# SURUVEY (OT <br> <br> CURMENT <br> <br> CURMENT BUSINTESS 



## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

## SURVEY ©F CURRENT BUSINESS

Vol. 35


No. 1

## Contents

## PAGE

THE BUSINESS SITUATION ..... 1
Industrial Production ..... 3
The Labor Market ..... 4
National Income and Corporate Profits ..... 5
SPECIAL ARTICLES
Saving in the National Economy From the National Income Perspective. ..... 8
MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS ..... S-1 to $\mathrm{S}-40$
New or Revised Statistical Series ..... 24
Statistical Index .Inside back cover

Published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Sinclair Weeks, Secretary. Office of Business Economics, M. Joseph Meeban, Director. Subscription price, including weekly statistical supplement, is $\$ 3.25$ a year; Foreign, $\$ 4.25$. Single copy, 30 cents. Send remiltances 10 any Department of Commerce Field Office or to the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Special subscription arrangements, including changes of address, should be made directly with the Superintendent of Documents. Make chechs payobl, to Treasurer of the United States.

| DEPARTMENT FIELD | OF COMMERCE ERVICE |
| :---: | :---: |
| Abuquerque, N. Mex. 208 U. S. Courthouse | Los Augeles 13, Calif. 1031 S. Broadway |
| Atlanta 5, Ga. 50 Seventh St, NE. | Memphis 3, Tenn. 229 Federal BIdg. |
| Boston 9, Mass. U.S. Post Office and Courthoues Bldg. | Miami 32, Fla. <br> 36 NE. First St |
| Buffalo 3, N. Y. 117 Ellicott St . | Minneapolis 2, Minn. 607 Marquette Ave. |
| Charleston 4, S. C. <br> Area 2, <br> Sergeant Jayper Bldg. | New Orleans 12, La. 333 St. Charles Ave. New York 17, N. Y. |
| Cheyenue, Wyo. | 110 E. 45 th 51. |
| 307 Federal Office Bldg. | Philadelphia 7, Pa. <br> 1015 Chestnut St, |
| Chicago 6, III. <br> 226 W. Jackson Bled. | Phoenix, Ariz. 137 N. Second Ave. |
| Cincimati 2, Ohio 422 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse | Pittsburgh 22, Pa, 107 Sixth St. |
| Gleveland 14, Ohio 1100 Chester Ave. | Portland 4, Oreg. <br> 520 SW. Morrizon St |
| Dallas 2, Tex. 1114 Commerce St. | Reno, Nev. <br> 1479 Wells Ave. |
| Denver 2, Colo. 142 New Customhouse | Fichmond 20, Va. 900 N. Lombardy St. |
| Detroit 26, Mich. 230 W . Fort St. | St. Louis 1, Mu. 1114 Market St. |
| El Paso, Tex. <br> Chamber of Commerce $\begin{array}{r}\text { Bldg. }\end{array}$ | Salt Lake City 1, Utah 222 SW . Temple $\mathrm{St}_{\mathrm{t}}$. |
| Houston 2, Tex. 430 Lamar Ave. | San Francisco 11, Calif. 555 Battery St. |
| Jaeksonville 1, Fla, 311 W. Monroe St. | Savannah, Ga. 125-29 Bull ${ }^{5}$. |
| Kabas City 6. Mo. 911 Walnut St. | Seattle 4, Wash. 909 Firet Ave. |
| For local telephone 1 devoted to I . | ting, consult section Gocernment |

## The <br> Susiness <br> Situation

By the Office of Business Economics

Consumer Durable Goods Output


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

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

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

## Manufacturing activity up

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

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

## Inventory liquidation tapers

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

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

## Construction maintained

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

## Manufacturers' Sales and New Orders

Total excluding transportation equipment


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

Private residential building continued to accelerate on seasonally adjusted basis in November and December. Tl number of new nonfarm dwelling units started in Decemb was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.5 million, tl highest for any month since August 1950. For the year 19:

## Manufacturers' Sales and New Orders

Primary and fabricated metals and machinery groups

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS $\quad 55-12$
as a whole the number of privately owned nonfarm unit begun was 1.2 million, up from 1.1 in 1953 and second onl to the 1.4 million dwellings started in 1950 .

The December volume of private construction other thas residential remained at the high rate established in Novembe after a gradual rise from the beginning of the year. The 195 total for this type of building exceeded 1953 expenditures br 3 percent.

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

## Industrial Production

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

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

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

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

## Some trends mixed

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

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

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

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

With peak construction activity, output of building materials as a whole continued in large volume. A part of the rise in output from the third to the fourth quarter, however,
resulted from the settlement of a labor-management dispute in the lumber industry.

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

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

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

## Spurt in automobile sales

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

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

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

## Other consumer durables steady

Production of major consumer durable goods other than autos was cut back sharply in the last half of 1953. While output held at the reduced rate through the early months of 1954, sales continued at a higher level with a resultant reduction in overall stocks of consumer durables held by manufacturers and distributors. Production began to rise in the second quarter, continued steadily upward through September, and then leveled off in the remaining months of the year at a rate 10 percent above the October-December volume of
1953. For 1954 as a whole output was 8 percent under the 1953 volume.

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

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

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

## Television output up

The television industry in turning out about 7.4 million sets had a good year, better than 1953, and approximating the banner output performance of 1950. A sharp upsurge in demand beginning in September which continued into the
closing months of the year combined with a favorable salesinventory ratio pushed output of television receivers to a new peak of around 900,000 sets per month in the SeptemberDecember period. This high rate exceeded the previous four months peak period of 1950 by a substantial margin.

Table 1.-Production Indexes of Major Consumer Durable Goods Other Than Autos
[Seasonally adjusted-1947-49=100]

| Product | 1953 | 1954 |  |  |  | Percent change Oct.-Nov. 1954 average from- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IV | I | II | III | Oct.-Nov. average | 4th Qtr. | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{~d} \text { Qtr. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 105 | 102 | 108 | 113 | 117 | 11.4 | 3.5 |
| Household furniture | 108 | 103 | 101 | 109 | 112 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| Floor coverings. | 88 | 87 | 82 | 97 | 90 | 2. 3 | $-7.2$ |
| Ranges...-- | 71 | 80 | 80 | 79 | 80 | 2.7 | 1. 3 |
| Refrigeration appliances. | 104 | 121 | 137 | 126 | 113 | 8.7 | -10.3 |
| Laundry appliances...-- | 133 | 138 | 124 | 150 | n.a. | n. a. | n. a. |
| Heating apparatus | 83 | 90 | 106 | 98 | n. a. | n. a. | n. a. |
| Radio sets. | 63 | 49 | 44 | 50 | 68 | 7.9 | 36.0 |
| Television sets. | 413 | 334 | 520 | 675 | 645 | 56.2 | -4. 4 |
| Auto parts and tires.......... | 88 | 89 | 92 | 90 | 97 | 10.2 | 7.8 |
| Miscellaneous home and personal gifts | 109 | 101 | 96 | 98 | 100 | -8.3 | 2.0 |

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

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

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

## The Labor Market

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

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

Manufacturing employment, seasonally adjusted, was up by 300,000 over this period, or 2 percent, with the transportation equipment industry, dominated by the pattern of motor vehicle production, accounting for about half of the gain. The remainder occurred largely in the lumber and wood products and rubber industries, which had been affected by major strikes in August. The expansion of employment in rubber was also influenced by the rise in auto output. In other major manufacturing industries, both durable and
nondurable, changes in employment from August to December closely approximated the usual seasonal amounts.
Employment in nonagricultural establishments in December remained below a year ago, with the decrease concentrated largely in manufacturing, mining, and the railroads. Employment in other private industries differed but little from December 1953.

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

## Hours of work

Hours of work in both durable goods and nondurable goods manufacturing industries have slightly bettered usual seasonal changes since last summer. The pickup in manufacturing hours had preceded that in seasonally adjusted employment as the decline in the average length of the work
week ended last spring. By November and December, average hours in manufacturing were over 40 per week for the first time in 1954. In most manufacturing groups average working hours at the year's end were equal to or exceeded the comparable period of the previous year. Sharp gains exceeding an hour and a half were made in the automobile, textile, and rubber industries.

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

The expansion of employment in recent months sufficed to bring unemployment under 3 million, or about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ percent of the labor force, during the last quarter of 1954 . Within this period the usual late-fall increase did not occur last year. The number of unemployed remained substantially above corresponding months of 1953 , however.

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

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

## Unemployment compensation

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

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

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

# National Income and Corporate Profits 

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

From the second to the third quarter of 1954, changes in the flow of income from individual industry divisions were likewise generally small. The largest was in manufacturing, where the annual rate dipped $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion with the unusually sharp and early curtailment of auto output before the 1955 models went into production. In government, an expansion of public education payrolls for the new school year was the principal factor in a $\$ 500$ million rise. Moderate declines indicated for agriculture and mining were more than offset by the gains recorded in most other divisions.

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

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

In contrast, the chart shows income gains ranging up to around 6 percent from public utilities, finance and real estate, construction and the service group. The active demand for housing, new nonresidential construction, and associated services was a major factor in these advances, which collectively served to offset about $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion of the gross decline registered for manufacturing, mining, and transportation.

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

> [Billions of dollars]

|  | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954-first 9 months seasonally adjusted at annual rates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All industries, total | 277. 0 | 291. 0 | 305. 0 | 299. 1 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries_ | 20.3 | 18. 7 | 16.8 | 16.9 |
| Mining | 5. 6 | 5. 3 | 5. 5 | 5.1 |
| Contract construction | 13. 6 | 14. 5 | 15. 2 | 15. 5 |
| Manufacturing | 87.7 | 89. 8 | 97. 3 | 90. 4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 47. 9 | 50.9 | 52.4 | 52. 3 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 22. 4 | 24. 4 | 26.4 | 27. 5 |
| Transportation | 14. 9 | 15.6 | 16. 0 | 14. 8 |
| Communications and public utilities | 8. 3 | 9.2 | 10. 2 | 10. 8 |
| Services | 24. 8 | 26.6 | 28.8 | 29. 3 |
| Government and government enterprises_ | 30.2 | 34.3 | 34.9 | 34. 9 |
| Rest of the world | 1. 5 | 1. 5 | 1. 5 | 1. 6 |

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

## Types of Income

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

Total compensation of employees, after having dipped moderately from its third-quarter 1953 peak rate of $\$ 211 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, fluctuated narrowly around an average of $\$ 2061 / 2$ billion during the first half of 1954 . The third-quarter rate was up slightly, and some further rise is now indicated for the fourth quarter.

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

Proprietors' and rental income through September was at substantially the same average annual rate recorded for
1953. The quarterly movement during the first nine months of last year was moderately downward, however, as small advances in net rent and in income of nonfarm proprietors during the first half were outweighed by the contraction in farmers' income.

## Corporate profits

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

between $\$ 33$ billion and $\$ 35$ billion for the fourth consecutive quarter, after having declined sharply from a peak rate of $\$ 41 \frac{1}{2}$ billion reached early in 1953 . The major part of this reduction was absorbed by the profits tax liability component, and after-tax profits fell only about $\$ 21 / 2$ billion during the same period.

Third quarter book profits before tax, at $\$ 34$ billion, and profits after tax at $\$ 17 \frac{1}{2}$ billion-both values including net inventory gains-were substantially unchanged from their first-half annual rates. Dividends were up fractionally to an annual rate just under $\$ 10$ billion. Dividend payments
have been maintained or expanded since mid- 1953 even in periods when profits were declining, with the result of helping to stabilize total personal income during the business readjustment of 1953-54.

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

## Manufacturing profits down

In the first nine months of 1954 , total profits before profits taxes were down $\$ 5 \frac{132}{2}$ billion from the same period of 1953 . Nearly $\$ 4$ billion of the decline was in manufacturing$\$ 3$ billion in durables, and $\$ 1$ billion in nondurables-and about half the remainder was in transportation. These and other changes are shown in table 4. Their pattern, like that of total income originating in the various industries, reflects chiefly the selective nature of the business readjustment from mid-1953 through the first half of last year; it was not much influenced by the further developments of the third quarter.

Table 3.-National Income, by Type, 1951-54


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

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

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

Table 4.-Corporate Profits Before Tax, by Major Industries

| [Billions of dollars, unadjusted for seasonal variation] |
| :--- |

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

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

## Nonmanufacturing industries

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

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

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

# Saving in the National Economy 

From the National Income Perspective

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

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

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

## Saving and investment

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

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

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

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

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

## Saving and investment different processes

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

The motives leading an individual or a firm to save are in general quite different from those leading to investment even though the desire to acquire assets included in the capital stock may be one motive among several for saving. For any single individual or firm, and indeed for any group smaller than all the economic units within the economy, saving need not be numerically equal to investment as defined, nor is it likely to be. Governmental units by definition do not invest in real assets included in the capital stock, but they do save or dissave by operating with a surplus or deficit. Hence it is quite possible, and indeed necessary, to study saving patterns, behavior and motivations in the economy separately from those for investment.
It should also be understood that not even for the economy as a whole need all the plans of poteatial investors to invest in a future period and all of the plans of potential savers to save in the same future period be equal. When they are not, unplanned saving and investment take place (the latter most strikingly in the form of unplanned changes in inventories); and actual investment or saving, while equal to one another, may differ substantially from the amounts planned or expected at the beginning of the period by the individuals, firms, and governmental units of the country. The process by which divergent saving and investment plans are reconciled ordinarily involves changes in aggregate output, income, and business sales. Plans of the economic units of the country for the division of their incomes between spending and saving, and with respect to the amount of their investment, are principal forces governing economic fluctuations and economic growth.

It should be stressed that statistics for past periods can measure only actual saving and investment; to measure saving and investment plans or intentions requires a different kind of information. Nevertheless, much can often be
inferred with respect to saving and investment plans from the historical behavior of saving and investment when these are studied in conjunction with changes in production, income and prices.

# The Meaning of saving Data 

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

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

| Capital consumption allowances | 27.2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Undistributed corporate earning | 7.9 |
| Personal saving- | 20.0 |
| Government surplus or deficit transactions. | $-6.6$ |
| Statistical discrepancy | 1. 0 |
| Total gross saving | 49.5 |

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

## Difficulty of measuring net investment

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

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

[^0]ation is conventionally distributed over the life of depreciable assets in accordance with the straight-line formula or, occasionally, some other formula, because information required to establish the actual timing of capital consumption is lacking. Only sketchy information is available concerning even the actual life spans of capital goods within which their total cost is to be written off.
These points are discussed in the article, "Growth of Business Capital Equipment, 1929-53," in last month's Survey. That source also provides, for producers' durable goods, adjustment factors to derive an alternative series of depreciation estimates based on reproduction costs. But, as is there pointed out, that type of measure too has important limitations for the measurement of net capital formation, if what is desired is a measure of the increase in the ability of the stock of durable capital goods to contribute to future production. The price indexes utilized to adjust the valuation of depreciation are subject to the very important limitation that they cannot take adequate account of quality improvement; and, in addition, the timing problems remain.

## Saving by major groups

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

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

For many purposes gross saving estimates may be preferred, however, even though gross saving and investment are themselves not without a range of ambiguity since the dividing
line between new fixed capital investment, on the one hand, and current expenditures for maintenance and repair, on the other, is not a precise one.

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

| Sector | Gross saving | Capital consumption allowances | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { saring } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Corporations_----------------------- | 21.7 | 13. 8 | 7. 9 |
| Persons and noncorporate business.- | 33.4 | 13. 4 | 20.0 |
| Government | $-6.6$ |  | -6. 6 |
| Statistical discrepancy | 1. 0 |  | 1. 0 |
| Total | 49.5 | 27.2 | 22.3 |

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

## Total saving and personal saving

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

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

Actually, both the gross and net saving estimates comprise all private noncorporate saving. However, in the national income statistics the net income of unincorporated business enterprises is considered to be received directly by their owners, and is therefore included in personal income. This means that, formally, unincorporated enterprises as such can have no net saving-just as corporate saving would be zero if the dividend payments of corporations were always equal to their net earnings. Hence, all net saving by proprietors of unincorporated firms is personal saving.
It has sometimes been suggested that the saving of proprietors of unincorporated business should be divided between "personal" and "business" saving. Actually there is available no suitable alternative to the convention followed, since

[^1]most proprietors of unincorporated businesses do not distinguish between their saving in a business and personal capacity nor have they occasion to do so. ${ }^{4}$ Depreciation charges, on the other hand, ordinarily are computed by non. corporate firms, and national income statistics recognize them as a business deduction in the computation of net income.

## Measurement of saving by groups

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

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

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

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

The second group of transactions which may perhaps be thought of as "transfers" includes indirect business tax and nontax liability, contributions for social insurance, and business transfer payments to the personal sector (such as corporate gifts to nonprofit organizations). These must be distinguished from the first type because they are deducted before the income of the payer is computed, and hence their inclusion in the income of the recipient does not introduce duplication in the combined income of the three parts of the economy-nor, of course, in the saving total. Since they do not involve payments from the income, as measured, of any group, they are not relevant to the definition provided above.
The key fact in the explanation sought for the identity of aggregate saving and investment is this. If the incomes of persons, corporations, and Government are added, and the transfers of income from one sector to another-the first type of transfer-are deducted as is done in the derivation of saving, the result is identical with the net national product

[^2]except, as discussed earlier, for the statistical discrepancy. This is shown for 1953 by the following table. (The minor item, "excess of wage accruals over disbursements," must be included in the income total since it in effect involves, when positive, income which is omitted from both the income of the employer and personal income. In 1953 it was negative so that, actually, removal of a slight duplication is involved.) Data are shown here in millions of dollars in order to facilitate direct comparison with the statistics as reported in the National Income supplement.
Total (duplicated) income of the sectors ..... 420, 356
 adjustment.- ..... 286, 066 ..... 38, 466
Excess of wage accruals over disbursements ..... 95,900
-76
Less: Transfers from income between sectorsPersonal tax and nontax payments.35, 967
21, 144
Corporate profits tax liability
12, 785
12, 785
Net interest paid by Government ..... 5, 040
Subsidies minus current surplus of Governmententerprises.
Dividends
$$
-529
$$
$$
9,365
$$
Plus: Statistical discrepancy in national accounts_
Equals: Net national product

The net national product represents the sum of expenditures treated as consumption and of (net) investment, while the total income of the sectors less their transfers of income is the sum of expenditures treated as consumption and of (net) saving. Hence it is apparent from the identity of net national product and total income less transfers that the procedure followed to derive saving in each sector must yield a saving total which is identical with that for investment.
The foregoing discussion has been, for convenience, in terms of net saving and investment but it is apparent that the measurement of income, saving, and investment before deduction of capital consumption allowances would lead to the same conclusion with respect to the identity of the measures of gross saving and investment.

## Measurement from assets and liabilities

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

This method is presently followed in the national income statistics only to derive an alternative estimate of personal saving (which is discussed later) but it is hoped that a comprehensive set of estimates of this type can be developed in the future.
It is clear that, if this method is to give the correct saving total for the economy as a whole as previously established
by the definition of changes in the capital stock, components (2), (3), and (4) must wholly cancel out among the sectors with the sole exception that changes in the monetary gold stock, the increase in net claims on foreign countries, and the net outflow of equity capital abroad, will be left over. In other words, the sum of item 1 for all the sectors must equal domestic capital formation and the sum of items 2,3 , and 4 for all the sectors must equal net foreign investment.

## Timing problems

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 This is done for corporations in Office of Business Economics data on "Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds". The line "Federal income tax liabilities" in the table on page 5 of SURvey of Current Business, September 1954, provides such data for nonfinancial corporations for the years 1946 to 1953.
adjustment of Government receipts to achieve consistency with the accounts for the individual tax payer. ${ }^{6}$

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

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

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 免 |
| Corporations | 27.1 | 13. 8 | 13.3 | 21. 7 | 13.8 | 7. 9 | $-5.4$ |
| Persons and noncorporate business $\qquad$ | 24.3 | 13.4 | 10.9 | 33. 4 | 13. 4 | 20.0 | 9.1 |
| Government |  |  |  |  |  | $-6.6$ | -6. 6 |
| Rest of the world. | -1.9 |  | -1.9 |  |  |  | 1. 9 |
| Statistical discrepancy |  |  |  | 1. 0 |  | 1. 0 | 1. 0 |
| Total for the economy | 49.5 | 27.2 | 22.3 | 49.5 | 27.2 | 22.3 | 0 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
consumer goods (other than houses) purchased from corporations, alone. ${ }^{7}$

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

## Classification of borderline cases

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

[^3]Corporate saving covers all private corporations organized for profit. Thus this group encompasses family-controlled firms for which the division between saving by the firm and saving by the family may be little more meaningful than in the case of proprietorships, since the same individual is making the saving and spending decisions for both, and he may be able fairly readily to transfer assets between corporation and family holdings. On the other hand, saving by organizations not organized for profit, including mutual financial institutions, is included with personal rather than corporate saving, even though in certain decisions controlling saving-such as that of a saving and loan association to add to its reserves rather than increase its dividend rate-the ability of the individual shareholder to influence the decision may be no greater than that of the individual small stockholder to influence the dividend policy of a large corporation. Such borderline cases, which are present in any classification, should be kept in mind in interpreting the saving data for the separate groups.

## Investment by sectors

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

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

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

## Sector differences in saving and investment

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

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

## Effect of investment definition upon the data

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

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

[^5]between capital consumption allowances and net saving and investment.

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

## II

## The Pattern of Saving in the Past Quarter Century

A convenient framework to place in perspective investment and the saving which financed it is afforded by table 2 , provided the characteristics of the data which have just been discussed are kept in mind. In order to focus upon typical patterns rather than those of a single year, data have been cumulated for the prewar period covered by the estimates, for the war years, and for the post-World War II years as well as for the entire 25 -year period.
Aside from the time periods, the table is similar to table 1 except for two modifications. First, figures for net investment, which were included in table 1 only for illustration, have been omitted. Second, the Government surplus or deficit has been divided between the surplus of social insurance funds and the surplus or deficit of governments arising from other government operations, since this division is of some interest. A further division between Federal and other government operations is provided in the National Income supplement and will be referred to in the text.

## Postwar saving and investment

The distribution of saving and investment among the parts of the economy during the postwar period may be conconsidered first. In this period corporations accounted for slightly more than half of the gross investment, two-fifths of gross saving, half the total of capital consumption allowances, and one-third of net saving.
Persons and noncorporate business accounted for not far from half of total gross investment. Their gross and net saving and capital consumption allowances each represented slightly over half of the corresponding totals for the economy as a whole.

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

One of the more interesting features of table 2 is the extent to which gross saving approached a balance with gross investment within each of the two private domestic sectors. Thus, on a consolidated basis, gross corporate investment in construction, equipment, and inventories was financed to the extent of almost 78 percent from internal sources- 43 per-
cent by capital consumption allowances and 35 percent by undistributed corporate earnings. Only 22 percent required drawing upon the saving of other sectors; this amount is equivalent, in the usual sources and uses of funds statement, to the excess of funds obtained from external sources over other uses of funds (increases in financial assets and land acquisition). ${ }^{10}$

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

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

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

[^6]The net flows of funds among the parts of the economy are also of interest. In the 8 years of the postwar period investment by corporations in plant, equipment, and inventories exceeded their saving by $\$ 41$ billion. Net investment abroad amounted to $\$ 12$ billion. Corresponding to this

Table 2.-Saving and Investment by Sectors

|  | Gross investment | Gross saving | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Capital } \\ \text { con- } \\ \text { sump- } \\ \text { tion al- } \\ \text { lowances }\end{gathered}\right.$ | Net saving | Saving less invest ment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929-41 |  |  |  |  |
| Corporations | 57 | 46 | 54 | -8 | -12 |
| Persons and noncorporate business | 54 | 86 | 49 | 37 | 33 |
| Government ....-.-.-.-........ |  | $-20$ |  | $-20$ | $-20$ |
| Social insurance funds |  | 9 |  | 9 | 9 |
| Other |  | -29 |  | $-29$ | -29 |
| Rest of the world | 7 |  |  |  | $-7$ |
| Statistical discrepancy--------- |  | 6 |  | 6 | 6 |
| Total for the economy ...- | 118 | 118 | 102 | 15 | 0 |


|  | 1942-45 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Corporations. $\qquad$ <br> Persons and noncorporate business | 17 | 42 | 25 | 18 | 25 |
|  | 16 | 147 | 21 | 126 | 131 |
| Government. |  | $-167$ |  | $-167$ | $-167$ |
| Social insurance funds Other $\qquad$ |  | 16 |  | 16 | 16 |
|  |  | -183 |  | $-183$ | $-183$ |
| Rest of the world Statistical discrepancy <br> Total for the economy | -6 |  |  |  | 6 |
|  |  | 5 |  | 5 | 5 |
|  | 27 | 27 | 46 | $-19$ | 0 |
|  | 1946-53 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 181 | 140 | 78 | 63 | $-41$ |
| Persons and noncorporate business | 159 | 182 | 80 | 102 | 23 |
| Government...-.-.-.-. |  | 27 |  | 27 | 27 |
| Social insurance funds Other |  | 26 |  | 26 | 26 |
|  |  | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Rest of the world | 12 |  |  |  | -12 |
| Statistical discrepancy <br> Total for the economy |  | 3 |  | 3 | 3 |
|  | 353 | 353 | 157 | 195 | 0 |
|  | 1929-53 |  |  |  |  |
| Corporations_------------------ | 256 | 228 | 156 | 72 | $-27$ |
| Persons and noncorporate business | 229 | 415 | 149 | 266 | 187 |
| Government.-- |  | - 160 |  | - 160 | $-160$ |
| Social insurance funds. |  | 51 |  | 51 | 51 |
| Other |  | -212 |  | -212 | -212 |
|  | 13 |  |  |  | -13 |
| Statistical discrepancy <br> Total for the economy |  | 14 |  | 14 | 14 |
|  | 498 | 498 | 305 | 192 | 0 |

NOTE.-Estimates of noncorporate investment and depreciation for 1929-32, not shown in the National INCOME supplement, were prepared by methods similar to those followed in later years, in order to complete this table.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
$\$ 53$ billion was an excess of saving over investment elsewhere in the economy. This was provided (aside from the $\$ 3$ billion unaccounted for as a result of the statistical discrepancy) to the extent of $\$ 23$ billion by persons and noncorporate business and some $\$ 27$ billion by Government. The latter amount was almost wholly in the form of social insurance fund surpluses, as the receipts and expenditures on income
and product account of governments were otherwise in balance for the period as a whole. Almost the entire surplus occurred in the Federal component. ${ }^{11}$

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

## Prewar and wartime patterns

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

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

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

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

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

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

[^7]The effect of this wartime experience upon the structure of asset holdings and claims in the economy was enormous, and in some respects brought about the largest changes that occurred during the past quarter century. This will be illustrated for the personal sector by a table to be presented later; at this point in the discussion, a comparison of the data in table 2 for the 4 years of World War II with the totals for the entire 25 -year period is instructive.

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

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

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


u. 5. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OFFICE OF BUSINES'S ECONOMICS (55-1-5

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

## Relation of saving and investment to GNP

Studies by private investigators, particularly Simon Kuznets and Raymond Goldsmith, have indicated that,
aside from cyclical fluctuations and war periods, total investment and saving have comprised a rather stable proportion of gross national product over a long period of time. ${ }^{13}$ Cyclically, the ratio of total investment and saving to gross national product has risen in prosperous years and declined in recession years, since investment has fluctuated much more widely than consumption. Indeed, it is well accepted that the changing intensity of investment demand-war periods aside-has in the past been a prime cause of such variations in the dollar value of the gross national product.
Over most of the period covered by these investigations the scope of Government operations in the economy, and in particular the size of the combined Government surplus or deficit, were small except in wartime. Hence earlier experience was consistent with stable relationships between gross national product and both (1) total gross saving or investment and (2) gross private saving (the sum of gross saving by corporations and by persons and noncorporate business). Gross private saving, it is important to note, is equal to gross investment plus a Government deficit on income or product account, or minus a Government surplus.

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

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

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

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

[^8]course, that as between two prosperous years, gross private saving and gross national product have tended to change in the same proportion, whereas during major cyclical movements, percentage changes in gross private saving have been much larger than those in gross national product.

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

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


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

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

There is, of course, no implication from the stability of the private saving (or investment-plus-Government-deficit) ratio that the full effects upon the size of gross national product of a dollar of gross investment and a dollar of Government deficit are similar. Analysis required to measure the impact of different expenditures upon the economy is beyond the scope of the present discussion. It may be pointed out, however, that even apart from the important and
obvious influence of investment upon future productivity, any stronger tendency for investment to stimulate further investment would tend to appear as an increase in both gross national product and private saving rather than as an increase in the ratio shown on the chart.

## Interaction of investment and activity

A close relationship between investment-plus-Govern-ment-deficit and gross national product does not, of course indicate that the causation is in one direction. In actual fact it is quite clear that there is considerable interaction in which the amount of investment and the size of the Government surplus or deficit are major determinants of the value of the gross national product, but are also themselves greatly influenced by market prospects, which are related to the size of consumption and total gross national product.
Moreover, even if it were to be supposed, for example, that private investment plans and Government plans to spend and raise revenue (i. e., for the size of the Government surplus or deficit) were wholly independent of the size of the gross national product, actual investment and the actual Government surplus or deficit would frequently be affected by changes in the size of the gross national product in at least four important ways. These include (1) unplanned inventory accumulation or liquidation; (2) the effect of income changes upon tax revenues; (3) the effect of income and inventory changes upon imports (and, indirectly upon exports), which affects net foreign investment; and (4) price changes.

## Broad stability of total saving relationship

This by no means suggests that the relationship is not meaningful, however. For there is considerable reason to believe that, while investment decisions and decisions with respect to Government expenditures and revenues are strong. ly influenced and at times dominated by the current size of gross national product and the current strength of markets generally, longer term and other considerations are such that they do have a substantial element of independence of the immediate business position.
If this is so, it implies that the stability of the relationship noted between gross saving and gross national product rests mainly upon saving habits-that is to say, that decisions of persons and business firms with respect to the amount they save rather than use for current expenditures are primarily dependent upon the value of gross national product (i. e., of the gross income, before all taxes, earned in current production) or upon other determinants which move in close association with the gross national product, rather than upon independent influences. ${ }^{15}$ The nature of this relationship, to repeat, is that persons and firms as a whole have saved a rather constant proportion of gross national product in prosperous years and a progressively lower percentage in poorer years.

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

[^9]Table 3.-Gross Private Saving Components as Percentages of Gross National Product in Seven Prosperous Years, and Analysis of Ratios for Major Components

|  |  | 1929 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1933 | 7-year average | Mean deviation from 7-year average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | In percentage points | In percent |
|  | Gross private saving | A. Percent of Gross National Product |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  | 15.0 | 14.5 | 14. 1 | 14. 3 | 15. 1 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 0.4 | 2. 8 |
| 2 | Gross personal and noncorporate saving | 7. 9 | 7. 1 | 6. 6 | 8. 0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 8. 1 | 0.8 | 10. 0 |
| 3 | Personal saving_ | 4. 0 | 3. 9 | 2. 9 | 4. 2 | 5. 4 | 5. 3 | 5. 5 | 4. 5 | 0. 8 | 17. 9 |
| 4 | Capital consumption allowances | 3. 9 | 3. 2 | 3. 7 | 3. 7 | 3. 6 | 3. 7 | 3. 7 | 3. 6 | 0.1 | 3. 3 |
| 5 | Gross corporate saving | 7. 2 | 7. 4 | 7. 4 | 6. 3 | 6.1 | 6. 2 | 6. 0 | 6. 7 | 0.6 | 8.6 |
| 6 | Net saving- | 2. 8 | 4. 2 | 4. 0 | 2. 8 | 2. 6 | 2. 6 | 2. 2 | 3. 0 | 0.6 | 20.2 |
| 7 | Capital consumption allowances | 4. 4 | 3. 2 | 3. 5 | 3. 5 | 3. 5 | 3. 6 | 3. 8 | 3. 6 | 0.3 | 7.1 |
|  |  | B. Analysis of Gross Saving Percentages for Major Components |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Gross personal and noncorporate saving as a percent of GNP (line 2, or $9 \times 10$ ) | 7.9 | 7. 1 | 6. 6 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 10.0 |
| 9 | Gross disposable personal income ${ }^{1}$ as a percent of GNP | 83. 5 | 76. 2 | 76. 8 | 76. 0 | 72. 5 | 72. 1 | 72. 2 | 75. 6 | 2. 9 | 3. 8 |
| 10 | Gross personal and noncorporate saving as a percent of gross disposable personal income. | 9. 4 | 9.4 | 8. 6 | 10. 5 | 12. 4 | 12. 5 | 12. 7 | 10. 8 | 1. 5 | 13. 9 |
| 11 | Gross corporate saving as a percent of GNP (line 5, or $12 \times 13$ ) | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6. 2 | 6.0 | 6. 7 | 0.6 | 8.6 |
| 12 | Gross corporate income after tax ${ }^{2}$ as a percent of GNP | 12. 7 | 10. 2 | 10. 3 | 9.6 | 8. 9 | 8. 9 | 8. 5 | 9. 9 | 1. 0 | 10. 5 |
| 13 | Gross corporate saving as a percent of gross corporate income after tax. | 56. 3 | 72. 4 | 72.0 | 66.2 | 68. 8 | 70.3 | 69. 9 | 68. 0 | 3. 8 | 5. 7 |

Disposable personal income plus noncorporate capital consumption allowances.
2. Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment plus corporate capital consumption allowances (and the negligible item "excess of wage aceruals over disbursements") less corporate profits tax liability.
and early 1951 the saving rate again fluctuated widely as spending jumped and fell in accordance with fears of future shortages and price advances - although the quarterly fluctuations were ironed out enough to prevent the period from appearing very exceptional on the basis of annual data.

The considerable stability evidenced by the saving pattern in ordinary times is not, indeed, easy to explain. The difficulty is pointed up by table 3. This table is confined to 1929 and 1948-53, covering only prosperous peacetime years in which the ratio of gross private saving to gross national product did not vary a great deal.
This considerable stability did not result from a corresponding stability in the components of private saving. Instead, as the upper portion of the table shows, there was much greater variation in the ratio of both gross corporate saving and gross personal saving to gross national product but the variations were generally in opposite directions and offsetting. For example, gross personal saving comprised in appreciably higher proportion of gross national product from 1951 to 1953 than in the earlier years, but the corporate saring ratio was lower.

The last column of the table makes the point rather clearly. If one estimated total gross private saving in each of the 7 years by applying its average percentage (14.8) to gross national product, the estimates would differ from the actual figures by an average of less than 3 percent. But if he followed the same procedure for gross corporate saving alone he would be off, on the average, by about $8 \frac{1}{2}$ percent and for gross personal saving by 10 percent.

Note.-Detail may not add (or multiply) to totals or period-averages because of rounding.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
Moreover, the ratio of gross saving in each sector to the gross income after tax in the same sector, out of which saving is made, is not consistently more stable than its ratio to total gross national product. In the case of corporate saving, it is true, application of the average ratio to corporate gross income, rather than gross national product, would cut the average error of estimate from $81 / 2$ to $5 \frac{3}{3}$ percent, despite the fact that 1929 appears quite different from the postwar years. But for gross personal saving the use of an average ratio to gross personal income rather than gross national product would raise the average error from 10 to 14 percent.
In terms of its composition, therefore, the stability of the overall private saving rate in prosperous years gives the appearance of resulting in considerable part from a complex of offsetting changes in the ratios of gross corporate and of gross personal income to gross national product and in the rates of corporate and personal saving out of gross income in the two sectors.

## Summary

It is not the purpose of the present article to attempt to carry the analysis beyond this stage. Results so far may be summarized as follows.
Observations over a long period of years, dating back to the last century, suggest that, aside from periods affected by major war controls or scares, the ratio of gross private saving to gross national product has been rather stable in
prosperous years; and there has also been a close cyclical relationship between the two. Changes in the rate of national output have appeared to stem predominantly from changes in investment demand, so far as the private economy is concerned, and from changes in the relation between Government receipts and expenditures, with the private saving rate playing a more passive role. Experience up to the present time has continued to be consistent with this relationship.

While the foregoing is true, it likewise appears that in the past quarter century, and especially the postwar years, the period for which statistics are most adequate and which is also the most relevant for consideration of future probabilities the constancy of the saving rate in prosperous peacetime years was, if not fortuitous, the result of complex economic
interrelationships which have yet to be described. Under this circumstance less confidence can be placed in its continuance than would be the case if it could be simply and convincingly explained.

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

## III

## Personal Saving

Previous discussion has stressed that personal saving is only a part, and a highly variable part, of total saving. In this section attention is directed in more detail to personal saving as such.
The probable accuracy of the data may be considered first. In the national income statistics personal saving is obtained by deducting personal consumption expenditures from disposable personal income. Hence it picks up any errors in the income and expenditures estimates to the extent they are not compensating. For this reason a fairly liberal allowance for error in the relatively small residual estimate of saving would be required if there were no checks on the estimate. But this is not the case.
The national income statistics also provide a second estimate which is largely independent of, and can be compared with, the first. This is secured by deducting saving by corporations and Government from total investment. This personal saving estimate also picks up any errors in the aggregates from which it is derived as a residual, but such errors are almost wholly distinct from those entering into the first estimate.
Still a third estimate of personal saving can be obtained by adding the value of changes in the assets of the noncorporate private economy and deducting changes in its liabilities to others. For most items, the statistical procedure is to determine the value of the asset or liability at the beginning and end of the period for the economy as a whole, deduct the amounts pertaining to corporations, Government, and forcigners, and take the change in the remainder as the addition to the asset or liability of the noncorporate private group. For holdings of "real" assets and corporate securities the change during the period is estimated directly, rather than as the difference between values at the beginning and ending of the period.
This saving estimate, which is prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission, is largely independent of the other two. It is detailed, and compared with the others, in table 6 of the 1954 National Income supplement.

## Agreement of independent estimates

The accompanying chart shows the three estimates with the area they span shaded. (For 1929-32 the third estimate is not available so only two are shown.) With respect to the general level of personal saving and important changes in its amount over time, the three largely independent estimates serve strongly to corroborate one another and lend confidence in the accuracy of the findings.
If the "true" saving figure is thought of as probably lying within or close to the shaded area, the range covered by that area is not so broad as to raise doubts about the major swings in saving; on the contrary, these stand out clearly. The chart also makes clear, however, the inadvisability of stressing small changes in the amount of saving. From 1951 to 1952, for example, one series increases slightly, one decreases slightly, and one is virtually unchanged. All agree, however, that saving was about the same in the two years, and this is all that is analytically significant.

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

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

## Components of saving

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

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

## Meaning of the detail

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

[^10]debt or flows of equity funds both parties to which are within the private noncorporate sphere would be omitted, since they cancel out. The detail shown for changes in assets and liabilities would then be on a correspondingly consolidated basis.
For the most part, this is what has actually been done. However, in order to make the detail of the estimates shown in the lower half of table 4 correspond somewhat more closely to changes in assets and liabilities as seen from the viewpoint of individuals, modifications of the procedure have been introduced in the case of a few financial intermediaries.
Thus, mutual life insurance companies (including fraternal life insurance associations) have been separated from the rest of the sector. The increase in their assets (exclusive of loans to policyholders) less the increase in their obligations (other than to policyholders) has been computed and is shown, together with similar data for stock life insurance companies, in line 21, to represent personal saving in the form of private life insurance. As a result, the cash and deposits and security holdings of life insurance companies are omitted from lines $19-20$ and lines $22-23$ of table 4 , and any debt of insurance companies is omitted from line 24. Also, changes in the debt of individuals and other noncorporate entities to life insurance companies (other than loans to policyholders) do not consolidate out but instead are included in line 24 and the supporting detail.
Mutual savings banks and saving and loan associations are rather similarly treated. Changes in deposits or shareholdings in these associations are counted, as such, as changes in personal assets (in lines 19 and 20). The assets and debt of these associations are omitted from lines 18

## ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL SAVING



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

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

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

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

## Changes in assets and liabilities

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

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

[^11]of the $\$ 102$ billion personal saring total for the $1946-53$ period appears as follows:
Billions of dollars
Increase in equity in residences and unincorporated business property11
Personal saving in other forms. ..... 84
Additions to financial assets ..... 104
Less: Increase in consumer debt to corpora- tions, etc ..... 20
Errors and omissions ..... 8
Total ..... 102

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

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

A recent article ${ }^{19}$ in the Survey pointed out that rough estimates indicated "that in early 1953 the equity in mortgaged homes amounted to about 55 percent of the market value of the residences-about the same proportion as in 1950 , slightly higher than the similar ratio in 1940, and again about equal to the proportion in the twenties." The proportion of owner-occupied homes that were mortgaged at that time-45 percent-was stated to be "no higher than prewar and probably not greatly different from that of the late twenties."

## Value of financial asset holdings

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

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

[^12]Table 4.-Composition of Gross and Net Personal Saving: Changes in Real and Financial Assets and Liabilities
[Billions of dollars]

| Line | Item | 1029-41 | 1942-45 | 1946-53 | 1929-53 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Net investment. | 4.9 | -5. 1 | 79.9 | 79.6 | 4.1 | 5. 4 | 11.2 | 7.3 | 16. 1 | 13.7 | 11.1 | 10.9 |
| 2 | Gross investment | 53.7 | 15.8 | 159.4 | 228.8 | 10.1 | 12.7 | 19.6 | 16. 8 | 26.7 | 25.6 | 23.8 | 24.3 |
| 3 | Plant and equipmen | 54.4 | 14. 7 | 155. 1 | 224. 2 | 10. 0 | 14. 9 | 17. 4 | 17. 9 | 24. 3 | 23. 3 | 22. 9 | 24.4 |
| 4 | Nonfarm dwellings. . . . .-. ------ | 23. 2 | 5.1 | 66.7 | 95.0 | 3. 7 | 5. 7 | 7. 6 | 7. 0 | 11. 3 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.9 |
| 5 | New construction by nonprofit institutions | 3. 1 | 3 | 8. 2 | 11. 6 | 4 | 5 | . 8 | 1. 1 | 1. 3 | 1. 4 | 1. 3 | 1. 4 |
| 6 | New construction and producers' durable equipment, nonfarm unincorporated business.............. | 19.0 | 5. 0 | 50.0 | 74.0 | 4. 2 | 5. 7 | 5. 1 | 5. 8 | 7. 4 | 7. 1 | 6. 8 | 8. 0 |
| 7 | New construction and producers' durable equipment, farms......... | 9. 9.7 | 3. 8 | 30.1 | 43. 5 | 1. 6 | 3. 0 | 3. 9 | 4. 0 | 4. 2 | 4. 7 | 4. 6 | 4. 1 |
| 8 | Net purchases of farms from corporations and financial institutions. | $-.5$ | 5 | . 1 | . 1 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | 0 | 0 | . 0 | . 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Increase in inventories of unincorporated business. | $-.7$ | 1. 1 | 4. 3 | 4. 6 | . 1 | -2. 2 | 2. 1 | $-1.1$ | 2. 4 | 2. 3 | 8 | -. 1 |
| 10 | Nonfa | 1 | 1. 0 | 4. 3 | 5. 4 | 4 | . 1 | 1. 0 | $-.2$ | 1. 5 | . 9 | 2 | . 6 |
| 11 | Farm | $-.9$ | . 1 | . 0 | $-.8$ | $-.3$ | $-2.3$ | 1. 1 | $-.9$ | . 9 | 1. 4 | 6 | $-.7$ |
| 12 | Less: depreciation | 48. 8 | 20.9 | 79. 5 | 149.2 | 6. 0 | 7. 2 | 8. 4 | 9. 5 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 12.7 | 13.3 |
| 13 | Nonfarm dwellings and property of nonprofit institutions. | 22. 0 | 7. 9 | 21. 4 | 51. 3 | 2. 1 | 2. 2 | 2. 3 | 2. 5 | 2. 7 | 3. 0 | 3.2 | 3. 5 |
| 14 | Nonfarm unincorporated business | 12.7 | 5. 8 | 27.2 | 45. 7 | 1. 8 | 2. 4 | 2. 8 | 3. 3 | 3. 6 | 4. 1 | 4. 5 | 4. 7 |
| 15 | Farms. | 14.1 | 7. 2 | 31.0 | 52. 2 | 2. 2 | 2. 7 | 3. 3 | 3. 7 | 4. 2 | 4. 7 | 5. 0 | 5. 2 |
| 16 | Additions to financial assets less debt, and errors and omissions. | 32.6 | 131.5 | 22.5 | 186.6 | 8.5 | -1.4 | -1.2 | . 3 | -4.0 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 9.1 |
| 17 | Additions to financial assets | 39.8 | 133. 5 | 14.9 | 188. 2 | 6. 1 | -1.0 | $-3.4$ | $-1.2$ | $-7.5$ | 5. 0 | 6. 5 | 10. 3 |
| 18 | Additions to financial a | 42.5 | 126.8 | 104. 2 | 273. 5 | 15. 4 | 10. 2 | 6. 6 | 6. 9 | 11. 2 | 14. 8 | 19.3 | 19.7 |
| 19 | Currency and bank deposits ${ }^{1}$ | 9.8 | 63.7 | 30. 7 | 104. 2 | 10. 6 | 2. 0 | $-1.8$ | $-1.5$ | 3. 6 | 6. 0 | 7.1 | 4. 7 |
| 20 | Saving and loan associations. | $-1.1$ | 2. 7 | 15. 5 | 17. 1 | 1. 2 | 1. 2 | 1. 2 | 1. 5 | 1. 5 | 2. 1 | 3. 1 | 3. 7 |
| 21 | Private insurance-- | 17. 3 | 12.0 | 32.5 | 61. 8 | 3. 4 | 3. 6 | 3. 8 | 3. 7 | 3. 9 | 4. 0 | 4. 9 | 5. 1 |
| 22 | Government securities ${ }^{1}$ | 5. 8 | 50. 2 | 10. 3 | 66. 3 | -. 4 | 2. 5 | 2. 0 | 2. 2 | . 8 | $-.5$ | . 5 | 3. 2 |
| 23 | Corporate and other securities | 10. 6 | $-1.8$ | 15.3 | 24.1 | . 6 | . 8 | 1. 5 | 1. 0 | 1. 4 | 3. 2 | 3. 7 | 3. 0 |
| 24 | Increase in debt to corporations and financial intermediaries | 2. 7 | -6. 7 | 89.3 | 85.3 | 9. 3 | 11. 2 | 10. 0 | 8. 0 | 18. 7 | 9. 8 | 12. 8 | 9.4 |
| 25 | Consumer debt | 2. 6 | $-3.3$ | 20. 2 | 19.5 | 2. 3 | 2. 7 | 2. 3 | 2. 4 | 3. 2 | . 5 | 3. 8 | 2. 8 |
| 26 | Residential mortgage debt | 1. 8 | $-.2$ | 43. 1 | 44. 8 | 3. 6 | 4. 5 | 4. 6 | 3. 9 | 7. 2 | 6.5 | 6. 3 | 6. 7 |
| 27 | Debt of nonfarm unincorporated business ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | -. 3 | -1.8 | 20. 6 | 18. 5 | 3. 0 | 3. 3 | 2. 3 | 1. 2 | 7. 2 | 1. 5 | 2. 1 | 0 |
| 28 | Farm debt ${ }^{1}$ | -1.4 | $-1.4$ | 5. 4 | 2. 6 | . 4 | . 7 | . 8 | . 6 | 1. 1 | 1. 2 | 6 | $-.1$ |
| 29 | Errors and omissio | $-7.2$ | --2.0 | 7. 6 | $-1.6$ | 2. 3 | $-.4$ | 2. 2 | 1. 4 | 3. 4 | $-1.0$ | 9 | $-1.2$ |
| 30 | Gross saving of persons and unincorporated business (2+16) | 86.3 | 147.3 | 181.9 | 415.4 | 18.6 | 11.3 | 18.3 | 17.0 | 22.6 | 29. 6 | 31.1 | 33.3 |
| 31 | Personal saving (1+16) | 37.5 | 126.4 | 102.4 | 266.3 | 12.6 | 4.0 | 10.0 | 7.6 | 12.1 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 20.0 |

1. Additional detail is provided in the National Income supplement.

Note.-In order to complete this table, estimates for 1929-32, not shown in the National
V. Natrella, Individuals' Saving: Volume and Composition. Estimates for "corporate and other securities" are quite unsatisfactory for that period.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
past years. If such a tendency exists at all, its effect is small in comparison either with the total value of capital gains or losses, or with personal consumption and saving.
Estimates of liquid asset holdings other than corporate securities and of individuals' debt, as defined in the Securities and Exchange Commission's estimates, are shown for selected dates in table 5 . While revaluations of assets resulting from defaults or other causes affect these data too, their influence has been small, especially since 1941, and the differences between values at different dates correspond
closely to the value of net acquisitions of assets or net incurrence of debt for corresponding items as shown in table 4.
At the end of 1953 these liquid assets were valued at $\$ 328$ billion, if assets of Government insurance funds (which correspond roughly to social insurance funds as previously defined, except for the omission of unemployment compensation funds) are omitted in order to bring the data into accord with the definition of the personal sector used in the national income statistics. This compares with $\$ 118$ billion at the end of 1941 and $\$ 264$ billion at the end of 1945. Inclusion of Government insurance, as in the Securities and Exchange Commission data, would bring the 1953 total to $\$ 380$ billion, in addition to corporate securities. Mortgage and consumer debt to corporations and financial intermediaries had reached $\$ 80$ billion by the end of 1953 from a figure of $\$ 17$ billion at the end of World War II.

## Saving and purchasing power

We shall try now to answer the question frequently put to us by business: Can I tap personal saving to increase my sales; is this saving readily available purchasing power?
The summary answer to the first part is a qualified "yes" and to the second part "no," but this answer is not very informative and certainly should not be viewed as discouraging

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

|  | 1928 | 1941 | 1945 | 1953 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liquid assets ${ }^{1}$ | 79.9 | 118.1 | 264.4 | 379.9 |
| Other than Government insurance.- | 78.4 | 108.9 | 238.6 | 328.3 |
| Currency and bank deposits .-- | 43.6 | 53.3 | 117. 2 | 147. 9 |
| Saving and loan associations. | 5. 8 | 4.7 | 7. 4 | 22.9 |
| Private insurance. | 14. 6 | 30.6 | 43. 6 | 76.5 |
| Government securities | 14.5 | 20.3 | 70.4 | 81.0 |
| Government insurance | 1. 5 | 9. 2 | 25.8 | 51.6 |
| Specified debt to corporations and financial intermediaries | 16.0 | 20.4 | 17.0 | 79.9 |
| Mortgage debt- | 11.4 | 13. 2 | 13.1 | 55.8 |
| Consumer debt | 4.6 | 7.2 | 3. 9 | 24. 1 |

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

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

An individual's maximum ability to spend for consumer goods and services in any time period is limited ultimately only by the sum of
(a) his income during the period,
(b) the value of his cash assets and other assets which can be converted into cash, and
(c) his ability to borrow or to buy on credit.

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

Since total potential consumer purchasing power is much larger than income, the question as to how much of the large volume of personal saving in recent years-some $\$ 20$ billion in 1953-really represents buying power which could be spent $t$. if consumers so desired, has rather limited meaning.
The question generally has reference to the role of either so-called "committed" saving or else of noncorporate investment.

## "Committed" saving

Although there is no agreed definition of committed saving, it refers in a general way to saving which the saver either "must," or at least has an overriding incentive to, make regularly. Usually mentioned are insurance, pension funds, and debt repayment.
Aside from the fact that such commitments are not necessarily entirely firm, it should be recognized that insurance premiums or debt repayments may be met not only from current income but also by conversion of other assets or incurrence of other debt. More importantly, they may often or usually substitute for other forms of asset accumulation which would otherwise be made.
In considering the importance of "committed" saving, and debt repayments in particular, in the saving total, it must be further remembered that personal saving is the sum of positive saving by some consumers and negative saving by others, who are liquidating assets or incurring debt. In all postwar years more debt has been contracted than repaid.
Actually, saving in insurance and pension reserves plus repayments, which are largely contractual in character, on the principal of consumer instalment credit and residential mortgage debt alone amounted to about double the total amount of personal saving even in a year of such large saving as 1953. The magnitude of such "committed" saving is no indication of the amount of income which consumers are unable or unwilling to spend for consumption. Although it appears reasonable to suppose that such periodic pay-ments-and other systematic forms of asset accumulation, such as the purchase of Government bonds through payroli deductions-may have some tendency to expand total saving, the amount cannot be measured and is certainly modest in relation to the size of "committed" saving.

## Personal saving and investment

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

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

In view of the foregoing we should not expect to find more correspondence, at least in the short run, between changes
in investment in the noncorporate sector and personal saving than results from the general tendency for most economic magnitudes to expand and contract together.
Examination of the data for the individual postwar years provided in table 4 indicates that, in actual fact, the correspondence between changes in saving and in investment by individuals has been, if anything, even less than this general consideration might suggest. In only three of the postwar

## Personal Saving as a Percentage of Income


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

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

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

[^13]while corporate saving was little changed created a temporary surplus of corporate saving over investment.

## Changes in personal saving and its components

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

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

## Spending and income

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

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

This, and in particular the very close association of consumption with disposable personal income during the thirties, has encouraged efforts to derive formulas which would fully explain the values of personal consumption and personal saving by reference to the size of disposable personal income (measured in either current or constant dollars, and on either an aggregate or per capita basis), to its amount as compared with past periods, and to other factors, such as the size of liquid asset holdings, which may influence spending and saving. ${ }^{21}$
However, while except during the war period the movements of consumption and income have been in rough correspondence, during the postwar period the correspondence between the movements of personal income and of the much smaller and more sensitive personal saving series has

[^14]not been close. Despite much ingenious and illuminating research a formula, embodying and giving the proper weight to the principal determinants of personal saving, which can be applied with confidence in the postwar period seems not to have been established.
In particular, the reason for the much higher personal saving rate in the 1951-54 period than in 1948-50 is uncer-tain-as is the reason that it has combined with other changes in such a way as to hold the ratio of total private saving to gross national product nearly constant, as pointed out earlier.

## Need for information by saver groups

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

Possibly the most useful single classification would divide consumer units among those primarily dependent for income upon farming, nonfarm entrepreneurial income, other forms of property income, and wages and salaries, respectively,
together with a cross-classification by size of family incomealthough many other characteristics of the population may also be related to saving patterns.

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

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

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

## NEW OR REVISED STATISTICAL SERIES

Farm Income and Marketings: Revised Data for Page S-2 ${ }^{1}$

| Year and month | Cash receipts from farming |  |  |  |  |  |  | Indexes, unadjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total, including Government payments | Receipts from marketings and CCC loans |  |  |  |  |  | Receipts from marketings and CCC loans |  |  | Physical volume of farm marketings |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Crops | Livestock and products |  |  |  | Total | Crops | Livestockandproducts | Total | Crops | Livestock and products |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Dairy products | Meat animals | Poultry and eggs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1952: January | Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1935-39=100 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,642 | 2,619 | 1,088 | 1,531 | 343 | 920 | 249 | 395 | 384 | 403 | 143 | 133 | 151 |
|  | 2,074 | 2,041 | 638 | 1,403 | 327 | 824 | 234 | 308 | 225 | 369 378 | 116 | 82 | 142 |
| March | 2. 102 | 2.058 | 623 | 1,435 | 369 | 794 | 254 | 311 | 220 | 378 | 118 | 76 | 149 |
| April. | 2,108 | 2,061 | 571 626 | 1,490 1.545 | 383 437 | 825 | 259 | 311 | 202 | 392 407 | 117 | 67 | 154 |
| Maye... | 2,205 2,360 | 2,171 | 626 862 | 1.545 1.478 | 437 438 | 811 756 | 264 254 | 328 353 | 221 | 407 389 | 126 137 | 79 110 | 161 156 |
| July-.. | 2,755 | 2,741 | 1,245 | 1,496 | 419 | 776 | 272 | 414 | 440 | 394 | 158 | 169 | 150 |
| August | 2,946 | 2,938 | 1,410 | 1,528 | 401 | 810 | 300 | 443 | 498 | 402 | 163 | 181 | 150 |
| September | 3,545 | 3,537 | 1, 896 | 1,641 | 373 | 934 | 317 | 534 | 670 | 432 | 187 | 220 | 162 |
| October--. | 4,106 | 4,092 | 2, 288 | 1,804 | 369 | 1,072 | 339 | 617 | 809 | 475 | 215 | 255 | 184 |
| November. | 3,235 | 3,221 | 1,600 | 1,621 | 356 | 869 | 376 | 486 | 565 | 427 | 172 | 172 | 173 |
| December | 2.890 | 2,874 | 1, 401 | 1,473 | 351 | 762 | 335 | 434 | 495 | 388 | 168 | 171 | 165 |
| Monthly average. | 2,747 | 2, 724 | 1,187 | 1,537 | 381 | 846 | 288 | 411 | 420 | 405 | 152 | 143 | 158 |
| 1953: January_ | 2, 784 | 2,759 | 1,335 | 1,424 | 342 | 783 | 275 | 416 | 472 | 375 | 165 | 178 | 15.5 |
| February | 1,943 | 1,927 | 647 | 1,280 | 323 | 682 | 252 | 291 | 229 | 337 | 118 | 88 | 140 |
| March... | 2, 100 | 2,075 | 687 | 1,388 | 353 | 707 | 304 | 313 | 243 | 365 | 126 | 89 | 154 |
| April. | 2,019 | 1,982 | 572 | 1,410 | 370 | 702 | 309 | 299 | 202 | 371 | 124 | 77 | 159 |
| May.. | 2,113 | 2,079 | 596 | 1. 483 | 419 | 705 | 316 | 314 | 211 | 390 | 131 | 81 | 168 |
| June. | 2,243 | 2, 217 | 813 | 1,404 | 413 | 661 | 290 | 334 | 287 | 370 | 145 | 117 | 166 |
| July .-.. | 2,437 | 2, 423 | 1,036 | 1,387 | 392 | 673 | 300 | 366 | 366 | 365 | 154 | 151 | 157 |
| August | 2,564 | 2, 556 | 1,136 | 1,420 | 375 | 716 | 314 | 386 | 401 | 374 | 161 | 161 | 162 |
| September. | 3,222 | 3,217 | 1,742 | 1,475 | 348 | 780 | 330 | 485 | 616 | 388 | 189 | 217 | 168 |
| October | 3,888 | 3,881 | 2,309 | 1,572 | 349 | 842 | 364 | 585 | 816 | 414 | 229 | 286 | 186 |
| November. | 3,374 | 3,370 2,927 | 1,811 | 1, 359 | 3388 | 836 | 371 | 508 | 640 | 410 | 195 | 211 | 183 |
| December. | 2,939 | 2,927 | 1,466 | 1,461 | 348 | 763 | 334 | 442 | 518 | 385 | 173 | 183 | 166 |
| Monthly average..... | 2,636 | 2,618 | 1,179 | 1,439 | 364 | 738 | 313 | 395 | 417 | 379 | 159 | 153 | 164 |

[^15]
# Monthly 

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

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

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

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



## - Revised



 as a component of gross national product above.

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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued



 for 1951, on p. 24 of the April $19 \% 4$ SURVEY
$\dagger$ Revised series. For a detailed description of the revision and monthly and annual data beginning 1947, see the December 1953 issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued


$r$ Revised, $\quad$ Preliminary, $\quad$ Sce note marked " $f$ "' on p. S-2.

 data for manufacturing are shown on p. S-4; those for retail and wholesale trate, on pp. S-9 and S-10
 data published in the 1953 issue of Business Statistics are now obsolete).

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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| MANUFACTURERS＇SALES，INVENTORIES． AND ORDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Falue（unadjusted），total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．of dol．． | 23， 792 | 23， 929 | 23，062 | 22，970 | 25，300 | 24，490 | 23， 263 | 24，384 | 22， 266 | 23， 943 | 24，406 | r 24， 537 | 24，620 |  |
|  | 11， 499 | 11，615 | 10.870 | 10，968 | 12，208 | 11，814 | 11，165 | 11，804 | 10， 252 | 10．855 | 11， 109 | r 11， 153 | 11， 586 |  |
| Nondurable－goods industries．．－．－－－－．－．．－．－－do | 12， 293 | 12，314 | 12， 192 | 12，002 | 13， 092 | 12， 676 | 12，098 | 12，580 | 12，014 | 13．088 | 13， 297 | r 13， 384 | 13，034 |  |
| Value（adjusted），total | 24． 256 | 24，126 | 23．902 | 23，620 | 24， 064 | 24， 418 | 23， 978 | 24， 260 | 24，055 | 23，482 | － 23.612 | － 23,337 | 24， 596 |  |
| Durable－goods industries，total．．．－－－－．－．．．．．${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 11， 867 | 11，576 | 11，580 | 11，278 | 11，385 | 11，502 | 11， 344 | 11，395 | 11，287 | 10，952 | r 10， 933 | r 10， 734 | 11，634 |  |
|  | 1， 874 | 1，645 | 1，609 | 1，580 | 1，528 | 1，575 | 1，505 | 1，567 | 1，528 | 1．468 | 1，525 | 1，538 | 1，650 |  |
| Fabricated metal products ．－．－．－．－．－－．．．－ | 1，150 | 1．076 | 1，176 | 1，132 | 1，173 | 1，223 | 1，156 | 1，180 | 1，184 | 1， 144 | 1，120 | －1，082 | 1，158 |  |
| Electrical machinery and equipment．．．．－．do | 1．324 | 1．349 | 1，328 | 1，269 | 1，355 | 1，305 | 1，291 | 1，316 | 1，318 | 1，276 | 1，333 | －1，238 | 1，271 |  |
| Machinery，except electrical．－．．．．．．．．－．．．．．－do | 2，068 | 1，902 | 1，959 | 1，968 | 1．941 | 1，939 | 1，862 | 1，901 | 1，920 | 1.838 | －1，866 | －1，778 | 1，915 |  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment．．．．．．．．－－－．－do | 1．918 | 2，046 | 2，101 | 1，962 | 1，981 | 2，052 | 2， 083 | 1，974 | 1，800 | 1，774 | 1， 323 | ${ }^{7} 1,413$ | 1，987 |  |
| ＇Transportation equipment，n．e．s．．．．．．．．．－do | 925 | 947 | 1，005 | 942 | 931 | 971 | 940 | 914 | 1，061 | 949 | 948 | ＋1，086 | 1，029 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 334 | 345 | 325 | 309 | 317 | 300 | 317 | 334 | 300 | 311 | 318 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 320$ | 1，299 |  |
| Lumber products，except furniture ．－－．－．－．do | 723 | 731 | 659 | 659 | 688 | 693 | 680 | 678 | 684 | 688 | 740 | －755 | 777 |  |
| Stone，clay，and glass products ．－．．．．．．．．．．．do | 583 | 540 | 517 | 573 | 569 | 547 | 601 | 599 | 608 | 597 | 625 | ${ }^{+} 615$ | 608 |  |
| Professional and scientific instruments．．．．．do | 402 | 423 | 364 | 348 | 353 | 356 | 354 | 364 | 354 | 331 | 363 | － 355 | 359 |  |
| Other industries，including ordnance．．．．．．do | 566 | 572 | 537 | 536 | 549 | 541 | 555 | 568 | 530 | 576 | 572 | ${ }^{+554}$ | 581 |  |
| Nondurable－goods industries，total．－．－－．．．．．do | 12，389 | 12， 550 | 12，322 | 12，342 | 12，679 | 12，916 | 12，634 | 12，865 | 12，768 | 12． 230 | 12，679 | 「 12，603 | 12，962 |  |
| Food and kindred products．．．－－－－－－－－．－．－do．．．－ | 3， 771 | 3， 863 | 3， 802 | 3， 681 | 3， 802 | 3，977 | 3，827 | 3，844 | 3． 748 | 3． 78.5 | 3， 79 | 「3，742 | 3，881 |  |
|  | 635 | 572 | 626 | 648 | 628 | 677 | 672 | 649 | 682 | 582 | 609 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ +627 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 592 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures．－．．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 339 | 304 | 292 | 291 | 309 | 305 | 304 | 299 | 301 | 306 | 311 | T 288 | 321 |  |
| Textile－mill products． | 1， 006 | 1，040 | 992 | 1，035 | 1，060 | 1，073 | 1，115 | 1，064 | 1，040 | 1，023 | 1．054 | r 1，017 | 1，048 |  |
| Apparel and related products．．．．－－－－－－－－－－do－－－－ | 835 | 873 | 857 | 825 | 806 | 866 | 826 | 818 | 938 | 909 | 903 | 「 943 | 901 |  |
| Leather and leather products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 251 | 267 | 259 | 274 | 290 | 278 | 297 | 355 | 377 | 349 | 331 | 「320 | 334 |  |
|  | 709 | 701 | 680 | 676 | 730 | 733 | 714 | 766 | 753 | 742 | 742 | ＋735 | 71.5 |  |
| Printing and publishing．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 778 | 774 | 748 | 832 | 776 | 750 | 769 | 767 | 746 | 751 | 801 | $r 814$ | 799 |  |
| Chernicals and allied products | 1， 606 | 1，601 | 1，569 | 1，590 | 1，692 | 1，720 | 1，664 | 1，724 | 1，675 | 1． 686 | 1，735 | $\checkmark 1,710$ | 1．786 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．d．${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2，113 | 2， 186 | 2，149 | 2，139 | 2， 198 | 2，162 | 2，089 | 2，202 | 2， 134 | 2， 060 | 2.080 | －2，075 | 2，253 |  |
| Rubber products．．．－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．．－ | 346 | 369 | 348 | 351 | 388 | 375 | 357 | 377 | 374 | 337 | 334 | 332 |  |  |
| Inventories，end of month：$\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value（unadjusted），total．．－－．．．－－．－．－．．．－do．－－－ | 46， 532 | 46，947 | 46．772 | 46， 355 | 45，959 | 45，351 | 44， 974 | 44，684 | 44， 157 | 43．548 | 43.236 23.786 | $\begin{array}{r}+43,416 \\ \\ \hline 24,044\end{array}$ | 43,508 24,013 |  |
|  | 26，549 | 26， 697 | $\stackrel{26.598}{ }$ | 26． 235 | 26.042 | 25， 629 | 25， 336 | 24，977 | 24， 460 | 24， 038 | －23． 19.408 | $\begin{array}{r}24,044 \\ \hline 19,372\end{array}$ | 24,013 19,495 |  |
| Nondurable－goods industries．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．－ | 19，983 | 20， 250 | 20，174 | 20，120 | 19.917 | 19，722 | 19，638 | 19，707 | 19.697 | 19．510 | 19， 400 | －19，372 | 19，495 |  |
| By stages of fabrication：！ <br> Purchased materials． do | 16，377 | 16， 419 | 16， 023 | 15，783 | 15，371 | 14，930 | 14，826 | 14．782 | 14，922 | 14，799 | 14，684 | －14，680 | 14，789 |  |
|  | 13． 149 | 13， 304 | 13， 512 | 13， 285 | 13， 311 | 13， 212 | 12，889 | 12，672 | 12， 407 | 12， 214 | 12.263 | r 12， 501 | 12，500 |  |
|  | 17，006 | 17，224 | 17，237 | 17， 287 | 17， 277 | 17， 209 | 17，259 | 17，230 | 16，828 | 16．555 | 16． 289 | r16，235 | 16， 219 |  |
| Book value（adjusted）， | 46，909 | 46， 722 | 46，382 | 46，115 | 45，774 | 45，183 | 44，798 | 44， 535 | 44，194 | 43．929 | 43.668 | r 43,841 | 43，811 |  |
| Durable－goods industries，total．．－．－．－．－．－．．．．．do | 26，975 | 26， 752 | 26.526 | 26，168 | 25．900 | 25， 345 | 24，926 | 24， 689 | 24，383 | 24，232 | 24.120 | －24， 370 | 24，390 |  |
|  | 3，488 | 3， 425 | 3，388 | 3， 344 | 3， 354 | 3．226 | 3．153 | 3.071 | 3， 107 | 3， 082 | 3.053 | ＋3，069 | 3，108 |  |
| Fabricated metal products．－－－．－．－－－－－－－－do | 3， 145 | 3，131 | 3.012 | 2， 948 | 2，917 | 2， 837 | 2， 768 | 2，831 | 2， 773 | 2， 759 | 2， 769 | r 2， -265 | 2， 815 |  |
| Electrical machinery and equipment．－－－－－d | 3， 489 | 3，440 | 3，342 | 3， 326 | 3，248 | 3，167 | 3，103 | 3，062 | 3， 049 | 3.041 | 2，983 | －3，007 | 2，993 |  |
| Machinery，except electrical．－．．．．－－－－－－－－do | 5，735 | 5，647 | 5，551 | 5，512 | 5， 416 | 5，297 | 5， 222 | 5，148 | 5，097 | 5， 101 | 5，038 | $r$ r 4,979 | 4，970 |  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment．．．－．－－－－－－－－ | 3，377 | 3，396 | 3，482 | 3，380 | 3，296 | 3，189 | 3，098 | 3， 021 | 2，899 | 2． 790 | 2，802 | ＇3，020 | 3，082 |  |
| Transportation equipment，n．e．s．－－－．－．－．do | 2，700 | 2， 769 | 2，784 | 2，732 | 2，753 | 2，690 | 2，652 | 2，691 | 2． 622 | 2， 695 | 2， 736 | －2，815 | 2， 761 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures．．．．．－．－．－．－．－．．．．－．do | ${ }^{670}$ | 642 | 661 | 666 | 665 | 665 | 661 | 650 | 664 | 656 | 661 | r 664 +970 | 653 |  |
| Lumber products，except furniture．．．．．．．．．．do | 1，090 | 1，033 | 1，022 | 1，015 | 1，025 | 1，010 | 1，003 | 981 | 958 | 944 | 952 | +970 +872 | 995 |  |
| Stone，clay，and glass products．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 878 | 890 | 907 | 917 | 906 | 916 | 919 | 895 | 883 | 866 | 872 | +872 +837 | 856 |  |
| Professional and scientific instruments．．．．－do | 882 | 882 | 895 | 883 | 874 | 883 | 888 | 874 | 862 | 850 | 350 | ${ }^{5} 837$ | 821 |  |
| Other industries，including ordnance．．．．．．do．．．． | 1，521 | 1，497 | 1，482 | 1，445 | 1，446 | 1，465 | 1．459 | 1，465 | 1，469 | 1．448 | 1，404 | －1，372 | 1，336 |  |
| Nondurable－goods industries，total ．．－．．．．．．．．d | 19，934 | 19，970 | 19，856 | 19，947 | 19，874 | 19，838 | 19，872 | 19，846 | 19，811 | 19.697 | 19.548 | r 19，471 | 19，421 |  |
| Food and kindred products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 3，511 | 3． 525 | 3，524 | 3， 589 | 3，598 | 3，596 | 3，544 | 3，492 | 3，468 | 3． 437 | 3，416 | ＋3，412 | 3，460 |  |
|  | 1， 129 | 1，155 | 1，162 | 1， 161 | 1， 196 | 1，188 | 1，195 | 1，209 | 1，222 | 1． 198 | 1，167 | ${ }^{r} 1,138$ | 1，105 |  |
|  | 1，789 | 1，812 | 1，842 | 1，840 | 1， 833 | 1，865 | 1，877 | 1，887 | 1，930 | 1． 912 | 1，872 | ${ }^{r} 1,856$ | 1，354 |  |
|  | 2，543 | 2，513 | 2． 464 | 2，455 | 2， 442 | 2，412 | 2，412 | 2， 422 | 2，376 | 2，383 | 2.361 | r 2，356 | 2，375 |  |
| Apparel and related products．．．－－．．．．．．．．．．d．${ }^{\text {do．．．－}}$ | 1，845 | 1，901 | 1，872 | 1，863 | 1，791 | 1，762 | 1，792 | 1，762 | 1，760 | 1，766 | 1．741 | ＇1，690 | 1，636 |  |
| Leather and leather products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do | 570 | 582 | 581 | 573 | 573 | 580 | 581 | 595 | 580 | 567 | 572 | $r 573$ | 586 |  |
| Paper and allied products．．．－．．．－－－－－－．．．－do | 1，050． | 1，044 | 1， 034 | 1， 048 | 1，050 | 1，047 | 1，061 | 1，046 | 1，021 | 1． 007 | 1.026 | －1，050 | 1，049 |  |
| Printing and publishing ．－．．．．．．．．－．－．－．－．－do | 776 | 752 | 769 | 762 | 767 | 777 | 756 | 748 | 734 | 735 | － 37 | \％ 715 | 729 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products | 3， 107 | 3， 093 | 3，067 | 3， 080 | 3，072 | 3，061 | 3， 053 | 3，085 | 3． 146 | 3． 147 | 3，092 | － 3,080 | 3，074 |  |
| Petroleum and coal produc | 2， 747 | 2，725 | 2， 697 | 2， 719 | 2， 703 | 2， 738 | 2.791 | 2， 771 | 2， 790 | 2， 784 | 2， 760 | ＇2， 763 | 2，713 |  |
| Rubber products | 867 | 868 | 844 | 857 | 849 | 812 | 810 | 829 | 784 | 761 | 804 | 838 |  |  |
| New orders，net：$\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20，955 | 21，448 | 20.882 | 21， 526 | 23， 857 | 22，944 | 21，708 | 23， 099 | 21．725 | 22．904 | 25．132 | \％24， 781 | 24，023 |  |
| Durable－goods industries－－－－－－－－－－－－－．－－－－－do | 8， 930 | 9，347 | 8， 687 | 9，495 | 10，779 | 10， 290 | 9，472 | 10， 297 | 9，712 | 9.918 | 11，696 | r 11，464 | 11，102 |  |
|  | 12， 025 | 12， 101 | 12．195 | 12，031 | 13，078 | 12，654 | 12，236 | 12．802 | 12．013 | 12． 986 | 13． 436 | r 13， 317 | 12，921 |  |
|  | 21，594 | 22，026 | 20，749 | 22，016 | 22，859 | 23，017 | 22，819 | 22，886 | 22，551 | 22． 560 | 24， 463 | r 24,054 | 24， 481 |  |
| Durable－goods industries，total．．．．．－．－－－－－－do | 9，631 | 9，567 | 8，475 | 9，629 | 10，206 | 10，021 | 10，050 | 9，985 | 9，700 | 9.978 | 11． 699 | r 11，547 | 11，755 |  |
|  | 1，666 | 1，450 | 1，205 | 1，278 | 1，269 | 1，353 | 1，273 | 1，450 | 1，212 | 1． 417 | 1， 329 | r 1，612 | 1，881 |  |
| Fabricated metal products ．－．－．．．．．．．．．．－．do | 1，089 | 1，045 | 746 | 932 | 956 | ，954 | 918 | 1，153 | 059 | 1．079 | 970 | r 1，161 | 1，329 |  |
| Electrical machinery and equipment．．．．．－do．．．－ Machinery，except electrical | 889 1,800 | 1.949 1,613 | ＋ 987 | 1,264 1,599 | －948 | 1,049 1,705 | 1，000 | 1.905 1,793 | 1．002 | 1． 009 | 1，400 | $r 1,142$ | 1，420 |  |
| Machinery，except electrical．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do Transportation equipinent，including motor | 1，800 | 1，613 | 1，378 | 1，599 | 1，677 | 1，705 | 1，657 | 1，793 | 1， 612 | 1． 655 | 1，758 | r 1， 774 | 1，799 |  |
| vehicles and parts $\qquad$ mil．of dol． | 2，084 | 2，289 | 2，198 | 2，255， | 2，922 | 2，683 | 2，820 | 2，242 | 2， 463 | 2.272 | 3.143 | г 3.290 | 2， 660 |  |
| Other industries，including ordnance．．．．．．do． | 2，106 | 2，221 | 1，961 | 2，301 | 2，434 | 2，277 | 2，382 | 2，442 | 2． 448 | 2． 346 | 2.899 | －2， 368 | 2，654 |  |
| Nondurable－goods industries，total．－．．．－．．．．．－ －do | 11，963 | 12，459 | 12， 274 | 12，387 | 12，653 | 12，996 | 12，769 | 12．901 | 12，851 | 12， 582 | 12.764 | ＋12， 507 | 12，726 |  |
| Industries with unfilled orders $\%$ ．－．－．－．－．．．do | 2，318 | 2， 691 | 2，631 | 2，862 | 2，830 | 2，925 | 3，030 | 2，988 | 2，999 | 2，917i | 3.013 | r 2， 790 | 2，660 |  |
| Industries without unfiled ordersil．．．．．．．．do | 9，645 | 9，768 | 9，643 | 9，525 | 9，823 | 10，071 | 9， 739 | 9，913 | 9,852 | 9， 665 | 9,731 | －9，717 | 10，060 |  |

r Revised．$\dagger$ Revised series．See corresponding note on p S－3．
tRevised data beginning December 1949 appear on p． 22 of the June 1954 Surver．
Q 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．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1953 |  | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | December | January | February | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Ser }}{\text { Septer }}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued



COMMODITY PRICES

| Prices Received and paid by farmers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prices received, all farm products§̧ . . . . . $1910-14=100$. | 249 | 254 | 259 | 258 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 248 | 247 | 251 | 246 | 242 | 244 | 239 |
|  | 234 | 238 | 240 | 237 | 239 | 240 | 249 | 244 | 248 | 250 | 247. | 243 | 244 | 241 |
| Food grains | 229 | 230 | 233 | 236 | 238 | 234 | 227 | 216 | 225 | 228 | 233 | 235 | 239 | 239 |
|  | 195 | 205 | 207 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 207 | 205 | 202 | 207 | 210 | 204 | 199 | 202 |
|  | 433 | 427 | 420 | 443 | 443 | 443 | 446 | 445 | 446 | 430 | 444 | 441 | 438 | 430 |
|  | 269 | 260 | 254 | 258 | 263 | 267 | 272 | 274 | 272 | 288 | 292 | 293 | 281 | 276 |
|  | 205 | 237 | 222 | 210 | 212 | 217 | 215 | 240 | 228 | 235 | 248 | 218 | 206 | 207 |
| Commercial vegetables, fresh market | ${ }_{218}$ | 224 | 271 | 233 | ${ }_{24}^{246}$ | 225 | 279 | 200 | 243 | 223 | 170 | 191 | 237 | 216 |
| Oil-bearing crops...........-----............. do.- | 263 | 269 | 268 | 269 | 275 | 283 | 286 | 283 | 286 | 294 | 276 | 275 | 277 | 279 |
|  | 263 | 269 | 277 | 277 | 271 | 271 | 267 | 251 | 247 | 251 | 245 | 242 | 243 | 237 |
|  | 267 | 285 | 309 | 315 | 316 | 333 | 331 | 299 | 286 | 287 | 27 | 267 | 266 | 257 |
|  | 288 | 282 | 274 | 267 | 257 | 237 | 230 | 229 | 237 | 245 | 25.3 | 263 | 266 | 264 |
|  | 224 | 218 | 213 | 208 | 188 | 178 | 168 | 168 | 171 | 178 | 162 | 153 | 159 | 156 |
| Prices paid: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities and services. . . . .-. --.-.-...- do...- | 259 | 260 | 263 | 264 | 264 | 265 | 267 | 265 | 263 | 264 | 263 | 262 | 262 | 261 |
|  | ${ }_{247}^{270}$ | . 270 | 271 | ${ }_{255}^{271}$ | ${ }_{255}^{272}$ | ${ }_{256} 27$ | ${ }_{2}^{276}$ | ${ }_{25}^{276}$ | ${ }_{24}^{277}$ | ${ }_{25}^{277}$ | ${ }_{273}^{273}$ | 273 | 272 | ${ }_{2}^{272}$ |
| Production items commodities and services, interest, taxes, and | 247 | - 249 | 254 | 255 | 255 | 256 | 256 | 252 | 247 | 250 | 251 | 250 | 251 | 250 |
|  | 277 | 278 | 282 | 282 | 283 | 283 | 284 | 282 | 280 | 282 | 280 | 279 | 279 | 279 |
|  | 90 | 91 | 92 | 91 | 90 | 91 | 91 | 88 | 88 | 89 | 88 | 87 | 87 | 86 |
| Retail prices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce <br>  | 208.9 | 209.1 | 209.5 | 208.9 | 208.3 | 208.1 | 208.7 | 209. 0 | 209.7 | 209.0 | 208.2 | 207.6 | 207.4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 105.5 | 105. 3 | 104.9 | 104. 7 | 104.3 | 104. 1 | 104. 2 | 104. 2 | 104.0 | 103.7 | 104.3 | 104. 6 | 104.6 |  |
|  | 112.0 | 112.3 | 113.1 | 112.6 | 112.1 | 112.4 | 113.3 | 113.8 | 114.6 | 113.9 | 112.4 | 111. 8 | 111. 1 |  |
|  | 110.5 | 110.3 | 109.7 | 109.0 | 108.0 | 104.6 | 103.5 | 102.9 | 104.3 | 105. 1 | 105.8 | 106.7 | 106.6 |  |
|  | 107.4 | 109. 2 | 110.8 | 108.0 | 107.8 | 110.0 | 114.6 | 117.1 | 120.1 | 114.7 | 110.5 | 111.1 | 109.6 |  |
|  | 107.0 | 107.8 | 110.2 | 109.7 | 109.5 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 111.1 | 109.7 | 107.6 | 106.7 | 103.9 | 103.5 |  |
| Housing --...-.-............--------- do | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.8 | 118.9 | 119.0 | 118.5 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 119.0 | 119.2 | 119.5 | 119.5 | 119.5 |  |
|  | 107.3 | 107.2 | 107.1 | 107. 5 | 107.6 | 107.6 | 107.7 | 107.6 | 107.8 | 107.8 | 107.9 | 108.5 | 108.7 |  |
|  | 108.3 | 108.1 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 106.1 | 105.9 | 105.8 | 105. 7 | 105.4 | 106. 0 | 105. 6 | 105.4 |  |
| Rent----.---... | 127.3 | 127.6 | 127.8 | 127.9 | 128.0 | 128.2 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 128.5 | 128.6 | 128.8 | 129.0 | 129.2 |  |
|  | 123.3 | 123, 6 | 123.7 | 124.1 | 124.4 | 124.9 | 125.1 | 125.1 | 125.2 | 125.5 | 125.7 | 125.9 | 126.1 |  |
| Personal care.................--........-...-. ${ }^{\text {do.. }}$ | 113.4 | 113.6 | 113.7 | 113.9 | 114.1 | 112.9 | 113.0 | 112.7 | 113.3 | 113.4 | 113.5 | 113.4 | 113.8 |  |
| Reading and recreation---.-.----------.--- do- | 108.9 | 108.9 | 108.7 | 108.0 | 108.2 | 106.5 | 106. 4 | 106.4 | 107.0 | 106.6 | 106. 5 | 106.9 | 106.8 |  |
|  | 130. 1 | 128.9 | 130.5 | 129.4 | 129.0 | 129.1 | 129.1 | 128.9 | 126.7 | 126.6 | 126. 4 | 125.0 | 127.6 |  |
|  | 120.2 | 120.3 | 120.3 | 120.2 | 120.1 | 120.2 | 120.1 | 120.1 | 120.3 | 120.2 | 120.1 | 120.1 | 120.0 |  |
| $r$ Revised. $\quad 1$ Index on base previously used $(1935-39=100)$ is 191.6. <br> $\dagger$ See corresponding note on p. S-3. <br> O See corresponding note on p. S-4. <br> $O^{3}$ Data are from Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\$$ Revised beginning 1910 to incorporate revisions in the component price series and to reflect changes in the basic weights; revised annual data for $1910-53$ for prices received appear on p. 23 of the April 1954 SURvey. <br> $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1937-53 for prices paid and 1910-63 for parity ratio appear on p. 24 of the April 1954 Survey. <br> $\oplus$ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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

## COMMODITY PRICES—Continued

| WHOLESALE PRICES ${ }_{\circ}{ }^{\text {º }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U.S. Department of Labor indexes: <br> All commodities. $1947-49=100$ _ | 109.8 | 110.1 | 110.9 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 110.9 | 110.0 | 110.4 | 110.5 | 110.0 | 109.7 | r 110.0 | 109.5 |
|  | 93.7 | 94.4 | 97.8 | 97.7 | 98.4 | 99.4 | 97.9 | 94.8 | 96.2 | 95.8 | 93.6 | 93. 1 | r 93.2 | 90.0 |
| Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried.-.-. do...- | 94.2 | 89.8 | 91.2 | 89.7 | 89.6 | 97.4 | 104.4 | 96.6 | 110.9 | 108.3 | 99.8 | 101.9 | 103.2 | 96.9 |
| Grains | 89.3 | 90.6 | 91.3 | 91.6 | 93.0 | 92.9 | 91.2 | 86.5 | 88.1 | 91.2 | 93.6 | 92.9 | 93.5 | 92.5 |
|  | 78.4 | 83.9 | 91.8 | 91.3 | 92.4 | 94.9 | 93.0 | 87.7 | 83.2 | 83.4 | 80.7 | 77.5 | 76.4 | 74.0 |
| Foods, processed...-----------------------.- do. | 103.8 | 104.3 | 106.2 | 104.8 | 105.3 | 105.9 | 106.8 | 105.0 | 106.5 | 106.4 | 105.5 | 103.7 | 103.8 | 103.4 |
|  | 112.6 | 112.2 | 112.4 | 112.7 | 112.6 | 113.2 | 113.3 | 113.5 | 114.0 | 113.2 | 113.8 | 114.5 | 116.5 | 116.8 |
|  | 113.9 | 111.3 | 109.4 | 107.4 | 106.1 | 103.0 | 101.7 | 102.4 | 105.1 | 105.9 | 106.6 | 108.7 | 108.8 | 108.2 |
| Fruits and vegetables, canned and frozen $1947-49=100$. | 104.7 | 103.9 | 103.8 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 103.3 | 104. 5 | 104.7 | 104.7 | 104.8 | 105.0 | 105.5 | r 105.5 | 105.6 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish......--.-.-.-...... do.--- | 86.2 | 89.7 | 96.4 | 92.9 | 92.8 | 94.3 | 98.3 | 92.3 | 94.1 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 85.8 | 86.3 | 85.2 |
| Commodities other than farm products and <br>  | 114.5 | 114.6 | 114.6 | 114.4 | 114.2 | 114.5 | 114.5 | 114.2 | 114.3 | 114.4 | 114.4 | 114.5 | +114.8 | 114.9 |
| Chemicals and allied products.............. do | 107.2 | 107.1 | 107.2 | 107.5 | 107.4 | 107.2 | 107. 1 | 106.8 | 106. 7 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 106.9 | 107.0 | 107.0 |
| Chemicals, industrial | 119.2 | 118.6 | 118.4 | 118.4 | 117.9 | 117.4 | 117.3 | 117.0 | 117.1 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.6 | -117.7 | 117.4 |
| Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics.......do...- | 93.5 | 93.8 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | r 93.6 | r 93.6 | 93.6 |
| Fats and oils, inedible...-------------.- do. | 58.0 | 58.6 | 61.2 | 63.5 | 60.5 | 59.8 | 59.3 | 55.7 | 52.0 | 53.5 | 54.0 | 56.5 | 57.8 | 58.9 |
|  | 112.9 | 113.9 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 114.0 | 111.6 | 112.1 | 112.1 | 112.3 | 112.1 | 112.2 | 113.3 |
| Prepared paint.---------------------- do | 112. 7 | 112.7 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 11.2 .8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 |
| Fuel, power, and lighting materials.......-do | 111.2 | 111.1 | 110.8 | 110.5 | 109.2 | 108.6 | 108.2 | 107.8 | 106.2 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 106.9 | ${ }^{+} 107.4$ | 107.8 |
|  | 112.5 | 112. 5 | 111.9 | 110.9 | 107.9 | 104.1 | 104.6 | 104. 7 | 104.9 | 105. 2 | 105.5 | 105. 1 | 105. 1 | 105.2 |
|  | 99.6 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 101.3 | 102.9 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 102. 4 | 101. 2 | 101.8 | r 103.0 | 103.0 |
|  | 106.3 | 109.6 | 111.8 | 113.5 | 111.5 | 112.3 | 109.0 | 107.8 | 105. 4 | 105.4 | 106.0 | 105.8 | r 107.3 | 107.3 |
| Petroleum and products.-.......-.-....-. do. | 116.3 | 114.9 | 114.2 | 113.5 | 111.5 | 112.1 | 111.7 | 110.9 | 108.2 | 109.3 | 109.4 | 109.3 | 109.5 | 110.4 |
| Furniture, other household durables.......do. | 114.9 | 115.0 | 115.2 | 115.1 | 115.0 | 115.6 | 115.5 | 115.4 | 115.3 | 115.3 | 115.3 | 115.6 | \% 115.6 | 115.7 |
| Appliances, household....-.---.-.-.-.-.-. do. | 109.0 | 109.1 | 109.6 | 109.7 | 109.5 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 109.8 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.4 | 109.5 | +109.1 | 109.4 |
| Furniture, household .-.-.-------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 114.1 | 114.1 | 114.2 | 113.9 | 113.7 | 113.6 | 113.5 | 113.1 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 112.9 |
| Radios | 94.3 | 94.3 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 95.7 | 95.7 | 95.7 | 95.6 | 95. 6 | 95.4 | 95. 4 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.4 |
| Television sets_--..-...-.......------.--- do. | 74.2 | 74.0 | 73.5 | 73.8 | 73.8 | 73.8 | 73.8 | 70.6 | 70.3 | 68.5 | 68.7 | 68.7 | 69.2 | 69.2 |
| Hides, skins, and leather products.-.-..... do. | 97.1 | 95.6 | 95.3 | 94.9 | 94.7 | 94.6 | 96.0 | 95.6 | 94. 9 | 94. 0 | 93.0 | 92.4 | r92.8 | 91.8 |
|  | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.7 | 111.6 |
| Hides and skins.--------------------.-. do. | 64.3 | 57. 7 | 56.8 | 55.4 | 56.0 | 56.5 | 62.5 | 60.6 | 58.2 | 55.8 | 51.5 | 49.5 | 52.7 | 47.4 |
|  | 90.4 | 88.7 | 88.1 | 87.4 | 86.3 | 86.0 | 87.6 | 87.4 | 86.5 | 84.4 | 82.9 | 82.1 | ${ }^{+} 82.0$ | 81.5 |
| Lumber and wood products....-............do do | 117.3 | 117.4 | 117.0 | 116.8 | 116.7 | 116.2 | 116.1 | 116.3 | 119.1 | 119.1 | 119.3 | 119.8 | 119.9 | 120.0 |
| Lumber--------------------------------- do. | 116.3 | 116.4 | 115.9 | 115.5 | 115.6 | 115.3 | 115.0 | 115.5 | 118.6 | 118.7 | 119.0 | 119.5 | 119.6 | 119.8 |
| Machinery and motive products .-.-..---- do | 124.2 | 124.3 | 124. 4 | 124.5 | 124.5 | 124. 4 | 124. 4 | 124.3 | 124.3 | 124.3 | 124.4 | 124.3 | +125.3 | 125. 6 |
| Agricultural machinery and equip...-...- do. | 122.5 | 122.5 | 122.7 | 123.0 | 122.3 | 122.3 | 122.6 | 122.3 | 122.3 | 122. 1 | 121.9 | 122.0 | ${ }^{-121.3}$ | 121.3 |
| Construction machinery and equip...-.- do $^{\text {d }}$ | 131.1 | 131. 1 | 131.2 | 131.5 | 131. 7 | 131.6 | 131.5 | 131.5 | 131.5 | 131.5 | 131. 6 | 131.6 | 131.8 | 131.9 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment .-. .do...- | 126.6 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126. 5 | 126. 0 | 125.9 | 125.8 | 125.7 | 125. 6 | 125. 2 | $\begin{array}{r}\mathrm{r} 126.7 \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \hline 121.0\end{array}$ | 126.7 |
|  | 118.5 | 118.5 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.6 | -121.0 | 121.6 |
| Metals and metal products..--.--.-.------ do. | 127.9 | 127.5 | 127.2 | 126.2 | 126.3 | 126.8 | 127.1 | 127.1 | 128.0 | 128.6 | 129.1 | 129.7 | 129.9 | 129.8 |
|  | 115.8 | 115.5 | 115.3 | 114.8 | 114.4 | 114.5 | 113.9 | 113.8 | 114.0 | 114. 1 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 |
|  | 133.6 | 132.8 | 132.0 | 131.0 | 130.6 | 131.1 | 131.8 | 131.8 | 133.6 | 133.8 | 134. 1. | 135.0 | 135.5 | 135.0 |
| Nonferrous metals----------------.-. .- do. | 122.3 | 122.1 | 121.5 | 119.8 | 121.2 | 123.4 | 123.6 | 123.7 | 124.2 | 125.1 | 126.2 | 127.4 | 127.2 | 127.6 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, structural.-........ do. | 120.8 | 120.8 | 120.9 | 121.0 | 121.0 | 120.8 | 119.3 | 119.1 | 120.4 | 120.5 | 121.7 | 121.9 | 121.8 | 121.8 |
|  | 132. 1 | 132.1 | 131.9 | 131. 9 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.3 | 135. 4 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 135.4 |
|  | 117.4 | 117.2 | 117.2 | 117.6 | 117.3 | 117.3 | 117.3 | 117.5 | 117.7 | 117.9 | 117.8 | 117.8 | 117.4 | 117.4 |
|  | 122. 1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied products...........-do | 117.3 | 117.1 | 117.0 | 117.1 | 116.6 | 116.3 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 116. 2 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 116.0 | 115.9 |
|  | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.9 |
|  | 124.3 | 124.8 | 124.8 | 124.6 | 124.9 | 125.0 | 125.1 | 126.1 | 126.8 | 126.4 | 126.9 | 128.5 | 131.4 | 132.0 |
|  | 130.1 | 130.1 | 130.3 | 130.3 | 130.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.6 | 129.6 | 129.6 | 134.9 | 134.9 |
| Textile products and apparel.------------do.-. - | 96.2 | 95.8 | 96. 1 | 95.3 | 95.0 | 94.7 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 95.1 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 95.4 | 95.2 | 95.2 |
| Apparel ..-.-------------------------- do---- | 98.7 | 97.9 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 98.4 |
| Cotton products-.-.-..................---- ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 91.6 | 90.9 | 90.4 | 88.8 | 88.5 | 88.5 | 88.3 | 88.4 | 88.9 | 89.1 | 89.2 | 89.9 | 89.9 | 90.0 |
|  | 136.5 | 139.3 | 142.1 | 135.8 | 135.1 | 132.3 | 131.6 | 123.9 | 124.2 | 126.3 | 128.4 | 127.0 | 127.4 | 123.9 |
|  | 85.2 | 85.5 | 85.4 | 85.4 | 84.9 | 84.6 | 85.2 | 85.6 | 85. 7 | 85.7 | 85. 8 | 86.1 | 80.9 | 87.2 |
|  | 111.5 | 112.1 | 111.0 | 109.0 | 109.3 | 109.2 | 109.5 | 110.1 | 109.8 | 110.3 | 109.6 | 108.4 | 106.6 | 106.9 |
| Tobacco mfrs. and bottled beverages......do...- | 118. 1 | 118.1 | 118.2 | 118.0 | 117.9 | 121.5 | 121.4. | 121. 4 | 121.4 | 121.5 | 121.5 | 121.5 | ${ }^{r} 121.4$ | 121.4 |
|  | 114.9 | 114.9 | 115.0 | 114.6 | 114.6 | 114. 6 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 114. 2 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | r 114.3 | 114.3 |
|  | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0. | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 |
| Miscellaneous.--------------------------- do | 93.2 | 100.1 | 101.1 | 102.8 | 104. 9 | 110.3 | 109. 2 | 105. 1 | 103.9. | 102.3 | 99.1 | 96.7 | 97.0 | 98.0 |
|  | 114.0 | 113.2 | 113.1 | 113.0 | 113.0 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.5 | 113.4 | 112.7 | 112.7 | - 112.8 | 112.9 |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale prices ...----------------.--1947-49 - 100.- | 91.1 | 90.8 | 90.2 | 90.5 | 90.5 | 90.1 | 90.2 | 90.9 | 90.6 | 90.5 | 90.9 | 91. 2 | -90.9 | 191.3 |
|  | 87.0 | 87.0 | 86.8 | 87.0 | 87.1 | 87.3 | 87.0 | 86.9 | 86.8 | 87.0 | 87.2 | 87.3 | 187.3 |  |
|  | 89.3 | 89.0 | 88.4 | 88.8 | 89.2 | 89.0 | 88.3 | 87.9 | 87.3 | 87.8 | 89.0 | 89.4 | ${ }^{1} 90.0$ |  |

 or For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.

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

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE



## CONTRACT AWARDS



## NEW DWELLING UNITS

(U. S. Department of Labor)

New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started: Unadjusted:
Total, privately and publicly owned...thousands Privately owned, total.

Seasonally adjusted at annual rate:
Privately owned, total
Residential construction authorized (nonfarm), all per-mit-issuing places: $\dagger$
New dwelling units, total
Privately financed, total
Units in 1-family structures Units in 2 -family structures
Units in multifamily structures Publicly financed, total

## CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES

Department of Commerce composite $\ddagger \ldots$.... 1947-49=100.. Aberthaw (industrial building)
American Appraisal Co., The:
$\qquad$ New York San Francisco


| 3,024 | 2,712 | ${ }^{2} 2,444$ | $r 2,346$ | $r 2,567$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

- 

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

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES-Continued
E. H. Boeckh and Associates: §

A verage, 20 cities:
A partments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete......U. S. avg. $1926-29=100$
Brick and steel Brick and steel.
Brick and wood
Brick and wood factory buildings:
Brick and concrete
Brick and steel
Brick and steel
Brick and wood


Residences: Frick.
Frame
Engineering News-Record:o
Building Building 9
Construction
Bu, of Public Ro
Composite, standard mile CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS


## REAL ESTATE

Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by-
Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amount....... thous of dol. Vet. Adm.: Face amount Federal Horne Loan Banks, outstanding advances 10 New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total...........-.........thous. of dol.. By purpose of loan:

Home construction
Home purchase
do.--

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



DOMESTIC TRADE

$r$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary. \& Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1.
of bata reported at the beginning of each month are shown here for the previous monit.
© Revisions for building cost indexes for August-November 1950 and July 1951 and for construction cost indexes for A ugust $1950-$ Norember 1952 and May 1953 will be shown later.


 components to cover only the network portion
data prior to August 1953 will be shown later.

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



 the 1954 issue of the National Income Supplement. †Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3.

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

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued



- Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Excludes comparatively small sales amounts for certain lines of trade also excluded from this series prior to April 1954.

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

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

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline POPULATION \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Population，continental United States： \\
Total，incl．Armed Forces overseas \(\oplus\) ．．．．．thousands．－
\end{tabular} \& 160，654 \& 160，873 \& 161， 100 \& 161， 331 \& 161， 542 \& 161， 763 \& 161， 969 \& 162， 187 \& 162，414 \& 162， 670 \& 162， 947 \& 163， 211 \& 163，465 \& 163，698 \\
\hline EMPLOYMENT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Noninstitutional population，estimated number 14 years old and over，total \(\sigma^{7}\) ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thousands．－ \& 115， 544 \& 115， 634 \& 115，738 \& 115， 819 \& 115，914 \& 115，987 \& 116，083 \& 116，153 \& 「 116， 217 \& 116，329 \& 116，432 \& 116，547 \& 「 116， 659 \& 116，763 \\
\hline Total labor force，including Armed Forces．．．．．do． \& \({ }^{\text {r 67，}} 495\) \& \({ }^{\text {r } 66,485}\) \& 66， 292 \& 67， 139 \& 67， 218 \& 67， 438 \& 67，786 \& 68，788 \& 68，824 \& 68， 856 \& 「 68， 566 \& 68， 190 \& 67， 909 \& 66， 811 \\
\hline Civilian labor force，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do． \& 「 63， 975 \& \({ }^{\text {r 62，}} \mathbf{6 9 3}\) \& 62， 840 \& 63，725 \& 63，825 \& 64，063 \& 64， 425 \& 65， 445 \& 65， 494 \& 65，522 \& －65， 244 \& 64， 882 \& 64， 624 \& 63， 526 \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{+62,276}\) \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 60,680\) \& 59，753 \& 60， 055 \& 60， 100 \& 60，598 \& 61， 119 \& 62，098 \& 62， 148 \& －62， 277 \& \({ }^{\circ} 62,145\) \& 62， 141 \& \({ }^{\circ} 61.732\) \& 60， 688 \\
\hline Agricultural employment．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．do \& \begin{tabular}{|} 
r 6,617 \\
+5659
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } 5,370 \\ \tau \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}5,284 \\ 54 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 5，704 \& 5， 5 ， 875 \& 6， 076 \& 6， 828 \& 7，628 \& 7，486 \& 6，928 \& 7,527
+518 \& 7，\({ }^{7} 239\) \& 6，154 \& 5， 325 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Nonagricultural employment．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \\
Unemployed
\end{tabular} \& \(+55,659\)
1,699 \& r 55,310
2,313 \& 54,469
3,087 \& 54,351
\(+3,670\) \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
54,225 \\
－ 3,724
\end{tabular} \& 54,522
3,465 \& 54,297
3,305 \& 54,470
3,347 \& 54,661
\(r 3,34\)
\(r\) \& 55,349
3,245 \& \(+54,618\)
\(r 3,100\) \& 54，902 \& 55.577
2,893 \& 55,363
2,838 \\
\hline Not in labor force．．－．－－－－－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do \& －48， 049 \& r 49， 149 \& r 49,446 \& \({ }^{\times} 48,680\) \& 48，696 \& 48，549 \& 48，297 \& 47，365 \& \({ }^{+} 47,393\) \& 47，473 \& － 47,865 \& 48， 357 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 48.750\) \& 49， 952 \\
\hline Employees in nonagricultural establishments：\(¢\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total，unadjusted（U．S．Dept．of Labor）．．．．．do． \& 49，851 \& 50， 197 \& 48，147 \& 47，880 \& 47，848 \& 48， 068 \& 47， 935 \& 48， 137 \& 47， 808 \& 48，045 \& 48，526 \& －48，668 \& －48，830 \& p 49， 432 \\
\hline  \& 16，988 \& 16，765 \& 16， 434 \& 16， 322 \& 16， 234 \& 16，000 \& 15，836 \& 15， 888 \& 15，627 \& 15， 863 \& 16， 019 \& －16， 058 \& ＋16， 106 \& p 16， 102 \\
\hline Durable－goods industries Nondurable－goods industries \& 9,897
7,091 \& 9，773
6,992 \& \(\mathbf{9}, 591\)
\(\mathbf{6 , 8 4 3}\) \& 9，480
6,842 \& 9,389
6,845 \& 9,260
6,740 \& 9,152
6,684 \& 9,123
6,765 \& \(\begin{array}{r}18,863 \\ 6,764 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}18,875 \\ 8,988 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 8,950
7,069 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
r 9,065 \\
\hline 6,993
\end{tabular} \& +9.178
+6.928 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
c \\
\(p\) \\
\(p\) 9， 216 \\
\hline 886
\end{tabular} \\
\hline  \& 829 \& 822 \& 805 \& 790 \& 772 \& 749 \& 737 \& 744 \& 735 \& 737 \& 719 \& 716 \& ＋722 \& \({ }^{p} 713\) \\
\hline  \& 105 \& 106 \& 104 \& 103 \& 102 \& 98 \& 99 \& 100 \& 100 \& 98 \& 89 \& －90 \& r93 \& p92 \\
\hline  \& 49 \& 49 \& 46 \& 45 \& 42 \& 39 \& 29 \& 27 \& 25 \& 25 \& 25 \& 31 \& \& \\
\hline Bituminous coal \(\qquad\) do o．．．－ \& 271 \& 266 \& 261 \& 252 \& 237 \& 220 \& 213 \& 214 \& 202 \& 207 \& 205 \& 203 \& r 204 \& p 203 \\
\hline thousands－ \& 297 \& 298 \& 295 \& 291 \& 292 \& 291 \& 292 \& 300 \& 303 \& 301 \& 295 \& 287 \& \& \\
\hline Nonmetallic mining and quarrying－．－－．－．do．－－－－ \& 106 \& 104 \& 99 \& 98 \& 99 \& 101 \& 103 \& 104 \& 105 \& 105 \& 105 \& 104 \& 103 \& p101 \\
\hline Contract construction－1．－．－－－－－－－－－－－－do \& 2， 789 \& 2，632 \& 2，349 \& 2，356 \& 2，415 \& 2， 535 \& 2， 634 \& 2，729 \& 2，795 \& 2，851 \& 2，817 \& ＋ 2,777 \& ＋2， 722 \& p 2， 550 \\
\hline Transportation and public utilities．－．－．．．－－do \& 4，216 \& 4，187 \& 4，069 \& 4， 039 \& 3，992 \& 4， 008 \& 4,008 \& 4， 032 \& 4，043 \& 4，030 \& 4，032 \& －4，012 \& ＋ 3,989 \& p 3，988 \\
\hline  \& 1，354 \& 1，329 \& 1， 266 \& 1，244 \& 1， 215 \& 1，206 \& 1，216 \& 1，229 \& 1，232 \& 1，224 \& －1，216 \& 1，207 \& \& \\
\hline Local railways and bus lines－－－－－－－．．．．．－do \& 128 \& 127 \& 127 \& 126 \& 126 \& 125 \& 124 \& 123 \& 122 \& 121 \& \(\begin{array}{r}r \\ r \\ r \\ \hline 600\end{array}\) \& 129 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 705 \& 704 \& 701 \& 701 \& 700 \& 700 \& 699 \& 699 \& 705 \& 703 \& \({ }^{+} 696\) \& 693 \& \& \\
\hline Telegraph－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－\({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& 43 \& 43 \& 42 \& 41 \& 41. \& 42 \& 41 \& 41 \& 41 \& 41 \& 41 \& 41 \& \& \\
\hline Gas and electric utilities \& 556 \& 556 \& 555 \& 554 \& 555 \& 556 \& 557 \& 563 \& 569 \& 569 \& \({ }^{7} 564\) \& 560 \& \& \\
\hline Wholesale and retail trade－－－．．．－－－－－－－－－－－－do \& 10，828 \& 11，361 \& 10，421 \& 10，310 \& 10， 305 \& 10， 496 \& 10， 375 \& 10，414 \& 10，377 \& 10， 350 \& 10．480 \& \({ }^{\tau} 10,581\) \& r 10， 787 \& p 11，327 \\
\hline Wholesale trade \& 2，831 \& 2，830 \& 2，794 \& 2，792 \& 2，780 \& 2，762 \& 2，746 \& 2，757 \& 2，780 \& 2，781 \& 2，786 \& ＋ 2,815 \& r 2， 841 \& p 2,837 \\
\hline Retail trade－．－．．．－－－－－－－．－－－－．．．．．．．．．－．do \& 7，997 \& 8,531 \& 7，627 \& 7.518 \& 7，525 \& 7，734 \& 7，629 \& 7， 655 \& 7， 597 \& 7，569 \& 7，694 \& －7，766 \& －7，946 \& \({ }^{p} 8,490\) \\
\hline General－merchandise stores．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 1，581 \& 1，960 \& 1，369 \& 1，305 \& 1，319 \& 1，409 \& 1，339 \& 1，325 \& 1，290 \& 1，290 \& 1，360 \& ＋1，410 \& \({ }^{r} 1,527\) \& \(p\) 1， 905 \\
\hline Food and liquor stores－ \& 1，415 \& 1， 429 \& 1，401 \& 1，406 \& 1，399 \& 1， 420 \& 1，416 \& 1， 422 \& 1，414 \& 1，405 \& 1，413 \& 1，428 \& －1， 438 \& p 1， 456 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Automotive and accessories dealers \\
Finance，insurance，and real estate
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}830 \\ 2,034 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}839 \\ 2,040 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}825 \\ 2,033 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 818
2,044 \& 812
2.057 \& 808
2,075 \& － 8089 \& － 812 \& \({ }^{812}\) \& \％ 810 \& 804 \& r 801 \& \({ }^{\text {t }} 808\) \& \({ }^{*} 817\) \\
\hline Service and miscellaneous \& 2，034
5,467 \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
2,040 \\
5,435
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
2,033 \\
5,377
\end{tabular} \& 5，\({ }^{2,044}\) \& 2,057
5,406 \& 2,075
5,506 \& 2，\({ }^{2}, 5681\) \& 2， 104 \& 2,126
5,638 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2,126 \\
5,634 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{5}^{2,115}\) \& r 2,110
\(\times 5,549\) \& \(r\)
\(r\)

5,509 \& ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{D}, 114$ <br>
\hline Hotels and lodging places．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．－．－．do \& 477 \& 475 \& 467 \& 474 \& 474 \& 488 \& 502 \& 527 \& 584 \& 583 \& $\stackrel{5}{5} 516$ \& 476 \& \& ${ }^{\square} 5,475$ <br>
\hline  \& 337 \& 335 \& 333 \& 330 \& 329 \& 331 \& 334 \& 337 \& 338 \& 332 \& 329 \& 330 \& \& <br>
\hline Cleaning and dyeing plant \& 170 \& 167 \& 165 \& 163 \& 164 \& 171 \& 171 \& 172 \& 167 \& 162 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 163$ \& 166 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 6， 700 \& 6， 955 \& 6， 659 \& 6，639 \& 6，667 \& 6， 699 \& 6，701 \& 6， 625 \& 6，467 \& 6，454 \& 6， 738 \& 6，865 \& －6，887 \& ${ }^{\sim} 7,163$ <br>
\hline Total，adjusted（Federal Reserve）¢ ．－．．．．．．．．．do \& 49， 422 \& 49， 109 \& 48，812 \& 48，607 \& 48， 441 \& 48， 268 \& 48， 177 \& 48， 102 \& 47， 982 \& 47， 945 \& 48， 054 \& r 48， 209 \& r 48,401 \& p 48，349 <br>
\hline  \& 16， 901 \& 16， 704 \& 16， 497 \& 16，349 \& 16， 262 \& 16， 122 \& 16，038 \& 15，994 \& 15，775 \& 15， 733 \& 15，789 \& －15， 886 \& r 16，017 \& ${ }^{p} 16,043$ <br>
\hline Durable－goods industries－－－－－－－－－－－－－．．．－do． \& 9，857 \& 9， 733 \& 9，599 \& 9，467 \& 9，364 \& 9，245 \& 9， 171 \& 9， 126 \& 8，962 \& 8，910 \& 8，941 \& 9， 035 \& r 9， 137 \& p 9,179 <br>
\hline Nondurable－goods industries．．－．－－－．－－－．－．－do．．－－ \& 7，044 \& 6，971 \& 6，898 \& 6，882 \& 6，898 \& 6，877 \& 6，867 \& 6，868 \& 6， 813 \& 6，823 \& 6， 848 \& r6，851 \& r 6， 880 \& ${ }^{p} 6,864$ <br>
\hline  \& 825 \& 818 \& 805 \& 794 \& 772 \& 753 \& 744 \& 740 \& 742 \& 730 \& 715 \& ${ }^{\circ} 716$ \& r 718 \& ¢ 709 <br>
\hline  \& 2，708 \& 2， 686 \& 2， 581 \& 2，618 \& 2，654 \& 2， 641 \& 2，634 \& 2， 624 \& 2，637 \& 2， 640 \& 2， 633 \& ＋2，620 \& r 2， 643 \& － 2,602 <br>
\hline Transportation and public utilities．－．－．－．．．．．do \& 4， 205 \& 4，176 \& 4，118 \& 4，087 \& 4，012 \& 4， 015 \& 4，011 \& 4， 016 \& 4，014 \& 4，001 \& 4，016 \& －4， 002 \& $\begin{array}{r}r 3,979 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& p 3， 978 <br>
\hline Wholesale and retail trade－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－ \& 10，577 \& 10，579 \& 10，577 \& 10，543 \& 10， 552 \& 10，524 \& 10，494 \& \& 10， 507 \& 10，504 \& 10， 480 \& r 10,476 \& ＋10， 537 \& p 10,548 <br>
\hline Finance，insurance，and real estate．．．．－－－．．．do \& ${ }^{2}, 044$ \& 2,050 \& 2,054 \& 2,065 \& 2,067 \& 2，075 \& 2，081 \& 2，083 \& 2， 095 \& 2， 095 \& 2，115 \& ＋2，121 \& ＋ 2,119 \& ${ }^{\sim} 2,125$ <br>
\hline  \& 5，494 \& 5，490 \& 5，487 \& 5，490 \& 5，488 \& 5，506 \& 5，508 \& 5，518 \& 5，555 \& 5， 551 \& 5，523 \& ${ }^{+5,549}$ \& 5，537 \& －5， 530 <br>
\hline Government \& 6，668 \& 6，606 \& 6，693 \& 6，661 \& 6，634 \& 6，632 \& 6，6e7 \& 6，647 \& 6，657 \& 6，691 \& 6，783 \& 6，839 \& ${ }^{+6,851}$ \& ${ }^{p} 6,814$ <br>
\hline Production workers in manufacturing industries：\％ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total（U，S．Dept．of Labor）．－．．．．．．．－thousands \& 13，534 \& 13，319 \& 13， 002 \& 12，906 \& 12，818 \& 12，590 \& 12，437 \& 12，480 \& 12， 212 \& 12，449 \& 12，611 \& г 12，652 \& r 12， 711 \& D 12，702 <br>
\hline  \& 7，910 \& 7， 791 \& 7，616 \& 7，520 \& 7，430 \& 7， 309 \& 7． 208 \& 7，177 \& 6， 917 \& 6， 933 \& 7.015 \& ${ }^{r} 7,133$ \& ＋7， 252 \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 7,283$ <br>
\hline Ordnance and accessories． \& 187 \& 184 \& 177 \& 165 \& 150 \& 137 \& 125 \& 120 \& 117 \& 113 \& 114 \& ${ }^{+112}$ \& ${ }_{r} 109$ \& ${ }^{p} 109$ <br>
\hline Lumber and wood products（except furniture） thousands． \& 695 \& 654 \& 617 \& 627 \& 643 \& 649 \& 679 \& 701 \& 604 \& 613 \& 697 \& 720 \& $\bigcirc 71$ \& p 694 <br>
\hline Sawmills and planing mills．．．．．－．．．－．－．do． \& 377 \& 359 \& 344 \& 343 \& 347 \& 351 \& 361 \& 372 \& 324 \& 331 \& 378 \& 381 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 308 \& 301 \& 293 \& 292 \& 290 \& 283 \& 277 \& 275 \& 272 \& 288 \& 296 \& 299 \& －299 \& p 297 <br>

\hline Stone，clay，and glass products． $\qquad$ do o．－．－ \& 459 \& 448 \& 428 \& 427 \& 429 \& 428 \& 427 \& | 427 |
| :---: |
| 78 | \& 424 \& 434 \& 437 \& 438 \& 440 \& p 440 <br>

\hline Primary metal industries．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．－． \& 86
1,088 \& 1，074 \& －${ }^{77}$ \& 78
1,027 \& 1， 78 \& $\begin{array}{r}78 \\ 99 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 78
976 \& ${ }_{98}^{78}$ \& 74 \& ${ }^{76}$ \& ${ }^{76}$ \& 76
+969 \& 989 \& p 996 <br>
\hline Blast furnaces，steel works，and rolling mills \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& －969 \& r98 \& p 996 <br>
\hline Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous \& 542 \& 534 \& 522 \& 511 \& 502 \& 491 \& 483 \& 488 \& 485 \& 484 \& r 485 \& 484 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 49 \& 48 \& 48 \& 49 \& 48 \& 47 \& 47 \& 48 \& 48 \& 48 \& 46 \& 45. \& \& <br>
\hline Fabricated metal prod．（except ordnance，ma－ chinery，transportation equipment） \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Heating apparatus（except electrical）ands－ \& 902 \& 875 \& 874 \& 864 \& 852 \& 840 \& 833 \& 831 \& 809 \& 819 \& 820 \& ¢ 829 \& － 840 \& $p 833$ <br>
\hline Heating apparatus（except electrical）and plumbers＇supplies＿－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thousands．－ \& 102 \& 97 \& 92 \& 91 \& 91 \& 89 \& 90 \& 92 \& 90 \& 95 \& 98 \& 98 \& \& <br>
\hline Machinery（except electrical）．．－－．．．．－－－．．．．－do \& 1，240 \& 1，238 \& 1，230 \& 1，220 \& 1，202 \& 1，187 \& 1，165 \& 1，151 \& 1，108 \& 1，093 \& 1，095 \& ${ }^{+1,091}$ \& －1，095 \& p1，102 <br>
\hline Electrical machinery－．－－－－－－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 913 \& ， 883 \& 855 \& 839 \& 827 \& 811 \& 791 \& 776 \& 765 \& 782 \& 802 \& ＇ 817 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 832$ \& ${ }^{1} 828$ <br>
\hline Transportation equipment．．．．．．．．．．－－－．－．－do \& 1，449 \& 1，487 \& 1，470 \& 1，435 \& 1， 409 \& 1，380 \& 1，342 \& 1， 324 \& 1，277 \& 1，237 \& 1，184 \& － 1,246 \& －1，323 \& D 1，384 <br>
\hline  \& 686 \& 707 \& 677 \& 655 \& 637 \& 625 \& 601 \& 594 \& 561 \& 534 \& ¢ 478 \& 561 \& \& <br>
\hline Aircraft and parts \& 567 \& 586 \& 602 \& 596 \& 592 \& 585 \& 575 \& 570 \& 565 \& 556 \& 559 \& 550 \& \& <br>
\hline Ship and boat building and repairs．．－－．－do \& 128 \& 126 \& 125 \& 122 \& 120 \& 116 \& 115 \& 111 \& 109 \& 102 \& 101 \& 102 \& \& <br>
\hline Railroad equipment． \& 59 \& 60 \& 59 \& 55 \& 53 \& 48 \& 44 \& 42 \& 34 \& 37 \& 37 \& 36 \& \& <br>
\hline Instruments and related products．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 243 \& 241 \& 237 \& 233 \& 229 \& 224 \& 220 \& 215 \& 210 \& 210 \& 214 \& 213 \& 213 \& 214 <br>
\hline Miscellaneous mfg．industries．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 425 \& 407 \& 386 \& 393 \& 389 \& 380 \& 374 \& 375 \& 363 \& 378 \& 392 \& － 398 \& 395 \& － 387 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$r$ Revised．${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary．
$\oplus$ Minor changes have been made for May 1950－October 1951．Revisions for November 1951－December 1952 appear at bottom of p．S－10 of the Mareh 1954 SUR VEf．
1954 which are based on the expanded sample．The monthly estimates beginning overall reliability or the entimates and to provide figures more comparable with data beginning January SURvey which gives adjustment factors（use January－March only）for comparing pre－1953 with the revised 1953 estimates shown here．Revisions for January－October 1953 （thousands） Noninstitutional population，114，581；114，674；114，755；114，828；114，931；115，032；115，132；115，232；115，342；115，449；labor force－tota1，66，439；66，428；66，884；66，683；66，818；68，703；68，804；68，521；67，480； 67,$609 ;$ civilian－total， 62,$896 ; 62,885 ; 63,339 ; 63,155 ; 63,285 ; 65,147 ; 65,214 ; 64,931 ; 63,905 ; 64,059 ;$ employed－total， 61,$004 ; 61,097 ; 61,665 ; 61,573 ; 61,979 ; 63,585 ; 63,666 ; 63,691 ; 62,584 ; 62,758 ;$ agricultural， 5,$760 ; 5,611 ; 5,924 ; 6,274 ; 6,422 ; 7,865 ; 7,544 ; 7,173 ; 7,109 ; 7,075 ;$ nonagricultural， 55,$244 ; 55,486 ; 55,741 ; 55,299 ; 55,557 ; 55,720 ; 56,122 ; 56,518 ; 55,475 ; 55,683 ;$ unemployed， 1,$892 ; 1,788 ; 1,674 ; 1,582 ; 1,306$ ； 1,$562 ; 1,548 ; 1,240 ; 1,321 ; 1,301 ;$ not in labor force，48，142；48，246；47，871；48，145；48，113；46，329；46，328；46，711；47，862；47，840．
© Data for employment and hours and earnings have been revised effective with the June 1954 Sur VEY to adjust to then
upon request to the Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics，Bureau of Labor Statistics，U．S．Department of Labor，except for the estimates of employment adjusted for seasonal variation upon request to the Division of Manpover and Employment Statistics，Bure
which are available from the Board of Governors，Federal Reserve System．

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

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued


#### Abstract

\section*{EMPLOYMENT-Continued}

Production workers in mfg. industries $q$--Continued Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)-Continued | Nondurable-goods industries.......-.--thousands |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Dairy products |  |
|  |  |
| Canning and preserving----------------- do |  |
| Bakery products. |  |
| Beverages. |  |
|  |  |
| Textile-mill products |  |
| Broad-woven fabric mills. $\qquad$ do. Knitting mills.. |  |
|  |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products |  |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats.......do... |  |
|  |  |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing |  |
| Women's outerwear thousands |  |
|  |  |
| Paper and allied products....-..........- do |  |
| Pulp, paper, and paperbo |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products..---.---..- do... |  |
|  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal.----------do- |  |
|  |  |
| Rubber products |  |
| Tires and inner tubes.........--------.-. - ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ |  |
| Leather and leather products. |  |
|  |  |

Production workers in manufacturing industries, ad justed (Federal Reserve) ㅇ Total...-......................... Durable-goods industries Nondurable-goods industries thousands

Production workers in manufacturing industries: $q$ Indexes of employment: Unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) $\ldots 1947-49=100$ Adjusted (Federal Reserve) -- Miscellaneous employment data: Federal civilian employees (executive branch): $\sigma^{7}$ United States, continental.....-..........thousands Washington, D. C., metropolitan area_...- do. Railway employees (class I steam railways): Total.- Unadjusted $\qquad$ $1935-39=100$. Adjusted

\section*{PAYROLLS}

Ma $u$ facturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) $9 . . . . . .1947-49=100$

\section*{LABOR CONDITIONS}

Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor): 9 All manufacturing industries .-..................................  Lumber and wood products (except furniture)

Sawmills and planing mills Furniture and fixtures. Stone, clay and glass products Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.-. do...................... Primary metal industries Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machmery, transportation equipment) hours Heating apparatus (except electrical) and Machinery (except electrical) Electrical machinery Transportation equipment

Automobiles -...... Ship and boat purts Railroad equipment     cember 1953, comparable with January 1954: Continental U. S., 2,454,300; Wash., D. C., 212,400.    Continental U. S. reflects a downward revision of approximately 16,000 employees based on more accurate reports from the Post Office Department.


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

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LABOR CONDITIONS-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline A verage weekly hours per worker, etc.-Continued All manufacturing industries, ete.-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Nondurable-goods industries \(\%\).-------.-. hours.. \& 39.1 \& 39.3 \& 38.5 \& 38.8 \& 38.8 \& 38.1 \& 38.5 \& 38.9 \& 39.0 \& 39, 2 \& 39.3 \& 39.2. \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 39.5\) \& p 39.8 \\
\hline  \& 41.4 \& 41.3 \& 40.9 \& 40.5 \& 40.4 \& 40.2 \& 40.8 \& 41.4 \& 41.5 \& 41.2 \& r 41.5 \& 40.9 \& r 41.4 \& P41. 5 \\
\hline  \& 43.2 \& 41.6 \& 41.5 \& 39.7 \& 39.7 \& 39.5 \& 40. 4 \& 41.0 \& 41.7 \& 40.9 \& \({ }^{2} 41.2\) \& 41.5 \& \& \\
\hline Dairy products .-........------------- do \& 43.0 \& 43.5 \& 43.1 \& 43.3 \& 43.2 \& 43.3 \& 43.4 \& 44.6 \& 44.6 \& 43.2 \& \({ }^{r} 43.6\) \& \& \& \\
\hline Canning and preserving--------------- do \& 37.0 \& 37.9 \& 37.7 \& 37.5 \& 36.7 \& 36. 2 \& 38.0 \& 38.6 \& 39.4 \& 40.5 \& \({ }^{+} 40.8\) \& 38.5 \& \& \\
\hline Bakery products.-.-.---------------- \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& 41.0 \& 41.0 \& 40.8 \& 41.0 \& 40.8 \& 40.9 \& 41.0 \& 41.4 \& 41.1 \& 40.8 \& 41.0 \& 40.8 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 39.9
38.3 \& \({ }^{40.1} 3\) \& 39.3
36.2 \& 40.0
35.9 \& 40.1 \& 40.5
36.3 \& 40.3
37.3 \& 41.1
38.3 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
41.5 \\
37.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
40.6 \\
38.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \& \({ }^{49.5}\) \& \& \\
\hline Tobacco manufactures...........-.-.-.-....-. do \& 38.3
38.2 \& \(\begin{array}{r}39.3 \\ 38.4 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{|l|}
36.2 \\
37.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 35.9
38.0 \& 36.0
38.0 \& 36.3
37.1 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
37.3 \\
37.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 38.8 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
37.9 \\
37.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
38.5 \\
38.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}+39.4 \\ +38.6 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 39.9 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +39.9 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& p 36.6
p 40.1 \\
\hline Broad-woven fabric mills \& 38.5 \& \({ }^{38.6}\) \& 37.5 \& 37.9 \& 38.0 \& 37.2 \& 37. 1 \& 37. 6 \& 37.8 \& 38.4 \& \({ }^{+} 38.7\) \& 39.5 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 37.2 \& 37.1 \& 36.1 \& 37.0 \& 36.9 \& 35.6 \& 36.1 \& 36.9 \& 36.6 \& 37.6 \& 37.5 \& 38.3 \& \& \\
\hline A pparel and other finished textile products \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline hours-- \& 35.6 \& 35.9 \& 34.8 \& 36.1 \& 36.2 \& 34.3 \& 34.9 \& 35.0 \& 35.2 \& 36. 2 \& - 35.9 \& 35.7 \& 36.1 \& -36.3 \\
\hline Men's and boys' suits and coats-................
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing \& 35.7 \& 36.6 \& 34.9 \& 36.0 \& 35.6 \& 32.9 \& 32.9 \& 34.0 \& 35.5 \& 35.0 \& 35.4 \& 32 \& \& \\
\hline , hours-- \& 35.8 \& 35.7 \& 34.4 \& 35.9 \& 36.1 \& 34.6 \& 34.8 \& 35.4 \& 35.5 \& 36.9 \& +36.7
+31 \& 36.9 \& \& \\
\hline Women's outerwear----------------- do \& 34.3 \& 35.5 \& 34.5 \& 35.7 \& 35. 9 \& 33.8 \& 34.8 \& 33.7 \& 34. 1 \& 35. 2 \& -34. 1 \& 33.9 \& \& \\
\hline Paper and allied products......-.......do...- \& 42.9
44.0 \& 42.8 \& \begin{tabular}{|}
41.9 \\
43.4
\end{tabular} \& 41.9
43.3 \& 42.1
43.4 \& 41.6
42.8 \& 42.1 \& 42.4
43.6 \& 42.4
43.8 \& \begin{tabular}{|l|}
42.6 \\
43.6
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{|r|}
42.5 \\
+43.6
\end{tabular} \& 42.7 \& r 42.8 \& p 42.8 \\
\hline Printing, publishing, and allied industries \& 44.0
38.8 \& 44.0
39.3 \& 43.4
38.4 \& 43.3
38.2 \& 43.4
38.6 \& 4.8
38.1 \& 43.2
38.2 \& 48.6
38 \& 43.8
38.3 \& 43.6
38.5 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
48.6 \\
\hline 8.6
\end{tabular} \& 38.6 \& 38.5 \& \({ }^{3} 39.1\) \\
\hline  \& 36.3 \& 37.4 \& 35.6 \& 35.6 \& 35.7 \& 35.9 \& 36.1 \& 36.1 \& 35.8 \& 35.6 \& +36.0 \& 36.3 \& \& 39.1 \\
\hline Commercial printing \& 40.1 \& 40.5 \& 39.9 \& 39.3 \& 39.8 \& 39.3 \& 39.1 \& 39.0 \& 39.5 \& 39.4 \& 39.4 \& 39.4 \& \& \\
\hline Chemicals and allied products ...-.-.-.-. - do \& 41.3 \& 41.5 \& 41. 1 \& 41.1 \& 41. 1 \& 41.1 \& 40.9 9 \& 41.2 \& 40.9 \& 40.9 \& 41.2. \& 41.1 \& r 41.3 \& \({ }^{p} 41.8\) \\
\hline Industrial organic chemicals ...-.-.---- do \& 40. 4 \& 40.7 \& 40. 5 \& 40. 4 \& 40.2 \& 40. 3 \& 40.5 \& 41.0 \& 40.5 \& 40. 5 \& 40.9 \& 40.5 \& \& \\
\hline Products of petroleum and coal .......-...-do \& 40.8 \& 40. 7 \& 40.5 \& 40.3 \& 40.2 \& 40.3 \& \({ }^{41.2}\) \& 41.4 \& 41.1 \& 41.0 \& 41.2 \& 40.8 \& 40.8 \& \(p\) \\
\hline Petroleum refining-.-...-................... do \& 40. 7 \& 40.7 \& 40. 5 \& 40.2 \& \({ }^{40.2}\) \& \({ }^{40.7}\) \& \({ }^{41.0}\) \& 41.0 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
40.8 \\
39.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 40.7 \& \% 40.6 \& 40.3 \& 41. \& \\
\hline  \& 39.4
38.5 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
39.2 \\
37.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 38.7
37 \& 38.9
37.4 \& 38.5
36.6 \& 38.7
37.9 \& 39.7
39.4 \& 40.2 \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
39.4 \\
38.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}39.1 \\ 37.4 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \hline 38.3 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) \& 39.1 \& 41,2 \& D 42.3 \\
\hline Leather and leather products..-.-.-.-.-.....- do \& 36.1 \& 37.7 \& 37.6 \& 38.0 \& 37.7 \& 35.6 \& 35.4 \& 36.7 \& 37.5 \& 37.4 \& r 36.2 \& \(3 \overline{3} .8\) \& 36.9 \& ¢ 38. \\
\hline Footwear (except rubber) ------------- do - \& 34.7 \& 37.2 \& 37.4 \& 37.9 \& 37.3 \& 34.9 \& 34.5 \& 35.9 \& 37.2 \& 36. 9 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 35.1\) \& 34.4 \& \& \\
\hline Nonmanufacturing industries: \(\%\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 43.2 \& 44.0 \& 43.6 \& 41.7 \& 40.5 \& 39.8 \& 40.0 \& 40.7 \& 40.4 \& 40.9 \& + 40.4 \& 39.8 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 25.6 \& 26.2 \& 28.6 \& 29.7 \& 25.6 \& 26. 2 \& 25.4 \& 36.3 \& 29.2 \& 33.0 \& 23.6 \& 34. 2 \& \& \\
\hline Bituminous coal............-.............-do. \& 32.6 \& 33.3 \& 33.2 \& 32.0 \& 29.7 \& 28.9 \& 30.9 \& 33.2 \& 30.4 \& 33.1 \& - 32.6 \& 35.4 \& \& \\
\hline Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production.-hours \& 41.4 \& 40.2 \& 40.7 \& 40.3 \& 40. 2 \& 40.2. \& 41.3 \& 40.1 \& 40.6 \& 41.4 \& \& 40.1 \& \& \\
\hline Nonmetallic mining and quarrying-.......do.--- \& 44.5 \& 44.0 \& 41.0 \& 42.9 \& 42.9 \& 43. 4 \& 44.5 \& 44.9 \& 45.2 \& 45.1 \& r 44.7 \& 44.7 \& \& \\
\hline Contract construction........................do \& 37.2 \& 36.8 \& 34.3 \& 36.7 \& 37.0 \& 37.0. \& 37.5 \& 38.1 \& 38.1 \& 38.0 \& \({ }^{+} 36.8\) \& 37.4 \& \& \\
\hline Nonbuilding construction.................- do \& 39,4 \& 39.1 \& 36.0 \& 39.8 \& 39.7 \& 39.3 \& 40.6 \& 41.8 \& 42.3 \& 42.0 \& - 39.9 \& 40.5 \& \& \\
\hline Building construction \& 36.7 \& 36.3 \& 33.9 \& 36.0 \& 36.4 \& 36.5 \& 36.7 \& 37.1 \& 36.9 \& 37.0 \& 36.0 \& 36.6 \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Transportation and public utilities: \\
Local railways and bus lines \(\ddagger\)-.................... do
\end{tabular} \& 44.1 \& 44.5 \& . 4 \& 43.4 \& 3.2 \& 3.1 \& 43.3 \& 3.7 \& 2.9 \& 43.0 \& ¢ 42.7 \& . 5 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 38.8 \& 38.5 \& 38.2 \& 38.0 \& 38.2 \& 38.2 \& 38.5 \& 38.7 \& 39.2 \& 38.9 \& r 40.0 \& 39.7 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 41.2 \& 41.1 \& 40. 9 \& 41.4 \& 41.2 \& 42.1 \& 42.1 \& 41.7 \& 41.7 \& 41.8 \& 41.9 \& 42.1 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 41.7 \& 41.6 \& 41.3 \& 41.1 \& 41.0 \& 41.0 \& 41.0 \& 41.2 \& 41.5 \& 41.3 \& r 41.7 \& 41.9 \& \& \\
\hline Wholesale and retail trade: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 40. 5 \& 40.7 \& 40.2 \& 40.2 \& 40.2 \& 40.2 \& 40.4 \& 40.4 \& 40.4 \& 40.4 \& 40.4 \& 40.7 \& \& \\
\hline Retaltade hours - \& 38.8 \& 39.2 \& 39.0 \& 39.1 \& 39.1 \& 39.1 \& 38.9 \& 39.3 \& 39.8 \& 39.7 \& r 39.2 \& 38.9 \& \& \\
\hline General-merchandise stores .-.-.-.-........do...- \& 34.5 \& 36. 3 \& 34.9 \& 35.0 \& 35. 2 \& 35.5 \& 34.7 \& 35.3 \& 36.2 \& 36.0 \& 35.2 \& 35.1 \& \& \\
\hline Food and liquor stores .-.-.............-do \& 38.3 \& 38.6 \& 38.3 \& 38.2 \& 38.3 \& 38. 3 \& 38.1 \& 38.8 \& 39.6 \& 39.3 \& \(\stackrel{+38.7}{ }\) \& 37.8 \& \& \\
\hline Automotive and accessories dealers....--do...- \& 44.5 \& 44.4 \& 44.2 \& 44.4 \& 44.4 \& 44.5 \& 44.3 \& 44.4 \& 44.4 \& 44.3 \& - 44.2 \& 44.3 \& \& \\
\hline Service and miscellaneous:
Hotels, year-round \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 40.0 \& 40.6 \& 39.7 \& 39.8 \& \({ }_{39}{ }^{41.6}\) \& 40.4 \& 40.3 \& 40.5 \& 40.0 \& 39.4 \& \(\begin{array}{r}41.9 \\ \hline 40.1\end{array}\) \& 40.5 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 39.3 \& 39.9 \& 38.2 \& 38.6 \& 39.2 \& 42.0 \& 40.1 \& 41.0 \& 38.8 \& 38.2 \& 39.7 \& 40.3 \& \& \\
\hline Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Work stoppages...........................number.- \& 281 \& 145 \& 250 \& 200 \& 225 \& 300 \& 350 \& 350 \& 375 \& 350 \& 350 \& 300 \& 225 \& \\
\hline Workers involved........................thousands.- \& 100 \& 76 \& 80 \& 50 \& 100 \& 130 \& 180 \& 180 \& 230 \& 140 \& 130 \& 170 \& 70 \& \\
\hline In effect during month: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Work stoppages-.---------...-.-------number-- \& 502 \& 354 \& 400 \& 350 \& 375 \& 450 \& 500 \& 550 \& 575 \& 550 \& 550 \& 500 \& 400 \& \\
\hline W orkers involved--------------------thousanas -- \& 175 \& 173 \& 150 \& 100 \& 150 \& 200 \& 230 \& \({ }_{20} 80\) \& 370 \& 300 \& 280 \& 280 \& 140 \& \\
\hline Man-rays idle during month ---.----------- do- \& 1,570 \& 1,880 \& 1,000 \& 750 \& 1,300 \& 1,200 \& 1,750 \& 2, 200 \& 3,750 \& 3,600 \& 2, 400 \& 1.800 \& 1,200 \& \\
\hline Percent of available working time --------.-......- \& . 18 \& . 20 \& . 12 \& . 09 \& . 14 \& . 13 \& . 21 \& . 24 \& . 43 \& . 39 \& 27 \& . 21 \& . 14 \& \\
\hline U. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placements.................thousands. \& 433 \& 378 \& 353 \& 333 \& 391 \& 428 \& 439 \& 470 \& 439 \& 478 \& 520 \& 487 \& 426 \& \\
\hline Unemployment compensation, State laws (Bureau of Employment Security): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Initial claimst............................thousands.. \& 1,241 \& 1,616 \& 1,749 \& 1,340 \& 1,392 \& 1,442 \& 1,227 \& 1,272 \& 1,335 \& 1,157 \& 1,123 \& r 1, 100 \& 1,194 \& \\
\hline Insured unemployment, weekly average*.....-do.... \& 1, 115 \& 1,509 \& 2,034 \& 2,170 \& 2,175 \& 2, 181 \& 2,070 \& 1,924 \& 1,862 \& 1,692 \& 1,580 \& 1,466 \& 1,463 \& \\
\hline Beneficiaries, weekly average................-do \& 809 \& 1,124 \& 1,592 \& 1,864 \& 1,953 \& 1,894 \& 1,850 \& 1,818 \& 1,597 \& 1,523 \& 1,414 \& 1,299 \& 1,223 \& p 1,616 \\
\hline Amount of payments...--.-.-...... thous. of dol.- \& 78, 979 \& 120,780 \& 158, 418 \& 179, 284 \& 215, 650 \& 200, 837 \& 185. 601 \& 190, 959 \& 167,980 \& 162, 653 \& 153.737 \& 135. 299 \& 132,089 \& \\
\hline Veterans' unemployment allowances: \(\sigma^{7}\) thousands \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Initial claims --.....................t thousands-- \& 24 \& 33 \& 39 \& \({ }_{38}^{35}\) \& \({ }_{8}^{38}\) \& 30 \& 29 \& 38 \& \({ }_{8}^{34}\) \& 36 \& 28 \& 28 \& 34 \& \\
\hline Insured unemployment, weekly average-......- do-.--- \& 31 \& 45 \& 64 \& 78 \& 87 \& 82
101 \& 77 \& 79 \& \({ }_{97}^{82}\) \& 85 \& 75 \& 65 \& \({ }_{68}^{68}\) \& \\
\hline  \& 32 \& 47 \& 69 \& 89 \& \({ }_{10}^{103}\) \& \({ }_{10} 101\) \& 8.975 \& 9, 97 \& - \({ }_{6}^{97}\) \& 100 \& 92 \& 75 \& 73 \& \\
\hline A mount of payments \& 3,096 \& 5,043 \& 6,599 \& 8,085 \& 10,840 \& 10, 153 \& 8,975 \& 9, 755 \& 9, 894 \& 10, 238 \& 9.444 \& 7.377 \& 7,520 \& \\
\hline Accession rate....--monthly rate per 100 employees. - \& 2.7 \& 2.1 \& 2.8 \& 2.5 \& 2. 8 \& 2.4 \& 2.7 \& 3.5 \& 2.9 \& 3.3 \& 3. \({ }_{1}\) \& 3.6 \& D 3.3 \& \\
\hline Separation rate, total.------................-- do-.-- \& 4. 2 \& 4.0 \& 4.3 \& 3.5 \& 3.7 \& 3.8 \& 3.3 \& 3.1 \& 3. 1 \& 3.5 \& 3.9 \& r 3.3 \& \({ }^{p} 2.9\) \& \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}.3 \\ 2.3 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \& \& \& 2.2 \& 2. \({ }^{4}\) \& 1.9 \& \& \& 1.7 \& 1.7 \& - 1.6 \& \({ }^{2} .2\) \& \\
\hline  \& 2.3
1.5 \& 1. 1.5 \& 2.8 \& 2.2 \& 2.3
1.0 \& 1.1 \& 1.9 \& 1. 1. \& 1. 1.6 \& 1.7 \& 1.7 \& \(r\)

1.2
1.2 \& ${ }^{p} 1.6$ \& <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ . \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{1} .2$ \& $\begin{array}{r}1.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1.2 \& 1.2 \& 1. 2 \& $\underline{.} 2$ \& . 2 \& . 2 \& $\begin{array}{r}1.4 \\ .3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1.3 \& . 2 \& ${ }^{\text {D }} .2$ \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary ois See corresponding note on p. S-11
$\dagger$ Revised to include only privately operated lines; data shown in the March 1954 SUR ver and earlier issues cover both privately operated and government-operated lines.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Beginning with the February 1954 SURVEx, data have been revised to exclude transitional claims and, therefore, more closely represent instances of new unemployment. * New series. Compiled by the U. S. Depariment of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security. Data dor insured unemployment for continental U. S. (excluding Alaska) have been substi-
tuted for the series on number of continued claims filed. The insured unemployment series is derived by adjusting the number of weeks of unemployment for the lag between the week of unemployment and the time the claim is filed, so that the adjusted series refers to the week in which unemployment actually occurred. The monthly figures are averages of weekly data ad justed for split weeks in the monch on the bass of a s-day week. Weeky averages for 1952 appear in the February 1954 SURYEY.
Act of begnning with the February 1954 SURVEY, data or veterans unernployment alowances cover only unemployment compensation benefits under the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. The figures lor initial claims exclude transitional claims, the insured unemployment figures exclude claims from veterans which were fled to supplement benefits under State or or not the payments supplement benefits under cither State or railroad insurance programs.

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

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued











| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1953 |  | Janu- ${ }^{\text {Febru- }}$ |  | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem- ber | Decem- ber |  |  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Sertem- }}{\substack{\text { ber }}}$ | October | November | December |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued




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

## FINANCE



|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { wove } \\ & \omega N \\ & \omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \mathrm{NN} \\ & -88 \\ & -88 \end{aligned}$ |  |  $\rightarrow 1+\infty 0$ － $0^{\circ}$ |  | ＂ <br>  | N 0 0 0 |  | 合名台 <br>  |  | 嘓突 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \underbrace{\infty}_{0}+\infty \\ & \underbrace{\infty}_{-\infty} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $$ |  |  |  | 硻安 |
|  |  | cone |  |  |  |  |  | \％ 0 0 0 | N Nos |  |  | 犮皆 |
|  |  | won 00 $=0$ | ＋Nに $-\operatorname{lig}_{5}-1$ |  |  | 为可 |  | － |  |  |  | 可年 |
|  |  | wwn ¢心\％ |  | － |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { r} \\ & \substack{\infty \\ \sim} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | N － <br>  |  |  | －ig |
|  |  | ¢O8 |  |  |  |  | WNAF | － |  |  |  | 88 |
|  | 碞 | 98 | $\begin{aligned} & 4+ \\ & -88 \\ & -88 \end{aligned}$ | Ns |  |  |  | 近 | 苗 －4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\infty 8$ | － जx980\%g |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | oo | S\％ |
|  | 104 | N0\％ | जㅇㅇㅇ |  |  |  | WN尔 | \％ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4!9 \\ & =18 g \end{aligned}$ |  |  <br>  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 r \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | wor <br> 身然总 | $$ | ¢ợ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \infty \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ |  － 8 gixysg |  |  <br>  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \pi \\ & \stackrel{\pi}{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{6} \end{aligned}$ |  | 缌落 |  | \％ |
|  | 最品 | \％ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 N \\ & -89 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 鹄 |  |  | 佥㤩： | －8\％ |
|  | 㖪苞 | N0， | \＃ー5 |  |  |  |  | ת 岤 |  |  | \＆${ }_{\infty}^{\infty}$ | 习习1 |
|  |  | N－ |  |  |  <br>  |  |  | － | ， |  |  | ： |

$r$ Revised．preliminary． 1 Exclusive of loans to banks．

${ }^{7}$ Includes Boston，Philadelphia，Chicago，Detroit，San Francisco，and Los Angeles．
$O^{*}$ Includes Boston，Philadelphia，Chicago，Detroit，San Francisco，and Los Angeles． 8 banks．Revisions for January－May 1952 will be shown later．
 mation；unpublished revisions（for January－September 1953）will be shown later．

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

## FINANCE－Continued

| CONSUMER CREDIT（Short－and Intermediate－ term）－Continued |
| :---: |
| Total outstanding，end of month－Continued |
| Noninstallment credit，total $¢$－．．．．．．．．．．－mil．of dol． |
| Single－payment loans |
| Charge accounts |
| Service credit |
| By type of holder： |
| Financial institu |
| Retail outlets |
| Service credit |
| Installment credit extended and repaid：$\ddagger$ |
| Unadjusted： |
| Extended，total．．－．－．．．．．．－．．．．－．．－．．－．－－do |
| Automobile paper |
| Other consumer－goods pape |
| All other－ |
| Repaid，total |
| Automobile paper－．．．．．．．．．－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |
| Other consumer－goods paper．．．－．．－．．．．．．do |
| All other ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |
| Adjusted： |
| Extended，total |
| Automobile pape |
| Other consumer－g |
| All other |
| Repaid，total |
| Automobile p |
| Other consumer－go |
| All other． |



## LIFE INSURANCE

Assets，admitted：


|  |  <br>  | 边： |  |  |  | a |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | PD 08 0.0 <br> 会荨 | Mi Horr忒边気気 |  <br>  |  | O |  |  |  | ScN |  |  |  |
|  |  <br>  |  |  | $\square$ |  | त̇ |  |  | $\omega$ ： | Nox Now Now No No |  |  |  |
|  |  <br>  |  |  |  | 809\％${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MNNo |
|  | Шット心が芯 <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ho } \\ & \text { Hex } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ \text { Mos } \\ \text { Mis } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  <br>  | $$ |  |  |  | g |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text {-Nt } \\ & \text {-NNo } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FNNo } \\ & \text { HNo } \\ & \text { HNO } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | cris | $\stackrel{\circ}{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  <br>  | Nos |  |  | ST | $\propto$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  on | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No No } \\ & \text { Hon } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | N |  |  |  | Ber |  | $\begin{aligned} & -n N \\ & 0010 \\ & 000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  <br>  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \text { sion } \\ \text { 芯 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HNN } \\ & \text { OHO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Now } \\ & \text { Now } \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ก |  |  | － |  |  | － |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1， | $\begin{array}{r} \text { M } \\ \text { 品落筑 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 出 |  |  |  |  |  | mNo |  |
|  | जんu゙NotN 4． |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{+}$ |  |  |  | ， |  | － |  |
|  |  | $!!$ |  |  | （ers |  |  |  |  |  | ：！！！ |  | $7$ |

${ }^{5}$ Revised．${ }^{1}$ See note marked＂§＂．${ }^{2}$ For national defense and related activities；not strictly comparable with data beginning February 1954.
of see note＂o＂on page S－16．
$\ddagger$ For a description of these new data and for figures prior to January 1953，see the January and March 1954 issues of the Federal Reserve Bulletin．


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1953 |  | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem- ber | December | $\underset{\text { Jany }}{\substack{\text { Janu }}}$ | Febru- <br> ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decem ber |

## FINANCE—Continued

| LIFE INSURANCE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, estimated totalf.---.-.-.......-mil. of dol | 3.038 | 3,735 | 2,584 | 2,779 | 3,424 | 3,183 | 3,286 | 3,138 | 3,154 | 2,944 | 2,958 | 3,072 | 10,271 |  |
|  | 523 | 1,050 | 428 | 418 | 492 | 467 | 602 | 431 | 641 | 391 | 487 | 400 | 7, 489 |  |
|  | 559 | 485 | 444 | 551 | 602 | 572 | 607 | 555 | 520 | 547 | 535 | 595. | 563 |  |
|  | 1,956 | 2, 200 | 1, 712 | 1,81C | 2, 330 | 2, 144 | 2,077 | 2,152 | 1,993 | 2,006 | 1,936 | 2,074 | 2,219 |  |
|  | 128 | 144 | 122 | 124 | 155 | 137 | 141 | 137 | 123 | 125 | 112 | 126 | 146 |  |
|  | 450 | 490 | 418 | 439 | 538 | 515 | 480 | 495 | 440 | 432 | 409 | 449 | 505 |  |
| East North Central | 426 | 467 | 375 | 402 | 505 | 452 | 440 | 452 | 424 | 428 | 418 | 443 | 483 |  |
|  | 156 | 189 | 143 | 151 | 201 | 177 | 173 | 184 | 177 | 177 | 174 | 175 | 181 |  |
|  | 233 | 263 | 189 | 195 | 261 | 250 | 252 | 258 | 239 | 243 | 234 | 258 | 276 |  |
|  | 83 | 88 | 72 | 75 | 96 | 90 | 84 | 87 | 84 | 86 | 85 | 87 | 96 |  |
|  | 177 | 197 | 153 | 168 | 216 | 201 | 184 | 200 | 184 | 188 | 188 | 187 | 186 |  |
|  | 67 | 86 | 59 | 60 | 84 | 75 | 72 | 75 | 76 | 76 | 76. | 83 | 84 |  |
|  | 222 | 260 | 191 | 197 | 274 | 247 | 251 | 264 | 247 | 251 | 240 | 265 | 263 |  |
| Institute of Life Insurance: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payments to policybolders and beneficiaries, estimated total................................thous. of dol. | 352, 150 | 481, 224 | 437, 531 | 374,908 | 461, 416 | 408, 692 | 377, 515 | 427, 419 | 386, 791 | 380,859 | 394, 119 | 371,915 | 399,965 |  |
|  | 152,387 | 191, 711 | 172, 796 | 163,906 | 196, 916 | 171,065 | 158, 955 | 183, 689 | 158, 681 | 168,048 | 168, 679 | 151,957 | 169, 921 |  |
|  | 39, 862 | 49,345 | 50, 744 | 40, 856 | 49,479 | 45,376 | 41, 416 | 45,644 | 40,535 | 30, 247 | 39, 154 | 44, 863 , | 49, 254 |  |
|  | 8,717 | 9, 495 | 10, 242 | 8,573 | 10,241 | 9,573 | 8,804 | 8,861 | 9, 041 | 8,648 | 8,662 | 8, 809 | 8,947 |  |
| Annuity payments.. | 35, 971 | 37, 426 | 49, 115 | 35,062 | 38,682 | 36, 458 | 34, 379 | 37, 859 | 39, 763 | 34, 907 | 35,608 | 35, 818 | 38, 626 |  |
| Surrender values. | 58, 376 | 64,579 | 65, 474 | 62,825 | 79, 293 | 72.312 | 67, 400 | 71, 445 | 66, 530 | 69.738 | 67, 885 | 66,690 | 72, 863 |  |
|  | 56,837 | 128,668 | 89, 160 | 63,686 | 86,805 | 73, 908 | 66, 561 | 79,921 | 72, 241 | 60,271 | 74, 131 | 63,778 | 60,354 |  |
| Life Insurance Association of America: $\ddagger$ Premium income ( 39 cos.), total | 627,683 | 942, 298 | 669, 865 | 639,410 | 722,082 | 619, 537 | 627, 606 | 697, 825 | 649, 190 | 630, 661 | 661.463 | 622,319 | 695, 482 |  |
|  | 84, 481 | 96, 825 | 88,698 | 82, 273 | 87, 7 C 4 | 90, 562 | 86, 381 | 88, 165 | 90, 063 | 87,548 | 86, 727 | 85,987 | 90,642 |  |
|  | 80, 719 | 204, 911 | 101,219 | 86,309 | 89.843 | 80, 333 | 79, 300 | 82.751 | 98, 097 | 74, 080 | 81, 417 | 73, 224 | 85, 437 |  |
| Group | 56, 284 | 71, 223 | 77, 237 | 57, 444 | 66, 055 | 56, 866 | 49, 621 | 63, 721 | 64, 886 | 55, 141 | 58,039 | 52, 530 | 75, 584 |  |
| Industrial | 77, 031 | 118,852 | 90, 155 | 70, 623 | 85, 132 | 67, 571 | 74, 642 | 83, 043 | 64,772 | 78, 386 | 76, 298 | 66, 241 | 80, 033 |  |
|  | 329, 168 | 450, 489 | 312, 556 | 342, 761 | 393.348 | 324, 205 | 337, 662 | 380, 145 | 331, 372 | 335, 506 | 358, 982 | 344, 337 | 363, 786 |  |
| MONETARY STATISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold and silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monetary stock, U. S.-.-.-.-.-........mil. of dol. | 22,028 | 22,030 | 21,956 | 21,958 | 21,965 | 21,969 | 21,973 | 21, 927 | 21,908 | 21.809 | 21,810 | 21, 759 | 21,710 | >21, 712 |
|  | -35.1 | -21.2 | -43.3 | $-9.9$ | -2.0 | 37.5 | -48.4 | -16.9 | -72.7 | $-65.4$ | $-34.6$ | $-34.6$ | -36.7 |  |
|  | 2, 668 | 3,526 | 7,074 | 303 | 389 | 1,088 | 774 | 541 | 852 | 1,274 | 1,065 | 781 | 1,203 |  |
|  | 2,114 | 2,081 | 1,555 | 1.930 | 9, 397 | 3.517 | 2,004 | 3,831 | 2,400 | 2,978 | 2,128 | 2,377 | 2, 712 |  |
| Production, reported monthly total.-...-... do.... | 64, 300 | 64, 400 | 63, 400 | 61, 800 | 68,700 | 66,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39,900 | 40,300 | 40, 800 | 39,300 | 42, 400 | 41, 900 | 43, 200 | +43.300 | 44,300 | 45,200 |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 9, 600 | 9, 600 | 10,300 | 10,900 | 12,900 | 12,500 | 13, 400 | 13,200 | 13,300 | ${ }^{\text {r J }}$ 2, 900 | 3, 100 |  |  |  |
|  | 6,200 | 6,100 | 5,100 | 4,900 | 5, 400 | 4,900 | 5, 000 | 6, 100 | 6,100 | 5,800 | 5,100 | 5,600 | 5, 600 |  |
| Silver: <br> Exports | 198 | 282 | 314 | 128 | 182 | 190 | 134 | 167 | 227 | 460 | 62 |  | 144 |  |
|  | 5, 091 | 3,870 | 4,412 | 5,618 | 6,326 | 4, 843 | 5,124 | 5,956 | 7,146 | 9,351 | 7,727 | 8,366 | 9,036 |  |
| Price at New York_-.-.---.-.-.-.-. dol. per fine oz.- | . 853 | . 853 | 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | . 853 | 853 |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada.-...----------...-.-- thous. of fine oz.- | 2,207 | 2,361 | 2, 553 | 2, 050 | 2,314 | 2,700 | 2, 508 | 2,703 | - 2, 732 | r 2, 783 | 2,754 |  |  |  |
|  | 5, 077 | 6, 678 | 4, 065 | 4,203 | 2, 299 | 2,328 | 3,494 | 4,672 | 2,283 | 2,853 | 3,236 |  |  |  |
|  | 2,511 | 3,751 | 3, 372 | 3,163 | 3,775 | 3,643 | 3,229 | 3,609 | 1, 997 | 2,779 | 2,840 | 3,117 | 3,366 |  |
| Money supply: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Currency in circulation -.-.-....--.....--mil. of dol- | $\begin{array}{r}30,807 \\ \hline 207 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 209, ${ }^{301}$ | 29,981 | 29,904 | 29, 707 | $\begin{array}{r} 29,735 \\ \hline 006 \end{array}$ | $29,870$ | $\begin{gathered} 29,922 \\ 000 \\ \hline 254 \end{gathered}$ | $29,892$ | $29,929$ | $29,985$ | $30,074$ | $30,500$ | ${ }^{\circ} 30,504$ |
| Deposits and currency, total....-...-.-.------- do | 207,100 2,700 | 209,175 2,694 | 207,100 2,800 | 206,200 2,900 | 205,100 3,000 | 206,200 3,100 | 207,600 3,100 | $\begin{array}{r}209,354 \\ 3,256 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 209,100 \\ p 3,400 \end{array}\right\|$ | $p 210,500$ | $\text { - } 211,800$ | $2215,400$ | $\square 217,500$ $\square 3,200$ |  |
| Foreign banks deposits, net. U. S. Government balances. | 2,700 7,000 | 2,694 | 2,800 4,400 | 2,900 5,800 | 3,000 6,900 | 3,100 5,800 | 3,100 6,400 | 3,256 7,581 | $\begin{gathered} p 3,400 \\ p 5,200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & p 3,400 \\ & \sim 6,900 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { p } 3,300$ | ¢ 3,200 > 7,500 | P 3,200 $\square$ 8,300 |  |
| Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total......do | 197, 400 | 200, 917 | 199,800 | 197, 400 | 195, 200 | 197,300 | 198,000 | 108, 517 | p 200, 400 | P 200,300 | - 202, 500 | P 204, 800 | ${ }^{p}$ 206,000 |  |
| Demand deposits, adjusted......-.-.-...--- do | 100, 200 | 102, 451 | 102,300 | 99, 600 | 96,700 | 98, 600 | 98, 700 | 98, 132 | - 100, 000 | p 99,400 | - 101, 200 | > 103, 100 | p 104, 200 |  |
|  | 69,300 | 70,375 | 70,600 | 71,000 | 71,700 | 72,000 | 72, 500 | 73, 292 | - 73, 700 | - 74, 000 | > 74, 400 | ¢ 74, 700 | p 74, 400 |  |
| Currency outside banks.......--....----.- do.--- | 27, 900 | 28,091 | 26,900 | 26,900 | 26,900 | 26,700 | 26,800 | 27,093 | ${ }^{p} 26,800$ | - 26,900 | p 26,900 | ${ }^{\sim} 26,900$ | p 27, 500 |  |
| Turnover of demand deposits except interbank and U. S. Government, anmual rate: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City ........-ratio of debits to deposits .- | 38.4 | 43.1 | 42.7 | 42.75 | 44.6 | 41.3 | 41.9 9 | 44.2 | 41. 6 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 39.3 $p$ 23 | - 42.2 |  |
|  | 26.4 20.2 | 26.8 19.7 | 24.1 | 25.5 19.2 | 29.2 | 27.6 18.8 | 25.5 | 26.8 | 24.9 | ${ }^{24.8} 8$ | 25.3 19.4 | ${ }_{p}^{p} 23.7$ | p 26.2 | p 28.1 $p 21.2$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC):* <br> Net profit after taxes, all industries...... mil. of dol.. |  | 2,591 |  |  | 2,595 |  |  | 2, 922 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products...............-....do.... |  | 2, 190 |  |  | 174 |  |  | 234 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 33 |  |  | 32 |  |  | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) |  | 24 |  |  | 14 |  |  | 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and allied products.-..-------.-...... do...- |  | 105 |  |  | 114 |  |  | 122 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 238 |  |  | 282 |  |  | 303 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 624 |  |  | 543 |  |  | 520 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products............... do |  | 80 |  |  | 68 |  |  | 135 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary nonferrous metal..................... do... |  | 109 |  |  | 99 |  |  | 121 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary iron and steel.-....-...........--- do...-- |  | 205 |  |  | 167 |  |  | 185 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport. equip.)... mil. of dol.. |  | 103 |  |  | 84 |  |  | 116 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery (except electrical) .--...-........- do..-- |  | 184 |  |  | 229 |  |  | 253 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 163 |  |  | 173 |  |  | 162 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, <br>  |  | 80 |  |  | 90 |  |  | 110 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 233 |  |  | 291 |  |  | 340 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other manufacturing industries...-.-.-.-. - do... |  | 218 |  |  | 236 |  |  | 265 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends paid (cash) , all industries......-.-. do |  | 1,796 |  |  | 1,302 |  |  | 1,298 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric utilities, net profit after taxes (Fed. Res.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railways and telephone cos. (see pp. S-23 and S-24). |  | 268 |  |  | 324 |  |  | 268 |  |  | 266 |  |  |  |


on Data for 1953 for total ordinary insurance written include revisions not distributed by regions
§ Or increase in earmarked gold ( $-\rightarrow$.
 be shown later
o Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Ohicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

 less than $\$ 5,000,000$ at the end of 1949 . Comparable data for 1951-53 appear on p. 27 of the December 1954 issue of the SURvEr.

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

## FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial and Financial Chronicle: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)...-..................... of dol.- | 898 | 2,324 | ${ }^{1} 1.117$ | 830 | 1,304 | 1,537 | 1,838 | 1,921 | 1,632 | 783 | 1,706 |  |  |  |
|  | 783 | 2,219 | 1977 | 758 | 1,167 | 1, 346 | 1,342 | 1,754 | 1,053 | 605 | 1,311 |  |  |  |
|  | 762 | 2,161 | 835 | 745 | 1,087 | 1, 329 | 1,334 | 1,715 | 1,046 | 546 | 1,311 |  |  |  |
|  | 358 | 1,388 | 441 | 315 | 490 | 485 | 536 | 859 | 731 | 267 | 611 |  |  |  |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 39 | 114 | 47 | 31 | 32 | 0 | 64 |  |  |  |
| Municipal, State, etc............-------- do...-- | 404 | 773 | 393 | 398 | 557 | 730 | 751 | 826 | 282 | 279 | 636 |  |  |  |
|  | 22 | 58 | 44 | 13 | 81 | 17 | 48 | 39 | 579 | 59 | ${ }^{0}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 115 | 106 | 140 | 72 | 136 | 191 | 495 | 167 | 579 579 | 178 | 395 |  |  |  |
|  | 115 | 106 36 | 140 20 | 72 | 136 | 191 | 482 179 | 167 96 | 579 396 | 178 76 | 395 <br> 285 |  |  |  |
|  | 88 2 | 62 8 | $\begin{array}{r}115 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5 | 58 | 76 3 | $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 26 | 181 | 17 | 14 |  |  |  |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: $\ddagger$ <br> Estimated gross proceeds, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated gross proceeds, total do_... By type of security: | 3,506 | 2, 736 | 1,655 | 1,386 | 1,913 | 1,947 | 4,386 | 2, 438 | 2,151 | 1, 298 | 2,131 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 6,437$ | 1,298 |  |
| Bonds and notes, total. .-...-................do...- | 3,400 | 2,642 | 1,545 | 1,297 | 1,699 | 1, 726 | 4,184 | 2, 189 | 1,991 | 1,224 | 2,010 | ${ }^{+} 6,121$ | 1,197 |  |
|  | 353 | 1,385 | 462 | 366 | 513 | 408 | 647 | 808 | 1,077 | 369 | 893 | 708 | 296 |  |
|  | 69 | 1, 51 | 90 | 63 | 144 | 111 | 73 | 118 | 87 | 30 | 62 | 264 | 66 |  |
|  | 37 | 43 | 20 | 27 | 69 | 110 | 130 | 131 | 74 | 44 | 59 | 52 | 34 |  |
| By type of issuer: <br> Corborate total | 459 | 1, 478 | 571 | 456 | 726 | 628 | 850 | 1,057 | 1,237 | 443 | 1,014 | 1,025 | 396 |  |
|  | 101 | ${ }^{1} 423$ | 136 | 53 | 110 | 88 | 208 | 1,311 | - 532 | 124 | 1,0154 | 195 | 66 |  |
|  | 19 | 38 | 34 | 20 | 29 | 41 | 36 | 76 | 72 | 15 | 43 | 51 | 97 |  |
|  | 249 | 202 | 279 | 272 | 367 | 314 | 507 | 448 | 314 | 161 | 252 | 252 | 54 |  |
|  | 10 | 60 | 48 | 30 | 16. | 31 | 1. | 7 | 43 | 13 | 130 | 45 | 51 |  |
|  | 6 | 611 | 27 | 7 | 31 | 26 | 41 | 9 | 2 | 27 | 331 | 94 | 77 |  |
| Real estate and financial.-.................do. | 45 | 48 | 12 | 52 | 90 | 52 | 27 | 160 | 192 | 16 | 48 | 218 | 26 |  |
|  | 3, 047 | 1,258 | 1,083 | 930 | 1,186 | 1,319 | 3,537 | 1,381 | 914 | 854 | 1,117 | - 5, 412 | 902 |  |
|  | 2,610 | 423 | 561 | 515 | 602 | 511 | 2,669 | 523 | 508 | 546 | 464 | 4,611 | 466 |  |
|  | 411 | 777 | 399 | 414 | 522 | 735 | 783 | 855 | 280 | 300 | 652 | r 615 | 432 |  |
| New corporate security issues: <br> Estimated net proceeds, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated net proceeds, total Proposed uses of proceeds: | 451 | 1, 464 | 563 | 448 | 713 | 616 | 836 | 1,041 | 1,223 | 437 | 1,001 | 1,008 | 388 |  |
| New money, total.................-.-..... do. | 406 | 1, 413 | 531 | 410 | 590 | 471 | 614 | 812 | 853 | 310 | 749 | 751 | 211 |  |
| Plant and equipment....--.........-..... do. | 301 | 1,111 | 485 | 338 | 473 | 389 | 472 | 635 | 667 | 210 | 617 | 468 | 156 |  |
|  | 105 | 303 | 46 | 72 | 117 | 82 | 142 | 177 | 186 | 100 | 132 | 283 | 55 |  |
| Retirement of securities.......-......-..... do. | 22 | 26 | 18 | 9 | 53 | 129 | 183 | 182 | 325 | 91 | 224 | 114 | 126 |  |
|  | 23 | 25 | 13 | 29 | 70 | 16 | 38 | 47 | 45 | 36 | 27 | 144 | 51 |  |
| Proposed uses by major groups: | 99 | 418 | 134 | 52 | 107 | 86 | 204 | 305 | 528 | 123 | 152 | 191 | 64 |  |
| New money | 77 | 400 | 111 | 46 | 95 | 76 | 181 | 256 | 507 | 95 | 125 | 179 | 46 |  |
| Retirement of securities............-...........do. | 6 | 9 | 16 | (2) | 0 | 6 | 8 | 21 | 4 | 16 | 17 | 6 | 3 |  |
|  | 18 | 37 | 32 | 18 | 29 | 39 | 34 | 74 | 71 | 14 | 41 | 48 | 94 |  |
|  | 17 | 34 | 29 | 17 | 28 | 25 | 32 | 61 | 39 | 12 | 39 | 31 | 69 |  |
|  | 0 | 1 | 1. | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 0 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 9 | 2 |  |
|  | 245 | 200 | 276 | 269 | 362 | 309 | 501 | 442 | 310 | 159 | 248 | 248 | 53 |  |
|  | 225 | 184 | 275 | 258 | 306 | 237 | 327 | 381 | 170 | 102 | 161 | 174 | 39 |  |
| Retirement of securities.-.------------- do- | 16 | 8 | (2) | 0 | 46 | 73 | 173 | 60 | 129 | 55 | 75 | 60 | 14 |  |
|  | 10 | 59 | 48 | 30 | 16 | 31 | 1 | 7 | 43 | 13 | 129 | 45 | 51 |  |
|  | 10 | 59 | 48 | 23 | 14 | 19 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 10 | 6 | 20 |  |  |
| Retirement of securities.-....-.-.-..... do. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 123 | 25 | 50 |  |
|  | 5 | 608 | 26 | 7 | 30 | 26 | 40 | 9 | 2 | 27 | 328 | 93 | 77 |  |
|  | 5 | 608 | (2) 25 | 7 | 22 | 25 | 40 | 8 | 2 | 27 | 326 | 93 | 23 |  |
| Retirement of securities----------------- do- | 0 | 0 | (2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 54 |  |
| Real estate and financial, total.............do...-- | 45 | 47 | 12 | 51 | 88 | 51 | 26 | 159 | 190 | 16 | 48 | 217 | 25 |  |
|  | 44 | 40 | 11 | 40 | 54 | 18 | 22 | 59 | 54 | 9 | 43 | 206 | 16 |  |
|  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 1. | 97 | 128 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 1 |  |
| State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 410,562 | 777, 141 | 399,429 | 414, 306 | 569, 850 | 735,074 | 782, 572 | 854, 718 | 280, 426 | 300, 344 | 651, 593 | r 615, 479 | 431, 724 |  |
|  | 190, 858 | 218, 734 | 304, 473 | 438, 195 | 266, 676 | 249, 648 | 244, 326 | 176, 741 | 339, 707 | 257, 554 | 351, 010 | r 260,413 | 132, 727 |  |
| COMMODITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume of trading in grain futures: <br> Corn mil. of bu | 268 | 210 | 158 | 136 | 160 | 183 | 116 | 117 | 254 | 200 | 147 | 129 | 239 |  |
|  | 371 | 310 | 250 | 244 | 369 | 413 | 344 | 369 | 496 | 363 | 311 | 236 | 237 |  |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand and in banks.------.....-mil. of dol. |  | 297 |  |  |  |  |  | 309 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers' debit balances (net)......................do...- | 1,654 | 1,694 | 1,690 | 1,688 | 1,716 | 1,786 | 1,841 | 1,857 | 1,926 | 1,998 | 2,081 | 2,131 | 2,242 |  |
| Customers' free credit balances......................... do..-- | -682 | 709 | 741 | 768 | 787 | 819 | 836 | 838 | 877 | 910 | 924 | 924 | 972 |  |
|  | 1,127 | 1,170 | 1,108 | 1,062 | 1,054 | 1,094 | 1,186 | 1,173 | 1,169 | 1,194 | 1,291 | 1,364 | 1,416 |  |
| Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), <br>  | 97.30 | 98. 32 | 99.32 | 100. 28 | 100.64 | 101. 00 | 100.00 | 100.71 | 100.91 | 100.62 | 100. 53 | 100.39 | 100. 13 |  |
|  | 97.72 | 98. 74 | 99.74 | 100.68 | 101.04 | 101. 41 | 100. 40 | 101.12 | 101.31 | 101. 00 | 100.90 | 100. 74 | 100.47 |  |
|  | 75.78 | 76.30 | 77.17 | 77. 49 | 78.34 | 78.17 | 77.64 | 77.90 | 78.67 | 78. 74 | 78.96 | 79.71 | 79.85 |  |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: <br> Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+ issues): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+ issues): <br> Composite ( 17 bonds)....... dol. per $\$ 100$ bond | 113.6 | 113.5 | 114.6 | 116.5 | 117.9 | 118.1 | 117.5 | 117.0 | 117.5 | 117.8 | 117.6 | 117.5 | 117.4 |  |
| Domestic municipal (15 bonds) ............-do-.-- | 121.4 | 122.3 | 123.6 | 125.4 | 125.6 | 123.9 | 123.6 | 123.9 | 126.9 | 128.4 | 127.2 | 126.9 | 127.4 | 126.6 |
|  | 94.98 | 95.85 | 97.42 | 98.62 | 99.87 | 100. 36 | 99.68 | 99.49 | 100.36 | 100. 28 | 99.92 | 99.69 | 99.27 | 98.97 |
| Sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All registered exchanges: $\quad$ Market value. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value.---..-...----.......thous. of dol.- | 48, 741 | 87, 702 | 79, 128 | 80,038 | 83, 039 | 74, 769 | 73,721 | 73, 701 | 92, 201 | 85,991 | 64,498 | 70,651 | 98, 178 |  |
|  | 56, 894 | 97, 078 | 91, 677 | 91, 416 | 92, 499 | 83,764 | 84, 141 | 82, 290 | 102,829 | 90, 886 | 68, 903 | 77,015 | 99,831 |  |
| New York Stock Exchange: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 47,433 55,102 | 86, 220 | 77, 099 | 78,470 88,486 | 81,229 89,996 | 72,601 81,102 | 72,116 82,136 | 72,013 80,225 | 90,201 100,365 | 84,448 88,658 | 62,600 66,632 | 68,690 74,512 | 96, 042 |  |

*Revised. $\quad$ P Preliminary. 1 Includes International Bank securities not shown separately. $\quad 2$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 -February 1953 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated. statisties through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1953 |  | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | A ugust | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Septem. }}$ | October | November | December |

## FINANCE-Continued



$r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary
\$Sales and value figures include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included also in computing average price of $\sigma^{\prime}$ Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of series.

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

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



| FOREIGN TRADE |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Indexes |  |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise: $\ddagger$ |  |
| Quantity | 1936-38=100.. |
|  |  |
| Unit value | do. |
| Imports for consumption: $\ddagger$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Agricultural products, quantity: |  |
| Exports, U. S. merchandise, total: $1924-99=100$ |  |
| Adjusted. | -... do. |
| Total, excluding cotton: |  |
|  |  |
| Adjusted. | do.... |
| Imports for consumption: |  |
|  |  |
| Adjnsted. |  |



| Exports, including reexports, totali.......-mil. of dol. - |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| By geographic regions: $\triangle$ |  |
| Africa | thous. of dol |
| Asia and Oceania | do |
| Europe |  |
| Northern North Americ | do |
| Southern North Ameri | do |
| South America | do |
| Total exports by leading countries: $\triangle$ |  |
| Africa: |  |
| Egyp | do |
| Union of South Africa.-.-.-.-.-...........---- do.- |  |
| Asia and Oceania: |  |
| Aritish Malaya |  |
|  |  |
| China, including Manchuria.-.-.----.-...-- do.-.- |  |
| India and Pakistan_.-.-......-----.-.-.---.-. do |  |
| Japan |  |
|  |  |
| Republic of the Philippines..-..........-.....do.... |  |
| Europe: |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Italy |  |
| [inion of Soviet Socialist Repablics.............do_ <br>  |  |
|  |  |
| North and South America: |  |
|  |  |
| Latin American Republics, total............. do...- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Venczuela |  |
|  |  |



[^16]$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1946-53 for balanc

 November 1954 respectively-216.5; $215.3 ; 169.3 ; 184.4 ; 203.4 ; 167.2 ; 264.2 ; 359.3 ; 267.6 ; 200.4 ; 156.8 ; 103.7 ; 83.7$ $\triangle$ Excludes shipments under MSP' and "special category" shipments not made under this program.

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

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE-Continued <br> Value $\ddagger$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise, total甲 ..........mil. of dol.By economic classes: | 1,237.3 | 1,343.2 | 1,080.1 | 1,169.7 | 1,115.6 | 1,412.9 | 1,389.1 | 1,463. 1 | 1,280.9 | 1,140.9 | 1,098.7 | 1,251.6 |  |  |
|  | 160, 358 | 187, 508 | 133, 447 | 134, 323 | 137, 969 | 158, 519 | 144, 403 | 168, 747 | 123, 005 | 121,853. | 126, 224 | 224, 474 |  |  |
|  | 69,664 | 55, 462 | 45. 234 | 53, 472 | 55, 748 | 65, 793 | 73.492 | 65,699 | 65, 747 | 51, 644 | 46, 257 | 64, 567 |  |  |
| Manufactured foodst | 77, 206 | 69,998 | 55,092 | 62,914 | 69, 620 | 63, 025 | 67, 372 | 61, 772 | 55, 394 | 52, 862 | 59, 721 | 68,071 |  |  |
| Semimanufactures $\bigcirc$ | 127, 362 | 154,628 | 131, 713 | 142, 367 | 129, 186 | ${ }^{165,713}$ | 151, 847 | 151, 939 | 154, 354 | 152, 194 | 141, 524 | 163, 530 |  |  |
| Finished manufactures 9 | 802, 690 | 875,645 | 714,650 | 776, 582 | 723, 124 | 959, 843 | 951,967 | 1,014, 906 | 882, 362 | 762, 304 | 725, 014 | 731,002 |  |  |
| Agricultural products, total..................do | 282, 103 | 304, 090 | 205, 715 | 236, 064. | 244,937 | 259,365 | 254, 461 | 267, 290 | 213,478 | 186,044 | 193, 149 | 312, 047 |  |  |
| Cotton, unmanufactured.--------..-.--- do | 44, 570 | 68, 347 | 54, 136 | 71, 415 | 80, 389 | 79, 777 | 64, 484 | 83, 706 | 43. 290 | 35, 403 | 38,164 | ${ }^{67,823}$ |  |  |
| Fruits, vegetables, and prepa | 20,031 | 18,294 | 15,755 | 19,169 | 22,105 | 21, 280 | 27,758 | 28,400 | 23. 505 | 19,735 | 20, 448 | 25, 354 |  |  |
| Grains and preparations....-..........-.-. - do | 85,672 | 70, 169 | 55, 932 | 65, 951 | 60, 018 | 65, 155 | 70, 230 | 58,979 | 62. 404 | 54, 228 | 49,074 | 66, 979 |  |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total_.-....-mil. of | 955.2 | 1,039.2 | 874.4 | 933.6 | 80.7 | 1,153.5 | 1,134.6 | 1,195.8 | 1,067.4 | 954.8 | 905.6 | 939.6 |  |  |
| Automobiles, parts, and accessories - thous. of dol.- | 82,935 | 94,660 | 100, 611 | 113, 927 | 102,810 | 147, 935 | 134, 634 | 113, 054 | 104, 683 | 82,669 | 81,315 | 80,931 |  |  |
| Chemicals and related products§ $0^{\circ}$. .-..-.-- do. | ${ }^{69,931}$ | 82, 256 | 63, 208 | 73, 216. | 66.613 | 103, 184 | 86, 590 | 90, 425 | 87. 314 | 85, 387 | 81,626 | 93, 035 |  |  |
| Coal and related fuels --.-.-----------.- do | 27, 837 | 18,480 | 18, 261 | 15, 669 | 15,521 | 23, 309 | 28,154 | 29,701 | 25, 617 | 31, 925 | 28, 697 | 35, 588 |  |  |
| Iron and steel-mill products...------.-...- do | 39,435 | 44,642 | 39, 969 | 39,077 | 35,791 | 50,001 | 38,646 | 39,682 | 41,594 | 43, 742 | 41, 408 | 45,562 |  |  |
|  | 215,193 | 249,630 | 194,487 | 218,269 | 200, 172 | 298, 255 | 258, 677 | 243, 638 | 230, 226 | 204, 840 | 208, 796 | 214, 810 |  |  |
|  | 6,682 | 7,831 | 8,954 | 11, 107 | 13.170 | 15,210 | 14,035 | 10, 722 | 11. 818 | 10,089 | 8,192 | 7, 236 |  |  |
| Tractors, parts, | 24, 622 | 27, 933 | 20, 027 | 24.831 | 24, 253 | 32,151 | 30, 411 | 27,762 | 27, 363 | 26, 877 | ${ }^{22,577}$ | 23, 378 |  |  |
| Electricals ${ }_{\text {Metalworking }}$ | 59,005 | 65, 396 | 56,365 | 56, 913 | ${ }_{51,613}$ | 78, 356 | 66, 398 | 65, 430 | 61, 270 | 50,096 | 55, 316 | 58, 731 |  |  |
| Metalworking§ other industrial | 18,125 <br> 95 | $\begin{array}{r} 23,106 \\ 113,550 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,495 \\ & 83,545 \end{aligned}$ | 20,713 <br> 94 | 11,817 92,129 | $\begin{array}{r} 22,855 \\ 135,264 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,710 \\ 117,089 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,760 \\ 109,599 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,235 \\ 104,025 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,597 \\ & 89,193 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,449 \\ & 98.581 \end{aligned}$ | 14, 180 |  |  |
| Petroleum and prod | 57,984 | 61,261 | 51, 571 | 51,611 | 45,483 | 59,087 | 59, 772 | 65, 494 | 56,738 | 53, 408 | 46,909 | 57,018 |  |  |
| Textiles and manufactur | 53, 137 | 55, 214 | 47, 368 | 52, 312 | 43,957 | 65, 598 | 51,469 | 49,758 | 45, 461 | 48,997 | 51,017 | 57, 434 |  |  |
|  | 848.707 | 906, 869 | 833, 704 | 809, 111 | 857, 844 | 957, 459 | 828,797 | 946, 744 | 821,309 | 824, 521 | 780, 678 | ${ }^{7} 763,173$ | p 847,000 |  |
| By geographic regions: |  |  |  |  | 49,954 | 70, 444 | 55,330 |  |  |  | 31,543 | 37,742 |  |  |
| Asia and Oceania | 134, 164 | 126, 230 | 124, 291 | 118,576 | 119,677 | 159,985 | 144, 867 | 155, 108 | 132, 990 | 148,973 | 142,120 | 127, 219 |  |  |
| Europe. | 196, 286 | 184, 287 | 160.641 | 155,734 | 147, 593. | 197, 710 | 159, 112 | 180.134 | 159, 995 | 162, 231 | 171, 945 | 182, 073 |  |  |
| Northern North Ameri | 208.029 | 211, 718 | 160, 888 | 172, 594 | 203, 258 | 185, 912 | 193, 338 | 219, 824 | 201, 679 | 206, 279 | 205, 055 | 201, 653 |  |  |
| Southern North America-...-..-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do | 72, 371 | 104,871 | 129,727 | 133, 367 | 144,410 | 133,467 | 110, 380 | 108,125 | 91, 488 | 89, 868 | 68, 973 | 69, 231 |  |  |
|  | 187,797 | 219, 961 | 201, 346 | 168, 103 | 192, 958 | 209, 942 | 165, 766 | 226, 320 | 192, 958 | 176, 387 | 161, 043 | 145, 258 |  |  |
| By leading countries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt $\qquad$ do | 975 | 1,149 | 1,433 | 1,178 | 3,037 | 4,083 | 2,244 | 1,658 | 1,646 | 1,947 | 727 | 610 |  |  |
|  | 7,637 | 8,248 | 6,616 | 6,853 | 9,170 | 8,253 | 9,790 | 7,782 | 9,409 | 7,708 | 5,745 | 6,851 |  |  |
| Asia and Oceania: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia, including New Guinea------..- do | 12, 149 | 11,878 | 12, 253 | 8,361 | 4,989 | 15,474 | 9,046 | 9,636 | 9,611 | 10, 578 | 13, 192 | 7,623 |  |  |
| British Malaya- ${ }_{\text {China, including Ma }}$ | 13, 367 | 13,918 ${ }_{91}$ | 11,484 | 10, 176 | 11, 529 | 13, 137 <br> 1,958 | 14, 780 | $\begin{gathered} 18,848 \\ 189 \end{gathered}$ | 12, ${ }_{118}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 17,496 \\ & 261 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | 13,519 | 15, 642 |  |  |
| India and Pakistan.- | 20, 085 | 19,630 | 20, 342 | 20,932 | 21,491 | 20,656 | 17,928 | 16,817 | 19,305 | 17,443 | 19,039 | 15, 268 |  |  |
| Japan | 21, 557 | 17,867 | 17, 693 | 15,563 | 16,178 | 29,510 | 22, 764 | 23,672 | 22, 155 | 27, 427 | 27,336 | 24, 360 |  |  |
| Indonesia | 14, 291 | 13, 169 | 12,577 | 12,369 | 10, 714 | 13,542 | 13,052 | 17,596 | 10,997 | 16, 260 | 13, 537 | 18,383 |  |  |
| Republic of the Philipp | 19,493 | 17, 765 | 18,534 | 19,346 | 19,408 | 29,362 | 23,658 | 31, 313 | 27, 814 | 24,604 | 22, 457 | 17,435 |  |  |
| Europe: France | 15,018 | 12,523 | 11,010 | 10,901 | 10,278 | 15,217 | 12, 229 | 14,680 | 13,065 | 12,674 | 12,158 | 14,985 |  |  |
| Germany | 22, 892 | 20,939 | 21, 511 | 17,958 | 18,983 | 28, 611 | 21,750 | 26, 132 | 20,913 | 24, 841 | 23,640 | 25, 380 |  |  |
| Italy | 18,330 | 13, 386 | 8,777 | 11,655 | 10, 551 | 13, 045 | 10, 865 | 10,754 | 9,724 | 11,804 | 10,924 | 14,308 |  |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist R | 624 | 577 | 711 | 717 | 854 | 1,342 | 1,065 | 1,146 | 999 | 1,038 | 1, 604 | 524 |  |  |
| United Kingdom. | 42,481 | 41, 211 | 36, 973 | 37,457 | 37,861 | 48,370 | 40, 429 | 45, 042 | 39, 504 | 38,860 | 43, 083 | 41,263 |  |  |
| North and South America: Canada | 207, 781 | 211, 642 | 160, 826 | 172, 541 | 203, 226 | 185, 879 | 193,328 | 219, 782 | 201, 437 | 206, 175 | 204, 898 | 201, 607 |  |  |
| Latin American Republics, total .......... do | 239,075 | 301, 239 | 309, 312 | 277, 881 | 317.252 | 324, 397 | 261,327 | 317,005 | 268, 307 | 252, 123 | 216, 263 | 194, 180 |  |  |
| Argentina--------------------------- do | 7,513 | 6, 322 | 5.103 | 7,307 | 10, 481 | 13, 537 | 7.112 | 11, 522 | 11,415 | 8,942 | 8, 016 | 6,500 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}79,480 \\ 6,892 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{81}^{91,259}$ | 80,984 13,832 | 50, 13.591 | 61,501 14,183 | 84, 707 | 44,991 | 39,997 | 38, ${ }^{381}$ | 34, 265 | 34, 181 | 59, 125 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Chile }}$ Colo | 35,061 | 51,376 | 37,954 | 39, 911 | 41, 881 | 38,629 | 38, 236 | 72, 747 | 57, 450 | 51, 595 | 34, 347 | 15,554 |  |  |
| Cuba | 17,659 | 22,445 | 33,638 | 36,710 | 43, 656 | 48, 058 | 49, 413 | 38, 256 | 34, 527 | 37,667 | 26, 805 | 19, 791 |  |  |
| Mexico | 21,101 | 27, 204 | 31,715 | 34, 009 | 40, 294 | 37, 554 | 23, 457 | 26, 748 | 19,534 | 24,358 | 19,558 | 20, 950 |  |  |
|  | 36,564 | 42, 225 | 42, 739 | 38, 085 | 47, 129 | 41,598 | 38,634 | 40, 113 | 37,908 | 38,674 | 40,138 | 37,412 |  |  |
| Imports for consumption, total.---------------.- do | 838,617 | 895, 780 | 842, 958 | 816,316 | 874,023 | 943, 462 | 829, 731 | 971,607 | 819, 779 | 826, 540 | 776, 778 | 760, 741 |  |  |
| By economic classes: <br> Crude materials | 197,887 | 203, 179 | 206,958 | 195, 888 | 208, 251 | 197, 956 | 203, 466 | 225, 389 | 185, 251 |  |  | 180, 801 |  |  |
|  | 193, 546 | 247, 551 | 232, 363 | 203, 327 | 208,505 | 241,098 | 168, 214 | 199, 968 | 159, 202 | 142, 208 | 114, 793 | 123, 591 |  |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages .-.-- - do | 79, 378 | 75, 445 | 82,408 | 88,069 | 97, 905 | 123, 309 | 106, 112 | 110, 872 | 93, 622 | 96,615 | 86,332 | 76, 189 |  |  |
|  | 185, 148 | 186. 347 | 174,760 | 166, 219 | 183, 540 | 183. 212 | 175, 124. | 242, 584 | 192, 272 | 194, 700 | 195, 137 | 187, 025 |  |  |
| Finished manufactures | 182, 658 | 183, 255 | 146, 468 | 162, 813 | 175, 822 | 197, 886 | 176,814 | 192, 794 | 189, 432 | 185, 618 | 182, 751 | 193, 136 |  |  |
| By principal commodities: <br> Agricultural products, total $\qquad$ do | 321, 956 | 372,396 | 371,633 | 340,087 | 361,962 | 427,798 | 327, 860 | 372, 183 | 300, 844 | 304, 453 | 259, 889 | 252, 241 |  |  |
| Cocoa or cacao beans, incl. shells............do | 5,849 | 23,929 | 35, 681 | 25, 102 | 11, 940 | 16,317 | 15, 049 | 28, 824 | 23, 267 | 16, 180 | 17, 291 | 12, 822 |  |  |
|  | 131,068 | 175. 189 | 162,458 | 141, 089 | 158,351 | 175, 751 | 106, 465 | 127, 551 | 101, 651 | 90, 126 | 64, 630 | 75, 993 |  |  |
|  | 4.163. | 3,775 | 3, 474 | 3,132 | 4, 215 | 6,016 | 6,693 | 4,885 | 4,696 | 4,896 | 3, 686 | 3,967 |  |  |
| Rubber, crude, including guayule -------- - do | 23, 177 | 19,704 | 18,678 | 17.080 | 18,855 | 19, 461 | 21.401 | 26,948 | 17, 610 | 27, 214 | 22, 564 | 24, 371 |  |  |
| Wugar and mohair, unmanufactured................................ | 15, 937 | 16,91R | 32,006 | 36, 852 | 45, 467 | 52, 405 | 42,948 | 47,699 | 39, 445 | 41,740 | 30, 403 | 16,651 |  |  |
| Wool and mohair, unmanufactured........-do | 16,988 | 14, 453 | 19,433 | 14, 621 | 18,975 | 22,660 | 19,576 | 21, 963 | 19,022 | 19, 145 | 18, 533 | 17, 689 |  |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total.....----...- do | 516, 661 | 523, 383 | 471,325 | 476, 230 | 512,062 | 515,664 | 501, 870 | 599, 424 | 518,936 | 522,087 | 516, 888 | 508, 500 |  |  |
| Furs and manufactures | 3,081 | 7,924 | 6,844 | 7,540 | 5,023 | 6,424 | 7,173 | 5,375 | 6, 570 | 4,805 | 5,297 | 2,838 |  |  |
| Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, total thous. of dol. | 87, 757 | 88,622 | 90, 994 | 89,152 | 97, 469 | 88, 098 | 98, 182 | 153, 634 | 97, 278 | 96, 428 | 89, 048 | 73, 197 |  |  |
| Copper, incl. ore and manufactures...-. -do.-- | 19,133 | 19, 220 | 20, 837 | 32, 254 | 26, 202 | 27,685 | 31, 201 | 48,889 | 37,312 | 32,542 | 31, 767 | 17, 797 |  |  |
| Tin, including ore. | 16, 225 | 18,737 | 18,911 | 12,068 | 13, 718 | 12, 256 | 11, 223 | 19,782 | 9,032 | 16,055 | 13,660 | 16, 015 |  |  |
| Paper base stocks. | 24, 713 | 23,384 | 20,657 | 24, 873 | 24, 920 | 20, 532 | 20, 115 | 28,048 | 23, 884 | 25,082 | 25,560 | 25, 421 |  |  |
| Newsprint | 49, 433 | 53, 823 | 42,423 | 46. 515 | 53, 643 | 47, 597 | 49,478 | 52, 529 | 46, 947 | 52,063 | 47, 487 | 49,651 |  |  |
| Petroleum and products | 67,377 | 76,506 | 70,077 | 67,000 | 74, 566 | 62, 135 | 65, 596 | 67,059 | 64, 684 | 62, 988 | 64, 401 | 67,032 |  |  |

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

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

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS


 will be shown later



${ }_{0}$ Data for January, May. July, and October 1954 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

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

| 1953 |  | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Novem. ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deceme } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued

|  TRANSPORTATION-Continued <br> Hotels: Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage sale per occupied room....-....-....-dollars..- | 7.53 | 6. 75 | 6. 96 | 7.04 | 6. 75 | 7.43 | 6.71 | 7.25 | 6.91 | 7. 66 | 7. 55 | 7.71 | . 76 |  |
| Rooms occupied.-.................. percent of total.- | 71 | 60 | 72 | 75 | 74 | 73 | 75 | 75 | 66 | 72 | 74 | 77 | 71 |  |
| Restaurant sales index. .-...-same month $1929=100 \ldots$ | 243 | 231 | 242 | 247 | 232 | 251 | 277 | 267 | 237 | 248 | 253 | 262 | 250 |  |
| Foreign travel: <br> U S citizens: Arrivals number | 67,611 | 64, 038 | 59,348 | 62, 290 | 76,011 | 72, 722 | 78,179 | 92, 068 | 113, 018 | 146, 742 | 126, 750 | 88, 706 |  |  |
|  | 50, 160 | 55, 462 | 64, 303 | 68.680 | 76. 910 | 87, 138 | 91, 220 | 130,168 | 127, 507 | 94, 034 | 73,984 |  |  |  |
|  | 44, 460 | 43, 379 | 41, 127 | 34. 617 | 44, 905 | 52,115 | 56, 280 | 57,066 | 62,056 | 64, 504 | 70.574 | 56, 752 |  |  |
|  | 31,127 | 35,332 | 26,556 | 24.835 | 30,565 | 37, 804 | 39,479 | 52, 266 | 46, 236 | 43, 530 | 45. 493 |  |  |  |
| Passports issued --.....................----.-. - do | 18, 351 | 21,398 | 29,069 | 34, 695 | 53,990 | 58, 430 | 56,776 | 53, 432 | 36,707 | 34, 263 | 26,023 | 21, 659 | 22, 000 | 25.005 |
| National parks, visitors. thousands Pullman Co: $\qquad$ | 434 | 296 | 286 | 364 | 395 | 654 | 1,190 | 2, 472 | 4,127 | 4, 213 | 2,010 | 1,104 | 428 |  |
| Revenue passenger-miles............----...-millions. | 593 | 612 | 783 | 620 | 621 | 576 | 565 | 621 | 577 | 640 | 574 | 583 |  |  |
| Passenger revenues.........................thous. of dol. COMMUNICATIONS | 7,760 | 8,010 | 10,278 | 8,151 | 8,160 | 7, 559 | 7,415 | 8,167 | 7,601 | 8,422 | 7.543 | 7,647 |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: O Operating revenues | 395, 803 | 410,793 | 399, 014 | 388, 373 | 410, 977 | 408, 652 | 411, 182 |  | 414,837 |  | 422,311 |  |  |  |
|  | 235, 545 | 240, 455 | 238, 752 | 235, 457 | 241, 184 | 241, 991 | 241, 779 | 243, 104 | 240, 459 | 243,050 | 246, 076 | 251,172 |  |  |
|  | 128, 289 | 137, 870 | 127, 521 | 120, 348 | 136, 479 | 133, 437 | 135, 373 | 138, 921 | 139, 800 | 144, 225 | 141, 432 | 145, 088 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, before taxes................do | 271.313 | 289. 333 | 271, 649 | 264. 804 | 287, 136 | 280, 195 | 279, 732 | 285, 347 | 287, 388 | 286,027 | 293, 280 | 290, 427 |  |  |
|  | 50, 842 | 52, 273 | 50,381 | 48,323 | 48, 277 | 50, 511 | 51, 845 | 49.889 | 61, 957 | 55,790 | 52.414 | 59, 615 |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of month .......thousands... | 43, 750 | 43, 963 | 43, 915 | 44, 040 | 44, 188 | 44, 350 | 44, 514 | 44, 621 | 44, 766 | 44, 920 | 45.129 | 43, 345 |  |  |
| Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues.-..............thous of dol.- | 15, 872 | 17,991 | 15, 795 | 15, 255 | 17, 525 | 17,089 | 16,730 | 17, 768 | 17, 111 | 18, 072 | 18,447 | 18, 267 |  |  |
| Operating expenses. incl. depreciation.......do.... | 14,570 | 15,721 | 14, 818 | 13, 873 | 15, 074 | 14, 824 | 15, 004 | 15, 445 | 15, 803 | 15. 555 | 15,861 | 15, 552 |  |  |
| Net operating revenues.....-.................-d. do...- Ocean-cable: | 689 | 1,668 | 164 | 593 | 1,628 | 1,442 | 904 | 1,499 | 494 | 1,741 | 1.856 | 2,023 |  |  |
| Operating revenues .....-..................- do | 2,487 | 2,892 | 2,480 | 2, 485 | 2,860 | 2,635 | 2, 724 | 2,848 | 2,704 | 2, 595 | 2.743 | 2.733 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl depreciation......- do | 1,836 | 1,946 | 1.862 | 1,839 | 1,876 | 1,898 | 1,940 | 1,999 | 1,918 | 1,967 | 1.794 | 1,721 |  |  |
| Net operating revenues..............-.-....... do. | 442 | 704 | 390 | 433 | 731 | 501 | 539 | 579 | 525 | 374 | 701 | 661 |  |  |
| Operating revenues...-....-................... do | 2,403 | 2,711 | 2,435 | 2,346 | 2,647 | 2,490 | 2,516 | 2, 620 | 2, 599 | 2, 557 | 2.611 | 2.652 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation........ do-. | 2,097 | 2,381 | 2, 166 | 2,069 | 2, 211 | 2,153 | 2,157 | 2,191 | 2,217 | 2,179 | 2, 320 | 2.112 |  |  |
|  | 194 | 226 | 134 | 144 | 311 | 208 | 222 | 285 | 248 | 255 | 159 | 426 |  |  |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

r Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Not a vailable for publication.


 for over 90 percent of the annual gross operating revenues of the industry. $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 (also 1951 for ammonia and bydrochloric acid) will be shown later.

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

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS--Continued

| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption (10 States) \& .-....- thous. of short tons | 362 | 399 | 512 | 1,111 | 1,772 | 1,717 | 974 | 434 | 171 | 152 | 282 | + 508 | 488 |  |
|  | 248, 717 | 302, 268 | 211,682 | 197, 702 | 273, 388 | 239, 183 | 310,071 | 262, 196 | 306, 751 | 409, 734 | 364, 339 | 453, 853 |  |  |
| Nitrogenous materias | 7,023 | 38, 307 | 25, 205 | 40, 160 | 16, 766 | 13,292 | 6,966 | 21, 272 | 24, 293 | 39, 477 | 29, 881 | 20, 585 |  |  |
|  | 223, 316 | 252, 284 | 180, 810 | 148, 378 | 242, 731 | 209, 516 | 292,538 | 227, 683 | 268, 81.5 | 356, 048 | 323, 734 | 420,435 |  |  |
|  | 6,831 | 7,325 | 4,590 | 6,519 | 10, 444 | 10,057 | 8,526 | 10,716 | 10,112 | 11,358 | 6,858 | 9, 030 |  |  |
|  | 154,285 | 183, 504 | 238, 752 | 252, 607 | 338, 283 | 338, 161 | 250, 103 | 225, 784 | 111, 839 | 140,624 | 202,152 | 189, 222 |  |  |
| Nitrogenous materials, total.--------.-.------ do | 112, 153 | 143, 369 | 200, 085 | 207, 263 | 259,781 | 243, 103 | 179,594 | 178,599 | 76,583 | 93,905 | 139,914 | 100,361 |  |  |
|  | 39,832 | 45,769 | 65, 277 | 44,464 | 89, 083 | 85, 533 | 67, 517 | 98, 419 | 35, 666 | 30.550 | 37, 439 | 33, 725 |  |  |
| Phosphate materials $\ddagger$-.------------------------- do | 8,783 | 9,553 | 13,062 | 10,909 | 3,725 | 14,898 | 20,591 | 14,157 | 12,532 | 11,610 | 9,175 | 8,690 |  |  |
| Potash materials | 19,821 | 20,864 | 11,271 | 13, 324 | 33,633 | 38,073 | 8,079 | 3,049 | 7,595 | 18, 705 | 31,925 | 24, 381 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warchouses. <br> dol. per short ton.. | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | -51.25 | D 51.25 |  |
|  | 123,839 | 125,933 | 155, 234 | 196, 283 | 261, 059 | 221, 146 | 147, 975 | 80,319 | 100, 591 | 123, 856 | 137, 216 | 167, 070 | 150,221 |  |
| Superphosphate ( $100 \%$ A.P.A.) ${ }^{7}$ <br> Production. short tons. - | 161,878 | 173, 747 | 183,643 | 187, 464 | 227,696 | 216, 618 | 182,637 | 165,683 | 128, 618 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 144,345$ | 153, 368 | ז 184, 713 | 191, 631 |  |
|  | 274, 533 | 290, 794 | 306, 774 | 286, 325 | 234, 936 | 185, 090 | 198, 809 | 248, 229 | 273, 746 | 287, 371 | 274, 194 | ' 278, 135 | 295, 972 |  |
| NAVAL STORES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rosin (gum and wood): <br> Production, semiannual total.......drums ( 520 lb .). |  |  |  |  | 817,950 |  |  |  |  | 1,005,880 |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period........................................ |  |  |  |  | 828, 080 |  |  |  |  | 1,801, 850 |  |  |  |  |
| Price, gum, wholesale, "WG" grade (N. Y.), bulk dol. per 100 lb . | 8.85 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.65 | 8. 55 | 8.65 | 8.75 | 8.80 | -9.25 |  |
| Turpentine (gum and wood): <br> Production, semiannual total. <br> bbl. ( 50 gal .) |  |  |  |  | 240,580 |  |  |  |  | 327, 910 |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period - ${ }_{\text {Price, }}$ gum, wholesale (N. Y.) | 59 | 61 | 61 | . 60 | 196,910 .60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | . 60 | 181,710 .72 | 72 | 72 | 7 |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments: <br>  | 971 886 | 1,027 | 1,061 | 1,035 | 941 | 931 | 786 | 541 | ${ }_{5}^{527}$ | 60.722 | 754 | ${ }_{58} 937$ | 1,083 |  |
| High explosives Sulfur (native): | 62,8 | 54,621 | 52, 752 | 55, 303 | 54, 756 | 55 | 55,330 | 58 | 55, 395 | 60,424 | 59, 571 | 58,619 | 57, 824 |  |
| Production.....-.-............-thous. of long tons.- | 370 | 437 | 469 | 437 | 472 | 445 | 465 | 455 | 472 | 462 | 439 | 454 | 467 |  |
|  | 3, 023 | 3,022 | 3,090 | 3,170 | 3,239 | 3,190 | 3,193 | 3,203 | 3,259 | 3,289 | 3,229 | 3,240 | 3,210 |  |
| FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats, greases, and oils: Animal fats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 368, 503 | 364, 171 | 354, 916 | 309,854 | 325, 234 | 310,169 | 304, 763 | 309, 102 | 307, 271 | 310,353 | 325, 073 | 355, 012 | 388, 542 |  |
| Consumption, factory ..-.---.-----------...- do. | 129, 803 | 128,876 | 124,832 | 123,883 | 133, 470 | 118, 886 | 119,467 | 113, 337 | 89,573 | 127, 022 | 131, 975 | 127,040 | 129, 907 |  |
|  | 252, 586 | 264,848 | 269, 246 | 257, 901 | 268, 342 | 262, 682 | 262,393 | 245,855 | 251, 266 | 233, 363 | 224, 215 | 213,063 | 228, 252 |  |
| Greases: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production....-.-.-. | 52, 507 | 49, 098 | 49, 251 | 47, 667 | 46,502 | 47,681 | 49,641 | 46,879 | 46, 072 | 47,026 | 46,746 | 49, 362 | 53,958 |  |
| Consumption, factory | 36,026 86,410 | 29,540 81,970 | 27, 8384 | 29,878 74 | 31, 977 | 28,431 | 22,606 | 24,157 | 19,147 72 | 23,987 | 24, 267 | 28,429 | 27,464 |  |
| Fishocks, end of | 86,4 | 81, 970 | 83, 322 | 74,69 | 72, 430 | 64, 371 | 69,182 | 68,982 | 72, 512 | 72,888 | 71,630 | 66,338 | 73,142 |  |
|  | 2,933 | 5,296 | 840 | 371 | 358 | 2,066 | 8,317 | 19,164 | 25,903 | 13,410 | 26, 732 | 12, 514 | 5,194 |  |
|  | 11, 138 | 9,302 | 9,070 | 9,171 | 10, 697 | 13,768 | 11,047 | 11,407 | 11, 038 | 10,269 | 13, 149 | 11,340 | 12, 041 |  |
| Stocks, end of month .-..-........-.------...do. | 79,383 | 72, 711 | 68,768 | 46, 297 | 41,170 | 37, 253 | 34, 753 | 44, 101 | 56,026 | 51, 260 | 65,710 | 56, 222 | 67,465 |  |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vegetable ois, total: | 592 | 596 | 595 | 545 | 542 | 475 | 429 | 382 | 366 | 380 | 440 | 599 |  |  |
| Consumption, crude, factory $\ddagger$------.-.-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$. | 572 | 546 | 537 | 523 | 556 | 521 | 495 | 445 | 346 | 416 | 435 | 532 | 536 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude | 947 | 1,005 | 1,025 | 995 | 985 | 915 | 793 | 709 | 629 | 593 | 575 | 599 | 667 |  |
|  | 1,149 | 1,260 | 1,323 | 1,337 | 1,323 | 1,307 | 1,223 | 1,150 | 1,086 | 1,018 | 933 | 924 | 834 |  |
|  | 57, 376 | 80, 988 | 42, 984 | 90, 075 | 122, 309 | 78,866 | 109,314 | 155, 012 | 150,398 | 72,232 | 40,636 | 120,900 |  |  |
|  | 38, 225 | 44,439 | 29,458 | 21, 315 | 24, 502 | 43,053 | 28, 821 | 39, 926 | 33, 892 | 43,901 | 38, 291 | 54, 046 |  |  |
|  | 8,186 | 7,453 | 3,816 | 2, 746 | 1,368 | 9,017 | 1, 410 | 4, 402 | 5,731 | 2,078 | を 3 , 868 | 1,058 |  |  |
|  | 30, 039 | 36, 986 | 25,642 | 18, 569 | 23,134 | 34,036 | 27, 411 | 35, 525 | 28,160 | 41,823 | 34, 423 | 52,987 |  |  |
|  | 27, 497 | 27,066 | 30, 074 | 23,030 | 9,646 | 27, 480 | 27,599 | 29,949 | 26,871 |  | 30, 072 |  |  |  |
|  | 13, 272 | 12, 504 | 15, 715 | 15, 130 | 12,569 | 8,181 | 10,433 | 14,877 | 16,446 | 20,446 | 27, 508 | 21, 808 | 25, 16,133 |  |
| Imports | 25, 371 | 27, 274 | 34, 128 | 26, 365 | 26, 231 | 19,201 | 27, 726 | 33, 603 | 31, 106 | 24, 558 . | 34, 016 | 29,533 | 10, 183 |  |
| Coconut or copra oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude | 35,028 | 35, 294 | 38,337 | 29,498 | 38,415 | 35, 863 | 35,481 | 38, 165 | 34,925 | 31,097 | 38,365 | 43,159 | 33,216 |  |
|  | 25, 938 | 26, 569 | 27, 982 | 26, 618 | 37, 407 | 32, 939 | 30, 122 | 32, 263 | 23, 211 | 30,092 | 32, 933 | 30,698 | 25, 685 |  |
| Consumption, factory: | 42,633 | 42, 755 | 43,428 | 45, | 57, 539 | 50, 243 | 46,730 | 48,879 | 35,503 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23,010 | 22,369 | 22, 544 | 27, 788 | 33, 455 | 30, 309 | 27,072 | 28,659 | 20,608 | 28, 561 | 28,770 | 27,433 | 40,851 22,382 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: Crude |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27, 3 | 22, 832 |  |
|  | 54, 809 | 66,970 | 69, 403 | 60,680 | 49,372 | 45,345 | 43,216 | 44,313 | 52, 308 | 52,334 | 48,770 | 52,343 | 63,336 |  |
| Refined Inmports. | 13,650 | 13, 843 | 16, 249 | 10.691 | 10,625 | 8,884 | 10, 437 | 10,950 | 10,121 | 9,314 | 9,982 | 10,318 | 11, 129 |  |
| Cottonseed $\ddagger$ | 17,550 | 15,868 | 13, 625 | 6, 709 | 7,051 | 14,648 | 9,741 | 9,905 | 9,448 | 13, 524 | 14, 665 | 16,277 |  |  |
| Receipts at mills...--------thous, of short tons. | 1,393 | 810 | 237 | 113 | 50 | 28 | 22 | 21. | 128 | 449 | 1,243 | 1,503 | 1,142 |  |
|  | 1,763 | 718 | 712 | 624 | 598 | 470 | 356 | 270 | 207 | 250 | 1, 532 | 1,684 | 1,142 |  |
| Stocks at mills, end of month.-........----.- do...- | 2, 773 | 2, 865 | 2,390 | 1,879 | 1,332 | 891 | 550 | 307 | 229 | 428 | 1, 140 | 1, 959 | 2,442 |  |
| Cottonseed cake and meal: $\ddagger$ <br> Production. short tons | 361, 549 | 340, 919 | 334, 973 | 294, 423 | 278, 124 | 219,851 | 161, 713 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 163, 022 | 109, 700 | 109, 229 | 146,087 | 167,313 | 177, 739 | 193, 472 | 198,062 | 203, 321 | 188,910 | 204,976 | 243,422 | 320,340 251,547 |  |
| Cottonseed oil, crude: $\ddagger$ Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -18, | 203, 321 | 18, 10 | 204, $\mathrm{yb}^{1}$ |  | 201, 547 |  |
| Production-------------------------thous. of lb.- | 249,924 | 232, 230 | 234, 465 | 207, 447 | 200,632 | 161, 955 | 124,212 | 94, 884 | 77,097 | 82,890 | 165, 418 | 219, 744 | 215.781 |  |
|  | 143, 804 | 148, 742 | 183, 105 | 184, 165 | 184, 799 | 129, 705 | 84, 728 | 54, 013 | 42, 249 | 35, 881 | 70, 954 | 105, 742 | 144, 267 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory $\ddagger$-- | 151,011 | 135,286 | 131, 421 | 141, 894 | 197,063 | 178, 107 | 151, 578 | 106,431 139,760 | 78,738 108,802 | 82, 186. | 108,518 <br> 154,430 | 161,362 $+148,136$ | 161,193 156,937 |  |
|  | 30, 204 | 30,952 | 35, 314 | 34, 600 | 38, 165 | 38, 113 | 33, 425 | 27,384 | 24, 141 | 29, 253 | 38, 980 | -33, 553 | $\begin{array}{r}153,557 \\ \hline 3\end{array}$ |  |
| Stocks, end of month§̧ $\ddagger$.-.-.-.-. - mil. of lb.. | 1,016 | 1, 109 | 1,153 | 1,178 | 1,175 | 1,155 | 1,069 | 996 | 954 | 888 | 825 | ${ }_{817}$ | -713 |  |
| Price, wholesale, drums (N. Y.) --.---dol. per lb..- | . 211 | . 206 | . 201 | . 193 | . 203 | . 213 | . 213 | . 224 | . 224 | . 219 | . 215 | 210 | D. 202 |  |

[^17]§includes stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (beginning May 1953 for cake and meal and beginning 1952 for refined oil).

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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued



## Electric Pow Er AND gas

| ELECTRIC POWER <br> Production (utility and industrial), total $\ddagger$ mil. of kw.-hr. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46,464 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric utilities, total..........-.-.-.-.-....-do.-.- | 42,374 36,429 | 45,118 39,083 | 45,478 39,423 | 35, 211 | 45,166 38,918 | 42,857 <br> 36,835 | 43,529 <br> 37,429 | 44,975 38,901 | 45,969 40,077 | 47,196 41,167 | 45,529 <br> 39,547 | 46,709 40,456 |  |  |
|  | 29,454 | 30, 404 | 30, 524 | 26, 647 | 28,998 | 26,925 | 27,079 | 29,315 | 31, 319 | 32, 825 | 31, 743 | 32,624 | 32, 101 |  |
| By water power | 6,975 | 8,679 | 8,899 | 8,564 | 9,921, | 9,910 | 10,350 | 9,586 | 8,759 | 8,342 | 7,805 | 7, 832 | 8. 116 |  |
| Privately and publicly owned utilities.-.....-. do. | 31, 187 | 33,497 | 33, 227 | 29,478 | 32, 719 | 30,913 | 31,007 | 32, 535 | 33, 279 | 34, 274 | 32, 978 | 33, 989 | 33.889 |  |
| Other producers....------------------------ do.--- | 5,242 | 5,587 | 6,196 | 5,733 | 6,199. | 5,923 | 6,422 | 6,366 | 6, 798 | 6, 893 | 6,569 | 6,467 | 6.329 |  |
| Industrial establishments, total..-.-....---.-.- do | 5,945 | 6,035 | 6. 055 | 5,676 | 6,247 | 6,021 | 6,100 | 6,074 | 5,892 | 6,030 | 5,981 | 6,253 | 6, 247 |  |
|  | 5, 665 | 5,668 | 5,664 | 5,291 | 5,781 | 5,573 | 5,672 | 5,681 | 5, 556 | 5,709 | 5,678 | 5,922 | 5, 876 |  |
|  | 280 | 366 | 391 | 385 | 467 | 448 | 427 | 393 | 335 | 321 | 303 | 331 | 371 |  |
| Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 31,919 | 33,040 | 34,235 | 33,112 | 33,032 | 32,885 | 32,483 | 33, 119 | 33, 845 | 35,045 | 35, 149 | 35, 108 |  |  |
|  | 5,785 | 5,927 | 6,104 | 5,902 | 5,794 | 5,802 | 5,805 | 6,119 | 6,626 | 6,795 | 6,786 | 6,503 |  |  |
|  | 15,668 | 15,765 | 15,668 | 15,294 | 15,734 | 15,865 | 16,075 | 16,440 | 16,167 | 16,920 | 16, 996 | 17,385 |  |  |
| Railways and railroads...--..-----------.-.-.-. do | 401 | 445 | 459 | 399 | 439 | 397 | 374 | 354 | 345 | 346 | 344 | 359 |  |  |
| Residential or domestic......-.-................... do | 8,248 | 9,104 | 10,163 | 9,719 | 9,239 | 8,942 | 8,321 | 8,163 | 8,425 | 8,588 | 8,723 | 8,740 |  |  |
|  | 645 | 584 | 612 | 606 | 663 | 756 | 818 | 945 | 1,170 | 1,236 | 1, 118 | 894 |  |  |
|  | 367 | 394 | 395 | 352 | 342 | 311 | 290 | 273 | 282 | 305 | 328 | 364 |  |  |
|  | 762 | 778 | 787 | 792 | 768 | 763 | 747 | 769 | 773 | 797 | 708 | 807 |  |  |
|  | 43 | 43 | 47 | 48 | 53 | 49 | 53 | 56 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 55 |  |  |
| Electric Institute) $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ thous. of dol. | 571,298 | 589, 705 | 611,624 | 596, 954 | 589, 223 | 585, 598 | 579,131 | 587, 473 | 603, 767 | 616, 706 | 620,917 | 618,364 |  |  |

$r$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary. 1 Revised estimate for 1953. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate of 1954 crop.
$o^{2}$ Revisions for 1952 for linseed oil and soybean oil and for September 1951 -September 1952 for margarine will be shown later.
Revisions for 1952 appear in the September 1953 Surver; those for 1951 win be shown later.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 for electric-power production are shown in the October 1953 SURVEY; those for electric-power sales and revenues, in the October and November 1953 issues.

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

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS-Continued



FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

tion, in the March 1954 issue. Revisions prior to December 1952 are available upon request as follows: Beginnmg 1951 for cheese, condensed milk, and nonfat dry milk solids; beginning 1952
for butter, evaporated milk, and dry whole milk.

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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| FRUITS AND VEGETABLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A pples: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) <br> Shipments, carlot $\qquad$ $\qquad$ -thous. of bu.no. of carloads. | 2,567 | $\begin{gathered} 93,073 \\ 2,796 \end{gathered}$ | 2,357 | 2,119 | 3,061 | 2,394 | 1,899 | 848 | 490 | 197 | 806 | 3,331 | 2,755 | $\begin{array}{r} { }^{2} 103,772 \\ 2,857 \end{array}$ |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....-thous. of bu-. | 25, 331 | 19,894 | 14,943 | 10,679 | 6, 095 | 3,267 | 1,302 | 440 | 162 | 245 | 6, 959 | - 30, 896 | 30, 995 | 24,887 |
| Citrus fruits, carlct shipments .-......no. of carloads | 6,851 | 12,595 | 10,145 | 9, 270 | 10,655 | 11, 202 | 11,411 | 9,121 | 6,591 | 4,736 | 4,321 | 4,905 | -7,221 | 11, 408 |
| Frozen fruits, juices, and vegetables: Stocks, cold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 380, 674 | 356, 338 | 328, 040 | 293, 585 | 253, 404 | 210, 331 | 199, 389 | 221, 658 | 336, 630 | 374, 543 | 399, 606 | ¢ 413,657 | 399, 410 | 374, 187 |
| Fruit juices | 190.703 | 212, 105 | 265, 552 | 342, 041 | 352, 552 | 408, 680 | 503, 172 | 500, 819 | 458, 007 | 411, 550 | 338, 537 | + 294, 319 | 253, 837 | 249, 118 |
|  | 722, 108 | 704, 585 | 630, 2 Cl | 562, 581 | 510, 944 | 469, 050 | 444, 834 | 443, 724 | 492, 594 | 602, 309 | 698, 084 | - 709,915 | 689, 266 | 636,425 |
| Potatoes, white: <br> Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu.- |  | 1380,075 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 355,098$ |
|  | 14,758 | 15, 453 | 20,402 | 18,870 | 23, 925 | 19, 630 | 20,528 | 21,046 | 12, 562 | 11,893 | 14,425 | 15,618 | -12, 543 | 13, 840 |
| dol. per 100 lb | 3.313 | 3.050 | . 981 | 98 | 3.081 | 3. 500 | . 981 | . 375 | 4.054 | 4,8 | 3.089 | 3,400 | - 3, 664 |  |
| Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal $\begin{gathered}\text { thous. of bu.- }\end{gathered}$ | 31,072 | 25,483 | 19,859. | 24, 986 | 23,477 | 30,062 | 32,625 | 27, 764 | 31, 276 | 24,310 | 21,841 | 29,462 |  |  |
| Barley: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70, 126 |
| Receipts, principal markets | 8,235 | 8,860 | 8,613 | 12, 386 | 8, $56 \overline{6}$ | 7,594 | 6,531 | 7,685 | 8,238 | 28,856 | 17,168 | 14,376 | 15,140 | 10,070 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercia <br> On farms | 12, 222 | 107,779 | 11,085 | 10,277 | 8,922 74,913 | 7,119 | 6,500 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3 } \\ 34,945 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 11,932 | 20,050 | $\begin{array}{r} 23,495 \\ 225,104 \end{array} .$ | 24, 258 | - 26,946 | 27, 517 |
| Exports, including | 2,175 | 951 | 416 | 422 | 526 | 846 | 872 | 2,702 | 5,076 | 1,809 | 2,791 | 3, 214 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): <br> No. 2, malting |  | 1.513 | 1. 520 | 1.509 | 1.4 | 1. 505 | 1.518 |  |  |  | 1. 429 | 1. 454 | 1.456 |  |
| No. 3, straight | 1.438 | 1.436 | 1.474 | 1.441 | 1.374 | 1. 396 | 1.456 | 1.375 | 1.323 | 1.290 | 1.328 | 1. 378 | r 1.364 | 1.200 |
| Corn: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ $\qquad$ mil. of bu.- <br> Grindings, wet process thous. of bu | 10,515 | 13,192 10,240 | 10,021 | 10, 232 | 11, 466 | 127 | 10, 263 | 10,326 | 1 |  |  | 12,163 | 02 | 2, 165 |
|  | 48, 836 | 18,424 | 21, 389 | 25,032 | 24, 741 | 22,798 | 25,835 | 25, 151 | 24, 105 | 29, 369 | 21, 352 | 21,371 | 53,835 | 30,975 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial | 45,703 | 43, 106 | 38,221 | 35, 338 | 33,793 | 21,704 | 16, 984 | 15,945 | 12,86 | 14,831 | 18,052 | 20, 560 | - 50, 873 | 60,218 |
| On farms- | 13,146 | 20, 1308 | 6. | 8,045 | 1,468.8 | 8,221 | 7,101 | 986.1 5,098 | 5,096 | 6,912 | 3,629 | 4,977 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 3. yellow (Chicago).-.............dol. per bu-- Weighted a | 1.448 1.439 | 1.563 1.530 | 1.553 1.521 | 1.553 1.495 | 1.560 1.502 | 1.571 1.504 | 1.585 1.532 | 1.610 1.577 | 1.614 1.581 | 1.652 1.610 | 1.639 1.601 | 1. 1.540 | 1.481 1.462 | 1. 822 1.450 |
| Oats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop escimate) -----------mil. of bu-- |  | ${ }^{1} 1,209$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,500 |
| Receipts, principal markets..........---thous. of bu.Stocks, domestic, end of month: | 6,187 | 8,131 | 4,542 | 4,66 | 4,886 | 4,602 | 5,818 | 7,241 | 16,842 | 25,750 | 10,638 | 7,231 | 7,840 | 10, 510 |
| Commercial. | 18, 4 | 18,295 | 15,06 | 13, 4 | 8,648 | 4,750 | 4,600 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,872 \\ 3204,050 \end{array}$ | 11, 729 | 24, 900 | 1, 26, 377 | 26, 278 | r 19, 992 | 20,055 |
| Onfarms. | 31 | 778, 464 |  | 192 | 450,335 363 | - 227 | 118 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 204, \\ 2050 \\ 209 \end{array}\right\|-$ | 217 | 272 | $\|1,191,309\|$ |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) | . 742 | . 794 | . 814 | . 788 | . 781 | 792 | . 770 | 763 | . 708 | 721 | . 758 | 786 | . 851 | 839 |
| Rice: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .........thous. of baps 9 |  | 152,60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 58,853$ |
| California: |  | 129, 132 | 149, 459 | 135, 181 | 118,669 |  |  |  |  | 71 |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice..........-do. | 122, 947 | 79, 990 | 125, 900 | 104, 782 | 78, 605 | 66,150 | 48,757 | 36,159 | 29,573 | 28,807 | 7,676 | 36,349 | 29, 233 | 33, 125 |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month $\qquad$ thous. of 1 b | 72, 152 | 86, 1 | , 8 | 55,9 | 59, 2 | 54,741 | 4 | 43, 30 | 35,9 | 3, 2 | 11,861 | 66,674 | 96,857 | 117, 630 |
| Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, rough, at mills |  | $\begin{aligned} & 180,844 \\ & 204,667 \end{aligned}$ | 243, ${ }^{171}$ 25 | 133,848 169,918 | 84,161 161,955 |  | 124, 217 | r 5102,4386 | 48,217 118,490 | $\begin{aligned} & 477,848 \\ & 172,842 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 173, 7245 |  |
| Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month mil. of lb | r 1,094. 6 | 1,000.7 | 859.7 | 183 770.2 | 654.6 | 573.7 | 390.6 | 327.3 | 272.0 | 172,812 361.3 | 821.8 | 1,071.8 | 1,040.6 |  |
| Exports....................-..........-. thous of lb-- | 245, 765 | 207,046 | 189, 258 | 200, 503 | 162,158 | 88, 483 | 99,510 | 47,048 | 42, 229 | 74, 435 | 112,973 | 98, 694 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.) .dol. per ib.- | 094 | . 094 | . 094 | . 093 | . 093 | . 090 | . 090 | . 085 | . 086 | . 075 | . 074 | 083 | p. 094 |  |
| Rye: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) -- - .-..--.-. .- thous. of bu | 4,877 | $\begin{array}{r} 18,163 \\ 1,713 \end{array}$ | 292 |  | 231 | 667 | 921 | 1,684 | 1,006 | 1,310 |  | 1,042 | 108 | + 921 |
| Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month do. | 6,008 | 11,028 | 11,002 | 10, 309 | 9,811 | 8,953 | 8,782 | 8,445 | 11,708 | 12,115 | 12,047 | 12,161 | 11,662 | 10, 910 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis) .-did. per bu-- | 1.249 | 1.287 | 1.313 | 1.249 | 1.151 | 1.116 | 1.101 | 1.061 | 1.250 | 1.275 | 1.428 | 1.370 | 1.321 | 1.300 |
| Wheat: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate), total.................dil of bu-. Spring wheat |  | $11,169.5$ 1288.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2969.8 2979.0 |
|  |  | 1881.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2790.7 |
| Receipts, principal markets.----.-..-- thous of bu. | 31, 822 | 18, 403 | 20,715 | 20,883 | 22,028 | 19,660 | 26,953 | 60.332 | 105, 576 | 54, 867 | 47,508 | 29, 456 | 22,438 | 25,923 |
|  |  | 209, 412 |  |  | 205, 514 |  |  | 228, 884 |  |  | 180, 273 |  |  |  |
| Canada (Canadian wheat) ------------..- do | 339, 156 | 377, 855 | 368,888 | 366, 412 | 354, 795 | 348, 138 | 339, 201 | 349,007 | 379, 215 | 365,638 | 335, 422 | 329, 515 | - 337,675 | 354, 878 |
| United States, domestic, totalorn-...-.mil. of bu_- |  | 1,316.2 |  |  | 1, 111.6 |  |  | 3902.7 |  |  | 1,682.0. |  |  |  |
| Commercial $\qquad$ thous. of bu Interior mills, evators and warehouses | 327, 168 | 316, 765 | 311, 573 | 303, 727 | 298, 934 | 295, 060 | 291, 191 | ${ }^{3} 296,715$ | 394, 609 | 414,580 | 422, 772 | 413, 494 | г 387, 159 | 374,369 |
| Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses |  | 424, 292 |  |  | 379,630 |  |  | 3331,619 |  |  | 537, 106 |  |  |  |
| Merchant mills.----.-..........---... |  | 123, 467 |  |  | 104, 778 |  |  | 363,829 |  |  | 159, 075 |  |  |  |
| On farms |  | 424, 057 |  |  | 297, 873 |  |  | ${ }^{3} 99,810$ |  |  | 436, 769 |  |  |  |
| Exports, total, including flour .................. do | 15, 441 | 13, 262 | 12,397 | 16,327 | 14,877 | 20,768 | 24, 535 | 19,755 | 20,888 | 15,317 | 15,075 | 20,924 |  |  |
| Wheat only..................................-. - ${ }^{\text {do... }}$ | 12,112 | 9, 679 | 9,613 | 13,824 | 11,677 | 17, 249 | 21, 524 | 16,752 | 17, 370 | 12,325 | 12,074 | 17,082 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No 2 hard winter (Kansas City) dol. per bu- | 2. 623 | 2. 601 | 2. 577 | 2. ${ }^{2} 576$ | 2. 602 | 2. 6200 | 2. 6669 | 2. 642 | 2. ${ }^{2} 324$ | 2. 2.578 | 2. 695 | 2. 747 | 2. 708 | 2. 758 |
| No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) .-...-......-- | 2. 215 | 2. 051 | 2. 194 | 2. 226 | 2. 327 | 2. 210 | 2. 105 | 1.852 | 1. 967 | 2.101 | 2.162 | 2.147 | 2. 265 | 2. 280 |
| Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades............-do | 2.578 | 2. 596 | 2.537 | 2. 570 | 2. 545 | 2.589 | 2. 544 | 2. 293 | 2. 358 | 2. 578 | 2.659 | 2.678 | 2.672 | 2. 64 C |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary, ${ }^{1}$ Revised estimate for 1953 . ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate of 1954 crop.
3 Old crop only; new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, and wheat; October for corn).
${ }^{3}$ Old crop only; new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, and wheat; October for corn).
? Bags of 100 ib .; prior to the October 1953 SVRVEY, data were shown in thous. of bu. of 45 lb .
o'The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the breakdown of stocks.

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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued


${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation.
 $\pm$ Revisions for 1952 and January-May 1953 are shown in the August 1954 Surver.

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

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued


LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| HIDES AND SEINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports, total hides and skins..--.-.-....-thous. of lb-- | 9,454 | 8,770 | 8,232 | 7,436 | 9,372 | 13,492 | 14,633 | 11, 554 | 10,491 | 10,866 | 8,879 | 8,713 |  |  |
| Calf and kip skins................-- ${ }^{\text {Cothous. of pieces.- }}$ |  | ${ }^{.81}$ | ${ }_{20}^{123}$ | 59 112 1 |  |  | 101 | 153 33 | 161 38 |  |  | 142 |  |  |
|  | 2, ${ }^{23}$ | r 2,034 | - 20 | (112 | 1, 530 | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 2,440 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10 2,268 | - $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 2,166\end{array}$ | 2, ${ }_{2}^{163}$ | - ${ }_{2}{ }^{46}$ | - ${ }_{2}^{13} 414$ | 1, ${ }_{\text {, }}^{236}$ |  |  |
|  | 1,230 | 1,033 | 1,087 | ${ }_{898}$ | 2,158 | 3,288 | 3,757 | 2,219 | 1, 538 | 2,213 | 1,097 | -909 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Chicago): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calfskins, packer, heavy, $912 / 151 \mathrm{l}$ Hides, steer, heavy native, over 53 lb | . 468 | . 438 | . 113 | . 113 | . 113 | . 413 | . 475 | . 455 | . 425 | . 350 | . 300 | .325 | ${ }_{p}^{p} 3.350$ |  |
| Leather |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  | 846 |  |  | 76 |  |  |  |  | 783 |  | 79 |  |  |
|  | 1,904 | 1,978 | 1,953 | 2,015 | 2,117 | 2,039 | 2,016 | 2,038 | 1,643 | 2,010 | 1,959 | 2,011 |  |  |
|  | 2, 101 | 2,350 | 2, 268 | 2,330 | 2,732 | 2,149 | 2,124 | 2,477 | 2,078 | 2,121 | 1,920 | 1,951 |  |  |
|  | 2,189 | 1,820 | 1,669 | 1,870 | 2,219 | 2,001 | 2,172 | 2,141 | 1,613 | 2, 320 | - 2,036 | 1,873 |  |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bends, backs, and sides .-...........thous. of lb_- | 51 | 26 | 21 | 57 | ${ }^{27}$ | 78 | 93 | 48 | 90 | 23 | 33 | 50 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{29}^{29}$ |  | 29 | 58 | 15 | 116 | 39 |  |  | 18 |  |  |
|  | 2,929 | 3,159 | 3,160 | 3,440 | 2,733 | 4,950 | 3,770 | 2,951 | 2,725 | 3,183 | 3,723 | 3,360 |  |  |
| Sole, bends, light, f. o . b tannery--.-.-dol. per lb-- | . 675 | . 655 | . 665 | . 660 | . 660 | . 660 | . 690 | . 680 | . 670 | . 650 | . 635 | . 628 | p. 601 |  |
| Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f. o. b. tan- | . 998 | . 998 | . 985 | . 948 | . 950 | . 962 | . 985 | . 988 | . 988 | . 955 | . 908 | ${ }^{+} .863$ | - .897 |  |

1 Revised. $\begin{gathered}\text { p Preliminary. }\end{gathered} \quad 2$ December 1 estimate of 1954 crop.
on Data for January-June 1953 represent price for New York and Newark; thereafter, for New York and Northeastern New Jersey.
§Revised to represent data based on number of stamps used by manufacturers; revisions prior to May 1952 will be shown later.

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

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS—Continued

| LEATHER MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shoes and slippers: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  By types of uppers: | 35, 572 | 40,343 | 42,377 | 43, 702 | 49, 812 | 44,675 | 38,850 | 43, 533 | 41, 051 | 48,523 | 42,795 | 42,883 | 41,630 |  |
| Alil leather $\qquad$ do_-- | 28, 523 |  | 34, 890 | 35. 182 | 39,508 | 34, 440 | 31, 713 | 36, 135 | 34, 290 | 39,898 | 34, 217 | 34,016 | 32,797 |  |
| Part leather and nonleather---.-.-.-.-.- do..-- | 7,049 |  | 7,487 | 8, 520 | 10, 304 | 10,235 | 7,137 | 7, 398 | 6,761 | 8, 625 | 8,578 | 8,867 | 8.833 |  |
| Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, total thous. of pairs | 29,611 | 36,238 | 39, 509 | 40, 488 | 45,704 | 40, 401 | 35,059 | 38, 772 | 36, 154 | 41,737 | 35, 787 . | 35,349 | 34, 763 |  |
| By kinds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's------------------------------ do | 6, 947 | 8,266 | 8, 044 | 7, 812 | 8,579 | 8,060 | 7, 140 | 7, 812 | 6,783 | 7, 848 | 7, 508. | 8,089 | 7, 876 |  |
|  | -1,127 | 17,377 | 1,489 20,594 | - 1,4731 | 1,732 | -1,563 | 18,527 | 20,732 | 1,658 20.791 | 1,953 | 1.685 18,351 | 17,621 | 1,451 |  |
|  | 4, 874 | 6,029 | 6,090 | 6,053 | 6,372 | 5. 307 | 4. 873 | 5.370 | 4,856 | 6,122 | 5,513 | 5, 262 | 5,733 |  |
|  | 2, 873 | 3, 144 | 3, 292 | 3,249 | 3,720 | 3,171 | 2,863 | 3.134 | 2, 066 | 2,749 | 2, 730 | 2,766 | 3,082 |  |
|  | 5,483 | 3, 592 | 2, 321 | 2,641 | 3,560 | 3,682 | 3, 359 | 4, 346 | 4,561 | 6,315 | 6, 447 | 6, 939 | 6,427 |  |
|  | 274 | 303 | 285 | ${ }_{292}^{281}$ | 274 | 284 308 | ${ }_{164}^{268}$ | ${ }_{135}^{280}$ | 128 | ${ }^{203}$ | 288 | ${ }_{264}^{331}$ | 290 |  |
| Oxports | 204 330 | 210 251 | ${ }_{239}^{262}$ | 292 411 | 274 370 | 308 484 | 164 272 | 135 306 | 108 280 | 178 347 | ${ }_{367}^{273}$ | ${ }_{203}^{264}$ | 150 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. factory: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, cattle hide upper, Goodyear welt .......................-1947-49=100. | 110.3 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.6 | p 110.0 |  |
| Women's oxfords (nurses'), side upper, Goodyear welt _..................................1947-49=100 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | p 116.8 |  |
| Women's and misses' pumps, suede split ... do...- | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | p 112.3 |  |

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, total sawmill products. .------.-... M bd. ft | 48,918 | 54, 109 | 44, 792 | 74, 212 | 70,262 | 65,723 | 69, 742 | 65,298 | 49,128 | 41, 270 | 45, 861 | 57, 341 |  |  |
| 1 mports , total sawmill products .-.-.-.-.-.-.- do | 220, 063 | 197, 952 | 137, 219 | 181, 590 | 233,015 | 215, 384 | 188, 115 | 255, 505 | 340, 991 | 354, 922 | 282, 608 | 294,520 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 718$ | 2,638 | 2, 643 | 2, 680 | 3, 690 | 3, 660 | 3, 634 | 3, 617 | 2,648 | 2, 592 | -384 | -6, 61 | 3, 557 |  |
|  | 2, 360 | 2, 237 | 2, 106 | 2, 221 | 2,668 | 2,649 | 2,639 | 2,499 | 2,023 | 2, 295 | 2, 657 | 2, 748 | 2,591 |  |
| Shipments, to | 2,875 | 2, 706 | 2, 604 | 2,808 | 3, 353 | 3,387 | 3, 169 | 3,293 | 2,797. | 2,913 | 3, 202 | 3,330 | 3, 068 |  |
|  | ${ }_{2} 624$ | 550 | 526 | 612 | 599 | 603 | 565 | 524 | 540 | 517 | 540 | 599 | 545 |  |
|  | 2,251 | 2, 156 | 2, 079 | 2, 196 | 2, 754 | 2, 784 | 2, 604 | 2, 768 | 2,257 | ' 2,395 | 2,662 | 2,730 | , 523 |  |
| Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end <br>  | 8,782 | 8,950 | 9,132 | 9,221 | 9,227 | 9, 183 | 9, 288 | 9,111 | 8,959 | 8,929 | 8,967 | 8,934 | 9, 054 |  |
|  | ${ }^{3,107}$ | 3,194 | 3, 311 | 3,379 | 3, 470 | 3,528 | 3,598 | 3,690 | 3,746 | 3,821 | 3,865 | 3,841 | 3, 879 |  |
|  | 5,675 | 5, 756 | 5,821 | 5,842 | 8, 757 | 5,655 | 5,690 | 5,421 | 5,213 | 5,108 | 5,103 | 5,093 | 5,175 |  |
| SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Douglas fir: $\oplus$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 753 | 798 | 813 | 863 | 1,033 | 944 | 951 | 884 | 369 | 455 | 660 | 802 | 817 |  |
|  | 778 | 750 753 | 777 | 85 | ${ }_{86}^{865}$ | 763 | 874 <br> 858 | 899 712 | ${ }_{342}$ | 886 | 778 | 782 <br> 882 | 680 881 |  |
|  | 742 | 757 | 779 | 778 | 1,013 | 1,037 | 831 | 850 | 365 | 470 | 735 | 850 | 846 |  |
| Stocks, gross, mill, end of month .-.------. do | 991 | 987 | 1,002 | 1,011 | 961 | 898 | 925 | 787 | 791 | 757 | 774 | 782 | 831 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products $\ddagger$---------M M bd. ft-- | 22, 305 | 28, 161 | 21,335 | 39,609 | 40, 917 | 27, 592 | 36,218 | 30, 393 | 9,506 | 13,534 | 16,119 | 24, 571 |  |  |
|  | 10,505 | 10,619 | 8,490 | 19,937 | 15,285 | 5, 866 | 13, 991 | 10,329 | 3,188 | 3,975 | 4, 872 | 10,078 |  |  |
| Prices, whorlesale ${ }^{\text {Brand }}$, | 11,800 | 17, 542 | 12,845 | 19,672 | 25,632 | 21, 726 | 22, 227 | 20,064 | 6,318 | 9, 559 | 11,247 | 14,493 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Dimension, No. 1 common, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, R. L. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 73.122 | 73.409 | 73.395 | 73.941 | 75.054 | 74. 767 | 75.180 | 76.951 | 81.592 | 81. 779 | 84. 482 | r 86.849 | p 83.662 |  |
| outhern pine $\oplus$ ¢ dol. per M bd. ft-- | 123.978 | 125.612 | 124.950 | 125.922 | 125.922 | 125.767 | 125.767 | 125.440 | 126. 671 | 126.671 | 127.683 | - 132.953 | p 131.397 |  |
| Orders, new---...................---.-.-mil. bd. ft.-- | 623 | 531 | 595 | 680 | 742 | 693 |  | 892 | 832 |  | 711 | 700 | 683 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month....-.-----.............- | 230 | 202 | 201 | 251 | 257 | 238 | 261 | 355 | 331 | 297 | 290 | 276 | 259 |  |
|  | ${ }_{630}^{673}$ | 651 559 | 684 596 | 687 | 761 | 714 | 690 | 707 | 725 85 | 682 | ${ }_{718}^{664}$ | ${ }_{6}^{666}$ | 680 |  |
| Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of |  | 559 | 596 | 630 | 736 | 712 | 712 | 798 | 856 | 762 | 718 | 714 | 700 |  |
|  | 1,884 <br> 4.901 <br> 1 | 1,976 | 2,064 | 2,121 | 2,146 | 2,148 | ${ }^{2,126}$ | 2,035 | 1,904 | 1, 824 | 1,770 | 1,722 | 1,702 |  |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{1,098}$ | 5640 | 1,268 | ${ }_{1}^{6,528}$ | ${ }^{5} 5123$ | 1,601 | 6,806 1,564 | -1,770 | 1, 798 | 6, ${ }^{1,202}$ | 5, 8867 1,573 |  |  |  |
|  | 3,803 | 5,060 | 2,718 | 4,852 | 4,589 | 4, 813 | 5,242 | 6,273 | 5, 224 | 5,127 | 4, 294 | 5,530 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, composite: <br> Boards, No. 2 and better, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times$ R. L |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per M bd.ft-- <br> Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times S / L$ | 76.549 | 75.665 | 74.359 | 72.092 | 72. 271 | 71.030 | 70.268 | 70.633 | 74. 624 | 74.327 | 75.218 | r 75.923 | p 77.973 |  |
| dol. per M bd. ft-- | 156. 298 | 155.685 | 155.379 | 155.379 | 154.154 | 152.929 | 151.471 | 151.471 | 150.981 | 151. 557 | 151.680 | ${ }^{-152.170}$ | p 152.170 |  |
| Orders, new -.-..........................-mil. bd. ft.- | 491 | 547 | 472 | 512 | 662 | 673 | 675 | 793 | 715 | 785 | 754 | 825 | 694 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month.-----...........do. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 317 | 342 | 366 | 383 | 418 | 427 | 410 | 463 | 499 | 516 | 459 | 422 | 382 |  |
| Production....-.-.-.-.------------------------ do |  |  | 395 | 444 | 568 | 638 | 720 | 724 | 635 | 791 | 851 | 818 | 679 |  |
|  | 1,885 | 1,874 | 1,822 | 1,770 | 1, 710 | 1,684 | 1,712 | $\begin{array}{r}1,696 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 1,652 | 7,68 1,676 | 1,716 | 1,788 | 1,771 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$. ....................................... per M bd. ft. | 70.64 | 70.65 | 71.71 | 70.90 | 71.01 | 70,64 | 70.16 | ${ }_{69} 6.36$ | 70.65 | 71.51 | 71. 62 | 1,748 +71.38 | ${ }_{p} 72.07$ |  |
| HARDWOOD FLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beech, and birch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,575 | 5,150 9 | 3, 850 | 4, 200 | 4,550 | 4,350 | 3,900 | 5,650 | 5,150 | 5,200 | 4,050 | 4,300 | 3,700 |  |
| Orders, | 3,775 | 9,250 4,300 | 9, <br> 3,950 <br> 100 | 9,450 3,900 | 10,600 4,600 | $\begin{array}{r}10,450 \\ 3,950 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10,500 \\ 3,450 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11,150 3,950 | 11,300 3,450 | 12,000 4,800 | 11, 4.700 | 11,380 4,300 | 11,650 |  |
| Shipments | 3,750 | 3,825 | 3,750 | 3,650 | 3,900 | 3,950 | 3,750 | 4,850 | 4,650 | 4, 650 | 4,400 | 3,900 | 3,500 |  |
| Stocks, mill, end of month | 8,675 | 9,300 | 9,750 | 9,850 | 10, 500 | 10,650 | 10, 350 | 9,500 | 8,200 | 8,500 | 8,875 | 9, 200 | 10,350 |  |
| Oak: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 46,584 | 47,688 | -54, 743 | 68,085 | 76,534 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 84, } \\ 74 \\ \hline 454 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -66,643 | 99,934 | 95,444 | 104, 768 | 100,481 |  | 81,496 |  |
|  | 76,703 | 81, 218 | 77, 282 | 75, 518 | 89, 459 | 90, 062 | 86, 999 | 92, 604 | 90, 587 | 96, 999 | 99, 590 | 100,488 | 97, 746 |  |
|  | 73, 924 | 71, 212 | 73, 151 | 75, 737 | 89, 853 | 90, 926 | 86, 688 | 95, 213 | 93, 690 | 99, 597 | 100, 172 | 101,216 | 94,988 |  |
|  | 55,391 | 64, 149 | 68, 289 | 68,070 | 66, 173 | 62, 495 | 61,090 | 57, 486 | 54, 383 | 51,268 | 47, 984 | 47, 256, | 49, 524 |  |

- Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary.
$\dagger$ Revised from 1950 forward to reflect adjustments to 1953 benchmark materials; 1950-52 annual totals and monthly data for January-September 1953 will be shown later.
$\oplus$ Revised monthly data (for production, shipments, and stocks; also orders, except for all types of lumber) are available upon request as follows: Total, all types, January $1950-F$ ebruary $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 for exports of Douglas fir sawmill products will be shown later.

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

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| PLYWOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hardwood (except container and packaging):* Shipments (market), quarterly total M sq. ft., surface measure.- |  | 172,270 |  |  | 167,888 |  |  | 164, 857 |  |  | 177,340 |  |  |  |
| Inventories (for sale), end of quarter Softwood (Douglas fir only), production* |  | 33,486 |  |  | 34,681 |  |  | 30, 741 |  |  | 29, 286 |  |  |  |
| ( M sq. ft., $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ equivalent.- | r 298, 012 | 332, 290 | 358,393 | 318, 019 | 376,994 | 355, 285 | 342, 385 | 266, 451 | 141,689 | 207, 060 | 386, 812 | 392, 579 | 388, 393 | 399,076 |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES


$$
\begin{array}{r}
275,144 \\
36,065 \\
191,128 \\
10,657 \\
\\
\\
5,700 \\
3,472 \\
2,228 \\
5,672 \\
6,816 \\
\end{array}
$$

## Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures

Castings, gray iron:
Orders, unfilled, for sale.......-.thous. of short tons.

Castings, malleable iron:
Orders, unflled, for sale....-.-................... short tons.

Pig iron:
Production thous, of short tons.
 Prices, wholesale:
Composite........
thous. of short tons.
dol per long ton



## Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures

Steel castings:

For sale, total short tons

Steel forgings:
Orders, unfilled, for sale.......... thous. of short tons.
Shipments
 Press and open hammer
Steel ingots and steel for castings:
Production
Prices, wholesale:
Prices, wholesale:
Composite, finished steel Composite, finished steel
Steel billets, rerolling, f. o. b. mill Stee billets, rerolling, i. o. b. mill dol. per short tonStructural steel, f. o. b. mill_................... per lb. Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh)
dol. per Iong ton.

## Steel, Manufactured Products

B:arrels and drums, steel, heavy types:
Orders, unfilled, end of month...........thousands.

275,1
36,0
191,1
10,65

5,7
3,4
2,2
5,6
6,8

1
I





$$
-
$$

- Revised.
* Prew series. Data for hardwood plywood are co


 approximately obsed holidays



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


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

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| IRON AND STEEL-Continued <br> Steel, Manufactured Products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), <br>  | 314,408 | 192, 403 | 264,708 | 260,053 | 291,408 | 323, 903 | 317, 332 | 380, 981 | 407, 615 | 523, 140 | 457, 992 | r 361,679 | 273,621 |  |
| Food | 190,280 <br> 124 <br> 128 | 123,416 | 161,320 | 157, 880 | 164,484 | 187,779 | 179,790 | 222, 832 | 247, 928 | 37, ${ }^{37}$, 998 | 328, 354 | $\begin{aligned} & 326,278 \\ & +23 \end{aligned}$ | 166,980 |  |
| Nonfoor | 124,128 280,289 | 68,987 155,000 | 103,388 224,580 | 102,173 225,597 | 126,924 | 136,124 278,292 | 137,542 <br> 275,979 | 158, 149 | 159,687 370,498 | 147, 142 | 129,638 408,424 | 125,401 $+310,672$ | 106,641 239,886 |  |
| Commercial closures, production.-.-.-.......-millions.. | 1,097 | 1,137 | 1,089 | 1,207 | 1,410 | 1,386 | 1,308 | 1,449 | 1,209 | 1,330 | 1,283 | 1,328 | 1,219 |  |
| Crowns, production--------------- thousand gross. | 22,378 | 21,972 | 24,581 | 26, 572 | 31,680 | 31, 285 | 29,767 | 32,026 | 28,679 | 27,366 | 21,841 | 20,454 | 18,264 |  |
| Steel products, net shipments: Total | 5,904 | 5,685 | 5,728 | 5,365 | 5, 584 | 5,288 | 5,423 | 5,887 | 4,490 | 4,681 | , 004 | 5,035 | 5,240 |  |
| Bars: Hot rolled, all grades-................. do. | ${ }^{633}$ | 5886 | 569 | , 549 | 546 | , 479 | 494 | 532 | , 444 | , 446 | 471 | 530 | 577 |  |
|  | 140 | 125 | 111 | 113 | 125 | 146 | 163 | 211 | 168 | 152 | 151 | 150 | 140 |  |
| Semimanufactures....................-.-.-.-. - do | 190 | 190 | 169 | 165 | 161 | 153 | 136 | 157 | 116 | 142 | 138 | 141 | 171 |  |
|  | 728 | 714 | 664 | 664 | 748 | 765 | 731 | 786 | ${ }_{674}$ | 715 | ${ }_{694}$ | 662 | 579 |  |
|  | 609 | 633 | 572 | 529 | 544 | 457 | 442 | 421 | 376 | 365 | 379 | 395 | 308 |  |
|  | 182 | 185 | 178 | 178 | 166 | 122 | 82 | 108 | 80 | 71 | 63 | 59 | 49 |  |
|  | 1,768 | 1,674 | 1,738 | 1,519 | 1,496 | 1,481 | 1,539 | 1,657 | 1,347 | 1,331 | 1,357 | 1,633 | 1,857 |  |
|  | 169 | 140 | 123 | 113 | 112 | 99 | 94 | 167 | 74 | 95 | 103 | 110 | 126 |  |
|  | 151 | 116 | 127 | 116 | 120 | 111 | 125 | 14 C | 95 | 109 | 108 | 130 | 144 |  |
| Structural shapes, hea | 443 | 481 | 473 | 438 | 437 | 384 | 353 | 373 | 350 | 326 | 346 | 344 | 331 |  |
| Tin plate and terneplate.-.-.........----..-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 303 | ${ }_{2} 266$ | 411 | 393 | 475 | 445 | 607 | 690 | 242 | 342 | 580 | 273 | 261 |  |
| Wire and wire products.....................-...- do | 270 | 264 | 292 | 314 | 366 | 375 | 394 | 423 | 322 | 351 | 359 | 360 | 366 |  |
| NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum: | 105, 636 | 110,291 | 116,247 | 110,483 | 122,339 | 120,434 | 125,138 | 120,758 | 126, 161 | 125, 296 | 120,332 | 125.089 | 121,252 |  |
|  | 400,077 | 434, 958 | 444, 137 | 462,577 | 474,966 | 435, 681 | 451,744 | 457,748 | 442,371 | 469, 227 | 413,265 | 418, 590 | 12, |  |
| Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.) -dol. per lb. | . 0996 | . 1033 | . 0892 | . 0875 | . 0892 | . 1037 | . 1092 | . 1000 | . 1000 | . 1000 | . 1081 | . 1100 | . 1100 | 1100 |
| Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total mil. of lb | 199.9 | 200. | 205.4 | 196.5 | 226.2 | 227.2 | 216.3 | 232.3 | 209. | 227.2 | 225.9 | 233.9 |  |  |
|  | 51.0 | 51.6 | 51.4 | 51.2 | 56.2 | 53.0 | 47.7 | 48.1 | 39.6 | 42.4 | 46. 2 | 53.4 |  |  |
|  | 148.9 | 149.2 | 153.9 | 145.3 | 170.0 | 174.2 | 168.7 | 184.2 | 169.9 | 184.8 | 179.7 | 180.5 | 181.8 |  |
|  | 89.4 | 91.2 | 84.3 | 80.5 | 93.0 | 96.9 | 94.9 | 102.0 | 94.7 | 104.6 | 101.1 | 100.8 | 103.8 |  |
| Brass sheets, wholesale price, mill..........dol. per lb.. | . 417 | . 417 | 417 | . 417 | . 417 | 417 | . 417 | 1.444 | 1.444 | 1.444 | 1. 444 | ${ }^{1} .444$ | ${ }^{1} 1.444$ |  |
| Copper: <br> Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production, recoverable copper...short tons. Crude (mine or smelter, including custom intake) | 75, 937 | 77,340 | 74,697 | 65,299 | 71,289 | 68,383 | 71,424 | 72, 984 | 66, 567 | 51, 736 | 62, 140 | r 71, 166 | 79, 212 |  |
| Crude (mine or smelter, incluang short tons. | 85, 724 | 88,732 | 84, 216 | 74, 428 | 81, 100 | 77,463 | 78, 231 | 85, 329 | 75,667 | 61,609 | 68,995 | +78,467 | 99,746 |  |
|  | 119,230 | 123, 296 | 111,553 | 103,496 | 117,546 | 112,617 | 108, 403 | 112, 121 | 107, 095 | 103, 901 | 87, 874 | 92, 258 | 118,949 |  |
| Deliveries, refined, domestic-...--------.-.--- do | 100,908 | 112, 244 | 77, 091 | 89,017 | 95,795 | 104, 579 | 111,005 | 106, 252 | 97, 436 | 92,475 | 89, 198 | 105, 293 | 122,908 |  |
| Stocks, refined, end of month...----............ do | 93, 274 | 89, 193 | 108, 121 | 118,417 | 125,759 | 124, 523 | 82,111 | 69,181 | 68,921 | 58,387 | 47,666 | 32, 515 | 36, 215 |  |
| Exports, refined and manufactured.............do..- | 15, 898 | 26,416 | 30,472 | 25,499 | 19,043 | 31,235 | 29, 712 | 26,046 | 24, 183 | 27, 121 | 16,783 | 25, 867 |  |  |
|  | 32, 226 | 32, 105 | 34,790 | 55, 617 | 43,214 | 46,547 | 51,974 | 81,833 | 62, 228 | 54, 574 | 52, 388 | 28, 603 |  |  |
| Unrefined, including scrap $\%$...----...........do | 25, 823 | 18,960 | 20,533 | 41, 155 | 31,961 | 32, 867 | 32,118 | 35, 316 | 30, 816 | 38,161 | 32, 740 | 20, 508 |  |  |
| Refinedi | 6,403 .2965 | 13,145 .2967 | 14,257 .2967 | 14,462 .2967 | 11, 253 | 13,680 | 19,856 | 46, 517 | 31, 412 | 16, 413 | 19,648 | 8,095 |  |  |
| Lead: Price, |  |  |  | . 2967 | . 2969 | . 2970 | . 2970 | . 2970 | . 2970 | . 2970 | . 2970 | . 2970 | . 2970 | . 2970 |
| Ore (lead content): short tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production.-.-.-......................... short tons. Receipts by smelters, domestic ore................ |  | 27, 354 | 24,695 | 27,443 | 29,316 | 26, 844 | 25, 395 | 26, 209 | 25, 291 | 27,111 | 24,994 | 25, 503 |  |  |
| Receipts by smelters, domestic ore...........do.... Refined (primary refineries): | 26, 904 | 28,812 | 26,202 | 29,342 | 31,520 | 28,508 | 25,762 | 28, 266 | 26,975 | 28,835 | 25, 244 | 26, 884 | 29, 107 |  |
|  | 52, 562 | 48,687 | 48,518 | 42,046 | 50,808 | 46,730 | 49,139 | 42,317 | 35, 716 | 44, 089 | 47, 762 | 51, 276 | 46,711 |  |
| Shipments (domestie) | 43, 234 | 35,007 | 37, 108 | 36,551 | 47,837 | 47, 161 | 40, 183 | 46, 987 | 37, 195 | 43, 402 | 30,891 | 36, 307 | 34,913 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 67, 494 | 81, 152 | 92, 496 | 97, 981 | 100, 927 | 100,441 | 109,302 | 104, 626 | 93, 030 | 84, 429 | 93,358 | 95,496 | 94. 387 |  |
| Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) dol. per lb | . 1350 | . 135 | . 1326 | . 1282 | 1294 | . 1390 | . 1400 | 1411 | 1400 | . 1406 | . 1460 | . 1497 | . 1500 | . 1500 |
| Imports, total, except mirs. (lead content) of short tons. | 40, 052 | 30, 587 | 43,043 | 46,957 | 52,841 | 49,126 | 62,088 | 64,014 | 41,494 | 34, 020 | 31, 120 | 23, 536 |  |  |
| Tin: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, pig§ $\qquad$ <br> Consumption, pig totals $\qquad$ long tons | 2,964 5,826 | 2,986 6,182 | 2,, 957 6,260 | 3,232 | 3, 804 | 3,207 | 2,235 | 1, 425 | ${ }^{2} 194$ | 2,232 | 2,625 | 2,636 | 2,43 |  |
| Consumption, pig, total§ Primary§. | 5,826 3,698 | 6,182 3,822 | $\mathbf{6}, 260$ 4,060 | 6,350 4,230 | 7,190 4,720 | 7,230 4,850 | 7, ${ }^{\mathbf{7}, 100}$ | 7,400 5,100 | 6,300 4,500 | 7,000 4,700 | 6,700 4,600 | 6,700 4,300 | 6,709 4,300 |  |
| Stocks, pig, end of month, totals ................ do.. | 28,460 | 32,928 | 35,674 | 39,389 | 38, 204 | 33,371 | 19,581 | 12,925 | 11,380 | 15, 127 | 16,481 | 17,024 | 16, 322 |  |
| Governmen | 15, 717 | 18,467 | 22,767 | 26,646 | 26,650 | 22,152 | 6,842 |  |  | 2,502 | 4,406 | 4, 25 5 | 2, 855 |  |
| Industrials | 12, 743 | 14,461 | 12,907 | 12,743 | 11,554 | 11,219 | 12,739 | 12,925 | 11,380 | 12,625 | 12,085 | 12,769 | 13,667 |  |
| Imports: <br> Ore (tin content). $\qquad$ do | 3, 329 | 3,648 | 2,781 |  | 1,346 | 1,217 | 16 | 3,100 | 414 | 2,562 | 2,286 | 1, 808 |  |  |
| Bars, blocks, pigs, etc...--.-...............d. do | 5,067 | 5,802 | 6, 176 | 3,987 | 5,413 | 5,021 | 5,828 | 6,859 | 3,924 | 5,487 | 4,601 | 6, 106 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.).-......-dol. per lb. | . 8319 | . 8461 | . 8483 | . 8504 | . 9188 | . 9612 | . 9353 | . 9421 | . 9654 | . 9338 | $\stackrel{\text { 4, }}{ } \times 354$ | . 9304 | . 9110 | 8857 |
| Zinc: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production of recoverable zinc.....-short tons. Slab zinc: | 37,699 | 39,919 | 38,852 | 38,122 | 41,252 | 39, 945 | 40,031 | 40, 436 | 38,676 | 38,745 | 34, 536 | 36, 443 |  |  |
|  | 75,891 | 79, 116 | 78,561 | 68,020 | 71, 186 | 70,258 | 73,654 | 71,540 | 70, 749 | 71, 810 | 60, 137 | 67,047 | 80, 119 |  |
| Shipments, ${ }_{\text {Domestic }}$ | 68,685 63,617 | 63,896 | 60,692 | ${ }^{66,738}$ | 70,080 | 70,618 | ${ }_{64,566}$ | 80, 244 | -73,846 | 76,584 | 77, 885 | 90,415 | r 97,617 | 95,728 |
|  | 63,617 <br> 165,623 | 55,487 180,843 | 54,865 198,712 | 57,781 199,994 | 66,929 201,100 | 67,152 200,740 | 61,859 209,828 | 72, 262 201,124 | 「58.397 | 58,188 193,253 | 64,548 175,505 | r 73,967 152,137 | + 77,074 $\times 134,639$ | 75, 105 |
| Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis) |  |  |  |  | 201, 100 | 200, 740 | 209, 828 | 201, 124 | 198, 027 | 193, 253 | 175, 505 | 152, 137 | - 134,639 | 124,077 |
| Imports, total (zinc content) ...........short tons... | -1000 48,538 | +73,246 | -.0976 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {. } \\ \hline 63938 \\ \hline 608\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}.0964 \\ \hline 77,774\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{.1025}{39} \mathbf{1 1 2}$ | [1029 5084 | 128, 1096 18 | $\stackrel{.1100}{57,827}$ | .1100 56,949 | .1141 26.041 | 1150 22,250 | 1150) | . 1150 |
| For smelting, refining, and export ¢ ......... do. | 2,831 | 4,454 | 2,455 | 6,704 | 1,264 | 2,054 |  | 1, 239 | 194 | ${ }_{157}$ | -2,214 | 22, 128 |  |  |
| For domestic consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 36, 198 | 58, 292 | 52,419 | 48,525 | 61,332 | 21, 439 | 40,594 | 108,776 | 37,565 | 45,885 | -12,853 | 10, 602 |  |  |
| Blocks, pigs, etc. | 9,509 | 10,500 | 11,449 | 8, 679 | 15, 178 | 15, 619 | 10,208 | 18,771 | 20,068 | 10,907, | 10, 974 | 11,520 |  |  |

[^18]$\oplus{ }^{\oplus}$ Data beginning January 1954 are based on a more comprehensive survey. Comparable figures for December 1953 (mil. 1b.): Total wrought products, 150.7 ; plate and sheet, 90.9 .
§Substituted series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines; monthly data for 1951 and 1952 appear on p. 24 of the March 1954 Surver. Government stocks represent those available for industrial use.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1953 |  | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | December | January | Febrnary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Nowember | $\begin{aligned} & \text { [ecem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued



## MACHINERY AND APPARATUS

Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly:
Blowers and fans, new orders..........- thous. of dol.

mo. avg. shipments, $1947-49=100$
Furnaces, industrial, new orders, net:
Electric processing ................-....- thous. of dol Machine tools (metal-cutting types):
New orders ......mo. avg. shipments, $1945-47=100$. Shipments
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new
Tractors (except garden), quarterly:------------1



## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipHousehold electrical appliances, sales billed: Refrigerators, index $\dagger$.-...................... 1947-49=100
 padio sets, production§
Television sets (incl. combination), production§
Insulating materials and related products Insulating materials, sales billed, index $\dagger$
Fiber products
Laminated fiber products, shipments $\oplus$
Vulcanized fiber: Shipments of viliber paper-.........thous. of lb Sol Steel conduit (rigid), shipments*-........ thous. of feet
Motors and generators, quarterly: Motors and generators, quarterly:
Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 hp:-1947-49=100 New orders..................................... of dol Billings Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp:


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

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| $\text { Bituminous: } \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{7} \text { COAL-Continued }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production-.......................thous. of short tons Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total | - 35,798 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 37,423$ | 34, 055 | 29,657 | 31, 456 | 28,380 | 29,050 | 30,660 | 27,750 | 33, 305 | 34, 385 | r 36,610 | 36,750 | 37,082 |
| thous. of short tons.- | ${ }^{-} 35,819$ | - 39,099 | 39,772 | 32,962 | 34, 134 | 27,958 | 26, 477 | 25,535 | 24,937 | 26,453 | 27, 113 | 30, 180 | 31,535 |  |
| Industrial consumption, total...............-do....- | $\bigcirc 30,448$ | - 31, 956 | 31, 436 | 26, 560 | 27, 969 | 24, 487 | 23, 831 | 23, 256 | 22,836 | 23, 585 | 23, 491 | 25,783 | 26,993 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 478$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 446$. | 258 | 106 | 799 |  | ${ }^{47}$ | ${ }^{49}$ | 6, 45 | 6, 52 | ${ }^{\sim} 56$ | ${ }^{46}$ | ${ }_{7}^{51}$ |  |
| Oven-coke plant | -8,387 | -8,339 | 8, 050 | 6,901 | 7,298 | 6,658 | 6,811 | 6, 5983 | 6,581 | 6,427 69 | 6,396 | 7, 2446 | 7,438 |  |
|  | 9,886 | ${ }_{10,585}^{754}$ | - 10,625 | 624 8,798 | - ${ }^{676}$ | $\begin{array}{r}625 \\ 8,438 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}841 \\ 8,435 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 576 8,029 | 9,675 | $\begin{array}{r}693 \\ 9,568 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{674} 4$ | 10,076 | 10,435 |  |
| Railways (class I) | 2,096 | 2,092 | 1,939 | 1,610 | 1,601 | 1,347 | 1,356 | 1,254 | 1,278 | 1,384 | 1,233 | 1,375 | 1,449 |  |
| Steel and rolling m | 481 | 555 | 566 | 476 | ¢ 532 | 411 | 381 | 539 | 315 | 306 | 320 | 360 | 432 |  |
| Other industrial.........--------------....- do | 8,427 | 9, 185 | 9, 268 | 8,045 | 8,189 | 6,952 | 6,160 | 5,416 | 4, 809 | 5,155 | 5,356 | 5,940 | 6,469 |  |
| Retail deli veries .-.----...---.------..- do...- | 5,371 | 7, 143 | 8,336 | 6,402 | 6,165 | 3,471 | 2,646 | 2,279 | 2, 101 | 2,868 | 3,622 | 4,397 | 4, 542 |  |
| Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel) thous. of short tons.- | 54 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 29 | 52 | 62 | 55 | 47 | 47 | 54 | 47 |  |
| Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, <br>  | 82, 381 | 80,614 | 75, 741 | 75, 194 | 72,033 | 70, 595 | 69, 432 | 69,646 | 67, 186 | 68, 566 | 69,690 | 70, 349 | 71,019 |  |
|  | 80,642 | 79, 075 | 74, 531 | 74,029 | 71, 146 | 69,611 | 68,606 | 68,803 | 66, 286 | 67,656 | 68,764 | 69, 455 | 70,096 |  |
| Oven-coke plan | 16,720 | 16, 486 | 14, 885 | 14, 730 | 13,887 | 12,856 | 12,596 | 12, 659 | 11, 125 | 11, 571 | 11, 868 | 12,190 | 12,475 |  |
| Cement mills. | 1,541 40,487 | 1,461 | 1,290 38,090 | 1,173 <br> 37,969 | 1,068 37,468 | 37, ${ }^{1,071}$ | 1,090 38,299 | 1,144 39,125 | 1,123 3888 | 1,184 39,708 | 1,233 40,462 | 1,287 40,889 | 11,360 |  |
| Railways (class I) | 2,562 | 2,570 | 2,432 | 2,350 | 2, 167 | 2,049 | 1,839 | 1,811 | 1,662 | 1,657 | 1, 597 | 1,496 | 1,540 |  |
| Steel and rolling mills | 1,008 | 777 | 931 | 887 | 830 | 798 | 740 | 708 | 638 | 621 | 612 | 614 | 592 |  |
|  | 18,324 | 17, 811 | 16, 903 | 16, 920 | 15, 726 | 15, 333 | 14, 042 | 13, 356 | 12,889 | 12,915 | 12, 992 | 12,979 | 13,057 |  |
| Retail dealers | 1,739 | 1,539 | 1,210 | 1,165 | 887 | 984 | 826 | 843 | 900 | 910 | 926 | 894 | 923 |  |
|  | 2,712 | 1,720 | 1,414 | 1,294 | 1,449 | 2,462 | 3, 100 | 3,136 | 2,832 | 3,333 | 2,940 | 3,526 |  |  |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail, comp Wholesale: | 15.10 | 15.12 |  |  |  |  | 4.7 | 14.70 | 14.73 | 14.78 | 14.89 | 4.98 | 15.04 |  |
| Mine run, f. o. b. car at mine .........-...do | 5. 716 | 5. 716 | 5. 681 | 5. 607 | 5.481 | 5. 403 | 16.398 | 16.440 | ${ }^{\text {1 }} 6.586$ | ${ }^{1} 6.711$ | ${ }^{1} 6.875$ | ${ }^{1} 6.955$ | p 16.961 |  |
| Prepared sizes, f. o. b. car at mine.-.-.--- do | 6. 811 | 6. 807 | 6.837 | 6. 787 | 6. 429 | 6.375 | ${ }^{2} 4.538$ | ${ }^{14.525}$ | ${ }^{2} 4.506$ | ${ }^{2} 4.498$ | ${ }^{2} 4.493$ | ${ }^{-} 24.488$ | p 24.488 |  |
| Production: COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beehive...---.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- ${ }^{\text {thous. of short tons. }}$ | 307 | 280 | 164 | 64 | 35 | 35 | 29 | 31 | ${ }^{+} 30$ | ${ }^{+} 40$ | 35 | 29 | 33 |  |
|  | 5,915 | 5,825 | 5,634 | 4, 824 | 5, 110 | 4, 658 | 4,772 | 4, 609 | 4,591 | + 4, 476 | 4,456 | 5, 053 | 5,198 |  |
| Petroleum coke Stocks, end of month:- | 380 |  | 387 | 325 | 395 | 386 | 379 | 371 | 420 | 412 | 410 | 456 |  |  |
| Byproduct plants, tot | 2,658 | 2,727 | 2,751 | 2,744 | 2,719 | 2, 860 | 3,012 | 2,973 | 2,843 | 2,856 | 2,917 | - 2, 851 | 2, 807 |  |
| At furnace plants. | 1,698 | 1,682 | 1,702 | 1,649 | 1, 525 | 1,579 | 1,657 | 1,609 | 1,619 | 1,624 | 1,693 | F 1,638 | 1,595 |  |
| At merchant plant | ${ }_{137}^{959}$ | 1,045 | 1,049 | 1,096 | 1,194 | 1,281 | 1,355 | 1,364 | 1, 224 | 1,235 | 1,224 | 1,213 | 1,211 |  |
| Exports. | 34 | 29 | 36 | 26 | 29 | 24 | 36 | 46 | 25 | 34 | 14 | 34 |  |  |
| Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton | 14.75 | 75 | 14.75 | 14.75 | 75 | 5 | 4. 75 | 4. 75 | 14.75 | . 75 | 14.75 | 4. 25 | 13.75 | 13.75 |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum: Wells completed $\dagger . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 188, 215 | 193, 378 | 193,453 | 178,603 | 201, 702 | 198,440 | 200,593 | 195,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,867 \\ 194,037 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,534 \\ 191,190 \end{array}$ | 184, 227 | 190, 198 |  |  |
| Refinery operations....-.---.-.-. percent of capacity.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (runs to stills) ---....-.-thous. of bbl-- | 209, 599 | 215, 892 | 215, 366 | 197, 914 | 214, 620 | 204, 336 | 218, 178 | 208, 408 | 214, 402 | 212, 708 | 208, 155 | 211, 851 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: Gasoline-bearing in U . S., total..............do do | 283, 021 | 276,67 | 270,811 | 266,918 | 271,867 | 280, 310 | 282, 250 | 285, 155 | 284, 894 | 281,043 | 274,608 | 269,442 |  |  |
| At refineries......-.-.-.-.-.............-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 71,634 | 72,738 | 70,661 | 70,916 | 73,068 | 75, 852 | 75, 503 | 75,187 | 74, 574 | 70,659 | 67,989 | 68,292 |  |  |
| At tank farms and in pipelines | 192, 585 | 185.165 | 180,876 | 177, 242 | 180, 304 | 185, 995 | 187, 770 | 191,055 | 191, 352 | 191, 374 | 187, 674 | 181, 678 |  |  |
| On leases. | 18,802 | 18,773 | 19, 274 | 18,760 | 18,495 | 18,463 | 18,977 | 18, 913 | 18,968 | 19,010 | 18,945 | 19, 472 |  |  |
|  | 1,052 | 1,378 | 1,587 | 795 | 873 | 1,418 | 1,258 | 1,372 | 1,073 | 1,349 | 509 | 1,485 |  |  |
|  | 17,919 | 19,841 | 18, 009 | 17,623 | 21, 683 | 17, 259 | 20, 145 | 20,441 | 20,379 | 20, 454 | 20, 053 | 18,451 |  |  |
| Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells......dol. per bbl-. | 2,820 | 2. 820 | 2. 820 | 2. 820 | 2. 820 | 2. 820 | 2. 820 | 2.820 | 2. 820 | 2.820 | 2.820 | 2.820 | - 2.820 |  |
| Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Distillate fuel oil | 43,901 | 44,663 | 3 45,474 | ${ }^{3} 43,256$ | 3 45, 204 | 341, 218 | 342,531 |  |  | 345, 048 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 36, 684 | 38,652 | 39, 398 | 34, 754 | 36, 222 | 34,215 | 35, 582 | 33, 691 | 33, 749 | 33, 131 | 32, 569 | 33,047 |  |  |
| Domestic demand: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 44, 47 | 64,013 54,092 | - 54,976 | 46,978 | -48,902 | 42,392 | - 39,417 | -38,074 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 36, } \\ 36 \\ \hline 139\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5 29, } \\ \text { 37, } 358 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 35,002 \\ 43,029 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Consumption by type of consumer: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,907 | 7,619 | 8,285 | 5, 699 | 6,456 | 4,783 | 4,250 | 4, 291 | 4,446 | 4,851 | 4,904 | 5,316 | 5,819 |  |
| Railways (class 1) | ${ }_{6}^{8,043}$ | 8,534 6,612 | 7,839 6,031 | 7, $\mathbf{5 , 4 9 4}$ | 7,819 5,985 | 7,230 6,381 | 6,921 6,289 | 7,760 6,378 | 7,660 | 7,835 | 7,730 | 7,818 |  |  |
| stocks, end of month | 6,099 | 6,612 | 6,031 |  | 5,985 | 6,381 | 6, 28 | 6,378 | 6,475 | 5,928 | 6,331 | 6, 119 | 5,981 |  |
| Pistillate fuel oil............................do. | 133, 381 | 111, 944 | ${ }^{3} 81,044$ | 370,390 | ${ }^{3} 60,270$ | ${ }^{3} 61,721$ | ${ }^{3} 73,581$ | ${ }^{3} 86,325$ | ${ }^{3} 101,657$ | ${ }^{3} 116,529$ | ${ }^{3} 128,061$ | ${ }^{\text {a }} 139,128$ |  |  |
|  | 51, 267 | 49,370 | 47,474 | 47, 119 | 44, 249 | 44, 362 | 47,009 | 50, 216 | 54, 365 | 56, 332 | 56, 702 | 56, 541 |  |  |
| Exports: <br> Distillate fuel oil $\qquad$ do | 2,134 | 2,362 | 1,616 | 1,275 | 1,516 | 1,911 | 1,992 |  | 1,711 | 1,434 | 1,525 | 2,170 |  |  |
| Residual fuel oil.............................-do...-- | 1,912 | 1,514 | 1.365 | 1,756 | 2,106 | 1,637 | 2, 006 | 1,793 | 1,883 | 1,580 | 1,546 | 1,275 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residual (OLla No. 6 fuel) dol per gal | . 100 | . 095 | . 095 | . 100 | . 097 | . 095 | . 092 | . 092 | . 090 | . 092 | . 092 | . 096 | . 096 |  |
| Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel) -------- dol. per bbl-- Kerosene: | 1. 350 | 1.450 | 1.500 | 1.450 | 1.200 | 1.150 | 1. 100 | 1.600 | 1.000 | 1.150 | 1.150 | '1.250 | > 1.349 |  |
|  | 10,624 | 11, 704 | ${ }^{3} 12,086$ | ${ }^{3} 11,542$ | ${ }^{3} 10,943$ | ${ }^{3} 9,665$ | 39,350 | :9,177 | ${ }^{3} 9156$ | ${ }^{3} 9,357$ | 39,018 | ${ }^{3} 9,596$ |  |  |
|  | 11, 947 | 18,229 | 318,287 | ${ }^{3} 12,682$ | ${ }^{3} 12,990$ | 3 ${ }^{3}$ 6,893 | ${ }^{3} 4,861$ | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{4 , 5 3 7}$ | ${ }^{3} 4,920$ | ${ }^{3} 6,196$ | 36,555 | 3 9, 961 |  |  |
|  | 36,271 469 | 29,070 | ${ }^{3} 22,013$ | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 30,183 \\ \hline 609\end{array}$ | ${ }^{3} 17,533$ | ${ }^{3} 19,656$ | 3 23,892 | - 28,184 | ${ }^{3} 31,953$ | ${ }^{3} 34,949$ | ${ }^{3} 37,099$ | ${ }^{3} 37,140$ |  |  |
| Exports. <br> Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 250 | 188 |  |  |
| dol per gal. | . 110 | 105 | . 105 | . 110 | . 107 | . 105 | . 102 | . 102 | . 100 | . 100 | . 100 | 104 | ${ }^{\circ} .104$ |  |

r Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Price for large domestic sizes; not comparable with data through April $1954 .{ }^{2}$ Price for screenings for industrial use, to industrial consumers; not
comparable with data through April 1954. ${ }^{3}$ Beginning January 1954 , jet fuel (formerly included with gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil) is excluded. Jet fuel for October 1954 (thous. bbl.): Production-from gasoline, 2,751; from kerosene, 926 ; from distillate, 331 ; domestic demand, 4,444; stocks, 2,920.
$\mathbf{O}^{\top}$ Revisions for January-September 1952 and January-October 1953 will be shown later.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data represent weighted averages based on quotations in 26 cities for
Revised series. Data represent weighted averages based on quatations in 26 cities for all sizes of bituminous coal.
O Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke. Such production for January-October 1954 is as follows (thous. short tons): 156; 122; 139; 138; 130; 143; 186; 176; 164; 172. Revised to represent all quantities of fuel oil and diesel fuel purchased by class I railways
uel purchased by class I railways (incl. switching and terminal companies), whether for locomotive, station, shop, or other use Comparable data prior to August 1953 will be shown later

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

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued



PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

r Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1 \text { See note "3" " on p. S-35. }}$
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 appear on p. S-35 of the February and March 1954 issues of the SUrver
\& Revisions for 1952 (old basis) appear on p. S-36 of the February 1954 SUR VEY; revisions for 1952 (comparable with data for 1953) will be shown later.
8 Revised effective with the October 1954 issue of the SURVEY to cover items indicated. $\odot$ Asphalt $-5.5 \mathrm{bbl} .=1$ short ton; wax $-1 \mathrm{bbl} .=280 \mathrm{lb}$.
on $^{2}$ Revisions for 1951 for saturated felts and 1952 for wood-pulp imports will be shown later.
$\mathrm{o}^{7}$ Revisions for 1951 for saturated felts and 1952 for wood-pulp imports will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1953 |  | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- <br> ber | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |
| PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association): $\ddagger$ Orders, new $\qquad$ | 801,866 | 818, 131 | 875, 002 | 800, 817 | 939, 598 | 843, 494 | 841, 999 | 882, 399 | 814, 525 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month | 617, 679 | 589, 958 | 584, 558 | 561,091 | 592,116 | 547, 633 | 533, 638 | 540, 558 | 587, 819 | 609, 967 | 612, 394 | 607, 295 | 591, 295 |  |
| Production <br> Shipments | 857,709 847,182 | 838,559 834,170 | - 888,841 | ${ }_{817}^{832,975}$ | ${ }_{916,598}^{927}$ | 874,583 878 | 866, 681 | 869, 849 | 758,760 | 888,960 | 861,099 | ${ }^{917}, 000$ | 901, 000 |  |
| Shipments <br> Stocks, end of month | 847,182 401,608 | 434, 170 | 884,315 394,618 | 817,427 | 916,598 412,529 | 878,354 410,021 | 858,755 417,941 | 872,942 414,271 | 756,126 410,562 | 880,205 421,584 | 856,917 428,204 | 911,000 431,500 | 899,400 418,400 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new Orders, unfilled, end | 95,228 52,406 | 96,009 <br> 49,334 | 102,345 56,967 | $\begin{array}{r} 100,984 \\ 58,725 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114,482 \\ 57,995 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108,483 \\ 57,500 \end{array}$ | 108,140 56,305 | $\left.\begin{gathered} 110,655 \\ 54,190 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97,310 \\ & 64,215 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 106,820 \\ 63,587 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108,552 \\ 63,230 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 117,000 \\ 63,000 \end{gathered}$ | 111,000 51,000 |  |
| Production | 106, 106 | 104, 122 | 103,041 | 102, 297 | 115, 847 | 111,501 | 110, 232 | 113, 292 | 91, 363 | 112, 279 | 110,331 | 118,000 | 121, 000 |  |
|  | 100, 055 | 100, 360 | 106, 930 | 101,987 | 110,927 | 109.879 | 107, 488 | 112,059 | ${ }^{91}, 281$ | 106, 813 | 107, 736 | 114,000 | 115,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, | 312, 937 | 311, 864 | 291,065 | 268, 590 | 294, 740 | 258, 238 | 249, 515 | 265, 175 | 292, 305 | 295, 870 | 302, 427 | 298, 000 | 298, 000 |  |
| Production | 296, 073 | 289, 628 | 306, 062 | 283, 994 | 322, 188 | 303, 684 | 298, 138 | 299, 890 | 256, 760 | 308,034 | 299,596 | 315,000 | 301, 000 |  |
|  | 299,811 160,641 | 290, 655 159,614 | 304,212 161,460 | 279,074 | 323,037 165,570 | 311,678 157,576 | 300,216 155,498 | 304,524 149,540 | 255,785 150,515 | 306, 948 | 297,900 | 314,000 154 | 305, 000 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 160, 641 | 150, 614 | 161,460 | 166, 420 | 165,570 | 157, 576 | 155, 498 | 149,540 | 150, 515 | 151, 600 | 153, 295 | 154,000 | 150, 000 |  |
| Coarse paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month................d. do | 149, 353 | 121, 145 | 126, 855 | 127,052 | 124, 040 | 117,975 | 112, 185 | 111, 330 | 120,685 | 140, 375 | 138, 597 | 139,000 | 134, 040 |  |
|  | 290, 817 | 279, 291 | 297, 093 | 278, 203 | 302, 944 | 276, 575 | 283, 596 | 285, 178 | 252,002 | 293, 602 | 280, 604 | 308, 000 | 299, 000 |  |
| Shipments | 284, 222 | 281, 243 | 290, 916 | 271, 865 | 297, 929 | 277, 423 | 278,859 | 279, 933 | 249,880 | 289, 863 | 280, 946 | 308, 000 | 299,000 |  |
| Stocks, end of month .-...... | 81, 453 | 76,356 | 85, 460 | 86, 525 | 88, 205 | 85,870 | 91, 116 | 97, 445 | 95, 198 | 99, 898 | 99, 935 | 100, 000 | 97,000 |  |
| Newsprint: <br> Canada (incl. Newfoundland): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production .-...--.........................-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 473, 176 | 473, 325 | 476, 151 | 457, 927 | 515,482 | 500, 199 | 497, 221 | 490, 726 | 503,979 | 503, 145 | 491, 153 | 525, 996 | 522, 109 |  |
|  | 491, 450 | 488, 571 | 452, 470 | 437,780 | 481, 487 | 503, 292 | 497, 561 | 523,966 | 481, 688 | 518, 844 | 482, 559 | 541.835 | 542, 994 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption by publishers................-do. | 427, 904 | 388, 237 | 363, 057 | 345, 642 | 400,311 | 414, 877 | 422,157 | 384, 444 | 338, 471 | 360, 825 | 388, 321 | 437, 191 | 420, 422 |  |
| Production | 92, 385 | 89,656 | 96, 284 | 88, 197 | 98, 115 | 89, 839 | 96,670 | 96, 564 | 96, 324 | 99, 492 | 96, 592 | 110,328 | 106, 479 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At publishers | 464, 899 | 477,800 | 470, 536 | 488, 503 | 495, 871 | 484, 226 | 446, 739 | 453, 407 | 481, 612 | 508, 703 | 490, 256 | 448, 907 | 434, 131 |  |
|  | 87, 468 | 73, 969 | 88, 739 | 96, 457 | 85, 178 | 81, 181 | 72,300 | 80,566 | 71,086 | 66,199 | 64, 769 | 75, 057 | 88,372 |  |
| Imports. do Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal ports | 412, 574 | 449, 804 | 356, 455 | 391, 503 | 454, 297 | 399, 824 | 410, 631 | 438, 833 | 393, 102 | 434, 103 | 396, 943 | 451, 231 | 88,31 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month.-.....-.-.-.-.-. do...- | 1,021.7 | 1,392.4 | 330.8 | 321.0 | 1,424.9 | 369.1 | 1, 364.2 | 1, 359.8 | 390.3 | 1330. 7 | 1428.8 | 1,390. 5 | 1,843.1 | 292.9 |
| Production, total. | 1,051.0 | 992.2 | 939.7 | 926.8 | 1,064.4 | 1,014.6 | 1,056.5 ${ }^{\text {90 }}$ | 1,054.6 89 | 916.8 | 1,068.5 | 1,004. 1 | 1, 105. ${ }^{7}$ | 1,102. 1 | 1,055.1 |
|  | 94 | 79 | 89 | 89 |  |  |  | 89 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Folding paper boxes, value: | 149 | 156.4 | 174.0 | 182.3 | 214.7 | 198.6 | 164.5 | 203.1 | 173.7 | 199.8 | 194.1 | 187.2 | . 0 |  |
|  | 154.6 | 155.8 | 163.7 | 167.9 | 185.0 | 182.2 | 165.1 | 179.9 | 159.9 | 183.9 | 180.0 | 186.9 | 177.2 |  |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total........... number of editions-- | 1,079 | 974 | 826 | 878 | 1, 102 | 1,101 | 1, 391 | 781 | 923 | 802 | 888 | 1,408 | 941 |  |
|  | 867 | 789 | 650 | 707 | 855 | 894 | 1,101 | 644 | 714 | 661 | 754 | 1,198 | 811 |  |
|  | 212 | 185 | 176 | 171 | 247 | 207 | 290 | 137 | 209 | 141 | 134 | 210 | 130 |  |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 43, 251 | 42,400 | 46,960 | 46,897 | 53,709 | 51, 451 | 51, 398 | 54, 253 | 37,894 | 38,069 | 52,412 | 55,970 | 53, 609 |  |
| Stocks, end of month..............---.-.-.....do...- | 112, 677 | 112,316 | 112,679 | 115. 228 | 112, 829 | 106, 564 | 104, 377 | 104, 541 | 109,564 | 124, 810 | 119, 191 | r 115,970 | 104, 461 |  |
| Imports, including latex and guayule $\ddagger$.......-do. | 49,743 | 45,947 | 47, 140 | 42,645 | 47,721 | 49, 855 | 55,983 | 66, 698 | 40, 614 | 59, 124 | 48,618 | 49, 432 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) $\begin{gathered}\text { dol. per lb. }\end{gathered}$ | 206 | 209 | 204 | . 200 | . 203 | 214 | 213 | . 231 | 244 | 1 | 241 | . 265 | 288 |  |
| Chemical (synthetic): long tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 57,221 <br> 52,670 | 50, 5783 | 57,299 50,173 | $\begin{aligned} & 53,356 \\ & .49,660 \end{aligned}$ | 56, 5835 | 53,654 | 46, 524 | 45,954 57,195 | 46,964 | 48,807 42,051 | 51,384 <br> 53,878 | 55,644 $+58,309$ | 55,018 56,836 |  |
|  | 166, 523 | 175, 845 | 180, 839 | 183, 405 | 184, 284 | 174, 983 | 167, 583 | 157, 172 | 162,944 | 170, 159 | 161, 662 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 161,167$ | 157,316 |  |
| Exports.-.--- | 2,359 | 2, 643 | 1,397 | 2, 103 | 2,923 | 2,358 | 2,759 | 2, 032 | 3,228 | 3,018 | 2, 161 | 3, 294 |  |  |
| Production $\qquad$ do | 21, 191 | 21, 208 | 19,960 | 21,000 | 23,305 | 21,628 | 21,184 | 22, 207 | 17,907 | 15,444 | 22,332 | r 23,444 | 22,378 |  |
|  | 19,638 | 18, 858 | 19,114 | 19,461 | 22, 882 | 21, 883 | 20,536 | 22, 321 | 16,301 | 17,660 | 19,926 | r 22,098 | 22,073 |  |
|  | 31, 226 | 32, 319 | 31, 865 | 32,393 | 32, 148 | 31,359 | 31, 105 | 30,845 | 31,304 | 27,692 | 29,632 | r 30.395 | 29,822 |  |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumatic casings: $\sigma^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-------------.-.------------thousands.- | 6,567 | 6, 482 | 6,299 | 7,042 | 7,981 | 8,065 | 7,965 | ${ }^{8,796}$ | ${ }^{6,360}$ | 5,427 <br> 8 <br> 808 | 7, 279 | 7,869 | 7,626 |  |
|  | 5,081 2,218 | $\stackrel{\text { 2, }}{2,617}$ | 2,891 | - 2,634 | 3, 3 , 163 | 8, 131 | $\stackrel{8}{3,020}$ | $\stackrel{1}{2,890}$ | 2,782 | 2,527 | 1,601 | 1, 898 | -6,341 |  |
|  | 2,728 | 2, 902 | 3,993 | 3, 557 | 4, 350 | 4,935 | 5,115 | 6,029 | 5,949 | 5,429 | 4,537 | 4,251 | 3,559 |  |
|  | 135 | 143 | 118 | 117 | 116 | 176 | 184 | 160 | 155 | 123 | 130 | 147 | 158 |  |
|  | 14, 854 | 15,706 | 14,977 | 15,709 | 16,077 | 15,906 | 15, 504 | 15, 218 | 12,640 | 9,985 | 11, 184 | 12,799 | 13,676 |  |
| Exports. | 132 | 137 | 106 | 119 |  | 178 | 193 | 167 | 136 | 116 | 131 | 120 |  |  |
| lnner tubes: or | 4,742 | 4,537 | 5,395 |  | 6, 399 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,953 |  |  |
|  | 4,003 | 4, 622 | 6, 834 | 5,617 | 6,013 | 6, 001 | 6, 002 | 6,631 | 6,257 | 5,748 | 4,034 | 3.087 | 2,681 |  |
|  | 11,611 | 11,874 | 10, 107 | 10,448 | 10, 869 | 11,234 | 11, 170 | 10, 379 | 8,429 | 6, 588 | 7,179 | 8,313 | 8,702 |  |
|  | 70 | 68 |  | 61 |  |  |  | 68 | 67 | 73 |  | 62 |  |  |

[^19]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey | 1953 |  | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Decem ber |

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| ABRASIVE PRODUCTS <br> Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments $\qquad$ reams-PORTLAND CEMENT | 167, 782 | 187, 434 | 166, 452 | 158, 773 | 179, 124 | 163, 553 | 162, 256 | 177, 518 | 142, 262 | 151, 217 | 173, 046 | +169, 267 | 167, 960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 22,529 | 20,243 | 17, 769 | 16,895 | 20,097 | 21,730 | 23, 279 | 22,802 | 25,467 | 25,681 | 25, 549 | 25, 887 | 23,841 |
| Percent of capacit | 97 | 84 | 74 | 78 | 83 | -93 | 296 | 227 | 102 | 25, 103 | 106 | 104 | 9,99 |
| Shipments...-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. thous. of bbl. | 19,494 | 14,130 | 11, 143 | 15, 202 | 18,751 | 23, 589 | 24,911 | 28,632 | 27, 628 | 28,802 | - 29,062 | 27,133 | 22,781 |
|  | 13,08:3 | 19, 231 | 25,869 | 27, 562 | 28,905 | 27,045 | 25, 412 | 19,609 | 17,451 | T 14,403 | r 10,901 | r 9, 660 | 10,700 |
| Stocks, clinker, end of month do <br> CLAY PRODUCTS | 4,022 | 5, 349 | 8,240 | 10,091 | 11, 925 | 11,681 | 10, 392 | 8,585 | 7,203 | 6,029 | +4,720 | 3,806 |  |
| Brick, unglazed: Production $\dagger$ - | 496, 810 | 456, 985 | 377, 536 | 376, 203 | 473, 662 | 514, 238 | 522, 589 | 554, 413 | 537,984 | 582, 952 | 576, 185 | 561, 190 |  |
|  | 474, 163. | 380, 495 | 294, 766 | 382, 387 | 460, 448 | 532, 442 | 527, 964 | 588, 209 | 573, 536 | 586, 532 | 589, 340 | 571, 103 |  |
| Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. <br>  | 28.147 | 28. 147 | 28.033 | 28.033 | 28.033 | 28.151 | 28.151 | 28.151 | 28.193 | 28.289 | 28.382 | 28.382 | - 28.429 |
| Clay sewer pipe, vitrified: $\ddagger$ Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Shipments.-.-.-.-...-.-.......................................... | 136, 317 | 132, 725 | 118,054 | 123, 951 | 145, 251 | 138, 364 | 136,696 | 151,249 | 135, 475 | 148, 594 | 156, 115 | 148, 169 |  |
|  | 124,789 | 95, 623 | 84, 965 | 100,596 | 129, 280 | 143, 050 | 139, 563 | 150,497 | 153, 426 | 162, 363 | 157, 590 | 153, 246 |  |
|  | 83, 608 | 76,844 | 67, 871 | 72, 370 | 81,025 | 8.3,211 | 83, 272 | 86,670 | 83, 890 | 84, 626 | 81,278 | 81. 367 |  |
|  | 74, 672 | 62, 907 | 55, 146 | 64, 521 | 77, 972 | 80, 703 | 81, 331 | 83, 562 | 78,663 | 80,906 | 77,095 | 79, 160 |  |
| GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10, 094 | 9,328 | 10,009 | 9,748 | 11, 200 | 10,751 | 11,548 | 11,219 | 10, 810 | 11,386 | 9, 883 | 10,843 | 9,252 |
| Shipments, domestic, total.-----------------.-. do..-- General-use food: | 9,298 | 9, 765 | 8,820 | 8,455 | 11,923 | 9,291 | 10,839 | 10,958 | 9,878 | 11,018 | 10,634 | 10,079 | 9, 164 |
|  | 758 | 749 | 805 | 779 | 1,364 | 1,145 | 1,365 | 1,037 | 925 | 1,098 | 1,511 | 1,121 | 829 |
| Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars) ....-thous. of gross <br> Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable) | 2, 582 | 2,649 | 2, 843 | 2,593 | 3,392 | 2,519 | 2,869 | 2, 803 | 2,948 | 3,724 | 3,211 | 3,033 | 2,670 |
| Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable) thous. of gross. | 704 | 1,139 | 347 | 350 | 600 | 776 | 1,003 | 1,268 | 912 | 525 | 343 | 325 | 310 |
|  | 573 | 727 | 514 | 549 | 916 | 817 | 1,168 | 1,234 | 1,133 | 900 | 677 | 586 | 561 |
|  | 1,366 | 1,019 | 937 | 913 | 1,358 | 923 | 1,051 | 1, 033 | 856 | 950 | 1,165 | 1.408 | 1,304 |
|  | 2,296 | 2, 305 | 2, 262 | 2, 175 | 3,013 | 1, 985 | 2,255 | 2,398 | 2, 039 | 2,512 | 2,412 | 2,360 | 2,301 |
| Chemical, household and industrial-.-.-.-. do... | 746 | 744 | 878 | $\bigcirc 930$ | 1,096 | 1983 | -932 | 971 | 848 | 1,023 | 1,012 | 1,003 | 944 |
|  | 273 | 433 | 234 | 166 | 184 | 193 | 196 | 214 | 217 | 1,286 | -303 | 243 | 245 |
|  | 11,633 | 10,932 | 11,520 | 12,563 | 11,991 | 13,099 | 13,745 | 13,708 | 14,329 | 14,360 | 13,299 | 13,684 | 13, 423 |
| Other glassware, machine-made: Tumblers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,635 | 4,124 | 5, 180 | 5,355 | 6,067 | 6, 075 | 5,651 | 4,963 | 3,943 | 5,131 | 5,122 | 5.780 | 5,489 |
| Shipments | 3,986 | 3,914 | 4, ${ }^{4} 999$ | 5, 064 | 5, 654 | 6,152 | 6,225 | 5, 399 | 4, 616 | 5,213 | 4,768 | 6,270 | 4,888 |
| Stocks | 10, 716 | 10, 184 | 10,356 | 9,980 | 10,272 | 9,852 | 9,297 | 8, 850 | 8,751 | 8,652 | 9,036 | 8,535 | 9,181 |
| Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous. of dozens | 3,015 | 2,444 | 2,750 | 3,122 | 3,802 | 3,148 | 2,987 | 2, 827 | 2,606 | 2,966 | 3,503 | 4,175 | 3,180 |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude gypsum, quarterly total: <br> Imports |  | 737 |  |  | 501 |  |  | 881 |  |  | 1. 140 |  |  |
|  |  | 2,139 |  |  | 1,851 |  |  | 2,051 |  |  | 2,381 |  |  |
| Calcined, production, quarterly total .-...-....do. |  | 1,789 |  |  | 1,690 |  |  | 1,920 |  |  | 2,070 |  |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: <br> Uncalcined short tons |  | ${ }^{\text {r 692, } 260}$ |  |  | 547,398 |  |  | 687, 950 |  |  | 733, 922 |  |  |
| Calcined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 730, 2 |  |  |
| For building uses: Base-coat plasters.......................... do... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 409,354 |  | ------ | 372,016 |  | ----- | 437, 736 |  |  | 493, 276 |  |  |
| All other building plasters-----------------------do |  | r 26.489 |  |  | 193,391 |  |  | 224, 711 |  |  | 13, 2684 |  |  |
| Lath...................----- thous, of sq. ft. |  | - 602, 239 |  |  | 517,846 |  |  | 634, 857 |  |  | 688,526 |  |  |
|  |  | 7,437 |  |  | 6,710 |  |  | 7,668 |  |  | 8,335 |  |  |
| Wallboardor |  | -948,798 |  |  | 935,205 |  |  | 1, 044, 226 |  |  | 1,070, 718 |  |  |
| Industrial plasters.------------.-.-.-. .-. short tons.. |  | 61, 008 |  |  | 64,018 |  |  | 62,087 |  |  | 60,138 |  |  |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| APPAREL |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery, shipments...---.-.... thous of dozen pairs.- |  |
| Men's apparel, cuttings:* 1 |  |
| Tailored garments: |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Trousers (separate), dress and sport.-.......d. do...- |  |
| Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport |  |
| Work clothing: <br> Dungarees and waistband overalls. |  |
|  |  |
| Shirts.---------------------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do----- }}$ |  |

Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings (quarterly through 1953):*



| 13,555 | 11,924 | 12,675 | 13, 126 | 14, 274 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3{ }^{1}$ 1, 557 | ${ }^{1} 11,825$ | ${ }^{2} 1,840$ | 1,732 | ${ }^{1} 1,810$ |
| 3 r 349 | ${ }^{r} 1287$ | ${ }^{2} 256$ | 276 | 1295 |
| ${ }^{3}$ r 3,929 | ${ }^{1} 14,114$ | 24, 512 | 4,848 | ${ }^{1} 5,520$ |
| $3 \times 1,604$ | r 11.639 | ${ }^{2} 1,520$ | 1,668 | ${ }^{1} 1.850$ |
| 3 r 285 | $\bigcirc 1240$ | ${ }^{2} 256$ | 348 | 1355 |
|  | ${ }^{3} \times 35.827$ | ${ }^{2} 22,200$ | 2, 442 | 3,187 |
|  | г 56,026 | 219,332 | 20, 356 | 26, 870 |
|  | 3 r 3, 044 | ${ }^{2} 1,639$ | 1, 774 | 1,843 |
|  | 3 ¢ 3,205 | 2 1, 152 | 1,249 | 1,432 |

Revised $\quad$ Preliminary. 1 Data cover a 5-week period 2 See note marked "*" for change in samper






 pear in the April 1954 Survey.

IData for December 1953 and March, Jume, and September 1954 cover 5 -week periods and for other months, 4 weeks.

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

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| COTTON |
| :---: |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters): |
| Production: |
| Ginnings \%-- thous. of running bales.- |
| Crop estimate, equivalent $500-1 \mathrm{~b}$. balesthous. of bales |
|  |  |
|  |
| Stocks in the United States, end of month, totals |
|  |
| Consuming establishments.------------ do |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Prices (farm), American upland ......cents per lb- |
| Prices, wholesale, middling, $15 / 10^{\prime \prime}$, average 10 markets. cents per lb. |
| Cotton linters: $\dagger$ |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |

## COTTON MANUFACTURES


Filament yarn and staple:
Shipments, domestic, producers':

Stocks, producers', end of month:
Filament yarn
Filament yarn
Staple (incl.
tow)
-------
Prices, wholesale:
Prices, wholesale:


 quarterly $\sigma^{7}$....................................... SILK

Silk, raw:
Imports
Price, wholesale, white, Japanese, $20 / 22$ denier, of $1 b_{-}-\ldots$ (AA), f. o. b. warehouse_---------dol. per IbWOOL
Consumption, mill (clean basis): $\ddagger$
Apparel class.
Imports, clean contento
8) ----
-thous, of 1b. e), clean

Ter, why 64s 70 s 80 s , clean bas
Ferritory, 64s, $70 \mathrm{~s}, 80 \mathrm{~s}$, clean basis $\qquad$ dol right Australian, $64 \mathrm{~s}, 70 \mathrm{~s}$, good topmaking, clean basis, in

-

${ }^{0}$ Data cover a 14 -week period; other data are for 13 weeks.
8Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

ORevisions for 1952 appear in corresponding note in April 1954 SURVEY.
 nown later.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 Survey. orRevisions for broad-woven goods for first and second quarters of 1952 are shown in the October 1953 Surver.


 quarters-coats, 7,$844 ; 3,784 ; 6,578$; dresses, 70,$575 ; 77,212 ; 55,499 ;$ suits, 5,$609 ; 2,566 ; 3,045 ;$ waists, etc.,3,912; 2,967; 3,218 .

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

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued



## TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AIRCRAFT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 275 | 250 | 278 | 240 | 312 | 359 | 309 | 316 | 293 | 264 | 265 | 174 | 288 | --- |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 452, 987 | 484, 707 | 551, 134 | 534, 145 | 633, 003 | 631, 769 | 588, 562 | 598, 876 | 530, 416 | 521,450 | 369,942 | 287, 557 | 587, 785 |  |
|  | 371 | 424 | 405 | 328 | 297 | 379 | 274 | 351 | 246 | 309 | 326 | 397 | 305 |  |
|  | 288 | 393 | 365 | 322 | 289 | 348 | 251 | 349 | 190 | 306 | 314 | 385 | 251 |  |
|  | 378,906 | 389, 628 | 454, 562 | 446, 676 | 531, 529 | 534,667 | 497,062 | 507, 055 | 451,663 | 445, 306 | 300, 998 | 221, 195 | 498,248 | - 2642,000 |
|  | 370, 511 | 373, 666 | 435, 139 | 425, 392 | 510, 024 | 515, 192 | 478, 889 | 489,994 | 437,028 | 431, 371 | 292, 721 | 214, 913 | 477, 927 |  |
| Trucks, total | 73, 710 | 94, 655 | 96, 167 | 87, 141 | 101, 177 | 96, 723 | 91, 226 | 91,470 | 78, 507 | 75, 835 | 68, 618 | 65, 965 | 89, 232 | p 294,200 |
|  | 64, 781 | 80, 227 | 83, 563 | 72, 468 | 85, 154 | 79, 439 | 73, 712 | 74, 250 | 62, 161 | 60, 263 | 50,845 | 48, 793 | 72, 862 |  |
|  | 23,604 | 21,578 | 29,700 | 31,433 | 21,685 | 45, 725 | 37,479 | 30, 254 | 29, 154 | 26,794 | 26,645 | 22, 224 |  |  |
|  | 10,196 | 10, 884 | 16,448 | 18,195 | 12, 177 | 24, 836 | 18, 296 | 14,697 | 13, 210 | 11,519 | 9,556 | 6,357 |  |  |
|  | 13,408 | 10,694 | 13,252 | 13,238 | 9,508 | 20,889 | 19, 183 | 15,557 | 15,944 | 15,275 | 17, 089 | 15, 867 |  |  |
| Truck trailers, production, total.....--.-.-.....-. do. | 7,796 | 5,592 | 4,724 | 4,667 | 5, 000 | 4,746 | 4,844 | 5,258 | 3, 686 | 3,899 | 4,271 | 4, 521 | 4,830 |  |
| Complete trailers $\sigma^{7}$-------------------------.-.- do. | 7,603 | 5,196 | 4,585 | 4,502 | 4,741 | 4,535 | 4,638 | 4,987 | 3,465 | 3,740 | 4,105 | 4,356 | 4, 697 |  |
|  | 2, 539 | 2,316 | 1,899 | 1,767 | 1,879 | 1, 865 | 1,934 | 2, 479 | 1,858 | 2,052 | 2,256 | 2,551 | 2, 776 |  |
|  | 5, 064 | 2,880 | 2,686 | 2,735 | 2, 862 | 2, 670 | 2, 704 | 2,508 | 1,607 | 1,688 | 1,849 | 1,805 | 1,921 |  |
|  | 193 | 396 | 139 | 165 | 259 | 211 | 206 | 271 | 221 | 159 | 166 | 165 | 133 |  |
| Registrations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 450,311 | 413, 937 | 340,698 | 369, 592 | 480, 731 | 508, 102 | 520,958 | 596, 719 | 474,316 | 440, 312 | 407, 844 | r 395, 943 | 381,081 |  |
| New commercial cars.....---..---.............-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 72, 596 | 68, 659 | 60,694 | 60, 843 | 72, 583 | 75, 332 | 78, 209 | 85, 858 | 65,181 | 64, 180 | 66, 174 | 71, 254 | 64,652 |  |
| RAILWAY EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Railway Car Institute: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars: |  |  | 5,101 |  | 4,826 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,348 | 1,770 |  |
|  | 6,174 4,173 | 4, 3,169 | 5, 3,815 | 4,041 | 4, 3 , 796 | 4,138 | 3,658 2,513 | 2,683 | 2,051 | 2, 990 | 2,958 | 1,338 | 1, 085 |  |
|  | 3,912 | 2,873 | 3,658 | 2.947 | 3, 793 | 2, 981 | 2,028 | 1,230 | 705 | 837 | 1, 208 | , 807 | 617 |  |
| Railroad shops, domestic....----......---- - do. | 2,401 | 1,583 | 1,286 | 1, 027 | 1,030 | 1,057 | 1,145 | 1,420 | 1,096 | 1,460 | 1,358 | 1,010 | 685 |  |
| Passenger cars, equipment manufacturers: - Orders unfiled, end of month total* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 736 422 | 712 398 | 686 384 | 690 405 | 636 374 | 572 330 | 541 | 500 | 502 | 450 | 587 448 | 563 | 405 |  |
|  | 44 | 27 | 29 | 40 | 59 | 64 | 41 | 44 | 65 | 52 | 42 | 38 | 54 |  |
|  | 44 | 26 | 17 | 22 | 36 | 44 | 26 | 30 | 34 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 34 |  |
| Association of American Railroads: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars (class 1), end of month:§ thousands Number owned |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs | 1,777 | 1,776 | 1,777 | 1,775 | 1,773 | 1,771 | 1,768 | 1,764 | 1,757 | 1,753 | 1,750 | 1,745 | 1,739 |  |
| Perce thousands. | 92 | 88 | 91 | 94 | 98 | 104 | 112 | 116 | 118 | 122 | 126 | 123 | 120 |  |
| Percent of total ownership. | 5. 2 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5. 3 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 |  |
|  | 30,703 | 27, 678 | 23,537 | 20, 548 | 16,896 | 13,964 | 12, 169 | 11,429 | 10,334 | 11,016 | 10,232 | 11,785 | 13, 639 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers .------------- do. | 13, 911 | 12, 256 | 9, 153 | 6,784 | 4,068 | 2,132 | 1,214 | 1,793 | 1,731 | 3,911 | 4,403 | 4,952 | 6,581 |  |
|  | 16,792 | 15.422 | 14, 384 | 13,764 | 12,828 | 11,832 | 10.955 | 9,636 | 8,603 | 7,105 | 5,829 | 6,833 | 7,058 |  |
| Locomotives (class I), end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number- | 1,222 | 1,232 | 1,215 | 1,210 | 1, 222 | 1.169 | 1,180 | 1, 117 | 1,081 | 1,102 | 1,233 | 1,237 | 1,226 |  |
|  | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 13.9 |  |
| Diesel-electric and electric: Orders, unfilled number of power units. - | 659 | 571 | 486 | 521 | 365 | 300 | 170 | 124 | 133 | 99 | 115 | 158 | 267 |  |
| Exports of locomotives, totall.-.-.-..........-number.- | 63 | 46 | 37 | 33 | 26 | 57 | 46 | 36 | 42 | 34 | 39 | 32 |  |  |
| INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 677 | 673 | 523 | 467 | 473 | 366 | 445 | 445 | 413 | 357 | 357 | 348 | 359 |  |
|  | 632 | 630 | 485 | 437 | 448 | 344 | 417 | 389 | 368 | 278 | 319 | 318 | 304 |  |
| Export.-.-.-...----------------------------- do | 45 | 43 | 38 | 30 | 25 | 22 | 28 | 56 | 45 | 79 | 38 | 30 | 55 |  |
| ${ }^{5}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data cover a 14-week period; other data, 13 weeks. ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary estimate of production based on Ward's Automotive Reports. Production for preceding month: 508,500 passenger cars; 90,700 trucks. <br> $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 Survey. <br> $q$ Data exclude all military-type exports. Scattered monthly revisions for 1952 for motor vehicles will be shown later. <br> ${ }^{\circ}$ Revised beginning 1952 to include production of converter dollies; data as revised are comparable with fgures through 1951 shown in the 1953 issue of Business Statistics. Revision for January-September 1952 are shown in the December 1953 Surver. <br> $\oplus$ Excludes railroad shops except when noted. <br> *New series; monthly data prior to 1953 will be shown later. <br> §Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars. <br> IRevised exports for May 1952, 41 locomotives. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Food products
$6,8,9,12,13,14,15,18,22,23,27,28,29,30$ Foreclosures, re
shipping weight, value
by regions, countries, economic classes, and
commodity groups
Foundry equipment
Freight carloadings.
Freight cars (equipment)
Freight-car surplus and shortage
Fruits and vegetables
Fuel oil.
Fuels
Furnaces
Furniture
$2,3,4,6,9,10,11,12,14,3$
Furs
3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16
Gas, prices, customers, sales, revenues...... 5, 6, 27
Gasoline
Generators and motors.
$2,11,12,14,15,38$

## Glycerin

Grains and products......................-19, $22,23,28$
Grocery stores.....
9, 10
Gross national product
Gross private domestic investment
Gypsum and products
Hardware stores-
$\ldots-11,12,14$,
Heating apparatu
Hides and skins.-
--- 6, 22,30
Highways and roads
Hogs.
Home Loan banks, loans outstanding
Home mortgages
Hosiery
$11,13,14,15,24$
Hotels of work per week........................................................ 13,13
Housefurnishings..................................... $\mathbf{3}, 10,34$
Household appliances and radios........
Imports (see also individual commodities).... 21, 22
Income, personal---
ndustrial production indexe
Installment credit
nstallment sales, department stores
Instruments and related products. 2, 3, 11, 12, 14, 15
Insulating materials
Insurance, life --------
Interest and money rates
nternational the U.
nventories, manufacturers' and trade_...- 3, 4, 9, 10
6, 18, 22, 32, 33
Kerosene
Labor disputes, turnover
Labor force
Lamb and mutton
Lard
Leather and products.
$3,4,6,12,13,14,15,30,3$

## Linseed oil

$\cdots-\cdots-\cdots-\cdots,-\cdots, 23,29$
oans, real estate, agricultural, bank, brokers 1 , 19
(see also Consumer credit).
8, 16, 17, 19
Lubricants .
umber and products.........................
$3,4,6,9,10,11,12,14,15,18,31,32$
Machine activity, cotton
Machine tools
Machinery $-\overline{2}, \overline{3},-\overline{4},-7,11,12,14,15,18,22,3$ Magazine advertising-
Mailorder houses, sales
Manufacturers' sales, inventories, orde
Manufacturing production indexes.......-.-.
ment, payrolls, hours, wages.... 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
Margarine
Meats and meat packing-- $2,5,6,12,13,14,15,29$
Medical and personal care
Metals.
Milk_-_-13 and mining-2, 3, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23
Monetary statistics
Money supply.
Mortgage loans
Motor carri
Motor fuel-- vehicies.
Motor vehicies
$4,6,9,18$

National income and product
National parks, visitors
National security
Newspaper advertising.
New York Stock Exchange, selected data-...- 19, 20
Nonferrous metals....2, $6,11,12,14,15,18,22,33$
Noninstaliment credit.
Oats-n...-.
Oils and fats, greases........................................................ 24
Orders, new and unfilled, manufacturers'...-11, 12, 15
Paint and paint materials
Panama Canal traffic
Paper and products and pulp, $3,4,6,12,13,14,15,18,36,3$
Passports issued
Payrolls, indexes
Personal consumption expenditures
Personal income

Pages marked $S$
Personal saving and disposable income......... $\quad 1$

Pig iron---1ant and equipment expenditures
32
2,19
Plastics and resin materials.....
Plastics and resin materials
Population
Pork.
Postal savings
Poultry and eggs.............................................................. 16
Prices (see also individual commodities):
Consumer price index
Retail price indexes
Wholesale price indexes
Printing and publishing $\ldots-2,-\overline{3}, \overline{12}, \overline{13}, 14,15,37$
Profits, corporation
Pullman Company $71,13,14,15,17,18,19,20,26,27$
Pulpanj pulpwood
Pumps.
Purchasing power of the dollar
Radiators and convectors.
34
Railroads . . . . .-. $11,12,14,15,17,18,19,20,23,40$
Railways (local) and bus lines..... 11, 13, 14, 15, 23
Rayon and rayon manufactures
Real estate
Recreation.
Refrigerators, èlectrical
Rents (housing), inde
Retail trade gil , 34
stores and over only), general merchandise
stores and over only), general merchandise,
department stores.....-.-3, $5,9,10,11,13,14,15$
Roofing and siding, asphalt
Rubber (natural synthetic,
tires and tubes
Rubber products industry, production index,
sales, inventories, prices, employment, pay-
rolls, hours, earnings...... $2,3,4,6,12,13,14,15$
Saving, personal
Savings deposits
Securities issued
1, 5, $9,11,13,14$
ewer pipe, clay

Shoes and other footwear..............9, $9,10,12,13,14,15$
Shortening-_-.....-
Silver
Soybeans and soybean oil
Spindle activity, cotton
teel ingots and steel manufactures (see also
Iron and steel)

Stocks, dividends, prices, sales, yields, listings.
Stone, clay, and glass products
Stoves
$3,4,11,12,14,15$

Sulfur
22, 30
Sulfuric acid
Superphosphate

graph carriers.-.
Textiles..
$4,6,12,13,14,15,18,22,38,40$
Tile
$\cdots-\cdots-\cdots-2,3$
Tobacco...... 2, 3, $4,5,6,8,9,12,13,14,15,22,30$
Tools, machin
Tractors---1- retail and wholesale
Transit lines, local
$5,9,10,11,13,14,15,17$
Transportation and transportation equipment Travel
$3,4,5,9,11,13,14,15,18,23,4$
Truck trailers
Trucks....-....-.-.
United States Government bonds.......16,17,11,13, 19
United States Government finance............... 2,5


* BASIC DATA ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY YEAR BY YEAR SINCE 1929
* NATIONAL PRODUCT IN BOTH CURRENT AND 1947 DOLLARS
* COMPLETE TEXT, STATISTICS, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES, REVISED TO DATE


[^0]:    1. The reader will find it convenient to have at hand for reference the 1954 National Income supplement to the SURVEY of CURRENT BUsiness. That source also affords pre cise definitions of individual series for saving, investment, and related items. The saving data cited above are summarized from Table, 5 of the supplement. "Undistributed corporate earnings," in this and all other tabulations and references in this article, include the corporate inventory valuation adjustment, and also the minor item (negative in 1953) "excess of wage accruals over disbursements."
    2. An exception may be noted for farm depreciation, which is valued in terms of current prices.
[^1]:    3. Noncorporate capital consumption is the sum of the "depreciation" lines ( 18,24 , and 31) in table 6 of the Supplement. Total capital consumption allowances are shown in table 4. The procedure described, utilized to avoid going beyond data presented in the Supplement, assumes that capital outlays charged to current expense, which are not shown in table 6 , are wholly corporate, although a rough estimate suggests they may actually be about three fonrths corporate. The error involved with respect to the broader totals used in this article is minor. Accidental damage to noncorporate business property is included with deprecia tion in table 6.
[^2]:    4. Such a distinction is somewhat more meaningful for partnerships, particularly the larger firms, since there is a group decision as to the amount of the firm's income which is to be retained in the business and the amount to be distributed to partners. This may be distinguished from the decisions of the partners as individuals with respect to the amounts of their income which they will spend and save. There is a similar difference between the power of
    control over individual and partnership assets, However, data indicating the amount of control over individual and partnership assets. However, data indicating
    partnership income actually distributed to firm members are not available.
[^3]:    6 Personal income taxes are dated in the national accounts at the time they are paid by
    individuals (or withheld from their earnings)-not, like corporate taxes, on the basis of individuals (or withheld from their earn
    thatity computed against current income. 13 , Increase in debt not elsewhere classified", measuring changes in consumer debts to corporate business, in table 6 of the $\mathcal{N}+T O N A L$ 'INCOMF supplement.

[^4]:    8. The estimate is the sum of lines $15,16,20,21,26,27$, and 28 in table 6
[^5]:    9. The valuation of the change in business inventories in the national income statistics is discussed in the NATIONAL INCOME supplement and in James P. Daly, "LIFO Inventories and National Income Accounting," Survey of Current Business, May 1953.
[^6]:    10. Data for corporations shown in table 2 difier from corresponding data shown in the "Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds" table on page 5 of the September 1954 SURVEy in several respects, of which the more important are (1) inventories and undistributed profits include the inventory valuation adjustment; (2) gross investment and capital consumption allowances include capital outlays charged to current expense; (3) banks and insurance companies are included; and (4) fixed investment estimates were derived, by the procedure described earlier, as an allocation of total fixed investment measured in the gross national produet, instead of by an allocation to corporations of a portion of the plant and equipment expenditures reported in the OBE-SEC surveys.
[^7]:    11. The "cash" surplus of the Federal Government over this period was much smaller than the surplus on income and product account chiefly because (1) there was a large increase in outstanding Government loans (other than non-recourse loans to farmers) to private business individuals, foreign countries and international organizations, which is treated as an expenditure in the "cash" budget; and (2) corporate liability for taxes on 1953 income, payable in 1954, greatiy exceeded liability for taxes on 1945 income, payable in 1946.
    12. A qualification should be noted here, though the subject will not be discussed. Actu= ally, a large volume of investment was made by the Federal Government during the war in productive facilities of a character normally financed by private means. Some of these were later transferred to private ownership and used in private production.
[^8]:    13. These studies have covered periods dating back almost to the Civil War. They have been based on definitions which are not identical with those followed here, and some series have suggested a downward movement of the saving ratio toward the end of the nineteenth century. The statement in the text is intended as a broad generalization based upon their findings; the original studies should be consulted for detail. Convenient summaries by the authors are presented in Simon Kuznets, "Proportion of Capital Formation to National Product," American Economic Review, Vol. XLII, No. 2 (May 1952), pp. 507-526; and Ray, mond Goldsmith, "Trends and Structural Changes in Savings in the Twentieth Century," in Savings in the Modern Economy, University of Minnesota Press, 1953, pp. 133-152.
    14. If the ratio of private saving to gross national product is related to an index of the cyclical position of the economy (such as the proportion of the labor force employed), it will be found, that the saving ratio is higher in the later years of the prewar period than in "corresponding" years of the early thirties. It appears that a satisfactory mathematical expression of the relationship between the two would require a formula, rather similar to the "ratchet" functions developed by Franco Modigliani, which in periods of substantial underutilization of prosperous period rather than to the current full-employment level only.
[^9]:    15. This need be true, of course, only in a net sense- that is, other factors could powerfully influence the saving of particular firms or individuals if their influence were offsetting among the individual units and thus did not affect total private saving.
[^10]:    16. As noted in part $I$, transfers of land and used durable capital assets should also be
    counted in principle. Statistically, account has been taken in table 4 only of transfers of counted in principle. Statistically, account has been taken in table 4 only of transfers of
    farm property (line 8 ) and in line 4 (nonfarm dwellings) where it has been handled as an adjustment to new purchases. The farm item has been grouped in the tables with new investment, rather than broken out separately, because of its small size and the cbsence of similar data for other types of property.
    Transfers of equity funds cannot be distinguished statistically from loan funds in the data given in table 4, principally because net acquisitions of corporate and foreign securities in line 23 do not distinguish stocks from bonds, and also because of the treatment afforded life insurance companies and certain other financial intermediaries, as detailed in the following paragraphs.
[^11]:    17. This procedure results in the omission of a small amount of additions to reserve of 17. This procedure results in the omission of a small amount of additions to reserve of
    these associations which is included in personal saving as derived by the income-expenditure these ass
[^12]:    18. The same data may also be readily rearranged in a third form, as a sources and uses of funds table for the private noncorporate group similar in form to that presented regularly" for corporations. This simply requires grouping as uses the "gross investment" and "additions to financial assets" sections of table 4 in this article, and as sources the "depreciation" and "increase in debt" sections. Because of the treatment, indicated above, of life insurance companies, saving and loan associations, and savings banks, in the sources and uses table
    these financial intermediaries are viewed as being outside the group. these Gnancial intermediaries are vewed as being outside the group.
    19. Loughlin F. McHugh and Bernard Beckler, "Residential Construction Activity and
    Finencing," Survey of Curama Besmess. December 1923. p. 18 .
[^13]:    20. It is probable that an exception should be made for the rather special case of involuntary, inventory accumulation on the part of unincorporated firms, which may create a "frozen", asset which it would be difficult to use as security for credit extension, and perhaps also to some extent for changes in farm inventories-insofar as farmers may consider their income to consist of cash receipts less expenditures.
[^14]:    21. Some of these formulas, and uncertainties associated with their application in the post-
    war years, are discussed in "Personal Saving in the Postwar Period," by Irwin Friend. war years, are discussed in "Personal Saving in the Postwar Period," by Irwin Friend,
    Survey of Current Business, September 1949 . That source also provides additional analysis of certain other points discussed in the present article.
[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ Compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data have been revised to incorporate more complete information.

[^16]:    Revised. pPreliminary

[^17]:    

[^18]:    $r$ Revised. $\quad \nu$ Preliminary. 1 Specifications changed; not comparable with data prior to June 1954. 2 Production by secondary plants only.

[^19]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
    $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1947 -April 1953 for paper will be shown later; data prior to 1947 for unfilled orders and stocks of paper are on a different basis from revised figures, hence not comparable. Revisions for January $1952-$ February 1953 for shipping containers and for various months in 1952 for rubber imports appear in the May 1954 Survey.
    o ' Data $^{\text {Dor production, shipments, and stocks have been revised beginning January } 1953 \text {. Revisions prior to June } 1953 \text { are available upon request. }}$

