Orders, new --.-.-.-.-.-.-............mil. bd. ft.- \& ${ }^{\text {r } 717}$ \& r 741 \& r 818 \& -736 \& 703 \& 771 \& ${ }^{\circ} 710$ \& 644 \& $\bigcirc 546$ \& 607 \& 572 \& 543 \& 835 \& <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of month \& 391 \& 367 \& 370 \& 339 \& 378 \& 364 \& 348 \& 322 \& 308 \& 332 \& 342 \& 321 \& 439 \& <br>
\hline Production \& 758 \& 758 \& 841 \& 829 \& 691 \& 871 \& 782 \& 684 \& 563 \& 542 \& 494 \& 554 \& 644 \& <br>
\hline Shipments (gross), minl end of month \& 702
2,089 \& 765
2,082 \& $\begin{array}{r}815 \\ 2,108 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 767
2,170 \& 664
1,960 \& 785
2,046 \& 726
2.102 \& 670
2.116 \& 560
2.119 \& 583
2,078 \& 562
2,010 \& 564
2,000 \& 668
1,976 \& <br>

\hline | Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. $3,1^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$, |
| :--- |
| R. L. ( $6^{\prime}$ and over) $\S$ |
| dol. per M bd. ft | \& 79.680 \& 79.720 \& 79.990 \& 78.620 \& 75.950 \& 72.280 \& 69.670 \& 69.650 \& 69. 560 \& 68.750 \& 70. 160 \& 70.220 \& D 69. 721 \& <br>

\hline HARDWOOD FLOORING AND PLYWOOD \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Fiooring: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 3,150 \& 3,300 \& 4,075 \& 3,92.5 \& 3,650 \& 2. 550 \& 2,500 \& 2,950 \& 2,925 \& 2,950 \& 3,050 \& 3,400 \& <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}11,800 \\ 3,350 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 12,350
2,925 \& 12.325
3,000 \& 12,050
3,200 \& 12,550
2,175 \& 12,050
3,350 \& 11,200
3,225 \& 10.200
3.000 \& 10,475
3,125 \& 10,550
2,800 \& 10,950
2,900 \& 11,400
2,600 \& 11.450
3,050
3 \& <br>
\hline Shipments \& 2,900 \& 2,725 \& 3, 300 \& 4,250 \& 3,000 \& 4, 100 \& 3,400 \& 3,050 \& 2, 700 \& 2,625 \& 2, 500 \& 2,675 \& 3,050 \& <br>
\hline Stocks (gross), mill, end of month. .-......-. do...- \& 10,900 \& 11, 125 \& 11,050 \& 10,000 \& 9,275 \& 8,525 \& 8,300 \& 8,250 \& 8,650 \& 8,850 \& 9,300 \& 9,275 \& 9,275 \& <br>
\hline Oak: Oc ( ${ }^{\text {arew }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 71,514
48,276 \& 69,689

47,370 \& | 64,087 |
| :--- |
| 38,935 | \& 72,107

34,901 \& 64,029
35.952 \& 81,136

38,170 \& | 72,246 |
| :--- |
| $34,8.8$ | \& 65.882

32,517 \& 59,585
29,014 \& 53,501
26,382 \& 57,261
27
2891 \& 54,281
30,339 \& 83.202
43,547 \& <br>
\hline  \& 78,715 \& 74,689 \& 77,655 \& 76,499 \& ¢ 4,001 \& 78, 298 \& 76, 248 \& 74, 340 \& 69,970 \& 62, 376 \& 62, 740 \& 56, 559 \& 66,583 \& <br>
\hline Shipments. \& 71, 889 \& 73, 007 \& 72, 522 \& 79,498 \& ${ }_{63}^{63} 796$ \& 78,917 \& 75, 726 \& 70, 894 \& 65, 148 \& 54, 772 \& 56, 850 \& 53, 475 \& 70, 303 \& <br>
\hline Stocks (gross), mill, end of month----.-.-.-do-..- \& 94, 501 \& 96, 183 \& 101, 316 \& 98,317 \& 96, 267 \& 93, 902 \& 92, 397 \& 94,590 \& 99,172 \& 106, 776 \& 112, 666 \& 114, 790 \& 110, 287 \& <br>
\hline Plywood (except container and packaging), qtrly. total: Shipments (market) ...... M sq. ft., surface measure_ \& 233, 692 \& \& \& 216,066 \& \& \& 207, 993 \& \& \& 192, 516 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}


 data for January 1947 -A pril 1960 will be shown later. §Not comparable with data through 1958 which cover a different specification.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septernber | October | November | Decem?ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | Fobraary | Mareh | April |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign trade: <br> Iron and steel products (excluding advanced manu- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 760 | 757 235 | $\begin{array}{r}1,003 \\ 318 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1. 012 | 741 | 1. 194 | ${ }_{228}^{907}$ | ${ }_{231}^{953}$ | 1,009 234 | 771 162 | 770 | - 948 | 969 168 |  |
|  | 203 547 | 235 513 | 318 675 | 621 | 331 401 | 328 860 | 658 | 683 | 234 733 | 162 571 | 132 584 | 147 $\times 777$ | 168 |  |
| Imp | 504 | 394 | 322 | 304 | 242 | 253 | 299 | 268 | 239 | 231 | 179 | 177 | 249 |  |
| Steel mill produc | 463 | 331 | 272 | 213 | 177 | 184 | 207 | 180 | 199 | 189 | 145 | 152 | 211 |  |
|  | 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 | ${ }^{p} 5,000$ |  |
| 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 | ${ }^{\sim} 2,914$ |  |
| 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 | ${ }^{p} 2,085$ |  |
|  | 7, 437 | 6,279 | 5,642 | 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 | $\bigcirc$ | 9,513 | 9,472 | 9.252 | 8.876 | r 8,591 | v 8.612 |  |
| Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron ore (operations in all U.S. districts) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,502 1,922 2,210 | 7,440 6.873 | 11,883 13 13.39 | 11, 645 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 10.442 \\ \mathrm{r} 12.723 \\ \hline 2.742\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{+}{\times 11,034} \times 1$ | 8, <br> , 252 <br> , 280 | 6.423 7.426 | 3,989 <br> 3,783 | 3,672 1,142 | 3.322 1.099 | 3.268 1.137 1.62 |  |  |
|  | 2,216 | 2,338 | 3. 714 | 4,215 | 3, 742 | 4. 293 | 3.070 | 2,593 | 2.011 | 1.527 | 1.634 | 1,662 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts at iron and steel plants .-...-.-....-do...- Consumntion at iron and steel plants.-.-. do-.-- | 4.298 11.788 | 8,084 10,433 | 15, 9,740 | 15,293 8,060 | 1.014 7 | 13,894 6,729 | - 6,350 | 6,694 | 6.,362 | 5,895 | 6,218 | 6,060 | 6.953 |  |
|  | 100 | 10, 169 | 557 | 824 | 788 | 1.162 | 849 | 466 | 126 | 89 | 92 | 51 | 77 |  |
| Stocks, total, end of month...-.........-....-d. do...- | ${ }^{15} 54.995$ | $\stackrel{+}{\square} 52,431$ | $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ + \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 64.213 | ${ }_{r}^{r} 71,394$ | $r$ $r$ 8.947 |  | 86, 252 | 85, 860 | 85, 237 | 84. 730 | 83. 235 |  |  |
|  | r134, $r$ $\times 35,016$ | $+15,087$ 32,645 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \begin{array}{r}13,615 \\ 38,830\end{array} \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 12,446 47.097 | + ${ }^{\text {r }} 10,176$ | r $+10,045$ 62,953 | $+8,581$ 67, 645 | 8,579 70,857 | 8,755 70.362 | 11,282 67,116 | 14.342 63.000 | 16.470 59.887 | 55, 831 |  |
| At U.S. docks. | 5,463 | 4,699 | 4,425 | 4,670 | 5,431 | 5,949 | 6,484 | 6,816 | 6,743 | 6, 839 | 6,888 | 6,878 | 8,609 |  |
| Manganese (manganese content), general imports $\ddagger$ thous. of long tons.. | 111 | 87 | 66 | 154 | 103 | 100 | 104 | 85 | 89 | 94 | 81 | 93 | - 78 |  |
| Pig iron: <br> Production (excl. blast furnace prod. of ferroallovs) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (excl. hlast furnace prod. of ferroalloys) thous. of short tons. | 7,714 | 6,760 | 6,331 | 5,26] | 4.480 | 4,470 | 4, 108 | 4,473 | 4,138 | 3,841 | 4.039 | 3,937 | 4. 514 |  |
|  | 7,694 | 6, 5556 | 6, 123 | 5,255 | 4,405 | +, 616 | 4, 274 | 4,500 | 4,116 | 3,838 | 4.124 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 4,046$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 4,627$ |  |
| 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 | ${ }^{p} 3,550$ |  |
| Prices: | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | (6. 9.9 | 65, 95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | 6.5 .95 | 65.95 |  | 65.95 | 65.95 |
|  | 66.00 | 66.00 | 66.00 | 66. 00 | fif. 010 | 66.00 | 66.00 | 66.00 | 65.00 | 66.00 | 66.00 | 66.00 | ${ }^{-} 866.90$ |  |
|  | 66. 50 | 66.50 | 66. 50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66. 50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | ${ }^{p} 66.50$ |  |
| astings, grav iron: $\bigcirc^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of month thous. of short tons.. | 882 | 836 | 782 | 720 | 755 | 713 | 695 | 647 | 569 | 553 | 600 | 621 |  |  |
|  | 1,144 | 1,052 | 1,053 | 1,050 | 803 | 859 | 900 | 905 | 836 | 749 | 769 | 702 |  |  |
|  | 600 | 581 | 589 | 602 | 451 | 540 | 527 | 500 | 455 | 395 | 406 | 378 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of month <br> thous. of short tons.. | 85 | 79 | 73 | 64 | 74 | 70 | 69 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 52 | 48 |  |  |
|  | 86 | 71 | 69 38 | 73 | 50 | 59 | 63 | 64 | 63 | 57 | 58 34 | 51 |  |  |
| Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 | p95.0 |
| Steel castines: <br> Shipments, total thous. of short tons |  |  | 127 | 137 | 90 |  | 104 | 103 | 110 | 108 | 96 | 93 |  |  |
|  | 110 | ${ }^{127}$ | 97 | $10^{-1}$ | 67 | 77 | 104 | 89 | \% | 87 | 76 | 72 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 107.8 | 89.7 | 85.2 | 82.0 | + 58.2 | ${ }^{\text {r } 63.1}$ | r 69.6 | + 73.2 | r 66.8 | 64.0 | 69.5 | 64.4 | 70.2 |  |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel scrap, No. 1 hears melting: dol per long ton |  |  |  |  |  | 32.20 | 31.87 | 29.52 | 28.33 | 28. 66 | 31, 34 | 「33.04 | ${ }^{2} 30.34$ |  |
|  | 34.16 35.00 | 33.88 35.00 | 33.50 | 31.00 | 30.50 | 30.50 | 30.50 | 28.50 | 22.00 | 27.00 | 30.00 | 32.09 | - 35.00 |  |
| Steel, Manufactured Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month-.-----.....thousands- <br> Shipments | 1,800 | 1.714 | 1,893 | 1. 2080 | 1, 1.681 | 1,892 | 1,847 | 1, 1.15 | 1.711 | 1. 6.244 | 1,439 | 1.634 |  |  |
|  | 330 | 363 | 408 | 424 | 453 | 601 | 553 | 416 | 318 | 346 | 288 | 291 |  |  |
| Food $\oplus$ $\qquad$ do..- | 184 | 209 | 232 | 230 | 275 | 409 | 340 | 272 | 188 | 196 | 169 | 169 |  |  |
|  | 273 | 300 | 345 | 36 | 399 | 0 | 484 | 358 | 272 | 299 | 237 | 240 |  |  |
| Closures (for glass containers), production.-.-. millions-- | ${ }^{11} 1,703$ | ${ }^{r} 1.504$ | ${ }_{-1} 1.603$ | $\begin{array}{r}+1.627 \\ \hline 32\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2} 1,377$ | \% 1,706 | \% 1,570 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,492}$ | ${ }^{2} 1.407$ | 71,224 |  |  |  |  |
| Crowns, production $\qquad$ thousand gross | 24,302 | 23,542 | 29,926 | 32, 199 | 25,507 | 24,952 | 23, 009 | 20,486 | 15.419 | 15,550 | ----- |  |  |  |
| Steel products, net shipments:Tetal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (all grades) .-.--------- thous. of short tons | 7, 9766 | 6.742 239 | 6. ${ }^{272}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,921 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | 4, 711 | $\begin{array}{r}5,072 \\ 184 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4. 9838 | 4. 944 | $\begin{array}{r}4.516 \\ \hline 183\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,116 \\ \hline 179\end{array}$ | 4. 6168 | 4. 251 |  |  |
|  | 374 | 239 517 | ${ }_{4}^{219}$ | 188 | 174 | 184 348 3 | 188 | 176 397 | 183 367 | 179 <br> 320 | 166 308 308 | 171 <br> $3: 1$ | 195 |  |
|  | ${ }_{755} 7$ | 517 624 | 457 | 448 | 324 | 370 | 373 | 307 | 388 | $33 \%$ | 318 | 395 | 478 |  |
| Rails and accessories | 149 | 14 S | 133 | 133 | 91 | 76 | 51 | 50 | 58 |  | 64 | 8 | 83 |  |
| $r$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. a Subject to revision. <br> ${ }^{1}$ Revisions for January and February 1960, respectively (order and units as above): Iron ore stocks-total, 66,166; 60,392: at mints <br> 10,035; 11,933; closures, 1,441; 1,478. <br> $\dagger$ Revised (beginnine in the February 1960 Surver) to include certain metal manufactures classificd by the industry as steel mill products but formerly omitted from the total shown here sec note marked "*". oIncludes data not shown separately. <br> *New series (from Bureau of the Census). Data beginning January 1959 revised (in the Aprillofo Sunver) to include exports of secondary tinplate. Revisions for 1958 for total and stee mill products exports and imports are shown in the March 1960 Survey (bottom P. S-32). © Revisions for $1958-59$ are ayailable upon request. <br> $\ddagger$ Scattered revisions for 1957-59 are available upon request. <br> $\$$ Represents the weighted average of consumers' buying prices (including brokerage), delivered, at following markets: Pittsburgh district, Chicago, Philadelphia, Birmingham, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless other wise 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jana- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Contimued

| IRON AND STEEL-Continued <br> Steel, Manu factured Products-Continued <br> Steel products, net shipments-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bars and tool steel, total ......thons. of short tons | 1,214 | 993 | 861 | 803 | 623 | 772 | 768 | 806 | 730 | 621 | 669 | 627 | 758 |  |
| Bars: Hot rolled' (incl. light shapes).........do.... | 883 | 679 | 541 | 479 | 362 | 453 | 465 | 487 | 464 | 392 | 436 | 402 | 471 |  |
| Reinforeing --...-..........---------- - do | 145 | 162 | 192 | 210 | 183 | 223 | 208 | 229 | 176 | 148 | 141 | 141 | 189 |  |
| Cold finished | 176 | 143 | 120 | 106 | 74 | 91 | 88 | 84 | 85 | 75 | 86 | 77 | 91 |  |
|  | 698 | 610 | 586 | 576 | 515 | 559 | 543 | 483 | 432 | 407 | 489 | 425 | 544 |  |
| Wire and wire product | 275 | 247 | 246 | 215 | 195 | 243 | 244 | 224 | 204 | 182 | 197 | 190 | 251 |  |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{635}$ | -559 | ${ }_{2}^{567}$ | 654 | 581 | 555 | 425 | 363 | 308 | 288 | 577 | 466 | 528 |  |
| Sheets and strip (incl, electrical), total...--.--do-- | 3, 291 | 2, 806 | 2,654 | 2,422 | 1,856 | 1,964 | 2,075 | 2,039 | 1,845 | 1. 69.5 | 1,790 | 1,599 | 1.825 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}942 \\ 1,608 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 796 $\mathrm{~J}, 379$ | 722 1.357 | 579 1,319 | 440 977 | 506 994 | 585 1.026 | 1, 5804 | ${ }_{900}^{500}$ | 450 866 | 485 | 454 | 491 |  |
| Fabricated structural steel: |  |  |  | 1,319 | 977 | 994 | 1,026 | 1,004 | 906 | 866 | 872 | 743 | 847 |  |
| Orders, new (net) ........-.......thous. of short tons.. | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{r} 383$ | r 386 | r 302 | r 300 | - 302 | г 293 | 「291 | -246 | - 269 | , 249 | - 308 | -257 | 296 |  |
| Shipments.-.-.-............................--- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | ${ }^{3} \times 312$ | 「323 | - 320 | - 374 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 339$ | - 373 | ${ }^{+} 364$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 353$ | - 325 | r277 | - 262 | - 260 | 292 |  |
| Backlog, end of month.-.-...------.-.....-... do.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2. 392 |  |
| NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, primary, domestic.thous of short tons-- | 170.7 43.0 | 168.6 36.0 | 175.9 33.0 | 171.4 31.0 | 177.6 29.0 | 173.0 33.0 | 162.9 31.0 | 367.0 32.0 | 161.2 29.0 | 165.5 28.0 | 161.4 29.0 | 138.6 | 152.0 |  |
| Estimated resovery from scrap $\triangle$........--....-do.-. Imports (general): |  | 36.0 | 33.0 | 31.0 | 29.0 | 33.0 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 29.0 | 28.0 | 29.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 16.8 | 7.6 | 11.1 | 15.2 | 12.9 | 14.4 | 10.5 | 16.1 | 14.4 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 8.6 | 15.5 |  |
| Plates, sheets, etc. $\ddagger$. | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.7 |  |
| Stocks, primary (at reduction plants), end of month thous. of short tons. | 115 | 139.1 | 148.6 | 170.0 | 203.6 | 211.7 | 225.9 | 248.4 | 257.1 | 259.5 | 291.4 | 287.4 | 278.3 |  |
| Price, primary ingot, $09.5 \%+\odot . .--. . .-$ dol. per lb.- | . 2810 | . 2810 | . 2810 | . 2810 | . 2810 | 1.2600 | . 2600 | . 26010 | . 2600 | . 2600 | 2600 | . 2660 | . 2600 | 1.2609 |
| Aluminum shipments: <br> Mill products and pig and ingot (net) $\ddagger \ldots$....mil. of lb..- | 433.1 | 366.8 | 395.6 | 412.4 | 355.5 | 422.5 | 358.8 | 369.8 | 369.7 | 378.5 | 341.6 | 348.8 |  |  |
| Mill products, total............-...-.-......-do..-- | 267.3 | 247.6 | 271.4 | 278.4 | 253.1 | 261.4 | 253.2 | 246.4 | $23 \mathrm{f.9}$ | 226.4 | 241.3 | 231.9 |  |  |
| Plate and sheet...............................-do. | 144.1 | 133.6 | 147.7 | 150.4 | 143.0 | 139.7 | 134.0 | 128.4 | 127.8 | 121.6 | 131.9 | 124.1 |  |  |
|  | 72.2 | 61.8 | 60.3 | 60.1 | 45.7 | 58.8 | 62.1 | 63.8 | 63.4 | 63.6 | -60.8 | 57.1 |  |  |
| Copper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Mine, recoverable copper .....thous. of short tons. | 96.3 | 97.7 | 98.4 | 95.2 | 86.3 | 90.9 | 97.5 | 100.5 | 98.2 | 99.1 | 97.3 | - 88.3 | 99.8 |  |
| Refinery, primary-.........-.................-do..-- | 132.4 | 144.9 | 140.9 | 142.7 | 124.7 | 135.6 | 139.4 | 128.2 | 131.9 | 133.3 | 127.4 | 120.0 | 140.1 |  |
| From domestic ores.......-.-.............- do. | 105.2 | 109.0 | 107.9 | 103. 1 | 88.3 | 97.3 | 101.0 | 93.4 | 99.6 | 101.6 | 89.3 | 86.0 | 107.3 |  |
| From foreign ores | 27.2 | 35.9 | 33.0 | 34.5 | 36. 4 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 34.8 | 32.3 | 31.7 | 38. 1 | 34.0 | 32.7 |  |
| Secondary, recovered as refined....-.-.-.....do- | 19.9 | 22.2 | 21.8 | 24.8 | 23.4 | 23.0 | 24.6 | 25.6 | 20.5 | 21.3 | 24.7 | 18.7 | 21.5 |  |
| Refined, unrefined, scrap $\oplus \ddagger \ldots$...............- do | 52.8 | 44.0 | 29.7 | 52.6 | 34.7 | 55.2 | 36.3 | 48.3 | 26.7 | 32.3 | 61.9 | 33.1 | 28.4 |  |
| Refined.....-.-.-.-..........................- do. | 18.0 | 10.1 | $r 7.1$ | 7.5 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 6. 6 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 5.2 |  |
| Exports: <br> Refined, scrap, brass and bronze ingots.......do. | 34.7 | 46.2 | 64.2 | 57.8 | 64.5 | 78.4 | 60.5 | 54.7 | 47.2 | 63.5 | 66.1 | 62.0 | 77.4 |  |
| Refined | 21.2 | 31.3 | 50.8 | 38.8 | 45.0 | 58.7 | 42.9 | 37.2 | 30.5 | 47.0 | 49.7 | 44.8 | 60.7 |  |
| Consumption, refined (hy mils, etc.)-.....--- do | 139.4 | 114.6 | 116.4 | 121.2 | 71.7 | 120.8 | 125.8 | 114.0 | 108.9 | 108.8 | ${ }^{\square} 100.0$ | - 100.1 | v 122.0 |  |
| Stocks, refined, end of month, total..--...-.-.-. - do | 127.3 | 155.4 | 157.1 | 174.1 | 196.8 | 198.0 | 187.6 | 206.4 | 219.0 | 228.0 | -228.8 | ¢ 229.7 | - 213.0 |  |
|  | 80.3 | 103.5 | 99.2 | 100.7 | 117.2 | 110.2 | 112.8 | 99.8 | 100.4 | 100.2 | ${ }^{p} 96.8$ | ${ }^{2} 94.5$ | ${ }^{-} 92.6$ |  |
| Price, bars, electrolytic (N.Y.) .........dol. per lb .- | . 3261 | . 3260 | . 3260 | . 3260 | . 3260 | . 3260 | . 3260 | . 3060 | . 2960 | . 2960 | . 2906 | . 2860 | 2860 | . 2860 |
| Copper-hase mill and foundry products, shipments (quarterly): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 493 |  |  | 482 |  |  | 446 |  |  | 458 |  |  | 446 |  |
| Copper wire mill products $9 . . .-$-.-.-..........do...- | 388 |  |  | 393 |  |  | 364 196 |  |  | 378 |  |  | 361 191 |  |
| Brass and bronze foundry products............ do...- | 243 |  |  | 225 |  |  | 196 |  |  | 198 |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine, recoverable lead .......thous. of short tons.. | 25.5 | 23.6 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 16.6 | 20.2 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 19.2 | 23.2 | 20.8 | 23.7 |  |
| Sccondary, estimated recoverable $\oplus \dagger . .$. .....-do. | 38.5 | 37.8 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 33.5 | 41.0 | 38.1 | ${ }^{41.0}$ | 38.7 | 36.3 | 36.9 | 35.2 |  |  |
| Imports (general), ore $\oplus$, metal | 35.6 | 28.1 | 26.4 | 30.0 | 33.4 | 35.7 | 24.9 | 22.8 | 26.1 | 26.6 | 25.8 | 26.8 | 37.5 |  |
|  | 91.1 | 83.4 | 90.8 | 87.5 | 76.8 | 90.9 | 86.9 | 86.0 | 83.3 | 77.2 | 83.7 | 79.7 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prodncers', ore, hase bullion, and in process $\oplus$ (ABMS), | 135.0 | 133.0 | 139.9 | 140.5 | 143.8 | 144.5 | 150.9 | 156.0 | 146.9 | 145.1 | 137.9 | 129.5 | 125.7 |  |
| Refiners' (primary), refined and antimonial $\oplus$ thous of short tons | 107.5 | 116.5 | 121.3 | 128.1 | 134.1 | 136.5 | 136.7 | 139.5 | 151.9 | 158.2 | 169.2 | 183.0 |  |  |
| Consumers'07-.............................-do..-- | 126.7 | 127.3 | 128.2 | 120.1 | 125.8 | 128.4 | 118.1 | 110.5 | 107.7 | 94.4 | 94.5 | 91.8 |  |  |
| Scrap (lead-base, purchased), all consumers do | 42.4 | 41.0 | 38.1 | 39.8 | 42.8 | 44.0 | 45.6 | 43.6 | 42.2 | 43.7 | 42.8 | 41.6 |  |  |
| Price, pig, desilverized (N.Y.)--.........dol. per Ib... | . 1200 | . 1200 | . 1200 | . 1200 | . 1200 | . 1200 | . 1200 | . 1200 | 1200 | . 1138 | . 1100 | . 1100 | . 1100 | . 1100 |
| Tin: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports (for consumption): <br>  | 861 |  | 1,267 | 1. 801 | 1, 160 | 1,555 | 929 | 1,001 | 512 | 1,226 | 802 | 1,188 | 319 |  |
|  | 3,860 | 3,575 | 3,155 | 4,175 | 2,149 | 3, ${ }^{1,880}$ | 2,872 | 3, 262 | 2,523 | 1,208 | 2,058 | 1,998 | 2,261 |  |
| Estimated recovery from scrap, total $\oplus$......-.- do | 2, 115 | 1,805 | 1,830 | 1,960 | 1. 500 | 2, 120 | 1,800 | 1,815 | 1, 860 | 1.725 | 1,750 |  |  |  |
| As metal-.----------------------------10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, pig, total | 7,875 5,190 | 7,410 4.960 | 7,705 5,310 | 7,685 5,220 | ¢, <br> 4,650 <br> 1,65 | 6. <br> 4,695 <br> 18.35 | 6,030 3,760 | 5, 600 <br> 3.290 | 5,475 <br> 3.035 | 4,915 2,845 | 5,965 <br> 3,680 <br> 1808 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,505 \\ & 3,570 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 122 | 19 | 28 | 103 |  | , 39 | 58 | 19 | 22 | , 79 | 125 | 17 | 305 |  |
| Stocks, pig (industrial), end of month..........do | 23,355 | 22, 445 | 21, 930 | 20,775 | 20,650 | 20,370 | 22,145 | 22,910 | 22, 790 | - 24,798 | 23,935 | 22, 610 |  |  |
| Price, pig, Straits (N.Y.), prompt.......dol. per Ib. | 1. 0009 | . 9924 | 9954 | 1. 0131 | 1. 0349 | 1. 0285 | 1.0223 | 1.0328 | 1. 0282 | 1.0114 | 1.0038 | 1.0098 | 1.0340 | 1.0708 |
| Zinc: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production, recoverable zinc thous. of short tons. | 42.8 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 39.3 | 37.1 | 34,0 | 30.5 | 27.9 | 27.8 | 35.2 | 40.3 | r 38.8 | 42.6 |  |
| Imports (general): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br> Metal (slab, blocks) $\ddagger$..............................do | 45.2 12.1 | 39.2 7.4 | 49.2 6.8 | 32.8 | 40.7 3.7 | 35.7 8.1 | 40.6 17.3 | 30.4 7.9 | 35.5 11.2 | 27.1 12.2 | 30.0 6.2 | 29.7 7.6 | 39.4 16.5 |  |
| Consumption (recoverable zine content): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ores@ | 8.1 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 5. 6 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 7.4 |  |  |
| Scrap, all types. | 21.0 | 16.1 | 17.7 | 18.7 | 15.0 | 18.2 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 18.5 | 16.2 |  |  |
| Slab zine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (primary smelter), from domestic and foreizn ores $\qquad$ thous. of short tons | 82.3 | 79.3 | 74.7 | 72.8 | 70.0 | 59. 5 | 56.1 | 58.7 | 56.9 | 69.4 | 74.0 | 66.3 |  |  |
| Secondary (redistilled) production, total....-do...- | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 |  |  |
| Consumption, fabricators', total--...----.-. do..... | 86.5 5.9 | 71.2 | 70.5 7 | 73.9 4.9 | 55.2 | ${ }_{6}^{69} 6$ | ${ }^{67.0}$ | 67.8 4 | ${ }_{6} 6.7$ | 62.2 | 63.8 9.8 | ${ }_{60.1} 6$ |  |  |
| Exports $\ddagger$ <br> Stocks, end of month. | 5.9 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 7.6 | 9.1 | 4.8 | 7.8 | 14.2 | 9.2 | 6.1 | 6.4 |  |
| Producers', smelter (AZI)...................do. | 136.6 | 147.9 | 165.0 | 187.7 | 207.1 | 200.6 | 192.5 | 190.3 | 182.1 | 190.8 | 206.4 | 215.0 | 222.9 | 219.3 |
| Consumers' ${ }^{\text {W }}$ - | 100.2 | 96.9 | 85.8 | 74.2 | 72.3 | 68.3 | 67.5 | 65.3 | 69.9 | 66.1 | 62.4 | 60.2 |  |  |
| Price, prime Western (St. Louis) .-.-.--dol. per lb-_ | . 1300 | 1300 | 1300 | 1300 | . 1300 | 1300 | 1300 | . 1300 | . 1300 | 1248 | 2.1153 | . 1150 | . 1150 |  |

 235: February, 323; 271.

## -

- Effectice aminum content is about 93 percent of metallic content
© Effective A ugust 1960, price refers to aluminum formerly called "prosessed 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 Srerver.
$\dagger$ Revised effective with the February 1960 Srevver to include monthly estimate of lead recovered from nonreporting secondary smelters and lead recovered from copper-base serap; revisions for 1958 are shown in the February 1960 Srrver. ${ }^{\circ}$ Consumers' and scondary smelters' stocks of lead in refinery shapes and in copper-base scrap.

| Unless other wise 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yana- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | Mareh | Almil |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

## HEATING EQUIPMENT, EXCEPT ELECTRIC

Radiators and convectors, cast iron:
 Stocks, end o
Shipments $\Delta$
-.--thousands
Shes and ranges, domestic caoking, incl. built-ins: $\triangle \sigma^{7}$
 Coal and wood
Gas (incl. bungalow and combination) $\mathrm{o}^{7-}$.-.doFerosene, casoline, and fuel oil...............-do.
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total $\triangle \dagger \ldots$ do..... Coal and wood.

Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil. $\qquad$
Warm-air frornaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), shipments, total $\triangle \dagger$
Gas
Solld fuel


## MACHINERY AND APPARATUS

Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly totals: Blowers and fans, new orderse...............mil. of dol. Trit-heater group new orders
Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net monthly average shipments, 1947-49=100 Furnaces, industrial, new orders, net.

Industrial trucks (electric), shipments:
 Rider-type--
ndustrial trucks and tractors (gasoline-powered),


Machine tools (metal-cutting and metal-forming):
New orders (net), total.............................. of dol shipments, total相 Fstimated backlog (metal-cutting only).-. months.

Other machiner $y$ and equipment, quarterly shipments: Construction machinery (selected types), totallof

Tractors, tracklaying, total Tractors, wheel (contractors' off-highway) .. do.... Tractor shovel loaders, integral units only (wheel and tracklaying types) - .-..........-.mil. of dol.Farm machines and equipment (selected types), Tractors, wheel (excl. garden and contractors' offTractors, wheel (excl. garden and contractors' off-
highway types)



## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments
Household electrical appliances:
Ranges (incl. built-ins), domestic and export sales
Refrigerators and home freezers, output* $\quad 1957=100$ Vacuum cleaners (standard type), sales hilled
Washers, sales billed (domestic and export) $\odot$. do....


Electron tubes and semiconductors, factory sales
Insulating materials and related products: mil. of dol. Insulating materials, sales billed, index
Steel conduit (rigid), shipments......... thous. of ft .
Motors and generators, quarterly:
New orders, index
Polyphase induction motors, $1-200 \mathrm{hp}$ : New orders, gross. Billinss.-
 New orders, motors and generators, 1-200 hp


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1.5
4.2 \& 1.2
4.6 \& 1.2 \& 1.5 \& 1.3
4.3 \& 1.8
3.8 \& 2. 3.4 \& 1.9
2.8 \& 1.5 \& 1. 2.8 \& 1.0
2.9 \& 1.2 \& \& <br>
\hline 35.4 \& 34.6 \& 3f. 6 \& 4 ¢. 9 \& 34,9 \& 46.6 \& 64.6 \& 64.6 \& 40.3 \& 29.2 \& 42.0 \& 36.9 \& \& <br>
\hline 55.2 \& 61.6 \& 69.1 \& 65.8 \& 06.4 \& 58.2 \& 49.4 \& 45.1 \& 41.6 \& 44.2 \& 44.1 \& 41.5 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 164.9 \& 152.6 \& 174.4 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 2.9 \& 13.0 \& 3.6 \& 3.4 \& 3.7 \& 3.6 \& 4. ${ }^{-1}$ \& 4. 7 \& 4.2 \& 2.5 \& 2.2 \& 2.6 \& \& <br>
\hline 171.9 \& 156.4
5.5 \& 144.6
4.4 \& 166.8
4.2 \& 105.9 \& 162.8 \& 178.7 \& 169.3 \& 144.5 \& 117.9 \& 114.8 \& \& \& <br>
\hline 113.0 \& 110.5 \& 116.5 \& 186. 7 \& 208.6 \& 253.6 \& 246.7 \& 262.1 \& 172.3 \& 85.6 \& 68.3 \& 71.5 \& \& <br>
\hline 13.7 \& 16.3 \& 21.0 \& 24.4 \& 25.0 \& 36.7 \& 44. 6 \& 45.1 \& 27.7 \& 10.1 \& 8.0 \& 9.3 \& \& <br>
\hline 70.8 \& 61.3 \& 69.8 \& 116.0 \& 142.9 \& 167.4 \& 150.5 \& 171.6 \& 131.1 \& 47.3 \& 41.2 \& 39.3 \& \& <br>
\hline 28.6 \& 32.8 \& 25.8 \& 46.3 \& 40.7 \& 49.5 \& 51.6 \& 45. 4 \& 31.4 \& 28.2 \& 19.2 \& 23.0 \& \& <br>
\hline 82.8 \& 86.8 \& 88.5 \& 107. 4 \& 99.2 \& 132.0 \& 147.5 \& 139.7 \& 99.9 \& 73.3 \& 76.6 \& 76.4 \& \& <br>
\hline 66.7 \& 70.2 \& 70.5 \& 86.6 \& 78.1 \& 101.9 \& 109.4 \& 104.2 \& 76.8 \& 59.2 \& 61.6 \& 62.4 \& \& <br>
\hline 14.7 \& 15.6 \& 16.7 \& 18.9 \& 18.7 \& 26.5 \& 33.7 \& 31.5 \& 20.8 \& 13.0 \& 14.1 \& 12.8 \& \& <br>
\hline 1.4 \& 1.0 \& 1.3 \& 1.9 \& 2.4 \& 3.6 \& 4.4 \& 4.0 \& 2.3 \& 1.1 \& . 9 \& 1.3 \& \& <br>
\hline 230.8 \& 203.2 \& 192.7 \& 237.9 \& 240.7 \& 262.1 \& 212.5 \& 179.5 \& 161.3 \& 174.0 \& 2139 \& \& \& <br>
\hline + 38.5 \& \& \& r 44.7 \& \& \& + 36.0 \& \& \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 35.8$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 20.4 \& \& \& 20.3 \& \& \& 21.7 \& \& \& 23.4 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 159.9 \& 97.9 \& 159.0 \& 164.8 \& 80.0 \& 92.4 \& 158.1 \& 81.7 \& 106.5 \& 101.2 \& 123.7 \& 81.8 \& \& <br>
\hline 1. 1 \& 1.1 \& 1.3 \& 1.1 \& 1.5 \& 1.1 \& 1.2 \& 1.2 \& . 8 \& 1.2 \& . 8 \& . 9 \& 1.0 \& <br>
\hline 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 \& <br>
\hline 564 \& 512 \& 468 \& 507 \& 499 \& 347 \& 465 \& 394 \& 374 \& 342 \& 375 \& 386 \& 394 \& <br>
\hline 481 \& 484 \& 496 \& 523 \& 502 \& 370 \& 508 \& 506 \& 463 \& 449 \& 343 \& 373 \& 499 \& <br>
\hline 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 \& <br>
\hline 61.95
47.60 \& 51.85
40.30 \& 49.95
32.40 \& 55.10
35.75 \& 42.95
28.35 \& 56.85
42.50 \& 52.30
31.85 \& 56.20
42.65 \& 49.95
34.45 \& 59.00
35.60 \& 56.10
37.65 \& +46.40
$\times 33.25$ \& ? 69.55
¢ 51.05
$\square$ \& <br>
\hline 47.60
64.50 \& 40.30
55.10 \& 32.40
56.35 \& 35.75
63.10 \& 28.35
51.30 \& 42.50
47.90 \& 31.85
53.95 \& 42.65
51.35 \& 34.45
48.55 \& 35.60
61.35 \& 37.65
45.50 \& $\begin{array}{r}\times \\ \times \\ \times 43.25 \\ \times \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\square 51.05$

$\square$ \& <br>
\hline 54.95 \& 45. 05 \& 44. 78 \& 51.00 \& 41. 40 \& 37.70 \& 40.25 \& 35.40 \& 32.30 \& 40.95 \& 31. 40 \& - 31.10 \& - 38.85 \& <br>
\hline 4.8 \& 4.5 \& 4.3 \& 4.0 \& 3.9 \& 4.1 \& 4.3 \& 4.3 \& 4.4 \& 4.3 \& 4.3 \& 4.5 \& P4.9 \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{1} 270.1$ \& \& \& 308.0 \& \& \& 223.2 \& \& \& 175.4 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 86.9 \& \& \& 79.9 \& \& \& 59.7 \& \& \& 48.1 \& 217.1 \& 218.8 \& 222.0 \& <br>
\hline 16.3 \& \& \& 23.9 \& \& \& 15.6 \& \& \& 9.3 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 54.4 \& \& \& 66.2 \& \& \& 58.8 \& \& \& 44.4 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 227.3 \& \& \& 234.4 \& \& \& 167.1 \& \& \& 107.0 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 117.5 \& \& \& 74.3 \& \& \& 52.0 \& \& \& 97.3 \& 243.0 \& 248.3 \& 260.3 \& <br>
\hline 1,877 \& 1,545 \& 1,650 \& 2,052 \& 2, 131 \& 2,550 \& 2,708 \& 2,834 \& 2, 634 \& 2.822 \& 2. 761 \& ${ }^{2} 2,260$ \& 1,450 \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{5} 157.7$ \& +127.9 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 118.5$ \& ' 127.2 \& ${ }^{\sim} 102.9$ \& ${ }^{7} 123.4$ \& -144.0 \& \% 129.1 \& ${ }^{+} 119.4$ \& r 114.4 \& 109.4 \& 128. 1 \& 148.2 \& <br>
\hline 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 \& <br>
\hline 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 \& <br>
\hline 305.6
1667 \& 235.8 \& 243.9 \& 277.0 \& 217.7 \& 296.5 \& 352.7 \& 305.8 \& +275.3 \& 223.5 \& 228.9 \& 227.6 \& 305.6 \& <br>
\hline $1,667.6$
3549.5 \& 1, 230.3 \& 1,277.9 \& 31.551 .5
3
518.9 \& 890.4
268.9 \& 1,048. 4 \& ${ }^{3} 1,945.1$ \& 1.727.6 \& 1, 468.8 \& ${ }^{3} 1,521.7$ \& 1,090. 1 \& 1, 115.0 \& -3 1,384. 1 \& 1.114.1 <br>
\hline ${ }^{3} 549.5$ \& 422.6 \& 442.2 \& 3518.9 \& 268.9 \& 462.3 \& ${ }^{3} 678.9$ \& 500.0 \& 429.8 \& ${ }^{3} 405.5$ \& 367.9 \& 4444 \& ${ }^{3} 497.5$ \& * 410.4 <br>
\hline 91.8 \& 77.4 \& 78.0 \& 88.0 \& 72.9 \& 87.6 \& 91.0 \& 85.0 \& 79.9 \& 73.2 \& + 72.0 \& 73.4 \& 92.6 \& <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{r}
168 \\
20,505
\end{array}
$$ \& 140

18,808 \& 134
23,976 \& 27.717 \& 101
24,562 \& 131
426,815 \& 142
28,410 \& 28, $\begin{array}{r}124 \\ \hline 07\end{array}$ \& 123
23,620 \& 130
18,274 \& 1118
22.597 \& 4 $\begin{array}{r}118 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& 428.48 \& <br>
\hline 380 \& \& \& 176 \& \& \& 1.58 \& \& \& 134 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 43, 151 \& \& \& 44. 981 \& \& \& 39,958 \& \& \& 35.070 \& 210.754 \& 2 13, 102 \& \& <br>
\hline 41,921 \& \& \& 44,700 \& \& \& 40.489 \& \& \& 35.935 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 8,111 \& \& \& 6. 768 \& \& \& 6. 648 \& \& \& 5. 966 \& ${ }^{2} 1.876$ \& 2 2,514 \& \& <br>
\hline 6,975 \& \& \& 7.655 \& \& |-. ------ \& 5,956 \& \& $-$ \& 5,669 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^6] data are included for one additional company. ${ }^{5}$ Revisions for January and February 1960 (thous.): 116.0; 144.5.
$\triangle$ Beginning January 1959, industry estimates are based on revised indating factors and are not strictly comparable with earlier data.
$\sigma^{3}$ 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 equivatent) in January 1961.
Revisions for gas heating stoves (Jantary 1958-May 1959) and warm-air furnaces (Jannary 1957-May 1959) are available upon request
$\pm$ Data beginning 1st quarter 1960 for construction machinery are not strictly comparable with data for earlicr periods. See corresponding note in March 1961 Surver.
*New series (from Board of Governors of the Federal Peserve System); monthly data for 1947-1958 are available upon request. of Includes data not shown separately.
OData exclude sales of combination washer-dryer machines; such sales (excludino exports) totaled 10,900 units in March 1961.
 and March 1961 cover 5 weeks; all other months, 4 weeks. $\oplus$ Revisions for 1958 are in the April 1960 S(TRVEY.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- her | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { her } \end{gathered}$ | Janu- | February | March | April |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Anthracite. COAL \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 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 \\
\hline Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of mo. do..-- \& 294 \& 283 \& 333 \& 317 \& 290 \& 336 \& 339 \& 319 \& 327 \& 199 \& 110 \& 64 \& 98 \& \\
\hline  \& 90 \& 110 \& 60 \& 154 \& 85 \& 137 \& 149 \& 154 \& 176 \& 110 \& 134 \& 89 \& 107 \& \\
\hline 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 \& \\
\hline Wholesale, chestnut, f.ob. 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 \& D 14.420 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Bituminous: \\
Production thous. of short tons.-
\end{tabular} \& 39,102 \& 34, 969 \& 36, 254 \& 33,605 \& 25, 275 \& 36,449 \& 34, 454 \& 35, 257 \& 33, 352 \& 32,846 \& 32,570 \& г 28, 970 \& 29,485 \&  \\
\hline Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, totalo \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Flectric power utilities thous. of short tons... \& 39.156
16.099 \& 30,853
13,105 \& 29,707
13,155 \& 27,983
13,211 \& 26,587
13,373 \& 28,824
14.698 \& 27.453
13.658 \& 30.159
14.304 \& 30,537
14 \& 34, 409 \& 34,702
16.903 \& r 30,230
14,730 \& 30,469 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Electric power utilities. ---....-....-.-.......... do \\
Railroads (class I)
\end{tabular} \& 16.099
251 \& 13, 105 \& 13, 145 \& 13, 211 \& 13,373
99 \& 14. \({ }^{109}\) \& 13,658
112 \& 14.304
192 \& 14,654
175 \& 16.673

213 \& 16, 903 \& 14,730 \& 14,773 \& <br>

\hline | Railroads (class I) |
| :--- |
| Manufacturing and mining industries, total. .do.... | \& 18,532 \& 15, 747 \& 14, 1941 \& 13,424 \& $\begin{array}{r}11,898 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ \& 12,282 \& 11,590 \& 12,929 \& 12,905 \& 13, 223 \& 13,727 \& \% 12,403 \& 13, 421 \& <br>

\hline 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 \& ${ }^{\text {r 4, }}$, 792 \& 5,345 \& <br>
\hline Retail dellveries to other consumer \& 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 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total.............................thous. of short tons. \& 66, 955 \& 68, 153 \& 71,364 \& 73, 928 \& 70, 235 \& 72, 662 \& 74, 458 \& 76, 206 \& 76, 730 \& 73, 244 \& 69, 194 \& 66, 473 \& 65, 183 \& <br>
\hline 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 \& <br>
\hline Railroads (elass I) --.-.-..-.-.-.-.-.-.- do \& 195 \& ${ }^{176}$ \& ${ }^{168}$ \& -178 \& +158 \& 162 \& 163 \& 164 \& 180 \& 190 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Manufacturing and mining industries, total do Oven-coke plants. \& 22,964
11,148 \& 23,136
11,324 \& 24,053
11,916 \& 24,770
12,391 \& 21,823
10,243 \& 22,380
10,742 \& 22,679
10,918 \& 23,006
11,083 \& 23,283
11,204 \& 22,451

11,029 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 21,477 \\
& 10,484
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
20,683 \\
9,789
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
20,158 \\
9,551
\end{array}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline Retall d \& 451 \& 485 \& 568 \& 705 \& 737 \& 786 \& 803 \& 821 \& 832 \& 666 \& 560 \& 53 \& 398 \& <br>
\hline xport \& 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 \& <br>
\hline Prices:
Retall, 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 \& <br>
\hline Wholesale: \& \& 5 \& \& 5.161 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline screenings, indust. use, f.o.b. car at mine.-do. Domestle, large sizes, f.o.b. car at mine.-.-do. \& 5.182
7.953 \& 7.331 \& 7.300 \& 7.406 \& $\stackrel{5}{7.463}$ \& 7.619 \& 7.769 \& 5.149
7.769 \& 5.149
7.899 \& 5.149
7.900 \& 5.149
7.922 \& 5.149

7.922 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& p \\
& { }^{p} 5.829
\end{aligned}
$$ \& <br>

\hline COKE \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Beehive.-........-.............thous. of short to \& 134 \& 102 \& 79 \& 55 \& 50 \& 72 \& 58 \& 52 \& 51 \& 52 \& 50 \& - 61 \& 70 \& <br>
\hline 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 \& <br>
\hline Petroleum coke§. \& 799 \& 809 \& 829 \& 1,042 \& 1,132 \& 1,250 \& 1,166 \& 1,153 \& 1,145 \& 1,202 \& 1,260 \& 1,121 \& \& <br>
\hline stocks, end of month:
0 ven-coke plants, total $\dagger$ \& 3,673 \& 3,752 \& 3,783 \& 3,892 \& 4,076 \& 4,271 \& 4,452 \& 4,629 \& \& 4,757 \& 4.822 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Oven-coke plants, \& 2,504 \& 2,610 \& 2,674 \& 2,811 \& 2,964 \& 3,122 \& 3,280 \& 3,437 \& 3,494 \& - ${ }^{4,477}$ \& $\stackrel{4.822}{3.485}$ \& r
$\times$
$\times 3,701$ \& 4,697
3,285 \& <br>
\hline  \& 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 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,191 \& 1,196 \& 1,178 \& 1,167 \& 1,199 \& 1,202 \& 1,208 \& 1,194 \& 1,174 \& 877 \& 933 \& 933 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 35 \& 20 \& 24 \& 37 \& 37 \& 32 \& 31 \& 16 \& 35 \& 11 \& 21 \& 26 \& 41 \& <br>
\hline 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 <br>
\hline PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Crude petroleum:
Oll wells conpleted $\ddagger$........................number-- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,795 \& 1,502 \& 1,733
2.97 \& 2,075
2.97 \& 1,813 \& 2,108 \& $\begin{array}{r}1,734 \\ 2.97 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1,875
2.97 \& 1,835
2.97 \& 2,426
2,97 \& 1,880
297 \& 1,512
9.97 \& ¢ 2.97 \& <br>
\hline Runs to stills $\ddagger$-...-....................- thous. of bbl. \& 245,423 \& 238,809 \& 246, 847 \& 243, 773 \& 257, 522 \& 255, 748 \& 242,999 \& 245, 157 \& 236,789 \& 248, 928 \& 259.349 \& 236,756 \& \& <br>
\hline Refinery operating ratio........percent of eapacity_- \& 82 \& 82 \& 82 \& 84 \& 86 \& 85 \& 84 \& 81 \& 81 \& 83 \& 87 \& 88 \& \& <br>
\hline All oils, supply, demand, and stocks: ${ }^{7}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New supply, total $\ddagger$.......................-. thous. of bbl.Production: \& 310, 214 \& 297, 789 \& 291,377 \& 291,045 \& 291, 271 \& 296, 027 \& 290,536 \& 297, 866 \& 300, 155 \& 309, 742 \& 321,640 \& 291,399 \& \& <br>
\hline Crude petroleum $\ddagger . .-$--..................-d \& 220,977 \& 211, 132 \& 212,296 \& 208, 161 \& 212, 645 \& 215, 145 \& 209, 119 \& 215,687 \& 213, 992 \& 221,653 \& 223.487 \& 204, 274 \& \& <br>
\hline Natural-gas liquids, benzol (blended), etc. $\ddagger$ do. \& 29,979 \& 28, 166 \& 27,799 \& 26,671 \& 27, 884 \& 28,621 \& 28.092 \& 29,732 \& 29,519 \& 221,509 \& 30. 974 \& 28, 240 \& \& <br>

\hline | Imports: |
| :--- |
| Crude petroleum. | \& 29,292 \& 33,877 \& 30,571 \& 32,730 \& 31, 191 \& 32,768 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Refined productst \& 29,966 \& 24,614 \& 20,711 \& 23, 483 \& 19,551 \& 19,493 \& 20,634 \& 20,989 \& 26, 664 \& 27,903 \& 33,481 \& 30,117 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& -34, 532 \& 14.611 \& 16,307 \& 2,854 \& 14, 219 \& 8,543 \& 14,347 \& 14,810 \& $-4,678$ \& -48,020 \& -25,119 \& -7, 223 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 344, 746 \& 283, 178 \& 275, 070 \& 288, 191 \& 277,052 \& 287, 484 \& 276, 189 \& 283,056 \& 304, 833 \& 357, 762 \& 345, 759 \& 298, 622 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 260 \& 270 \& 127 \& 436 \& 248 \& 89 \& 234 \& 352 \& 0 \& 512 \& 135 \& 295 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 6. 302 \& 6,477 \& 6, 421 \& 7,155 \& 5,742 \& 5,938 \& 5, 393 \& 5,641 \& 5,164 \& 5,326 \& 5,014 \& 4,299 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 333, 184 \& 276, 431 \& 268, 522 \& 280, 600 \& 271,062 \& 281, 457 \& 270, 562 \& 277,063 \& 299,669 \& 351, 924 \& 341, 510 \& 294.028 \& \& <br>
\hline Gasolinet. \& 120, 497 \& 129,094 \& 129, 952 \& 138, 909 \& 135, 838 \& 138, 371 \& 128.530 \& 126. 242 \& 124.855 \& 124,937 \& 114,455 \& 105. 589 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 15, 958 \& 7,668 \& 6, 176 \& 6, 665 \& 8, 067 \& 8,433 \& 8. 864 \& 10. 475 \& 12.776 \& 18.769 \& 18.134 \& 15, 111 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 87, 137 \& 45,385 \& 40, 450 \& 39,755 \& 34,919 \& 37, 137 \& 39.683 \& 45, 160 \& 61,556 \& 95,544 \& 96.362 \& 74,907 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 60, 701 \& 45,840 \& 40,246 \& 39,332 \& 36,834 \& 36,240 \& 37,343 \& 40,849 \& 48, 509 \& 57,051 \& 58,886 \& 53,078 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 8.903 \& 7.887 \& 8,752 \& 9,255 \& 8,732 \& 8,254 \& 8. 723 \& 8, 269 \& 8, 472 \& 8,265 \& 7.986 \& 7.113 \& \& <br>
\hline Lubrican \& 3, 646 \& 3,604 \& 3,898 \& 3, 699 \& 3,791 \& 3,692 \& 3,483 \& 3,479 \& 3,474 \& 3,265 \& 3. 599 \& 2, 801 \& \& <br>
\hline Asphaltit \& 3. 769 \& 6,673 \& 9,478 \& 13,411 \& 13, 848 \& 15, 581 \& 13.727 \& 11,099 \& 6, 827 \& 3,981 \& 3,077 \& 2,294 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 23,364 \& 15,899 \& 14, 601 \& 14,687 \& 14, 899 \& 17,946 \& 15,275 \& 17,992 \& 20,846 \& 25,540 \& 25.713 \& 20,639 \& \& <br>
\hline 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 \& 769. 439 \& 752,214 \& \& <br>
\hline Crude petroleum. \& 260, 923 \& 266,178 \& 261, 312 \& 257, 301 \& 242, 745 \& 234, 091 \& 231.966 \& 232,990 \& 239, 528 \& 239, 800 \& 23f. 769 \& 232, 063 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 18,916 \& 22, 215 \& 26,400 \& 29,380 \& 32,467 \& 33, 224 \& 35.639 \& 36, 122 \& 33,993 \& 28,931 \& ${ }_{23.982}$ \& 23, 195 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 465, 903 \& 471, 960 \& 488, 948 \& 492, 833 \& 518, 521 \& 534, 961 \& 549,018 \& 562,321 \& 553, 234 \& 510, 004 \& 498, 688 \& 496,958 \& \& <br>
\hline Refined petroleum products: Gasoline (incl. aviation): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 126,866 \& 123,449 \& 125, 226 \& 126,905 \& 133, 485 \& 132,884 \& 127, 564 \& 126, 561 \& 123, 873 \& 130,787 \& 131.741 \& 115, 785 \& \& <br>
\hline Exportst....-.......- \& 1,284 \& 1,607 \& 1,436 \& 1,307 \& 1,115 \& 1,160 \& 1, 107 \& 1,130 \& 747 \& 745 \& 1,044 \& 519 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 209,854 \& 202, 610 \& 198, 081 \& 185, 655 \& \& \& 177.667 \& 177, 610 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 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 \& \& <br>
\hline Prices (excl. 2viation): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Wholesale, rnfinery (Okla., group 3) ._dol. per gal.. \& . 113 \& 115 \& . 105 \& 115 \& 120 \& . 125 \& . 125 \& . 125 \& . 125 \& . 125 \& 125 \& . 125 \& p. 125 \& <br>
\hline Retail (regular grade, excl. taxes), service stations, 55 citios (1st of following mo.).... dol. per gal \& . 202 \& . 207 \& . 208 \& . 212 \& 218 \& . 218 \& . 216 \& . 213 \& . 215 \& . 214 \& . 211 \& . 211 \& . 201 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decent } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\operatorname{Janu}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April |

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued


PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

| PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PuIpwood: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 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: <br> Conslumption thous. of short tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption..........................thous. of short tons.Stocks, end of month. $\qquad$ do. | 778.5 552.5 | 753.1 556.8 | 770.4 540.0 | 781.8 538.8 | 651.2 543.8 | 783.1 541.7 | 759.4 537.7 | 770.1 544.0 | 718.9 547.9 | 751.8 561.3 | 7117 519.2 | 677.2 514.8 | 762.2 518.0 |  |
| WOOD PULP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Total, all grades <br> 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 |  |
|  | 95.3 | , 88. 5 | 108.0 | 96.3 | 1,96.0 | 2, 102.7 | 21.5 | 27. 5 | 2, 90.9 | $\begin{array}{r}1,848.3 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 2, 98.9 | 1,91.4 | 2, 106.6 | --.------- |
|  | 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 | --...- |
|  | 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 | --...... |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 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: <br> Total, all mills | 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 | 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 | -----... |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
| Dissolving and special alpha...............-......do.-.- | 44.9 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 35.0 | 33.7 | 32.0 | 36.3 | 30.7 | 33.2 | 34.1 | 23.5 | 31.8 | 43.3 | ----.-. |
|  | 66.7 | 47.0 | 63.2 | 76.6 | 68.8 | 67.4 | 70.8 | 59.5 | 64.4 | 61.2 | 64.8 | 77.7 | 6.5 .9 | -----... |
|  | 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 |  |
| Dissolving and special alpha.............-........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 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 1,370 | 1,327 | 1,330 | 1,291 | 1,127 | 1,288 | 1,216 | 1,340 | 1,254 | 1,165 | 1,295 | r 1, 219 | 1.354 |  |
|  | 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 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12 |  |
| Construction paper and board.....-n.........-do | 269 | 262 | 271 | 277 | 256 | 291 | 287 | 290 | 250 | 222 | 230 | r 196 | 246 |  |
| $r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. $\quad 1$ Prices beginning $0^{7}$ Sce similar note, p. S-35. | $1961 \text { not }$ | strictly | mparab | with ea | lier data | Januar | $1961 \mathrm{p}$ | es compa | able wi | Decemb | $r 1960$ | rosene | $15 ; \text { fuel }$ | $\text { il, . } 105 .$ |
| $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1958 will be shown later as follows: A tillate fuel oil exports (January-May and September); | iation ga | line ex | orts, dist | te fuel | il impor | , residual | fuel oil | ports, | ansfers ist). | n gasol | e plan | (Janua | Septem | ber); dis- |
| §See last sentence of note "o"" for $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}-35$. |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - Aı |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRevisiots for 1958 and 1950 will be shown later. <br> a Revisions for January and February 1960, respec | y (un | sabo | Tot | fing, | 4; 3 | ing | 670; | ; felt | 5,47 |  |  |  |  |  |


| 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 | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | Janu－ ary | Febru－ ary | March | April |

## PULP，PAPER，AND PRINTING－Continued

## PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS－Continued

 Paper，excent building paper，newsprint，and paper－ Paper，except builing paper，newsprint，and paperboard（American Paper and Pulp Association）：


Price，wholesale，book paper，＂A＂grade，Fnglish
finish，white，f．o．h．mill－－－－－－dol．per $100 \mathrm{ln}_{-}$
Coarse naner：
Orders，new
thous．of short tons
Orders，unfilled，end of month．
Production

Newsprint：
Canada（incl．Newfoundland）：


United States：
Production－．．．．－．－－－－－ $\qquad$ do．．．
Shipments from mills．．．．－－－－
Consumption br publishers $\sigma^{7}$
tocks at and in transit to publishers．－．－．do－－ monthond in transit to publishers，end of

Imports
Price，rolls，contract，delivered to principal ports dol．per short ton

Paperboard（National Paperboard Association）：$\ddagger$
Orders，new
Orders，unfiled，end of month－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Prodnction，total． aper products：
Shipping containers，corrugated and solid fiber，
 volume．－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－1947－49＝100

## PRINTING

Book publication，tot al New books


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1,050.0$ 734.6 | 995.2 747.5 | 950.6 703.6 | 941.4 700.2 | 859.8 708.7 | 883.8 655.1 | 865.5 647.6 | 966.3 659.0 | 856.8 624.6 | r 818.6 +585.8 | r 931.4 $r$ | 1834.0 1585.0 |  |  |
| 1，202． 1 | 1，164． 1 | 1，161． 6 | 1，123． 9 | 975.7 | 1，112．7 | 1，060．3 | 1．180． 1 | 1，084． 5 | － $1,012.4$ | r1．116．9 | ${ }^{1} 800.0$ |  |  |
| 999.5 | 967.2 | 977.5 | 954.7 | 806.2 | 934.1 | 882.7 | 950.8 | 879.1 | ${ }^{\tau} 844.0$ | r 896.4 | 1797.0 |  |  |
| 621.8 | 628.9 | 630.8 | 631.6 | 624.3 | 629.8 | 627.1 | 644.0 | 660.9 | 647.4 | ＋ 644.5 | 1575.0 |  |  |
| 159.7 | 152.5 | 145.7 | 148.8 | 122.0 | 144.0 | 129.5 | 142.1 | 142.5 | ${ }^{r} 133.7$ | г 144.9 | 152.0 |  |  |
| 81.3 | 86.2 | 83.8 | 86.2 | 79.4 | 82.2 | 71.2 | 72.6 | 75.2 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 70.0$ | r 78.3 | 90.0 |  |  |
| 160.9 | 15.5 .0 | 152.4 | 150.3 | 127.1 | 148.0 | 140.6 | 144.1 | 145． 1 | г 133． 5 | ${ }^{r} 142.8$ | 142.0 |  |  |
| 152.9 | 157． 4 | 145． 3 | 1．51． 1 | 125.9 | 149.3 | 137.8 | 145.8 | 145.1 | －135 1 | ＋ 143.7 | 144.0 |  |  |
| 155.8 | 160.7 | 164．1 | 165.9 | 149.4 | 156.2 | 152.5 | 155.6 | 163.1 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 148.8$ | $r 153.7$ | 152.0 |  |  |
| 451.1 | 407.9 | 390.9 | 423.1 | 392.4 | 384.5 | 375.5 | 426.9 | 375.0 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 348.5$ | ${ }^{r} 411.4$ | 390.0 |  |  |
| 425.9 | 410.5 | 385.6 | 410.5 | 418.5 | 384.2 | 387.6 | 395.6 | 368.3 | r 332.9 | ＋ 365.9 | 364.0 |  |  |
| 423.6 | 403.0 | 403.0 | 395.7 | 343.2 | 400.9 | 378.3 | 407.9 | 389.2 | － 374.4 | ＋ 385.2 | 362.0 |  |  |
| 418.3 | 401.8 | 401.6 | 397.0 | 344.7 | 399.8 | 381.0 | 407.7 | 389.4 | －375．0 | ＋ 379.8 | 362.0 |  |  |
| 271.5 | 272.7 | 274.1 | 272.9 | 271.3 | 272.5 | 269.7 | 269.9 | 269.8 | r 269.1 | r 274.6 | 275.0 |  |  |
| 16． 62 | 16．88 | 16.95 | 10.95 | 10.95 | 16.95 | 16． 95 | 16.95 | 16．95 | 16.95 | 16.95 | 16.95 | ${ }^{*} 16.95$ |  |
| 371.2 | 374.1 | 351.9 | 308.1 | 292.7 | 310.4 | 307.0 | 332.8 | 281.0 | 「281．0 | ＋317．2 | 292.0 |  |  |
| 182.4 | 203.9 | 187.2 | 15.7 .9 | 191.7 | 143.8 | 148.7 | 143． 2 | 134.3 | r 136.1 | ＋ 128.8 | 131.0 |  |  |
| 358.6 | 348.3 | 363.5 | 339.1 | 284.6 | 329.1 | 308.5 | 336.0 | 301.8 | r 278.2 | r 319.7 | 296.0 |  |  |
| 359.9 | 347.9 | 369.6 | 345.9 | 282.2 | 325.9 | 307.7 | 334.7 | 28． 6 | r 278.0 | $\ulcorner 310.5$ | 291.0 |  |  |
| 122.0 | 119.8 | 115.0 | 119.3 | 119.4 | 120.2 | 126.3 | 125.7 | 139.2 | r 138.6 | ¢ 142.0 | 148.0 |  |  |
| 575.0 | 547.1 | 563.1 | 566.3 | 555.9 | 570.2 | 570.6 | 591.4 | 604.2 | 533.9 | 545.4 | 511.9 | 571.7 |  |
| 517.9 283.2 | 589.0 241.3 | 569.5 234.9 | 503.2 208.0 | 561.5 202.4 | 551.8 220.8 | 589.9 201.4 | 588.2 204.6 | 644.8 $1+3.9$ | 558.1 139.8 | 509.2 176.0 | 468.8 219.1 | 528.1 |  |
| 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 |  |
| 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 |  |
| 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 |  |
| 469.9 | 476.9 | 510.4 | 401.9 | 419.7 | 420.4 | 454.4 | 516.7 | 496.7 | 457.3 | 422.4 | 392.4 | 469.1 |  |
| 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 |  |
| 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 |  |
| 134． 40 | 134．40 | 134.40 | 134． 40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134． 40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134．40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | p 134.40 |  |
| 1，436． 1 | 1，330． 1 | 1，368．2 | 1，351． 5 | 1，191． 1 | 1，402．5 | 1，306． 8 | 1． 384.9 | 1．267． 7 | 1， 177.7 | 1， 212.4 | 1，241．8 | 1，453．7 | 1．304． 4 |
| 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 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1,434.4 \\ 93 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,341.2 \\ 92 \end{array}$ | 1．355．8 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,366.6 \\ 93 \end{array}$ | 1，159．6 | 3，42fi．0 93 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.314 . \frac{2}{87} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,392.5 \\ 93 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,302.5 \\ 86 \end{array}$ | $1,206.8$ 76 | 1，201．0 87 | $1,218.9$ 89 | $1,435.8$ 91 | $1,316.8$ 91 |
| ${ }^{\text {r }} 9.612$ | －9，004 | －8，912 | －9，434 | 「8，292 | ＋9，920 | r 9， 707 | r 9， 501 | r 8.781 | r 8， 186 | 8， 254 | 8，082 | 9.667 | 8，936 |
| 135.4 | 120.0 | 124.2 | 130.9 | 105.6 | 129.1 | 133.0 | 132.4 | 116.6 | ${ }^{2} 124.0$ | ${ }^{r} 111.8$ | 109.4 | ${ }^{p} 130.7$ |  |
| 984 | 1， 264 | ${ }^{2} 1,797$ | 1． 241 | 1，385 | ${ }^{2} 1.187$ | 936 | $2 \mathrm{l}, 705$ | 1，181 | 1，418 |  |  |  |  |
| 805 | 989 | ${ }^{2} 1,481$ | 1，006 | 992 | ${ }_{2} 976$ | 768 | ${ }^{2} 1.385$ | 955 | 1． 125 |  |  |  |  |
| 179 | 275 | 2316 | 235 | 393 | 2211 | 168 | ${ }^{2} 320$ | 226 | 293 |  |  |  |  |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| RUEBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Natural rubher： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption－－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－10ng tons．－ | 47， 205 | 42.032 | 41， 263 | 42，576 | 35， 229 | 37． 258 | 36， 780 | 37， 033 | 35， 965 | 31，891 | 35． 149 | 31.871 | 34，908 |  |
| Stocks，end of month | 81， 599 | 83， 451 | 82， 693 | 76， 605 | 76．389 | 22． 385 | 82.227 | 76， 116 | 71， 608 | 77．525 | 80． 238 | 76． 412 | 72，361 |  |
| Imports，induding latex and guavule | 38，586 | 36，343 | 32，018 | 31． 609 | 28， 605 | 39，5！7 | 31.828 | 26.908 | 30.412 | 39，085 | 33， 751 | 26，766 | 28，737 |  |
| Price，wholesale，smoked sheets（New York）${ }_{\text {dol }}$ per lb．－ | ． 405 | ． 404 | .455 | ． 460 | ． 418 | ． 368 | ． 350 | ． 343 | ． 311 | ． 28.9 | ． 285 | ． 294 | ． 305 | 305 |
| Synthetic rubher ： Production | 131.933 | 120， 895 | 126， 80 | 122， 547 | 116， 584 | 121，635 | 112．853 | 110．991 | 110， 465 | 104， 659 | 105.811 | 101． 245 | 112，544 |  |
|  | －97， 727 | 90， 252 | 91，993 | 95， 849 | 70， 413 | 88， 578 | 12,830 87,330 | 88， 784 | 86， 179 | 80， 076 | $3{ }^{3} 86,201$ | $3{ }^{3} 77.783$ | 396． 018 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 34，488 | 37， 018 | 31， 114 | 29，508 | 28，780 | 3n， 544 | 24， 285 | 23， 166 | 23，381 | 23,497 | 26，294 | 26，385 | 27.983 |  |
| Reclaimed rubber： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 26， 625 | 24，210 | 23， 763 | 24， 677 | 19，249 | 21， 452 | 22， 101 | 23， 269 | 21， 014 | 19.921 | 22，052 | 18．550 | 21， 558 |  |
| Stocks，end of month $\qquad$ －do <br> TIRES AND TUBES | 29，719 | 30，916 | 32，611 | 31， 699 | 33， 624 | 33，979 | 33， 949 | 33， 519 | 33，783 | 33， 048 | 33，101 | 33，493 | 32，645 |  |
| Pneumatic casings： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11，115 | 10， 517 | 10，779 | 10，863 | 9， 788 | 9，147 | 9，184 | 9，530 | 9，044 | 8，804 | 9， 221 | r 8，591 | 9． 212 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 157 | 182 | 157 | 174 | 150 | 151 | 120 | 121 | 105 | 112 | ${ }^{9} 91$ | 92 | 123 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 125 | 159 | 143 | 142 | 119 | 104 | 110 | 73 | 76 | 88 | 79 | 83 | 96 |  |
| Inner tubes： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4，241 | 3，628 | 3，611 | 3，426 | 3.261 | 3，017 | 3， 024 | 3.067 | 2，921 | 2．913 | 3， 208 | 3，140 | 3，359 |  |
|  | 3，282 | 3， 306 | 3，330 | 3， 547 | 3，440 | 3， 308 | 2，894 | 3，000 | 2，657 | 2，817 | 5，076 | r3．277 | 3，588 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 112 | 146 | 135 | 113 | 102 | 107 | 84 | 137 | 71 | 110 | 57 | 75 | 82 |  |

[^7]| Unless other wise 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 bb |
| Percent of capacity |  |
| Shipments, finished cement. | thous. of bbl |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |
| Finished.. | do |
| Clinker. |  |

## CLAY CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS

Shipments:
Brick, unglazed (common and face)
at mil. of standard brick Eructural tile, except facing -- thous. of short tons Sewer plpe and fittings, vitrified....-....--
Facing tile (hollow), glazed and unglazed $\quad$ mill. brick equivalent.. Floor and wall tile and accessories, glazed and un-


## GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS

Flat glass, mfrs.' shlpments (qtrly. total) $\sigma^{\circ}$

Glass containers:

Heverage.
Beer bottles-----
Liquor and wine
Liquor and wine.-.
Chemical, household and Industrial
Datry products.
Stocks, end of month.
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS $\ddagger$
Crude gypsum, quarterly total:
Imports
Calcined, production, quarterly tota
Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total
Uncaleined uses....................... thous. of short tons Industrial uses.
Building uses:
Plasters:


Lath.
Wallboar
Wallboard
All others
All others
 do. -do... do...
do



.
 do...-
391.4
35.5
116.0
27.2
20.3
140.6

## r

##  <br> 5 <br> 75,586 25,857 49,729

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
r \\
13.2 \\
r \\
12,9 \\
r \\
r \\
r \\
3, t
\end{array}\right.
$$

- -2

$$
\begin{array}{r|r|}
\hline & \\
& \\
18,422 & 27,015 \\
53 & 80 \\
17,812 & 27,638 \\
& \\
39,165 & 38,554 \\
33,474 & 33,545
\end{array}
$$



| 31,999 | 31,930 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 30,468 | 3 |
| 40,101 | 363 |
| 33,049 | 30,488 |
|  |  |


|  |
| ---: |
|  |
| 31,930 |
| 91 |
| 34,363 |
| 37,667 |
| 30,488 |


|  |
| :---: |
|  |
| 31,982 |
| 88 |
| 32,964 |
|  |
| 36,611 |
| 27,532 |



|  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 31,999 | 31,930 | 31 |
| 8 | 80 | 91 |  |
|  |  | 30,468 | 34,363 |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | 入ovem- <br> ber | December | January | February | March | April |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ginnings §- --.-.-.....-thous. of running bales.- | ${ }^{3} 14,515$ |  |  |  | 140 | 823 | 3. 680 | 8, 424 | 12, 594 | ${ }^{1} 13,340$ | ${ }^{2} 14,075$ |  | - 514,265 |  |
| Crop estimate, equivalent $500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales thous. of bales._ | 314,558 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 14.272 |  |
|  | 4887 | 708 | 710 | 1860 | 562 | 685 | 4801 | 667 | 644 | ${ }^{7} 726$ | 637 | 637 | 4795 |  |
| Stocks in the United States, end of month, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{+}{\text { r }}$ 12,582 | 11,1:61 | 9, 8.9 | 8,477 | 7,561 | 21,039 | 20, 127 | 18.966 18.83 | 17, 8126 | 15,992 | 14,225 | 12,742 | 11,022 |  |
|  | - ${ }^{12,522}$ | 11, 441 | 904 | ${ }^{8,401}$ | 7,215 | 13,940 | 11,364 | -7,902 | 17,182 | 15,92 2,470 | 14,152 1,388 1 | 12,674 1,047 | 10,968 |  |
| 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 |  |
| Foroign cotton, total......-.-.-................do | 56 | 51 | 46 | 41 | 37 | 104 | 100 | 93 | 89 | 80 | 73 | 65 | ${ }^{57}$ |  |
|  | 767 | 669 | 524 | 501 | 675 | 113 | 193 | 439 | 721 | 982 | 979 | 845 | 842 |  |
|  | 28 ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | 23 | ${ }_{29}{ }^{2}$ | 31. | 90 | 22 | 1 | ${ }^{(6)}$ | 1 | ${ }^{(6)}$ |  | 3 |  |
|  | 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 |
| cents per 1h.- | 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: <br> Consumption thous. of bales | -133 | 110 | 113 | 4129 | 79 | 88 | 4112 | 101 | 93 | 4108 | 90 | r95 | 4113 |  |
|  | 160 | 113 | 73 | 52 | 42 | 44 | 129 | 227 | 221 | 186 | 198 | 153 | 138 |  |
|  | 654 | 628 | 579 | 503 | 465 | 405 | 386 | 449 | 530 | 591 | 652 | 670 | 681 |  |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spindle activity (cotton system spindles): $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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, ¢18 | 17, 507 | 17,471 | 17,450 | 17.451 | 17,430 |  |
| Spindle hours operated, all fikers, total....millions. | ${ }^{4} 12,143$ | 9, 844 | 9,827 | ${ }^{1} 11.740$ | 7,933 | 9,418 | ${ }^{4} 11,244$ | 9, 204 | 8,923 | +10,253 | 8,760 | 8.940 | ${ }^{4} 11.196$ |  |
|  |  | 492 | 491 | ${ }^{470}$ | 397 | 471 | 450 | 460 | 446 | 410 | 438 | 447 | 448 |  |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton-.-------...-do | +11,126 | 8,989 | 8,964 | ${ }^{4} 10,737$ | 7,211 | 8,605 | 4 10,328 | 8,464 | 8,178 | 49,426 | 8,051 | 8.190 | ${ }^{4} 10,253$ |  |
| Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f.o.h. mill: <br> 20/2, carded, weaving. $\qquad$ dol. per lb- | . 692 | . 675 | . 668 | f6, 1 | . 661 | . 651 | . 651 | 646 | . 646 | . 642 | . 642 | 629 |  |  |
| 36/2, combed, knitting-...--....................-do.-.--- | . 946 | . 946 | . 943 | . 938 | . 941 | . 936 | . 936 | . 926 | . 926 | . 924 | .916 | . 909 | ${ }^{2} .911$ |  |
| Cotton cloth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton broadwoven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly $\ddagger$...........il of linear yd | 2,479 |  |  | 2, 422 |  |  | 2,193 |  |  | 2,235 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 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 ih-- | $\begin{array}{r}34.12 \\ 38.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}33.43 \\ 38.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 32.77 38.3 | 32.85 38.3 | 32.60 <br> 38.3 | $\begin{array}{r}32.92 \\ 38.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 32.04 38.3 | 30.51 38.3 | $\begin{array}{r}29.78 \\ 38.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}28.13 \\ 38.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 27.50 38.3 | $\begin{array}{r}26.71 \\ 38.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 25.56 $p 38.3$ | 25.26 |
|  | 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 R, 40-inch, $48 \times 44-48 . . . . . . . . d o . . . . ~$ | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.5 | ${ }^{-16.3}$ | ${ }^{5} 16.1$ |  |
| MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fiher production, quarterly total $¢ \ddagger$.-...... mil. of 1 b .- | 476.2 |  |  | - 481.3 |  |  | '447.6 |  |  | r 419.8 |  |  | 444.8 |  |
| Filament yarn (rayon and acetate) ............-do..-. | 178.8 |  |  | 172.2 |  | - | 157.4 |  |  | 146.1 |  |  | 148.2 | \%48.3 |
|  | 79.9 |  |  | 79.7 |  |  | 76.5 |  |  | 77.9 |  |  | 90.0 | '29.7 |
| Noncellulosic (nylon, acrylic, protein, etc.) .-.-do... | 169.0 |  |  | $r 181.6$ |  |  | ${ }^{+168.7}$ |  |  | r 157.9 |  |  | 169.7 |  |
| Exports: Yarns and monofilaments.....--thous. of 1 | 5,184 | 7, 468 | 6, 432 | 7,013 | 8, 513 | 9,091 | 6.412 | 6,994 | 6,539 | 6,243 | 8,178 | 5,901 | f. 461 |  |
| Staple, tow, and tons...----.-.......-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 | 4.1036 |  |
| Imports: Yarns and monofilaments $\ddagger$...............-do | 804 | -599 | , 353 | 492 | 314 | 477 | 314 | 345 | 290 | ${ }^{236}$ | , 276 | 444 | 490 |  |
|  | 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 ib.- | 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, ravon (viscose) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarn, filament, 150 denier....-....-.-.-. dol. per lb | . 82 | . 82 | . 82 | . 82 | . 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |  |  |
|  | .33 | . 30 | .29 | . 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | . 28 | 28 | . 28 | $\xrightarrow{P}$ |  |
| Manmade-fiker hroadwoven fahrics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, quarterly totalo $\ddagger$ - thous. of linear yd .. | 629,397 |  |  | 608, 629 |  |  | 563, 969 |  |  | 580, 951 |  |  |  |  |
| Rayon and acetate (excl. tire fahric).........-do.... | 386.652 |  |  | 367, 260 |  |  | 334, 925 |  |  | 339, 207 |  |  |  |  |
| Nylon and chiefly nylon mixtures..........-do. | 86, 755 |  |  | 90, 395 |  |  | 81,096 |  |  | 75, 230 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13,283 | 13,975 | 12. 004 | 12. 592 | 11, 1.51 | 11,301 | 11, 409 | 14,682 | 13,628 | 12,464 | 10,907 | 11,331 | 13,410 |  |
| SILK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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, falric, qtrly. totalt....thous of linear yd.- | 7,775 |  |  | 6,819 |  |  | 6, 739 |  |  | 7,117 |  |  |  |  |
| WOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool consumption, mill (clean basis) $\mathbf{I} \ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 423.164 | 20, 017 | 21, 153 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 26,264$ | 18.639 | 20,395 | ${ }^{4} 22,287$ | 17,605 | 15,882 | ${ }^{4} 17,424$ | 16.865 | 17,910 | 22, 398 |  |
|  | 416,205 | 13, 647 | 11,702 | 411,477 | 9.008 | 14,095 | - 15, 147 | 12,118 | 11, 633 | +13, 874 | 12,090 | 11,4.57 | 11,954 |  |
| Wool imports, clean content $\ddagger$ - | 28,013 | 19,453 | 15,868 | 24, 125 |  | 19, 205 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A puarel class, clean content $\ddagger$.....-........-.-. ${ }^{\text {do.... }}$ | 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 |  |
| $r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. $:$ Ginnings to December 13. |  | 2 Ginninus to January 15. |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ Total ginnings of 1959 cron |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ Data cover a 5 -week period. |  |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ Total ginnings of 1960 crop. |  |  |
| \$Total ginnings to endormont h indicated, except as noted. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TData for March, Juse, September, and December 1960 and March 1961 cover 5 -week periots and for other months, 4 weeks; cotton stocks and number of active spindles are for end of pervod |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| o tncludes data not shown separately. <br> $\ddagger$ cattered 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 | Augnst | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | Fehruary | March | April |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| WOOL AND MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wool prices, raw, clean basis, Boston: Good Freneh combing and staple: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Graded territory, fine....-.-.-.........d. 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. 12.5 | 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 | 988 | . 975 | . 99 |
| Australian, 64s, 70 s , good topmaking, in bond...do...- | 1.175 | 1. 212 | 1. 225 | 1.225 | 1.225 | 1175 | 1.175 | 1.075 | 1.075 | 1.075 | 1.075 | 1.075 | 1.075 | 1. 16 |
| Knitting yarn, worsted, $2 / 20 \mathrm{~s}-50 \mathrm{~s} / 56 \mathrm{~s}$, 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 totalt.-.....thous. of lin. yd.- A prarel fabrics, total | 74,011 72,624 |  |  | 80,719 79.303 |  |  | 68,507 66,974 |  |  | 60.058 58.555 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 71,820 |  |  | -78, 453 |  |  | 66, 579 |  |  | 58, 58.046 |  |  |  |  |
| Men's and boys'..-.-.-....................- do.... | 32,336 |  |  | 32, 288 |  |  | 24, 838 |  |  | 22, 298 |  |  |  |  |
| Women's and children's......-...-......-. ${ }^{\text {do..-. }}$ | 39,484 |  |  | 46, 165 |  |  | 41,741 |  |  | 34, 748 |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, suiting, f.o.b. mill: Flannel, men's and boy's........1047-49 $=100 \ldots$ |  |  | 108. 1 |  | 106.3 |  | 106.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gabardine, women's and chitdren's....-...-do... | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 42. 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.: mil. of dol.- | 2,827 |  |  | 2,607 |  |  | 3065 |  |  | 2.8 .4 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,727 |  |  | 2,836 |  |  | -3,593 |  |  | 2.8.81 |  |  |  |  |
| Barklog 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: thous. | r3 90, 383 | r124, 323 | +131 312 | r 108.147 |  |  | r108. 460 |  |  |  |  | 81.799 | 83.35 f |  |
| shipments <br> Airframe weight $\qquad$ thous. of lh | r32,189.5 | r2,663.8 | - $3,160.9$ | ${ }_{r}^{108,431.5}$ | $\bigcirc 2,496.2$ | - $2,032.9$ | r $2,2338.6$ | +1.912.5 | + 2.027 .9 | +82.316 +2.099 .7 | 1.995.5 | 1.914.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 83,354 ; \\ 1.988 .0 \end{array}$ |  |
| Exports (commercial and civilian) $\ddagger \ldots . . .$. 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fartory 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 | p1543, 600 |
|  | 340 | 366 362 | 451 430 | 364 359 | 424 | 358 | 211 | 447 | 338 | 2.51 | 278 | 198 | 255 | D 1420 |
|  | 503 | ${ }_{5} 362$ | ${ }_{6} 432$ | 605 359 | 414 | ${ }^{347}$ | 148 | 396 | 307 | 231 | 278 | 196 | 234 |  |
|  | 659,730 | 588, 046 | 607, 191 | 605, 582 | 421.355 | 324,020 | 386, 694 | 627, 678 | 600.495 | 520, 714 | 40¢, 616 | 318.193 | 425.892 | 2446.500 |
|  | 644, 780 | 576,817 | 506, 861 | 596, 296 | 414.787 | 320, 681 | 378, 415 | 611). 828 | 580.677 | 507. 757 | 395.075 | 351.137 | 410.516 |  |
|  | 129.441 | 114, 390 | 118, 023 | 111.420 | 79.444 | 65. 948 | 77,038 | 75, 034 | 86.957 | 92, 940 | 79.039 | 84.821 | 99.919 | -196. 800 |
|  | 105, 438 | 92,557 | 91, 268 | 89,022 | 61.053 | 53,331 | 66,006 | 60, 589 | 73,023 | 79,802 | 67, 407 | 67. 703 | 79.543 |  |
|  | 31.771 | 29,468 | 31,106 | 29. 216 | 26.081 | 31,485 | 14,411 | 26,643 | 26.461 | 30.897 | 19, 92\% | 20. 424 | 27.314 |  |
| Prassenfer cars (new and used)....-.-.-...-.-.-. do. | 13,050 | 11,626 | 9,526 | 7,418 | 6. 460 | 4,386 | 5. 105 | 14, 182 | 15,965 | 12,343 | 10.315 | 10, 496 | 13.464 |  |
| Trucks and buses....------------------------1.- | 18,721 | 17,842 | 21,580 | 21,798 | 19.621 | 27.099 | 9.306 | 12.461 | 10. 496 | 18. 5.54 | 9.612 | -1.928 | 13. 850 |  |
| Imports (cars, trucks, buses), totalort | 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. 265 |  |
|  | 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: $\triangle$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\times 36.995$ $\times 3.992$ | -5.895 -3.391 | $\begin{array}{r}\square \\ -5.430 \\ \hline .244\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5.286 \\ 3.096 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+3.425 \\ +2.368 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +4.134 +2.513 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } 3,615 \\ \hline 2.195 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \times \\ \times 2.771 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +3.656 +9.218 | $\begin{array}{r}+3.133 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.017 1.738 | 3,070 | 4. 242 |  |
|  | ז3696 | r 1.020 | ${ }^{+} 630$ | r 723 | r 493 | - +670 | $\stackrel{3}{3} 36$ | 2. $\times$ $\times 184$ | 2.299 -29 | ${ }^{1}+389$ | 1. 447 | 1.880 | 2. 518 |  |
| Registrations: $\odot$ <br> Now passenger cars | 596. 669 | 647,287 | 647.055 | 595, 864 | 540.535 |  | 458, 765 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 89, 627 | 95, 009 | 93, 460 | 85, 535 | 79,674 | 81, 440 | 76,072 | -74,158 | 67, 777 | 73, 250 | 612,307 | 50.322 | 72, 487 |  |
| RAILROAD EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Railway Car Institute: Freight cars: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total.-...........-...-.-........ n - | 5.950 | 5,569 | 5, 945 | 6.218 | 4. 149 | 4,315 | 4.355 | 4. 658 | 3, 944 | 4.291 | 3. 515 | 1.958 | 3.874 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers, total.............do.... | 4.408 | 4,200 | 3. 5644 | $3 . \times 73$ | 2, 737 | 2, 506 | 2. 984 | 3. 185 | 2,210 | 2. 661 | 2. 261 | 757 | 2,180 |  |
|  | 4. 408 | 4, 200 | 3, 564 | 3,873 | 2, 650 | 2, 450 | 2. 929 | 3,160 | 2, 205 | 2. 642 | 2.24 L | 757 | 2. 180 |  |
| Railroad and private-line shops, domestic.-do. | 1,542 | 1,364 | 2,3<1 | 2.345 | 1,412 | 1,809 | 1,371 | 1. 472 | 1.734 | 1.630 | 1,254 | 1.201 | 1.694 |  |
|  | 2,011 | 5, 352 | 2. 297 | 316 | 1,331 | 1,334 | 2,206 | 5,864 | 3,732 | r 2,174 | 1,33! | 1.530 | 1, 802 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers, total...........- do | 1. 891 | 4,357 | 1,738 | 249 | 672 | 709 | 2, 2001 | 904 | 2, 692 | 1.484 | 427 | 438 | 1.795 |  |
| Domestic......-.-...................... do | 1, 887 | 4, 357 | 1.726 | 249 | 672 | 708 | 2,200 | 909 | 2,602 | 1,405 | 427 | 438 | 1. 889 |  |
| Railroad and private-line shons, 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 | 29.750 | 26,798 | 23.051 | 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. 738 | 9, 874 | 7. 616 | 8,178 | 6, 85: | 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, 6699 | 4,278 |  |
| Railroad and private-line shops, domestic.-do...- | 22, 185 | 20,721 | 17,714 | 15,421 | 14,358 | 13,178 | 11,818 | 15,280 | 14, 603 | 14,213 | 13.87 | 13.760 | 11,523 |  |
| Passenger cars (equipment manufacturers): <br> Shimments, total | 12 | 21 | 24 | 13 | 7 | 27 | 32 | 33 | 21 | 26 | 14 | 31 | 44 |  |
| Domestic | 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 |  |
|  | 315 | 294 | 270 | 282 | 315 | 288 | 256 | 223 | 202 | 176 | 162 | 131 | 112 |  |
| Association of American Railroads: <br> Freight cars (class 1): $\S$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number owned or leased, end of month...-thous.. | 1,676 | 1,674 | 1,673 | 1,674 | 1,672 | 1,672 | 1.608 | 1,666 | 1. 664 | 1,662 | 1,659 | 1.654 | 1,650 |  |
| Held for repairs, percent of total owned. | 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): <br> Diesel-electric and electric: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owned or leased, end of mo_No. of power units.- | 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) $\ddagger$ number.- | 48 | 68 | 53 | 68 | 38 | 23 | 23 | 55 | 72 | 66 | 56 | 61 | 106 |  |

[^8] craft-shipments, 96,$369 ; 12,755$; airframe weight, $2,263.6 ; 2,648.4$; truck trailers-complete trailers, 6,$131 ; 6,530 ;$ vans, 3,$906 ; 4,031 ;$ chassis, etc., $593 ; 500$.
or Data cover complete units, chassis, and bodies.
$\triangle$ 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.
$\ddagger$ cattered revisions for woolen and worsted yoods production (1958), aircraft exports (1958-59), motor vehicle exports and imports (1958-59), truck registrations (1958-May 1953), 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.

## SECTIONS

General:


## Industry:

| Chemicals and allied products.-...-....-. - 24,25 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Electric power and gas |  |
| Food and kindred products; tobacco.......- 26.30 |  |
|  |  |
| Lumber and manufactures | 1 |
| Metals and manufactures | 32-34 |
| Petroleum, coal, and product | 35,36 |
| Pulp, paper, and printing | 36,37 |
| Rubber and rubber products. | 37 |
| Stone, clay, and glass product | 38 |
| Textile products | 38-40 |
| Transportation equipment | 40 |

## INDIVIDUAL SERIES

Advertising
 Aircraft and parts
$3,12,13,14,40$ Airline operations

24
$7,9,26$
Alcohol, denatured and ethyl
Alcoholic beverages
Aluminum
$2,3,6,7,9,10,12,13,14,15,38$

Automotiles...-
12,13, 14
Bakery products
Balance of
Banking-
Barley-.----------
14, 16
Barrels and drums
Beef and veal.

Blowers and fans.
Bonds, outstanding, issued, prices, sales
yields
Book pubication.
Brass
Brick

Building and construction materials.-.--8,9,10,36
Building costs.

Business sales and inventories
Cans (metal), closures, crowns
Carloadings.
Carloadings

 Chain-store sales, firms with 4 or more and 11 or more stores
 Cigarettes and cigars-
Civilian employees, Federal

Coal_(-小..............-3, $4,6,11,13,14,15,22,23,35$

## Coffee.

Coke--------
$12,13,14,15,19,23$,
Confectionery, sales
Contract awards
Costs




Earnings, weekly and hourly
Eating and drinking places. 14, 15
Eggs and poultry 2, 6, 28

Electrical machinery and equipment $4,13,14,19,22$
Employment estimates and indexes
Employment Service activities.
Expenditures
Exports (see also individual commodities)
21, 22
Gas, output, prices, sales, revenues_..... 3, 6, 25, 25 Gasonerators and motors
Glass and products....
Glass end products
Gold
Grains and products.......................-6,-22,23, 27,28
Grocery storcs $\qquad$
Gross private domestic investment

Heating apparatus
Hides and skins
Highways and roads
Hogs

Home mortgages.
Hosiery
Hotels
$12,13,14,15,24$
Housefurnishings
3, 6,
$-10,10,34$
Household app

Imports (see also individual commodities).... 21,22

Income and employment tax receipts.........
Industrial production indexes:
By industry -.........
By market groupin
Installment credit.
Installment sales, department store-
Instruments and related products.
Insulating materials
Interest and money rates
Interest and money rates
Inventories, manufacturers and trade
In
Inventories, manufacturers and steel, crude and manufatures--- 4, 10, 11 $4,5,7,8,12,14,19,22,32,33$

Labor disputes, turnover
Labor force.........
Lard

 Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank, Erokers, (see also Consumer credit) ............ 8, 16, 17, 19 Locomotives
Lubricants
3,36
$4,5,7,9,10,12,13,14,18,31$
Machine tools
Machinery $-3,4,5,7,12,13,14,19,22,34$ Mail-order sales, catalog $3,4,5,7,12,13,14,19$, Manmade fibers and manufactures

- "し Manufacturers' sales, inventories, orders ...-.
Manufacturing employment, production work ers, payrolls, hours, earnings.....-11,12,13,14,15 Manufacturing production indexes.-.............. 2,3 Margarine
Meats and meat packing...........................-12,13,14, 28 Medical and personal care-11
Metals.......-. $3,4,5,7,11,14,15,19,32,33$ Milk.
Mining and minerals...-2,-11,12,13,14,15,19, 20 Monetary statistic Money supply
Mortgage loans
Motor vehicles... $3, \overline{4}, 5, \overline{7}, 9,10,12,13,1 \overline{4}, \overline{1} 5,19,4$
Motors

National income and produc
National parks, visits.
National security expenditures
Newsprint
New York Stock Exchange, selected data 22,37 Nonferrous metals

Oats

Oil burners.
Orders, new and unfiled, manufacturers.-6,29, 5 Ordnance

Paint and paint materials
Paper and products and pulp
Parity ratio
$4,5,7,12,13,14,15,18,22,36,37$
Passports issued
Payrolls, indexes
Petroleum and products
$4,5,6,12,13,14,15,19,22,35,36$

Plastics and resin materials
Plastics and resin mat, hardwood.
Population.

## Pork

Postal savings
Printing and publishing commodities) $-13,14,15,6$
Printing and publishing-........-3, 12, 13, 14, 15, 37 Public utilities $\ldots . .-\overline{2}, \overline{3},-\overline{6}, \overline{7}, \overline{12}, 13,14,15,19,20,26$
Pullman Company
Pulp and pulpwood
Pumps---.-.-.-.-.
Radiators and convectors
.........3, 3 Railroads.
Railways (local) and bus lines.....-12, 13, 14, 15, 23
Rayon and acetate
Real estar
Receipts, U.S. Government
Recreation
Refrigeration appliances, output


Roofing and siding, asphalt
Rubber and products $-\ldots 3,4,5,12,13,14,15,22,37$
Rye
Rye-
Saving, personal
Savings deposits

Sheep and lambs $\qquad$
Ship and boat building$12,13,1$
$7,9,10,3$
Silk, prices, imports, production
Silver
Soyteans and soybean oil
Spindle activity, cotton
Steel ingots and steel manufactures
Steel scrap-......-..........
Stock prices, earnings, sales, etc
Stone, clay, and glass products
Stone, clay, and glass products
Stoves and ranges

## Sugar

Sulfuric acid
Superphosphate
29
Tea imports Telephone, tegraph, cable, and radio-tele
graph carriers $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .12,13,14,15,20,24$ Textiles and radio

Tobacco and manufactures
$4,5, \overline{6}, \overline{8}, \overline{12} 13$

Trade
Transit lines, local
$\overline{5}, \overline{9}, 10,1 \overline{1}, 12,13,14,15,17,20$
Transportation and transportation equip- 23
ment_-- $3,4,5,6,9,12,13,14,15,19,22,23,24,40$ Travel 24
40
Truck tra
34,40
Unemployment and compensation
U.S. Government tonds
$1 \overline{16}, 17,11,15$
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Vacuum cleaners.
Variety stores
Vegetable oils
Vegetables and fruits --...-.
29,30
$6,22,27$
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15,17
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Washers.-
Wheat and wheat flour
Wheat and wheat flour
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Wholesale price indexes.............-.-. } & 27,28 \\ \text { Wholesale trade }\end{array}$
Wholesale trade...................... $4,11,12,13,14,15$
Wool and wool manufactures......... 6, 7, 22, 39, 40


[^0]:    p. Preliminary.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes nonstore retailers.
    2 Not included in total.
    Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Office of Business Economies.

[^2]:    ${ }^{5}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Advance estimate. ${ }^{2}$ Excludes number reported for Alaska: November 1959, 18; 1960—October 23; November, 23; December, 15; 1961-Januacy, 10; February, 23; March, 32.
    Includes data not shown separately. $\quad \oplus$ Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfiled orders for other nondurable goods industries are zero. For these industries (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber) sales are considered equal to new orders. $\$$ Revisions for $1956-59$ appear on p .13 of the May 1960 Surver.
    $\ddagger$ Revisions for $1947-58$ to include data for Hawaii are available upon request. Digitize? ${ }^{7}$ pta me front Run \& Bradstreet, Inc. $\ddagger$ Revisions for $1947-58$ to include data for Hawaii are available upon request.

[^3]:    Revised beginning January 1958 to incor

[^4]:    $\tau$ Revised. § Data for March, June, September, and December 1960 and March 1961 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. Contracts in Alaska and Hawaii are included beginning 1960 .
    o'Data for March, May, August, and November 1960 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. † Revised series. Data (from Bureau of the Census) ate based on a different definition of
    Alaska and Hawaii; approximately comparable figures for 1959 are available in Census reports.
    $\ddagger$ Revisions for Dept. of Commerce construction cost index (prior to 1958) and for new mortgage loans (1955-November 1959) will be shown later. SCopyrighted data; see last paragraph f headnote, p. S-1. ©Data reported at the beginning of each month are shown here for the previous month. $\quad$ Includes data for items not shown separately. $\oplus$ Revisions for 195 for the composite index of construction materials output and for lumber and wood products are in the September 1959 SURVEY (p. 20); revisions for 1957 -February 1960 will be shown later.

[^5]:    *Revised. $\quad{ }^{2}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Revisions for 1960 (order and units as above): January-191; 71; 313; 131;1,110; February-242; 65; 373; 128; 1,280.
    2 Excludes persons under Temporary Extended Compensation program and under extended duration provisions (thous.): April 1961, 580 and 40 , respectively.
    
     program (shown separately below)
    are avallable covered employment expresses average insured unemployment in each
    Digitized *ifseries, Deta relate to persons eligible for compensation under the Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 (effective Oct. 27 , 1958 ).

[^6]:    

[^7]:    －Revised．${ }^{p}$ Preliminary． 1 February data exclude estimates for tissue and miscellaneous papers．${ }^{2}$ Data for months noted cover 5 weeks；other months， 4 weeks．${ }^{3}$ Begimning January 1961，includes data for stereo and other elastomers，but excludes polyurethane rubbers
     folows：Paperboard（1957－March 1959）；shipping containers（1957－February 1960）．
    igithedo太erforkatifer periods．§Motorcycle tires are included beginning January 1960.

[^8]:    + Revised. $\quad$ P Preliminary. ${ }_{1}$ Preliminary estimate of production. ${ }^{2}$ Excludes data for ran bodies. ${ }^{3}$ Revisions for Jomuary and February 1960 (units and order as above): Air-

