



SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE



WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 31, 1940

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS TRENDS

FOR October to date the current data indicate a further rise in industrial production and a continuation of the high level of retail sales. Production gains are reported in automobiles, steel, cotton, lumber, and paper. Last week over 117,000 automobiles and trucks came off the assembly line compared with 96,000 at the end of September. For the current week steel-
ingot production is scheduled at 95.7 percent of capacity—almost 1 percent above the output of the previous week. Miscellaneous carloadings and electric-power production were up again.

That retail sales are being well maintained is indicated by the volume of retail automobile sales and by department-store reports. Automobile sales to consumers are estimated at more than 200,000 units in the first 20 days of October against 194,000 in the entire month of September, and for the month as a whole the total is expected to exceed average sales in the last quarter of 1939.

Reflecting the 4-point rise in industrial production in September, income payments increased from \$5.8 billion in August to \$6.4 billion in September. The index of income payments now stands at 91.5 against 86.1 a year ago and 90.0 in December. Farm income from marketings rose from \$707 million in August to \$839 million, but with smaller benefit payments this year total

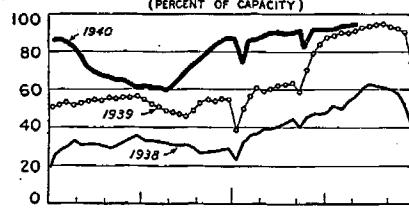
farm income is slightly under the corresponding period in 1939. For the year as a whole, however, farm income is estimated at \$9 billion against \$8.5 billion in 1939 and \$9.1 billion in 1937. Factory pay rolls advanced substantially in September, though somewhat less than in the preceding month, topping the September index of 1939 by 17 percent.

Factory employment increased for the fourth consecutive month on an adjusted basis. Employment in durable manufacturing rose sufficiently to offset a less-than-seasonal advance in the nondurable industries. Compared with September 1939, employment in the heavy industries is 17 percent higher while in light manufacturing the total number of factory workers declined slightly. On an adjusted basis the largest gains in factory employment were disclosed in transportation equipment of all types, rubber manufactures, electrical equipment, and brass and bronze manufactures.

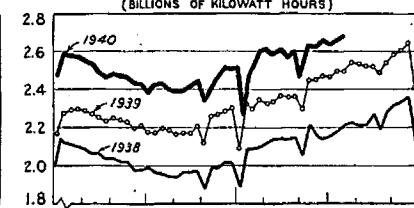
Nonagricultural employment as a whole increased by more than 600,000 in September, following a gain of 400,000 in August, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics' data. The recent increase raised total nonagricultural employment 2,000,000 above the low point in February, to a figure estimated at less than 85,000 under the 1929 average.

SELECTED BUSINESS INDICATORS

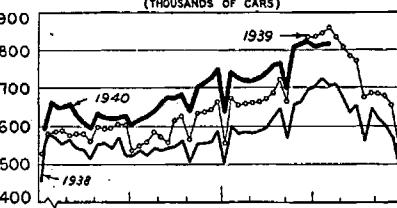
STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION
(PERCENT OF CAPACITY)



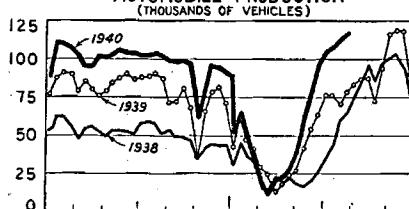
ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION
(BILLIONS OF KILOWATT HOURS)



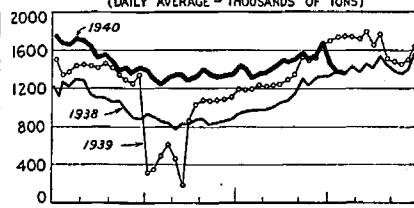
FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS
(THOUSANDS OF CARS)



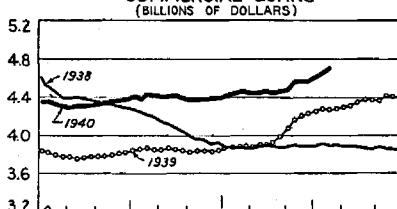
AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION
(THOUSANDS OF VEHICLES)



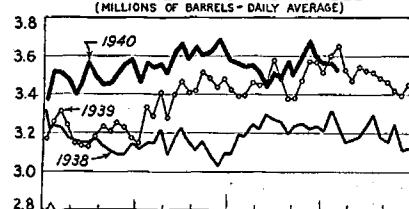
BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCTION
(DAILY AVERAGE - THOUSANDS OF TONS)



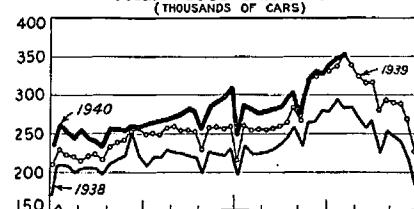
COMMERCIAL LOANS
(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



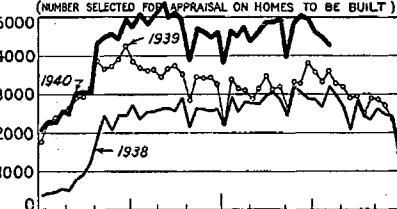
CRUDE OIL RUNS TO STILLS
(MILLIONS OF BARRELS - DAILY AVERAGE)



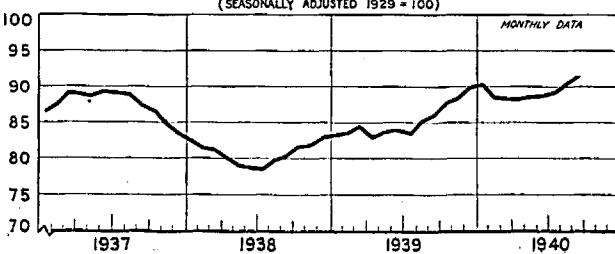
MISCELLANEOUS CAR LOADINGS
(THOUSANDS OF CARS)



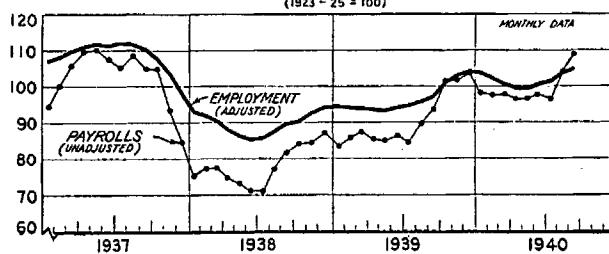
F.H.A. HOME MORTGAGES
(NUMBER SELECTED FOR APPRAISEMENT ON HOMES TO BE BUILT)



INCOME PAYMENTS
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 1929 = 100)



FACTORY EMPLOYMENT & PAYROLLS
(1923 = 25 = 100)



269931-40

