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Contents

	Page
ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS	1
THE BUSINESS SITUATION	2
Employment Trends	3
Compensation for Overtime	4
Corporate Profits	5
NEW AND DISCONTINUED BUSINESSES, 1940-43	7
WARTIME DEBT CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES	14
STATISTICAL DATA:	
Monthly Business Statistics	S-1
General Index	Inside back cover

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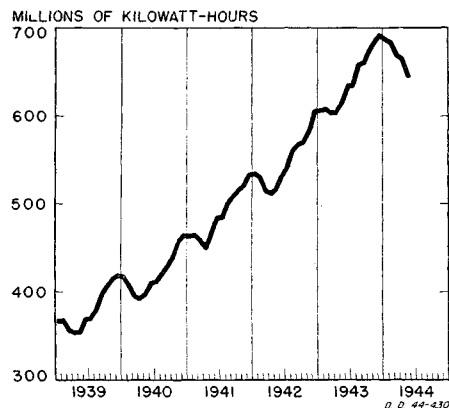
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Economic Highlights

Electric Power Production

Daily average electric power production in the first 5 months of 1944 has fallen much more sharply than the seasonal expectations. Daily average production in May moved contraseasonally and for the first time in many years was below April levels.

Daily average output for May was still 5 percent above the corresponding month last year, but this was the smallest relative increase since June 1943 when the highest rise on this comparative basis—19 percent—was established. Since that time the rate of increase over the same month of the preceding year has been declining slowly but steadily.



Average Daily Production of Electric Energy for Public Use.

The chart portrays the narrowing of the increase in recent months, the 5 percent gain for May comparing with 10 percent in April, 11 percent in March, and 13 percent in February and January.

Factors contributing to this slackening include the stability which is now characteristic of war production, and recent cutbacks in particular phases of the munitions program, especially in such important consumers of electric power as the aluminum and magnesium industries. These restrictive factors are expected to continue to operate for the remainder of the year.

The supply of electric power since Pearl Harbor has been adequate for the most part to meet the expansion of consumer demand. The increase in war production activity in all sections of the country, particularly in the initial stages of the war program, placed a heavy and uneven burden on the generating facilities of the industry. However, the fullest possible utilization of interconnecting power systems and multiple shift operations in many industrial plants aided materially in achieving the necessary distribution

of load requirements. Furthermore, as a result of careful advance planning both by Government and industry, the supply-demand relationship was maintained throughout the period by additions to electric power generating capacity which kept pace with the constantly increasing demands.

New generating capacity installed in 1943 totaled 2.9 million kilowatts, compared to 2.5 million kilowatts in 1942. During the past 5 years, generating capacity has increased over 10 million kilowatts. This year's expansion in generating capacity is expected to add about 1.5 million kilowatts, and almost one-third of this new capacity had been installed in the first 4 months of 1944.

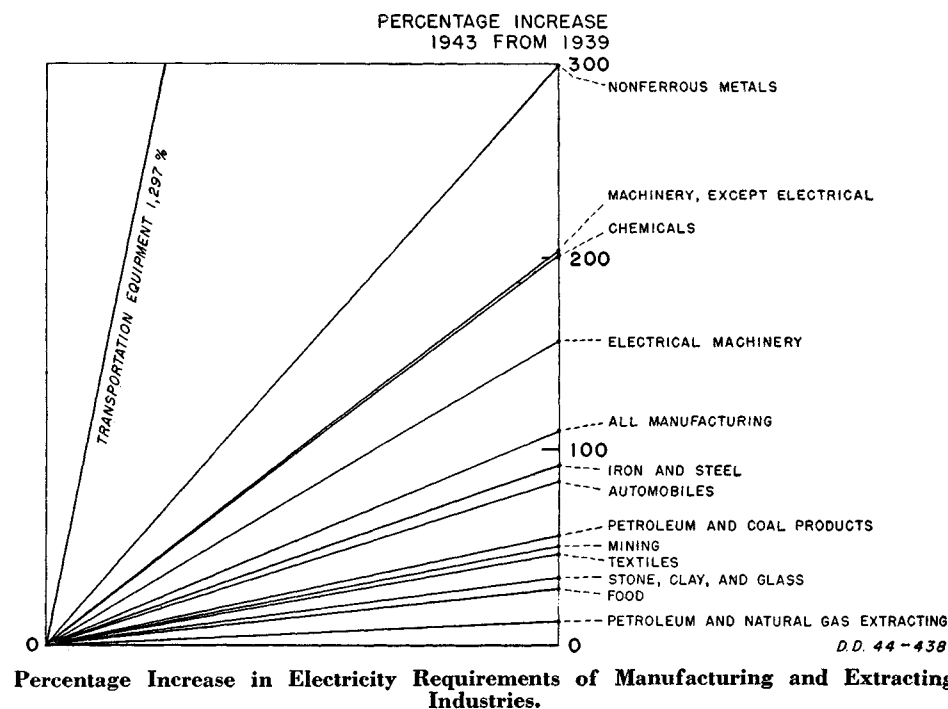
Wartime changes in the electric power requirements for manufacturing industry, for selected industries in the manufacturing group and for the mining industry are shown in the accompanying chart. The data exclude establishments owned and operated by the Government.

Consumption of electricity by United States manufacturing and extractive industries more than doubled from 1939 to 1943, rising from 79 billion to 159 billion kilowatt-hours. All segments of industry participated in the general increase. However, it is to be noted that the largest increases occurred in the war industries which accounted for two-thirds of all electric power consumed in manufacturing industries in 1943.

Consumption by the transportation equipment group, including the vital aircraft and shipbuilding industries, increased spectacularly from less than half a billion to 6.7 billion kilowatt-hours. Exceptionally large increases likewise occurred in the nonferrous metals group (300 percent), chemicals and machinery groups (200 percent), and electrical machinery (over 150 percent). These five industries taken together accounted for almost half of the electric power consumed by manufacturers in 1943, compared with slightly more than one-quarter in 1939. Less sizable were the increases in the other war industries, varying from over 90 percent in iron and steel to 25 percent in the rubber group.

In the nonwar industries, the increases were of much less size. The largest occurred in petroleum and coal products which increased more than half, reflecting the vast expansion in aviation gas facilities. Slightly smaller were the consumption increases by the furniture and textiles industries and much less those registered by the other nondurable goods industries.

Expanded use of electric power in the extractive industries was relatively moderate compared with that in the manufacturing groups. The gains averaged about 50 percent in all major minerals industries except for petroleum and natural gas which experienced a 12-percent increase.



Percentage Increase in Electricity Requirements of Manufacturing and Extracting Industries.

The Business Situation

INITIATION of decisive military action from Normandy to the Marianas dwarfed economic developments in June. These world-wide events, amply prepared for, had very limited immediate effects upon the domestic economy.

Stock prices moved above the level from which they plunged with the fall of France, but there were no repercussions on the general volume of economic activity. Production, income, and distribution measures mirrored a continuance of the general stability which has characterized the economy throughout the first half of this year. What was demonstrated during the month was the materiel superiority of the Allies—the result of the huge flow of munitions at a rate which has undergone but slight change since the latter part of 1943. While it was anticipated that enlarged land operations on the Continent would bring some changes in the munitions programs—and they have—these changes have not all been in the direction of increased requirements.

Table 1.—Selected Business Indicators

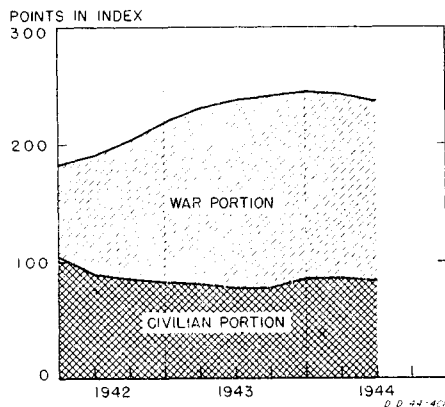
Month	Income payments (1935-39=100)	Munitions production (1943 monthly avg.=100)	Manufacturers' shipments (1939=100)	Farm marketings, adj. (1935-39=100)	Retail sales, adjusted (1935-39=100)	Stock prices, Standard and Poor's (1935-39=100)
1943:						
January	197.7	78	226	224.0	159.5	79.7
February	202.4	82	255	239.5	170.2	84.8
March	206.0	90	249	260.5	162.2	88.2
April	208.3	95	253	261.0	160.1	91.3
May	209.3	95	247	258.0	156.5	95.2
June	212.1	97	254	256.0	164.5	98.5
July	213.4	101	249	255.5	165.1	98.7
August	215.2	105	258	255.5	167.7	94.4
September	215.2	108	261	242.0	165.5	95.6
October	217.5	113	270	249.0	168.3	94.8
November	220.5	118	270	254.5	172.5	91.4
December	222.9	117	276	256.0	171.8	91.8
1944:						
January	226.4	114	264	260.0	177.2	94.6
February	231.1	112	279	276.0	176.4	94.4
March	230.2	117	273	274.0	179.5	96.6
April	229.4	113	281	270.0	168.4	95.1
May	230.7	114	273	278.0	171.9	97.2
June						101.5

• Preliminary.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, U. S. Department of Agriculture, War Production Board, Standard and Poor's Corporation.

Sufficient time has not elapsed to clarify fully the munitions requirements for the remainder of the year. What has happened has tended to confirm—rather than qualify—analyses which indicated that the flow of output of military equipment has been adequate for the tasks ahead, though not up to the full potential that could have been realized had larger munitions output been required. Production of certain items of the program must be pushed ahead to meet requirements, and vigorous action with the aid of existing controls will be required for this purpose, but for other munitions items peak rates of output are past. No

Chart 1.—Industrial Production
(Seasonally adjusted, 1935-39
average for total=100)



Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce based upon industrial production index of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; second quarter 1944 partly estimated.

change occurred during the month in the general policy of holding the present balance between military and nonmilitary output.

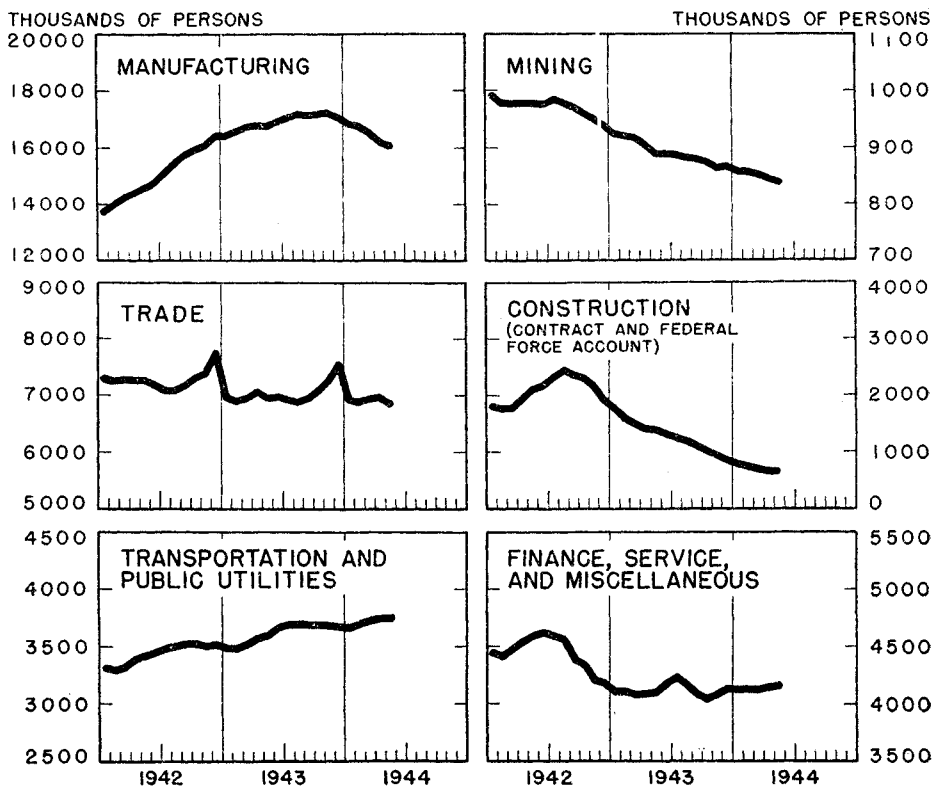
It is apparent that little variation may be anticipated during the third quarter

in either the general volume of activity, or in the distribution of the total product of the economy between military and nonmilitary goods. Patterns have been largely fixed by the allocations of the basic materials, and these allocations provide for very little shift.

While only slight change may be anticipated in the availability of nonmilitary goods over the next few months, little doubt remains that the wartime civilian economy has passed its period of greatest stringency. Support for this conclusion is to be found in the volume of food supplies and crop prospects, in the stability in the construction industry, in fuel supplies which though difficult can probably be maintained at present levels, in recent trends in production of consumption goods, and in shifts in employment.

Evidence that the civilian share of the nation's manufactured product has passed its lowest point appears in the relationship of production trends in war and nonwar portions of industrial output presented in chart 1. The civilian share in industrial production reached its low in the second and third quarters of 1943. It has since been stabilized—the very slight movement being upward, partly as a result of the increase in materials made available to the industries produc-

Chart 2.—Employees in Nonagricultural Industries



Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

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ing goods for the maintenance of the domestic economy.

The situation at this time may, therefore, be described as one of temporary balance. This balance in production is not likely to be long maintained because increasing efficiency in munitions production is freeing resources that will be available for other uses. These will mean either (a) less complete utilization of our resources, (b) an expansion of the output of nonmilitary goods and services, or (c) adjustments through a combination of the two.

It is not surprising that in the period of rapidly expanding output of military equipment in 1942 and 1943, the full economies at large-scale production could not be realized. Time was of the essence, and production of armaments was being pushed to unprecedented aggregates in all categories of weapons. Now that peak rates of output have been reached, it has been possible to organize facilities more effectively. This has permitted a reduction in the number of employees required, for example, and also has contributed to more effective use of available materials.

The current trend is perhaps best illustrated by labor requirements. The only increased net demand for manpower for the war program in 1944 has been for the armed forces, and most of this net increment has already been met. The Army has been at peak strength for some time, the Navy is approaching its wartime objective, and the replacement demands are not entirely met in terms of the general labor supply. For the reasons outlined above, the over-all manpower requirements for the military production program are declining. Shortages of labor still persist in particular and important segments. These shortages are critical but the numbers required are not large in the aggregate.

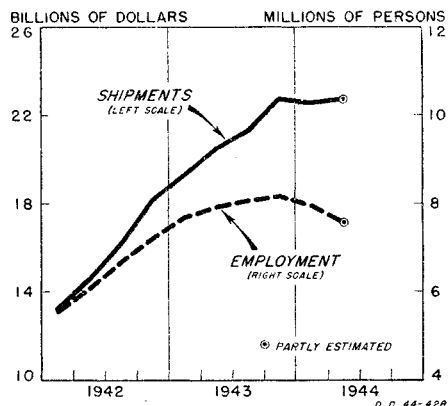
The general program of the War Manpower Commission, reviewed in the Survey last month and placed into effect on July 1, was designed to meet the needs of these particular plants, as well as the general turn-over problem. The essential thing at this time is to channel workers into those limited areas of the production program where increased manpower is required. In addition to the general extension of hiring controls, steps are being taken to recruit directly the labor essential in key spots.

Employment Trends

Employment in nonagricultural establishments has declined steadily from the wartime peak of 40.2 millions in December 1943 to 38.2 in May. The bulk of the decline has occurred in manufacturing, and mining, whereas the sharp drop in construction employment which has paralleled the downward movement of the industry's activity has now come to a halt. Employment in trade was at its lowest levels in May, 100,000 below the same month last year.

Other categories of nonagricultural employment included in chart 2 have been stable or shown upward movements which in the aggregate are small relative to the drop in the declining segments.

Chart 3.—Shipments and Employment in War Manufacturing Industries¹



¹ Total shipments and average employment for the quarter.

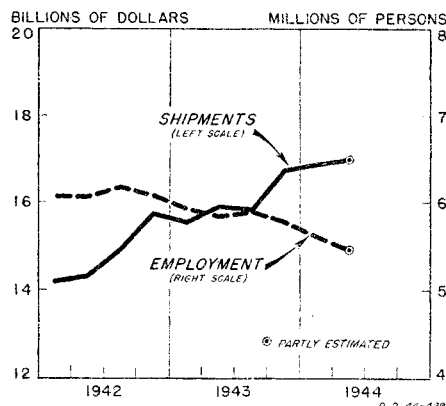
Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce; employment based upon U. S. Department of Labor data.

Employment in public utilities and transportation, government, and in the finance, service and miscellaneous groups continued to expand, the former reaching a new wartime peak of 3.75 million in May. The finance, service and miscellaneous industries group has moved upward slightly from the October 1943 wartime low of 4 million.

Charts 3 and 4 illustrate the marked divergence in the trends of shipments and employment in recent months in manufacturing industries. Employment of wage-earners in manufacturing industries classified in the war group reached a peak just over 8.2 million in November 1943, and has declined subsequently by an average of 100,000 workers per month. Over the same period, employment in the nonwar industries also declined, but not so substantially.

Thus, total manufacturing employment was off from 14 million wage earners in November 1943 to 13 million in May, or by 1 million. Since, as is shown

Chart 4.—Shipments and Employment in Nonwar Manufacturing Industries¹



¹ Total shipments and average employment for the quarter.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce; employment based upon U. S. Department of Labor data.

Table 2.—Manufacturing Wage Earners and Average Hours Worked by "War" and "Nonwar" Industries, 1942-44¹

Month	"War" industries		"Nonwar" industries	
	Employment (thousands of wage earners)	Average hours worked per week	Employment (thousands of wage earners)	Average hours worked per week
1942:				
January	5,439	44.7	6,017	37.7
April	5,903	45.5	6,085	39.9
July	6,467	45.4	6,097	38.2
October	7,040	46.1	6,126	39.3
1943:				
January	7,560	46.5	5,943	41.3
April	7,876	47.1	5,859	42.1
July	8,031	46.4	5,880	41.8
October	8,158	47.5	5,807	42.5
1944:				
January	8,031	47.1	5,638	42.4
February	7,972	47.1	5,622	42.8
March	7,828	47.1	5,580	42.9
April	7,673	46.9	5,499	42.3
May	7,556	(?)	5,451	(?)

¹ Based on data from Bureau of Labor Statistics. "War" industries include the metal-fabricating, rubber, and chemical groups; all other manufacturing industries are classified as "nonwar." Average hours worked per week have been imputed by dividing man-hours by employment. Workers in Government and shipyards are not included.

² Not available.

in table 2, the average number of hours worked per week remained practically unchanged, the cut in the labor force resulted in a corresponding reduction in man-hours of about 7 percent.

The downward trend in employment, particularly in the war manufacturing industries, is expected to continue in the second half of this year. The number of workers released from war plants will provide an opportunity for strengthening the functioning of the economy, since manpower has been considered the limiting factor on production over the past year. The necessity for programming the use of released resources is becoming of increasing importance since the cumulative effects of current and prospective releases will become more manifest from now on. Tentative steps have been taken towards this end.

Manufacturers' Shipments

Prior to D-Day on June 6, the activities of our war manufacturing industries had been directed toward producing armaments both for our fighting fronts and for building up a stockpile of war materials necessary to equip fully the invasion armies. Deliveries of the war industries during 1943 reflected this program, with the value of shipments—based on reports of a representative sample of firms to the Department's Industry Survey—attaining a record 22.7 billion dollars in the fourth quarter of the year. This, it should be pointed out, is not an unduplicated net value of product total, but rather the reported shipments of a cross section of industry. The aggregate substantially portrays the change in output.

The trend in manufacturers' shipments during the first 6 months of this year flattened out, with deliveries of the war industries experiencing only minor

Table 3.—Value of Shipments of War Manufacturing Industries

[Millions of dollars]

	Metal producing ¹	Metal fabricating ²	Chemicals and rubber	Total
1943:				
First quarter.....	3,601	13,150	2,527	19,278
Second quarter.....	3,671	14,251	2,629	20,551
Third quarter.....	3,560	15,117	2,637	21,314
Fourth quarter.....	3,609	16,374	2,748	22,731
1944:				
First quarter.....	3,562	16,290	2,698	22,480
Second quarter.....	3,550	16,450	2,700	22,700

¹ Includes iron and steel (excluding tin cans and plumbing and hardware supplies) and nonferrous metals industries.

² Includes machinery, transportation equipment, nonferrous metals products, and tin cans and plumbing and hardware supplies industries.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

fluctuations from month to month. The value of products shipped by these industries in the second quarter of this year is estimated at 22.7 billion dollars—just about the same in the two preceding quarters.

The stable over-all trend of output of the war industries so far this year, however, was the result of large changes upward and downward in particular categories of war goods as output was adjusted to requirements. In the gun program, for example, emphasis has swung away from antiaircraft and to heavy artillery. Likewise, pressure has mounted for heavy motorized equipment and declined elsewhere in the vehicle groups.

Estimated deliveries of the metal-fabricating industries in the second quarter of this year slightly exceeded the previous record high of 16.4 billion dollars established in the fourth quarter of 1943. Some minor cuts occurred during the second quarter in the deliveries of the nonferrous metals products and automobile industries, while deliveries of the other transportation equipment industry exceeded the first quarter rate by about 4 percent as a result of record deliveries of aircraft.

Conforming to the pattern of the war industries, deliveries of the nonwar man-

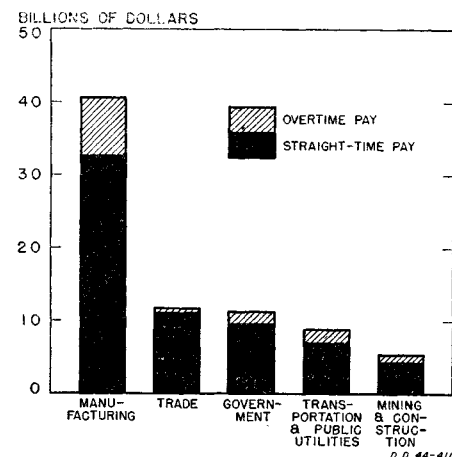
ufacturing industries were likewise relatively stable in the first 6 months of this year. The stability was fairly widespread through all major groups of nonwar industries, except for increases in petroleum refining and apparel. Although these industries are classified as nonwar, shipments on order from the Army, Navy, and Lend-Lease constitute a sizable proportion of total deliveries. For example, in recent months about 25 percent of all deliveries of food industries was for war use, about 35 percent of textile and paper and products industries, about 40 percent of petroleum and products, and 50 percent of lumber and products industry. In most cases, deliveries of these industries have fallen short of demands chiefly because present war programming has limited resources for these industries.

Compensation for Overtime

In line with the horizontal movement of production, and in the absence of change in either the wage rate structure or the general price level, the flow of income payments to individuals has maintained an even trend in recent months. Payments, however, have averaged slightly higher than in the fourth quarter of 1943, mainly by reason of the rise in payments to the Armed Forces, and in agricultural income. In the manufacturing segment, however, as would be judged from the trend of employment and man hours, the upward movement reached its crest toward the end of 1943.

With the average workweek generally maintained at about 45 hours in manufacturing, and at high levels in non-manufacturing industries, the income derived from overtime pay has continued to provide a substantial part of the payroll total. Extension of the workweek recently has been limited to a few special areas, and these have been offset in the aggregate by downward adjustments in other segments as the work-load pressure has decreased.

In view of what has been stated earlier about the manpower situation in the war

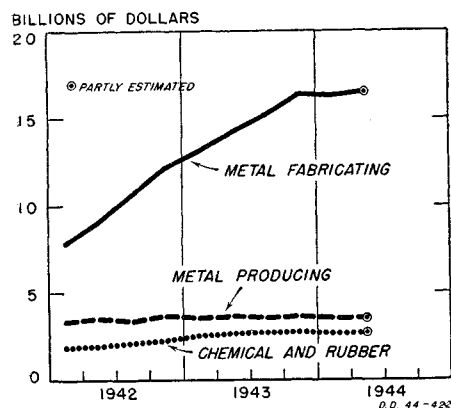
Chart 6.—Wage and Salary Payments in Nonagricultural Industries

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce; based upon U. S. Department of Labor data.

industries, it is of interest to examine the trend of overtime during the war period. Apparent is the fact that, under existing circumstances, released manpower could be absorbed by reducing the workweek. This would mean a reduction in the total product unless there were offsetting gains in efficiency—gains which in many segments are unlikely under the circumstances in which these adjustments would take place.

Since 1939 the increase in the workweek has been substantial in virtually all categories of economic activity. Table 3 reveals that the largest increase in hours has occurred in the coal mining, crude petroleum, and manufacturing industries.

The only exception to the general trend to a longer workweek among the nonagricultural industries was in retail trade, where average hours worked per week have declined slightly. The changes in wholesale trade and in the service industries have also been relatively small.

Chart 5.—Shipments of War Manufacturing Industries

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.—Average Hours Worked Per Week, Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries

	Monthly average					First 4 months 1944
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	
Manufacturing, all industries.....	37.7	38.1	40.6	42.9	44.9	45.2
Durable goods.....	38.0	39.3	42.1	45.1	46.6	46.7
Nondurable goods.....	37.4	37.0	38.9	40.3	42.5	43.0
Nonmanufacturing:						
Building construction.....	32.6	33.1	34.7	36.6	38.4	38.3
Mining:						
Anthracite.....	27.7	27.2	28.1	33.7	37.5	41.3
Bituminous coal.....	27.1	28.1	31.1	32.9	36.6	44.1
Metalliferous mining.....	40.9	41.4	41.7	43.6	44.3	44.2
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	39.2	39.3	41.8	43.7	46.0	44.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	38.3	37.8	37.9	39.0	42.6	45.0
Public utilities:						
Electric light and power.....	39.6	39.7	39.8	40.1	41.6	42.5
Street railways and busses.....	45.9	46.1	46.5	48.0	49.5	49.8
Trade:						
Retail.....	43.0	42.9	42.5	41.6	40.6	41.1
Wholesale.....	41.7	41.2	41.0	41.3	42.2	42.6
Services:						
Dyeing and cleaning.....	41.8	42.9	43.6	43.4	44.2	43.8
Power laundries.....	42.7	43.0	43.3	43.3	44.0	43.8

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

Table 5.—Estimated Overtime Pay of Wage and Salaried Workers, by Major Civilian Nonagricultural Industry Groups, 1943

[Millions of dollars]

	Wage and salary payments excluding all overtime ¹	Total overtime pay ²	Overtime pay, premiums only ²	Total wage and salary payments ³	Percent of total	
					All overtime pay	Overtime premiums
Manufacturing:						
Wages and salaries.....	32,752	7,848	2,433	40,600	19.3	6.0
Salaries.....	7,414	1,186	213	8,600	13.8	2.5
Wages.....	25,338	6,662	2,220	32,000	20.8	6.9
Durable goods industries.....	16,637	5,157	1,720	21,794	23.7	7.9
Iron and steel.....	3,422	993	331	4,415	22.5	7.5
Machinery.....	3,811	1,419	473	5,230	27.1	9.0
Transportation equipment.....	6,805	2,151	717	8,956	24.0	8.0
All other.....	2,599	594	199	3,193	18.6	6.2
Nondurable goods industries.....	8,701	1,505	509	10,206	14.7	5.0
Food and tobacco.....	1,666	311	102	1,977	15.7	5.2
Textile, clothing and leather goods.....	3,270	312	104	3,582	8.7	2.9
Paper products, printing and publishing.....	1,148	183	61	1,331	13.7	4.6
Chemicals.....	1,293	345	115	1,638	21.1	7.0
All other.....	1,324	354	118	1,678	21.1	7.0
Mining.....	1,673	352	89	2,025	17.4	4.4
Construction.....	2,703	768	243	3,471	22.1	7.0
Trade.....	11,183	593	235	11,776	5.0	2.0
Finance, service and miscellaneous.....	12,347	(⁴)	(⁴)	12,347	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transportation and public utilities.....	7,103	878	278	7,981	11.0	3.5
Government.....	9,728	1,574	363	11,301	13.9	4.2
Federal civilian.....	5,323	1,389	317	6,712	20.7	4.7
State and local.....	4,405	185	46	4,589	4.0	1.0
Grand total.....	77,489	12,012	3,641	89,501	13.4	4.1

¹ Based on ratio of actual average hours worked per week and an average of 38 hours per week which corresponds to a scheduled 40 hour week.

² Manufacturing industry overtime premiums based on factors developed by major manufacturing industries by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and published in the November 1942 Monthly Labor Review of the Department of Labor.

³ Department of Commerce.

⁴ Insignificant.

As a result of this increase in the hours worked per week, compensation of employees for overtime work reached a peak in 1943 of 12 billion dollars. This represented more than 13 percent of the total 1943 civilian nonagricultural wage and salary payments. Of the total, 3.6 billion dollars represented premiums over straight-time rates for overtime hours.

Variations in the volume and proportion of these overtime payments for major industry groups are evident in chart 6. The proportion of overtime pay to total pay rolls was considerably larger in the commodity-producing industries than in the service and distributive trades. Almost three-quarters of all overtime compensation was paid out by the mining, manufacturing, and construction industries. Of the remaining 3 billion dollars of overtime pay, one-half was paid out by Government, most of which was straight time paid to workers on the Federal pay roll to compensate for the lengthened workweek.

More than half of the total overtime payments went to wage earners in the manufacturing industries, although their wages amounted to only slightly more than one-third of all nonagricultural wages and salaries in 1943. Examination of the major groups of manufactures reveals some striking disparities. In 1943, the durable goods industries paid out 5.2 billion dollars in wages for overtime work, about one-quarter of their total wages, while the nondurable goods industries paid out 1.5 billion for overtime work, or less than 15 percent of their total wage payments.

The proportion of overtime payments varied with the industry's participation in war production. Thus, overtime wages

in the machinery group was more than 27 percent of that industry's total wages as against less than 9 percent in the textile and apparel group.

The fact that so substantial a proportion of workers' incomes during the war period resulted from overtime pay has important implications for the transition period which will follow the end of hostilities. It is apparent from the accompanying tables and charts that the reduction in income will occur with the return to the normal workweek will eliminate the source from which a large volume of purchasing power is derived currently. This factor will be supplemented by another, operating in the same direction, namely, the transfer of workers out of relatively high wage occupations in the heavy industries to lower paid jobs in consumers' goods and services fields.

Corporate Profits

The continuation of the high level of business operations was reflected in the preliminary reports of corporate profits for the first quarter of this year. Earnings after income and excess profits taxes were slightly above the first quarter level of a year ago but below the second and third quarters. On the basis of the limited data now available, it would appear, however, that the fourth quarter of 1943 decline in earnings was due to year-end adjustments in corporate accounts rather than to a basic change in the earnings position. The same trend is indicated by available data for profits before taxes. It should be noted that all profits estimates are adjusted for esti-

mated renegotiation refunds, completed and anticipated.

The changes in the first quarter of 1944 within the various major industry groups in earnings both before and after taxes have been so minor as to be well within the range of the usual erratic character of quarterly profits movements without fundamental economic meaning. Within the manufacturing group the only significant changes appear to be the downward trend in profits in the iron and steel industry and the somewhat offsetting rise in oil refining earnings in the first quarter of this year.

With more complete information now available, revisions of profit and dividend estimates for the past few years are presented in tables 6 and 7. The data for 1943, however, are still based on a relatively small sample. It will be noted that preliminary Treasury Department figures are considerably higher for 1942 than the estimate given on page 8 of the May 1944 Survey, based upon the sample of large corporations for which data are available from published reports. As it is not possible to determine whether the bias persisted into 1943, no correction of the profits trend shown by the sample was made. It is probable that some deviation of the sample from the universe may later be shown when the tax reports become available, but the large underestimation should not persist for the following reason. Reconversion in 1942 influenced profits of the large companies to a greater extent than it did the smaller concerns, and with the probability of more consistent performance in 1943 it is likely that the performance of the sample companies was again more representative.

The figures indicate that profits after taxes were 8,963 million dollars in 1943, or 5 percent more than the 8,535 mil-

Table 6.—Net Dividend Payments, by Industrial Divisions, Annually, 1941-43

[Millions of dollars]

Industrial division	1941	1942	1943
Total.....	4,476	4,026	4,032
Mining.....	266	251	244
Manufacturing.....	2,334	1,976	2,009
Food, beverages, and tobacco.....	394	355	358
Textiles and leather.....	154	144	144
Paper and printing.....	155	125	137
Chemicals.....	264	215	216
Oil refining.....	104	91	100
Metal and its products.....	690	618	623
Iron and steel.....	248	225	218
Nonferrous metals.....	66	64	61
Machinery (except electrical).....	133	122	121
Electrical machinery.....	243	207	223
Transportation equipment.....	84	72	80
Automobiles.....	214	137	135
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	275	219	216
Trade.....	527	488	480
Retail.....	318	293	298
Wholesale.....	209	195	182
Finance.....	265	247	247
Transportation.....	272	317	298
Railroads.....	83	94	106
Other.....	189	223	192
Communications.....	188	186	185
Power and gas.....	471	437	418
Miscellaneous.....	153	124	151

NOTE.—Annual estimates for 1940 and earlier years, together with notes on sources and methods, are available in the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, June 1943, pp. 23-28.

lion dollars in 1942, notwithstanding a considerable rise in taxes. Profits before taxes rose 14 percent from 19,987 million dollars to 22,817 million dollars.

Corporate profits after taxes increased from 1942 to 1943 in all the major industrial groups, except trade and miscellaneous. Mining and manufacturing increased 5 percent, communication, 8 percent, and power and gas, 4 percent. Transportation rose slightly while trade experienced a similar movement in the other direction. The only substantial decline was the 5 percent drop in the miscellaneous group. No major industrial groups experienced a decline in profits before taxes.

Wholesale trade was responsible for the decline in profits after taxes in the trade group from 1942 to 1943; and construction in the miscellaneous group. Although the total for transportation showed a slight increase, railroad earnings declined almost 7 percent, reflecting in large part the exhaustion of tax credits for losses sustained in earlier years.

Of the manufacturing subgroups, substantial increases in profits after taxes in 1943 as compared with 1942 were reported for paper and printing, oil refining, transportation equipment, and automobile companies. Smaller increases were reported by the food, bev-

erages, tobacco, chemicals, nonferrous metals and electrical machinery companies. Small declines were recorded for textiles and leather, and iron and steel, and a more substantial decline for machinery except electrical.

Net dividend payments in 1943 were approximately the same as in 1942. Corporations continued to follow conservative policies in building up reserves for post-war contingencies. Among the major groups and subgroups there was in 1943, with some exceptions, a tendency for dividends to increase at a slightly lower rate or to decrease at a slightly higher rate than profits after taxes.

Table 7.—Estimated Corporate Profits After and Before Taxes, by Industrial Divisions, Quarterly, 1940-44¹

(Millions of dollars)

Industrial division	1940					1941					1942					1943					1944
	I	II	III	IV	Total	I	II	III	IV	Total	I	II	III	IV	Total	I	II	III	IV	Total	
Profits after taxes																					
Total	963	1,049	1,175	1,660	4,847	1,305	1,725	2,034	2,267	7,331	1,875	2,031	2,297	2,332	8,535	2,200	2,293	2,276	2,194	8,963	2,213
Mining	28	13	18	33	92	38	47	49	47	181	52	54	57	59	222	59	60	59	55	233	60
Manufacturing	673	751	838	1,148	3,410	911	1,192	1,378	1,510	4,991	1,237	1,320	1,386	1,375	5,318	1,424	1,459	1,412	1,370	5,665	1,434
Food, beverages, and tobacco	104	110	119	138	471	111	143	165	168	587	143	159	186	171	659	169	164	172	177	682	167
Textiles and leather	40	31	43	66	180	70	105	129	135	439	107	123	120	109	459	120	120	102	99	441	117
Paper and printing	45	60	62	50	217	45	63	78	93	279	81	58	45	48	232	59	74	82	85	301	75
Chemicals	85	95	100	135	415	99	115	123	142	479	111	111	114	119	455	134	127	119	110	490	151
Oil refining	23	25	25	27	100	33	57	72	62	224	48	34	56	55	193	49	62	68	66	245	84
Iron and steel	53	62	112	145	372	128	160	192	229	709	159	184	169	168	680	194	180	156	137	667	156
Nonferrous metals	20	22	31	58	131	38	42	43	47	170	44	41	44	41	170	47	44	43	51	185	48
Machinery (except electrical)	87	108	110	134	439	103	137	182	184	606	164	179	191	184	718	163	178	159	163	663	157
Electrical machinery	41	42	44	86	213	46	67	71	98	282	66	77	77	85	305	85	87	89	86	347	80
Transportation equipment	17	14	48	69	148	38	54	84	110	286	91	112	122	131	456	137	142	144	141	564	130
Automobiles	99	101	41	140	381	98	112	70	98	378	88	79	89	105	361	98	108	113	113	432	103
Miscellaneous manufacturing	59	81	103	100	343	102	137	169	144	552	135	163	173	159	630	169	173	165	141	648	166
Trade	113	167	172	282	734	153	243	339	424	1,159	291	251	332	396	1,270	255	307	297	368	1,257	298
Retail	63	74	112	168	417	73	119	189	263	644	164	144	204	220	732	152	152	195	244	743	155
Wholesale	50	93	60	114	317	80	124	150	161	515	127	107	128	176	538	133	155	102	124	514	143
Finance ²	-43	-62	-68	-61	-234	-85	-66	-61	-48	-260	-48	-43	-35	-28	-154	-33	-27	-22	-18	-100	-18
Finance, including dividends received ²				1,124						1,160					1,199					1,177	
Transportation	9	18	47	50	124	72	104	123	107	406	118	223	307	273	921	207	252	284	188	931	190
Railroads	-17	-16	0	10	-23	29	45	68	68	210	68	146	206	204	624	132	159	172	120	583	119
Other	26	34	47	40	147	43	59	55	39	196	50	77	101	69	297	75	93	112	68	348	71
Communications	43	43	49	60	195	45	48	44	45	182	37	40	40	48	165	45	45	41	45	179	43
Power and gas	122	112	115	133	482	140	115	111	118	484	126	110	115	118	469	135	121	117	116	489	136
Miscellaneous	18	7	4	15	44	31	42	51	64	188	62	76	95	91	324	78	76	85	70	309	70
Profits before taxes																					
Total	1,473	1,618	1,794	2,505	7,390	2,633	3,418	3,999	4,448	14,498	4,446	4,800	5,330	5,411	19,987	5,617	5,856	5,788	5,562	22,817	5,808
Mining	45	23	33	63	164	69	82	90	84	325	102	105	111	114	432	115	118	119	107	459	121
Manufacturing	970	1,078	1,225	1,671	4,944	1,816	2,365	2,729	3,027	9,937	2,977	3,195	3,321	3,301	12,794	3,662	3,752	3,627	3,532	14,573	3,797
Food, beverages, and tobacco	142	151	163	188	644	181	233	268	273	955	291	327	378	350	1,346	350	366	386	397	1,529	388
Textiles and leather	60	46	63	97	266	124	183	224	235	766	273	310	301	276	1,160	310	308	260	253	1,131	313
Paper and printing	64	85	89	71	309	84	117	145	172	518	183	130	102	109	524	144	182	202	210	738	215
Chemicals	122	136	144	195	597	195	226	243	280	944	263	262	270	281	1,076	316	300	282	261	1,159	377
Oil refining	34	37	37	39	147	53	92	116	100	361	87	62	100	98	347	93	117	128	124	462	176
Iron and steel	82	96	175	226	579	271	340	407	486	1,504	434	502	463	458	1,857	480	444	385	338	1,647	384
Nonferrous metals	31	33	48	89	201	81	89	91	99	360	105	98	105	96	404	125	115	115	134	489	133
Machinery (except electrical)	125	154	157	192	628	222	294	392	307	1,305	444	485	518	499	1,946	540	589	526	538	2,193	522
Electrical machinery	59	61	64	123	307	106	155	163	226	650	177	207	207	228	819	245	251	260	243	1,004	241
Transportation equipment	28	23	78	113	242	94	133	209	274	710	245	300	329	353	1,227	402	414	422	411	1,649	381
Automobiles	136	138	56	192	522	212	243	151	212	818	187	169	190	222	768	257	284	298	297	1,136	286
Miscellaneous manufacturing	87	118	151	146	502	193	260	320	273	1,046	288	343	358	331	1,320	370	382	363	321	1,436	381
Trade	159	236	242	398	1,035	268	425	593	738	2,024	637	549	727	867	2,780	660	718	680	842	2,900	726
Retail	89	105	158	236	588	124	203	323	449	1,099	357	314	445	479	1,595	332	334	428	534	1,628	357
Wholesale	70	131	84	162	447	144	222	270	289	925	280	235	282	388	1,185	328	384	252	308	1,272	369
Finance ²	7	0	-30	-20	-43	-5	15	20	32	62	40	46	54	60	200	67	73	78	82	300	82
Finance, including dividends received ²				1,315						1,472					1,463					1,577	
Transportation	35	48	83	93	259	126	186	217	185	714	243	452	622	554	1,871	559	678	759	505	2,501	529
Railroads	-4	-2	15	30	39	48	75	113	114	350	135	288	407	403	1,233	381	458	495	348	1,682	354
Other	39	50	68	63	220	78	111	104	71	364	108	164	215	151	638	178	220	264	157	819	175
Communications	59	58	66	82	265	74	79	72	73	298	79	85	86	104	354	104	104	102	103	413	103
Power and gas	162	149	153	178	642	219	181	174	185	759	239	208	218	224	889	272	243	236	232	983	290
Miscellaneous	36	26	22	40		66	85	104	124	379	129	160	191	187	667	172	170	187	159	688	160

¹ Annual estimates for 1940 and earlier years, together with notes on sources and methods, are available in the Survey of Current Business, June 1943, pp. 23-28.

² Since the subtraction of dividends received from profits presents a misleading picture of profits in finance, an alternative set of figures, which include dividends received, are presented in italics. These are, of course, not included in the total for all industries. Also, these alternative figures are not available by quarters.

New and Discontinued Businesses, 1940-43

By Howard R. Bowen, Donald W. Paden, and Genevieve B. Wimsatt, Business Structure Unit,
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

DURING the 2 years from Pearl Harbor to the end of 1943, 1,073,000 business enterprises—about 30 percent of all those in operation—closed their doors. During the same interval, only about 572,000 new businesses were organized, leaving a net decline in number of enterprises of about 500,000. Quite apart from these changes, an additional 541,000 enterprises were reorganized or transferred to new owners.

These are startling figures. Superficially, they suggest that the ranks of business have been decimated by the war. It does not necessarily follow from them, however, that the effects of the war upon business have been adverse.

The decline in number of firms has not, on the whole, been accompanied by a similar decline in the profitability or volume of business. Although there have been notable exceptions, production, sales, and profits in most lines—for small as well as large enterprises—have been maintained at a high level during the war. Indeed, a large number of recent business deaths have been due, not to the fact that the economic forces of the war have driven entrepreneurs out of business, but that the owners have found attractive alternative opportunities in war industries or have been called into the armed forces.

The existence of lucrative employment opportunities and the operation of selective service has been even more powerful as a deterrent to entry into business.

Moreover, a comparison of the figures for the war period with those for earlier years indicates not so much that the war has had a devastating effect upon business as that business turn-over is always and "normally" of startling proportions. For example, in the 2 years just prior to Pearl Harbor, 1940-41, busi-

The Department of Commerce has recently undertaken to compile comprehensive statistics on the business population. It is planned to release current quarterly data on numbers of operating firms, new businesses established, and businesses discontinued, with detailed classifications by kind of business and by size of firm. A summary of these data will be regularly presented in the statistical section of the *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*. In addition, quarterly releases containing detailed information will be available on request to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

This is the final article in a series of three designed to provide a background for the forthcoming current series by showing past changes in the business population.

The first article, "Trends in the Business Population" (*SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*, March 1944, pp. 8-13), presented data on long-term movements in number of firms and in the size structure of American business. The second article, "The Business Population in Wartime" (*SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*, May 1944, pp. 9-14, 20), included a detailed inventory of the business population by size and industry, as of 1939, and quarterly data on recent changes in number of firms, by industry.

The present article provides data on number of new and discontinued business enterprises, by industry and size of firm, covering the period 1940-43.

enterprises has tended to increase, although somewhat slowly. However, the number of discontinuances also has recently reached an unusually low level. Thus, as a result of the near equality between business births and deaths in recent quarters the business population has again become relatively stable.

A very large part of the business turnover during the war period has involved the smallest firms. This is not surprising in view of the fact that the rates of entry, exit, and transfer normally vary inversely with size of concern. During the years 1942-43, concerns with fewer than 4 employees (comprising about 82 percent of all firms) provided 95 percent of all discontinuances, 91 percent of all new businesses, and 90 percent of all transfers.

These conclusions are based upon a comprehensive study of recent changes in the business population of the United States. The study is designed to provide detailed facts, by kind of business and size of firm, on the turnover of the business population—as indicated by the number of new and discontinued businesses and the number of businesses changing ownership. The statistics are intended to show the effects of the war upon the business population and at the same time to provide a background for the interpretation of current quarterly data on the business population to be released regularly by the Department of Commerce.

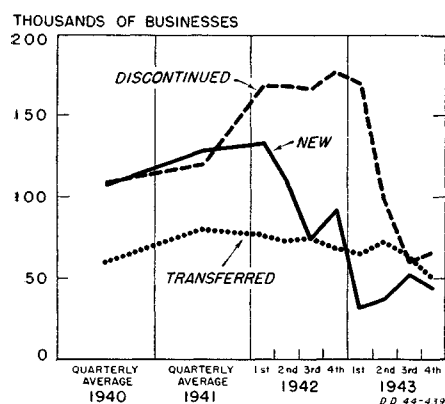
The present article is divided into several sections: (1) A discussion of basic concepts and definitions, (2) a general analysis of the data, (3) the presentation and interpretation of the statistics by kind of business, (4) an analysis of the data by size of firm, and (5) a discussion of sources and methods.

All private enterprise is included except agriculture, forestry, fishing, and the professions.

The statistics are based primarily on the employer records of the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance, information provided by the District Collectors of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and of 40 state employment security agencies. (See footnote at end of article. Department of Commerce data on number of operating firms also played an important part. See *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*, May 1944, p. 20).

It must be emphasized that the statistics on new, discontinued, and transferred businesses are to be regarded as estimates rather than actual enumerations. These estimates were based upon reliable but not exhaustive sources of data. Nevertheless, because of technical difficulties, some of which were due to inadequacies of basic sources and some of which were inherent in the nature of the subject itself, the results are by no means to be accepted as definitive. The

Chart 1.—New, Discontinued, and Transferred Businesses, All Industries



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

ness discontinuances totaled 914,000 or five-sixths of the number during the 2 years following our entry into the war. Indeed, during the war period it was only in 1942 and the first quarter of 1943 that the rate of business discontinuances exceeded that of pre-war years. During the last three quarters of 1943, the rate of discontinuances was strikingly lower than before the war.

The wartime drop in number of operating firms has been due as much to the decline in rate of entry of new firms as to the increase in rate of discontinuances. In 1942-43, 572,000 new businesses were established, whereas in the pre-war years 1940-41 the number of new entrants totaled nearly a million (948,100).

Indeed, the rate of entry of new businesses declined to what is perhaps an all-time low in the first quarter of 1943. Since then, the quarterly number of new

Table 1.—Estimated Number of Operating Business Firms, New Businesses, Discontinued Businesses, and Business Transfers, 1939–43

[In thousands]

Year and quarter	Total number of operating firms at beginning of period ¹	Net change in number of operating firms		New businesses		Discontinued businesses		Business transfers	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
1940.....	3,307.4	-3.2	-0.10	431.2	13.04	434.4	13.13	240.5	7.27
1941.....	3,304.2	+36.8	-1.11	516.9	15.64	480.1	14.53	320.2	9.69
1942, total.....	3,341.0	-269.7	-8.07	408.3	12.22	678.0	20.29	291.6	8.73
Jan.-Mar.....	3,341.0	-34.7	-1.04	132.9	3.98	167.6	5.02	76.3	2.28
Apr.-June.....	3,306.3	-58.4	-1.77	109.1	3.30	167.5	5.07	72.7	2.20
July-Sept.....	3,247.9	-92.2	-2.84	73.9	2.27	166.1	5.11	74.6	2.30
Oct.-Dec.....	3,155.7	-84.4	-2.67	92.4	2.93	176.8	5.60	68.0	2.15
1943, total.....	3,071.3	-231.4	-7.53	163.4	5.32	394.8	12.85	249.5	8.12
Jan.-Mar.....	3,071.3	-138.3	-4.50	31.5	1.02	169.8	5.53	64.8	2.11
Apr.-June.....	2,933.0	-62.5	-2.13	36.6	1.25	99.1	3.38	72.1	2.46
July-Sept.....	2,870.5	-8.9	-0.31	51.9	1.81	60.8	2.12	62.5	2.18
Oct.-Dec.....	2,861.6	-21.7	-0.76	43.5	1.52	65.2	2.28	50.2	1.75

¹ For source of these data, see SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, May 1944, p. 10.

Department of Commerce is now engaged in special studies designed to extend and improve the data. In view of the current interest in the material, however, it was thought best not to postpone longer the presentation of the series.

In general, the reliability of the data is greater for totals than for components, for annual than for quarterly figures, for later years than for earlier, and for industrial classifications than for size classifications.

General Summary

Table 1 and chart 1 present summary data, for all industries combined, showing the number of operating firms, net change in number of operating firms, number of new businesses, number of discontinued businesses, and number of business transfers. The period covered is 1940 through 1943. Data are annual for 1940–41 and quarterly for 1942–43. With these data, it is possible to gain a broad view of changes in the business population since 1939.

It is evident at once that most of the wartime decline in the number of operating firms occurred during 1942 and the early part of 1943. This was the time of the most rapid increase in war production. Shortages of goods and materials were first becoming acute. Entrepreneurs and their employees were being confronted with numerous alternative opportunities for lucrative war work. The induction of men into the armed forces was proceeding at peak rates. During this period of rapid conversion to a war economy, business discontinuances reached a peak of 177,000 per quarter, and the entry of new businesses declined precipitously to 32,000 per quarter.

By the first half of 1943, when the shift to war economy was largely accomplished and war production became relatively stabilized, business discontinuances dropped off sharply to totals far below even pre-war averages. At the same time, business births showed modest gains. Thus by the middle of

1943, business deaths were only slightly in excess of business births and the number of business firms became approximately stable. Preliminary data for 1944, not shown in this article, indicate that the number of business firms is now increasing very slightly.

The data presented in table 1 and chart 1 suggest that the wartime changes in the business population have been closely related to the conversion phase of the war effort. By the time conversion had been accomplished and the war

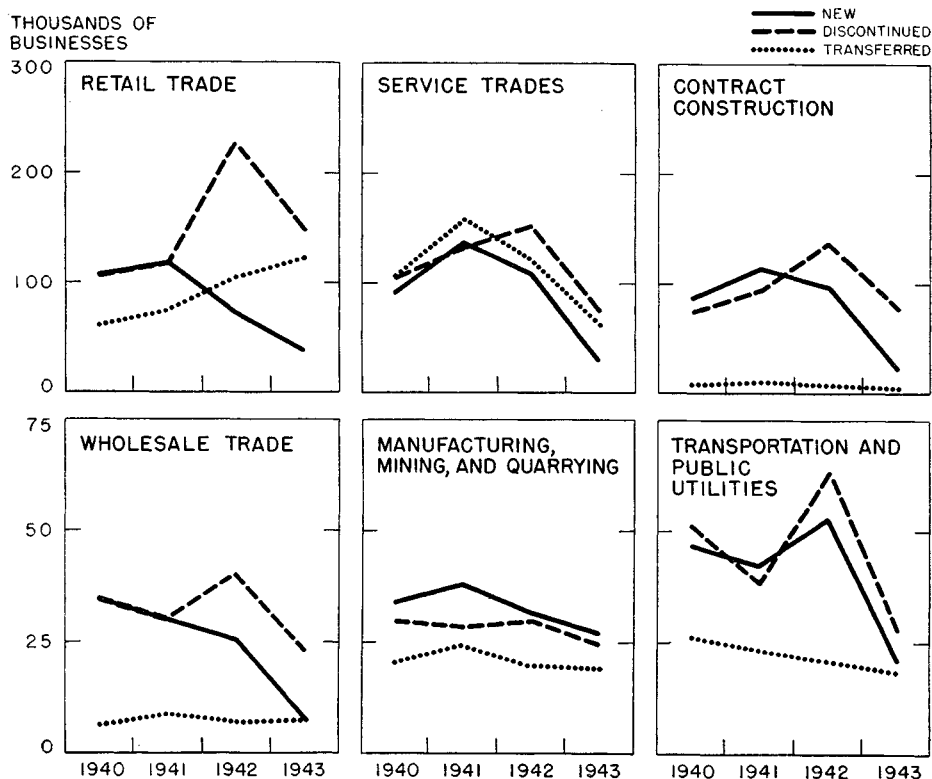
economy had become relatively stabilized, the business population had apparently achieved a relatively stable adjustment to war conditions. Those concerns remaining in business were subject to extremely low mortality rates—so low that an unusually small number of new entrants was sufficient to maintain the business population.

An interesting commentary on the virility of private initiative is provided by the number of new business ventures launched in 1943. In spite of the war and the obvious difficulties associated with it, 163,400 new concerns entered the field. This is nearly 40 percent of the number of new enterprises started in 1940.

Many of these business births may be attributed directly to the war, which, like all other social and economic changes, creates as well as destroys opportunities for new enterprise. The war, aside from opportunities implicit in the production program as such, has undoubtedly created thousands of new opportunities as a result of the migration of people and of changes in their mode of life.¹

The influence of the war upon the number of business transfers has apparently been very slight. This relative stability of transfers may be accounted for by the inclusion in the statistics of such diverse elements as business reorganiza-

¹ See "Opportunities for Small Business," *Domestic Commerce*, May 1944, p. 8.

Chart 2.—New, Discontinued, and Transferred Businesses, by Industrial Groups

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

tions, transfers of title among members of the same family, as well as actual purchases and sales between totally separate parties. Many such transactions are likely to be influenced only remotely by the war. For example, a reorganization such as incorporation or admission of a partner is likely to reflect a stage in the growth of the business or a change in tax legislation rather than underlying economic events. Similarly, intrafamily transfers are likely to be related to personal events, such as death or marriage, rather than to external causes.

Definitions

The statistics presented in this article refer to the number of *new businesses*, *discontinued businesses*, and *business transfers*. In order to clarify the meaning of the statistics, it is necessary to define these terms.

A *business transfer* is defined as a change in ownership of a going concern. It covers (1) ordinary purchase and sale of a business including cases where the transaction involves persons within the same family, (2) reorganization of a business, e. g., incorporation, admission of a partner or dropping of a partner, and (3) transfer of a business to a trustee, receiver, or executor.

A *new business* is defined as one which is newly organized and is not the successor of a pre-existing going concern.

A *discontinued business* is defined as one which has been completely liquidated and which does not continue as a going concern under new ownership. The concept includes business failures as well as closures which occur for reasons other than financial loss.

These definitions, apparently clear and straightforward, are subject to serious difficulties in application. In practice, there are so many varieties of change in the status of business enterprises that it is difficult to draw a clear line of distinction between a business which is newly opened and a going concern which has been taken over by a successor, or between a business which has been discontinued and one which has been transferred to a successor. Moreover, since the data on new, discontinued, and transferred businesses are a byproduct derived from administrative records not specifically designed to yield information on the vital statistics of business, it has been impossible, in a large number of cases, to distinguish transfers from new or discontinued businesses.

For these reasons, the data on transfers undoubtedly include some cases which should have been classified as new and as discontinued businesses, and the data on new and discontinued concerns surely include businesses which should have been called transfers. Moreover, there is no assurance that such errors are offsetting.

Studies are in progress to clarify these classifications. However, because of the general uniformity of procedures employed, any lack of reliability due to the difficulty of distinguishing transfers from new and discontinued businesses does not affect the comparability of the

data as among various industries, size groups, or periods of time.²

In discussing definitions, it is useful also to indicate the relation between data on new, discontinued, and transferred businesses and data on the total number of businesses in operation. Business transfers have no effect upon the number of firms in existence since, by definition, the businesses involved are carried on by successors. New businesses, however, add to the number of operating concerns, and discontinued businesses subtract from the number of operating firms. Therefore, the net change in the total number of operating firms during any period is equal to the difference between the number of new businesses and the number of discontinued businesses.

The relationship between the series on births, deaths, and transfers is shown in table 1. If the number of new busi-

² The difficulties associated with the distinction between transfers and new and discontinued businesses may be avoided by regarding each transfer as both a discontinued business and a new business. On this assumption, the total number of new businesses would be equal to the number shown in the accompanying statistics plus the transfers; similarly, the total number of discontinued businesses would be equal to the number shown plus the transfers.

nesses established during a period is added to the number of firms operating at the beginning of any period, and from this total is subtracted the number discontinued during the period, the result will be the number of firms operating at the end of the period. For example, using data from table 1:

Number of operating firms, Jan. 1, 1940.....	3,307,400
Number of new businesses established during 1940.....	431,200
Total.....	3,738,600
Number of businesses discontinued during 1940.....	434,400
Difference: Number of operating firms, Jan. 1, 1941.....	3,304,200

Because of these relationships, the data on new and discontinued businesses are always intimately related to data on number of operating firms. Accordingly, net change in number of operating firms computed as the difference between new and discontinued businesses is always equal to net change computed as the difference between number operating at the beginning of the period and at the end of the final period as shown in an earlier article of this series (*SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*, May 1944, p. 10).

Table 2.—Estimated Number of New Businesses, by Industries, 1940-43

[In thousands]

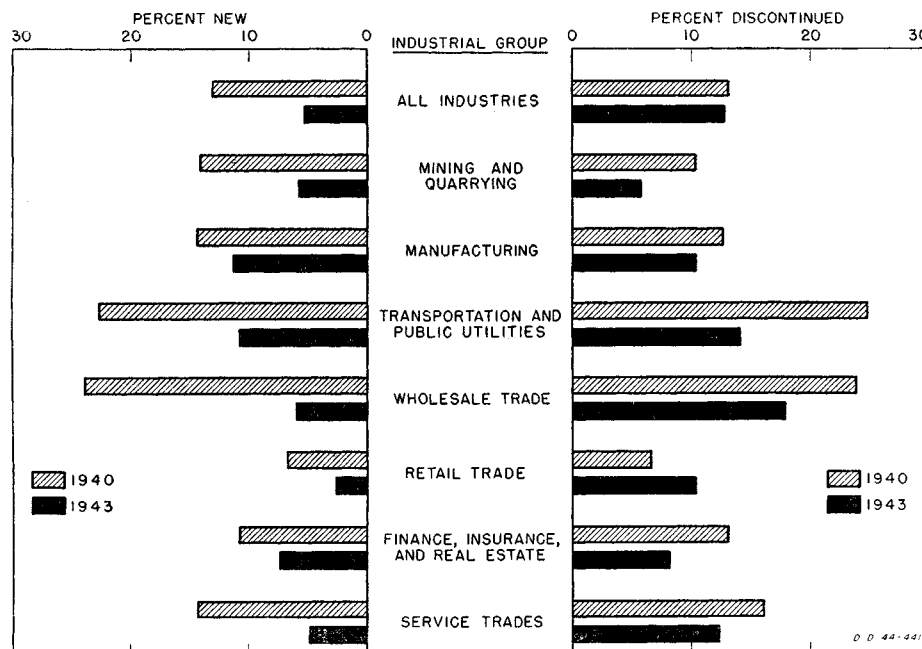
Industry	1940	1941	1942	1943				
				Total ¹	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec. ²
Total, all industries.....	431.2	516.9	408.3	163.4	31.5	36.6	51.9	43.5
Mining and quarrying.....	3.0	4.0	3.9	1.5	.6	.4	.4	.1
Contract construction.....	86.4	113.8	98.1	20.7	5.1	7.4	3.5	4.8
Manufacturing.....	30.8	33.8	27.5	25.6	7.4	7.1	6.3	4.8
Food and kindred products.....	1.5	.4	.4	.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	.4
Tobacco manufactures.....	.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Textile mill products.....	.3	.1	.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Apparel, etc.....	1.3	.3	.5	.3	.5	.3	.3	.2
Lumber and timber basic products.....	9.4	3.0	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1.8	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Paper and allied products.....	.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Printing, publishing, etc.....	5.4	1.7	1.6	1.3	.8	.8	.8	.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Rubber products.....	.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Leather and leather products.....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1.6	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Iron and steel and their products.....	.1	(3)	(3)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Transportation equipment.....	.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Nonferrous metals.....	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Electrical machinery.....	.3	(3)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Machinery (except electrical).....	.9	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Automobiles and equipment.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	1.7	.3	.3	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	46.5	42.1	52.9	20.9	7.9	3.6	6.4	3.0
Wholesale trade.....	34.4	29.7	25.7	7.8	1.3	1.4	2.6	2.5
Retail trade.....	107.3	118.0	71.7	38.2	2.8	6.5	16.1	12.8
General merchandise.....	4.5	5.6	4.8	1.5	.3	.3	.4	.4
Food and liquor.....	32.1	29.5	33.5	13.4	.8	1.5	7.1	4.0
Automotive.....	5.9	5.0	.6	1.9	.1	.2	.5	1.0
Apparel and accessories.....	4.4	5.8	4.1	1.4	.2	.3	.4	.6
Eating and drinking places.....	21.8	27.1	7.5	6.8	.6	1.2	2.9	2.0
Filling stations.....	18.4	20.7	5.6	8.9	.4	2.0	3.2	3.3
Other retail trade.....	20.3	24.4	15.7	4.4	.4	.8	1.6	1.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	31.8	37.8	18.9	20.1	2.0	3.6	6.1	8.4
Service industries.....	91.0	137.6	109.4	28.6	4.4	6.5	10.5	7.1
Hotels, etc.....	14.8	17.3	15.4	5.4	.5	2.0	2.5	.4
Personal services.....	34.6	71.9	49.5	14.2	2.5	2.4	4.9	4.4
Business services.....	3.4	4.6	4.1	2.0	.5	.4	.7	.4
Automobile repair.....	18.8	24.7	18.7	2.1	.2	.5	.7	.7
Miscellaneous repair.....	11.4	14.7	12.4	3.7	.4	.9	1.2	1.2
Amusements.....	8.1	4.3	9.3	1.1	.2	.4	.5	.1

¹ Preliminary pending final data for fourth quarter.

² Preliminary.

³ Less than 50.

Chart 3.—New and Discontinued Businesses as Percentage of Number of Firms Operating at Beginning of Year, by Industrial Groups



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

That the net change in number of operating firms is equal to the difference between new and discontinued businesses is also true of each industry except to the extent that firms shift from one kind of business to another without undergoing other change. Such shifts have been ignored in compiling the present statistics, since it was not possible, with available information, to reclassify the firms changing their line of business. Therefore, within each industry the net change computed as the difference between the number of new and discontinued businesses is shown as equal to the net change computed as the difference between those operating at the beginning of the period and at the end of the period.

For individual size groups within a given industry, however, net change in number of firms is not likely to be equal to the difference between the number of new and discontinued businesses because of the fact that there is frequent shifting from one employee size class to another. In the present statistics, net change for a given size group is not necessarily equated to the difference between the number of new and discontinued businesses of that class.

Analysis by Industries

It is to be expected that the influence of the war upon business turn-over would vary significantly for different industries. In this section it is intended to show in some detail how the various industrial groups have been affected.

The primary data, by industries, on new, discontinued, and transferred businesses are presented in tables 2, 3, and 4 and in chart 2. In table 5, these same data are expressed as rates; i. e., for each industry the number of new, discontinued, and transferred concerns is expressed as a percentage of the number

of operating firms. In chart 3, these rates are shown graphically for the major industry groups for the years 1940 and 1943.

During a normal year, for example 1940, roughly one-seventh of the total number of firms went out of business. About an equal number of firms entered the field. Thus, if these rates were consistently maintained, in a period of seven years it would be possible for the entire business population to be replaced by new firms. That this does not happen is due to a much lower death rate per hundred old firms than per hundred new firms. Most of the turnover, in fact, occurs among the very young and generally very small businesses.

The lowest birth and death rates were found in retail trade, as shown in table 5, and the highest in contract construction. That the turn-over rates for retail businesses are lower than those for all industries combined, is contrary to general opinion. This conclusion is confirmed, however, by the substantial agreement of data derived independently from many state unemployment compensation agencies and from the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance.

The reason for the extremely high rate in construction lies partly in the inflation of the birth-death figures by the inclusion of concerns organized temporarily to carry on specific construction projects. In manufacturing and mining, discontinuance rates were similar to the average for all industries combined.

That the rates were as high as shown, in a field usually regarded as relatively

Table 3.—Estimated Number of Discontinued Businesses, by Industries, 1940-43
[In thousands]

Industry	1940	1941	1942	1943				
				Total ¹	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec. ²
Total, all industries.....	434.4	480.1	678.0	394.8	169.8	99.1	60.8	65.2
Mining and quarrying.....	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.5	.5	.3	.4	.3
Contract construction.....	72.6	93.6	136.3	76.6	20.8	26.2	13.9	15.8
Manufacturing.....	27.3	26.4	27.7	23.2	6.3	6.0	5.1	5.8
Food and kindred products.....				3.8	.9	.8	.7	1.4
Tobacco manufacturing.....				.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Textile mill products.....				.5	.1	.1	.1	.1
Apparel, etc.....				1.9	.5	.6	.4	.4
Lumber and timber basic products.....				7.1	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.0
Furniture and finished lumber products.....				.6	.2	.2	.1	.1
Paper and allied products.....				.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Printing, publishing, etc.....				3.4	1.0	.9	.7	.8
Chemicals and allied products.....				.7	.2	.2	.2	.2
Products of petroleum and coal.....				(3)			(3)	(3)
Rubber products.....				.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	.1
Leather and leather products.....				.3	.1	.2	.1	(3)
Stone, clay, and glass products.....				.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Iron and steel and their products.....				.4	.1	.1	.1	.1
Transportation equipment.....				.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Nonferrous metals.....				.5	.1	.2	.1	.2
Electrical machinery.....				.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	.1
Machinery (except electrical).....				.4	.1	.1	.1	.1
Automobiles and equipment.....				.1		.1	(3)	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....				2.6	.5	.5	.6	1.0
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	51.1	38.0	63.1	27.5	14.1	6.4	3.9	3.1
Wholesale trade.....	34.4	29.7	40.1	23.2	11.0	5.6	3.3	3.3
Retail trade.....	106.4	116.8	228.8	147.2	77.4	31.8	19.5	18.5
General merchandise.....	6.0	5.8	8.2	6.4	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.2
Food and liquor.....	33.9	38.2	71.1	57.9	28.2	14.9	6.8	8.0
Automotive.....	4.2	3.8	9.2	4.3	2.9	.7	.5	.1
Apparel and accessories.....	4.0	4.8	9.8	6.0	2.3	1.6	1.3	.9
Eating and drinking places.....	17.1	15.4	43.1	22.2	13.2	4.3	2.3	2.3
Filling stations.....	18.6	28.4	43.8	22.4	14.3	4.5	2.1	1.5
Other retail trade.....	22.7	20.5	43.7	28.1	14.1	4.3	5.1	4.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	38.0	42.0	29.1	22.2	11.6	5.3	3.2	2.1
Service industries.....	102.4	131.3	150.7	73.4	28.1	17.4	11.5	16.3
Hotels, etc.....	13.6	17.5	15.8	6.8	2.2	.6	.6	3.4
Personal services.....	47.1	62.6	72.3	33.6	12.4	10.2	6.2	4.8
Business services.....	3.6	4.6	6.3	4.1	1.9	.8	.8	.6
Automobile repair.....	20.1	25.8	29.8	12.6	3.8	2.5	1.5	4.8
Miscellaneous repair.....	11.8	14.6	18.5	9.6	4.3	2.2	1.4	1.7
Amusements.....	6.3	6.1	8.0	6.6	3.4	1.2	1.0	1.1

¹ Preliminary pending final data for fourth quarter.

² Preliminary.

³ Less than 50.

Table 4.—Estimated Number of Business Transfers, by Industries, 1940-43

[In thousands]

Industry	1940	1941	1942	1943				
				Total ¹	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec. ²
Total, all industries	240.5	320.2	291.6	249.5	64.8	72.1	62.5	50.2
Mining and quarrying	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.7	.4	.6	.4	.3
Contract construction	7.2	9.8	6.8	4.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	.7
Manufacturing	18.2	22.5	17.2	17.4	4.4	5.4	4.4	3.3
Food and kindred products				2.8	.7	.8	.7	.5
Tobacco manufactures				(3)			(3)	
Textile mill products				.4	.2	(3)	.1	(3)
Apparel, etc.				3.1	.2	1.3	.8	.8
Lumber and timber base products				3.0	1.1	.8	.8	.4
Furniture and finished lumber products				.9	.2	.1	.2	.3
Paper and allied products				.2		.1	(3)	.1
Printing, publishing, etc.				2.4	.7	.7	.5	.5
Chemicals and allied products				.4	.1	.2	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal				(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Rubber products				(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Leather and leather products				.6	.1	(3)	.1	.4
Stone, clay, and glass products				.3	.1	.1	.1	.1
Iron and steel and their products				.5	.1	.2	.1	(3)
Transportation equipment				.4	.1	.1	.1	.1
Nonferrous metals				.2	.1	.1	.1	(3)
Electrical machinery				.2	(3)	.1	.1	(3)
Machinery (except electrical)				.8	.2	.3	.2	.1
Automobiles and equipment				(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Miscellaneous manufacturing				1.1	.3	.5	.3	.1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	26.2	23.5	20.7	18.2	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.1
Wholesale trade	6.0	8.7	6.7	7.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7
Retail trade	60.3	73.7	104.0	121.6	33.2	35.7	31.1	21.6
General merchandise	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	.6
Food and liquor	23.1	28.5	35.7	34.4	9.7	10.1	9.1	5.5
Automotive	4.2	3.6	3.4	2.5	.6	.6	.6	.7
Apparel and accessories	4.5	5.9	5.4	5.2	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.0
Eating and drinking places	5.0	5.8	19.5	39.1	10.1	11.5	9.7	7.7
Filling stations	13.7	17.5	14.3	14.8	4.7	4.3	3.8	2.1
Other retail trade	7.9	9.6	21.8	20.9	5.5	6.1	5.2	4.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16.0	22.1	13.0	18.9	4.2	4.9	4.6	5.2
Service industries	104.7	157.8	120.7	60.3	14.7	17.5	14.8	13.3
Hotels, etc.	9.1	13.8	8.0	4.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1
Personal services	48.3	75.8	58.6	33.1	8.5	9.4	8.0	7.2
Business services	5.8	8.9	6.4	3.1	.7	1.0	.8	.6
Automobile repair	21.8	33.3	27.2	7.0	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.3
Miscellaneous repair	13.3	18.9	14.9	7.2	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.9
Amusements	6.4	7.2	5.6	5.4	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.2

¹ Preliminary pending final data for fourth quarter.² Preliminary.³ Less than 50.

stable, is due to the inclusion in the manufacturing group of thousands of small shops and processors having few or even no employees. Included, for example, are small sawmills, printing establishments, cheese factories, custom industries, etc.

The high turnover rates in the transportation-communication-public utilities group are also, at first glance, somewhat surprising. The explanation lies in the fact that this group includes numerous small truckers, bus operators, and taxicab companies for which rates of turn-over are relatively high.

As shown in table 4 and chart 3, the birth rates for various industries tended to vary directly with the death rates; that is, industries having relatively high birth rates also showed high death rates, and vice versa. However, during the period of rapid change in total number of concerns, 1942-43, the birth rate for each industry tended to diverge from the death rate. Thus, referring to chart 3, the relation between birth and death rates for the several industrial groups appears considerably closer in 1940 than in 1943.

In contrast to other industrial groups, the impetus of the war effort led to an increase in the number of manufacturing and mining concerns throughout the 1940-43 period. In view of the great expansion of war production, it is not sur-

prising that the number of firms entering these activities should have exceeded the number of firms departing. Although the absolute level of both births and deaths was lower than in pre-war

years, births were sufficiently in excess of deaths to bring about a consistent increase in the number of firms. A greater rise in the number of firms, such as might have been expected to accompany the remarkable increase in output during recent years, was prevented by difficulties in securing equipment, manpower, materials, and managerial talent.

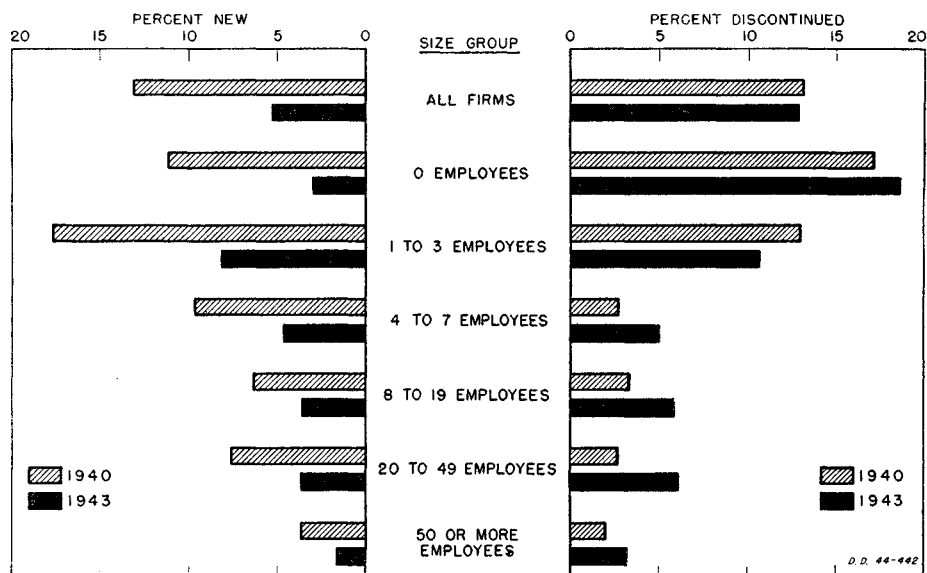
As was pointed out above, business births and deaths in the construction field tend to be inflated by businesses organized for particular projects and dissolved upon the completion of these projects. For this reason, there is a much closer correspondence between economic activity and business turnover in the construction field than in other lines. This correspondence is indicated in table 6, which presents index numbers of the value of contracts awarded and new and discontinued construction businesses. Because of the nature of the construction industry, business transfers are of negligible importance.

From the standpoint of number of firms, the most important segment of the economy consists of retail and service trades. The drastic decline in the number of enterprises in these fields resulted from an increase in rate of discontinuances, particularly in retail trades, accompanied by a rapid drop in number of new firms. It should be pointed out, however, that in the latter part of 1943 this trend was reversed, and in some lines of retail trade the number of firms has lately increased.

Table 7 shows in some detail the influence of the war upon business turnover within the individual retail and service lines. In this table, new, discontinued, and transferred businesses in 1943, a war year, are expressed as percentages of the corresponding number in 1940, a pre-war year.

Discontinuances were significantly greater in 1943 than in 1940 among eating and drinking places and food and liquor stores, and considerably less

Chart 4.—New and Discontinued Businesses as Percentage of Number of Firms Operating at Beginning of Year, by Size Groups



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

among hotels, automotive, and miscellaneous repair establishments. New businesses, on the other hand, were fewer in all lines in 1943 than in 1940.

Analysis by Size of Firm

In order to show the relation between size of firms and business turn-over, the data on new, discontinued, and transferred businesses have been classified into six size groups, in terms of number of paid employees. Table 8 contains annual data, by size and major industry groups, on number of new, discontinued, and transferred businesses, and in chart 4 these data are shown as percentages of the number of operating firms.

The size-distribution patterns of new, discontinued, and transferred businesses are essentially similar for the various industrial groups (table 8). Since retail trade accounts for the bulk of all new and discontinued firms, its pattern of size distribution closely parallels that for all industries combined. The mining, manufacturing, and wholesale trade groups depart most from the over-all pattern, but even in these groups the differences are not great.

In table 9, the numbers of new, discontinued, and transferred businesses in each size group are expressed as percentages of their respective totals. From

these figures it can be seen that roughly nine-tenths of all new, discontinued, and transferred enterprises employ fewer than four workers. Conversely, less than 1 percent of business births, deaths, and transfers involve firms having 50 or more employees.³

Over the 4-year period shown in table 9, the proportion of births, deaths, and transfers for specific size groups varied but little. Although there were significant changes in the total number of new and discontinued concerns from 1940 to 1943, the proportions attributable to firms having less than four employees remained at a high level throughout the period. Conversely, turn-over among concerns in the larger size groups accounted for so small a part of the total as not to affect materially the general level of the business population.

A comparison of the figures on both new and discontinued concerns for 1940 and 1943 indicates that businesses in the larger size groups accounted for a slightly

³ The proportion of discontinuances comprising very small firms is somewhat greater than the corresponding proportion of new businesses. This is due to the fact that the figures reflect to some extent the size of discontinuing firms after the process of liquidation was under way. Attempts were made to measure size of discontinued firms as of a year prior to liquidation, but it was not possible, in all cases, to secure the necessary information.

Table 6.—Index of New and Discontinued Construction Firms and Value of Residential Construction Contracts

Year	Total contracts awarded ¹	Residential contracts awarded ¹	New businesses	Discontinued businesses
1940.....	100	100	100	100
1941.....	151	124	132	129
1942.....	205	114	114	188
1943.....	84	56	24	106

¹ Source: Federal Reserve Bulletin.

greater percentage of the total number of births and deaths in the latter than in the earlier years. The trend for the entire period, however, is not altogether consistent.

The rate of business turn-over shown in chart 4 almost always varies inversely with size of firms. Thus, for all groups combined and for individual industries as well, rates of entry and discontinuance for concerns with fewer than four employees are many times the rates for firms with fifty or more employees.

The large and continuous flow of enterprises into and out of the business world, therefore, consists very largely of small concerns. There are grounds for belief, however, that the large discontinuance rates for small firms are due to the closings of relatively new enterprises. It is entirely possible—though not demonstrated—that long-established small businesses may have as low discontinuance rates as their larger competitors.

These figures explain to some extent the apparent paradox of large decreases in the number of firms associated with a stable or even increased dollar volume of business. Although the decrease in number of operating concerns occurred principally among the smaller businesses, the total volume of business accounted for by these units is extremely small in comparison with their numbers. The remaining concerns, by increasing sales or output, more than make up the difference.

Sources and Methods

The primary sources of data for the estimates of new, discontinued, and transferred businesses are the employer records of the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance and similar records from 40 State employment security agencies.

Since the information obtained from these sources applied only to employing organiza-

Table 5.—New Businesses, Discontinued Businesses, and Business Transfers as Percentages of Number of Firms Operating at Beginning of Year, by Industries, 1940-43

Industry	New businesses				Discontinued businesses				Business transfers			
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943
Total, all industries.....	13.1	15.6	12.2	5.3	13.1	14.5	20.3	12.9	7.3	9.7	8.7	8.1
Mining and quarrying.....	14.1	18.1	16.3	5.8	10.4	10.0	8.4	5.8	9.3	9.5	10.1	6.4
Contract construction.....	41.7	51.5	40.7	10.2	35.0	42.4	56.5	37.7	3.5	4.4	2.8	2.1
Manufacturing.....	14.3	15.5	12.2	11.4	12.7	12.1	12.3	10.3	8.5	10.3	7.6	7.7
Food and kindred products.....				2.7				7.0				5.1
Tobacco manufactures.....				10.4				10.4				4.2
Textile mill products.....				5.8				10.0				7.5
Apparel, etc.....				7.1				10.2				16.2
Lumber and timber basic products.....				36.3				27.4				11.7
Furniture and finished lumber products.....				15.7				5.5				7.9
Paper and allied products.....				2.8				2.8				6.4
Printing, publishing, etc.....				14.8				9.3				6.4
Chemicals and allied products.....				3.9				9.4				5.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....				12.0				12.0				34.4
Rubber products.....				4.8				13.2				3.6
Leather and leather products.....				7.0				10.4				21.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....				25.6				1.5				5.2
Iron and steel and their products.....				1.2				4.5				5.0
Transportation equipment.....				12.5				12.5				30.4
Non-ferrous metals.....				5.1				8.4				4.1
Electrical machinery.....				15.5				10.5				11.6
Machinery (except electrical).....				8.7				3.8				8.1
Automobiles and equipment.....				4				8.1				1.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....				8.1				12.4				5.0
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	22.7	21.0	25.8	10.8	24.9	19.0	30.8	14.1	12.8	11.7	10.1	9.3
Wholesale trade.....	23.9	20.6	17.9	6.1	23.9	20.6	27.9	17.9	4.2	6.0	4.6	5.5
Retail trade.....	6.8	7.4	4.5	2.7	6.7	7.3	14.4	10.3	3.8	4.6	6.5	8.5
General merchandise.....	6.2	7.7	6.8	2.2	8.2	8.0	11.4	9.4	2.7	3.9	5.3	6.8
Food and liquors.....	6.3	5.8	6.7	2.9	6.7	7.5	14.3	12.6	4.5	5.6	7.2	7.5
Automotive.....	11.0	9.0	1.0	3.9	7.8	6.8	16.2	8.9	7.8	6.6	6.0	5.2
Apparel and accessories.....	5.2	6.7	4.7	1.7	4.7	5.6	11.2	7.4	5.3	6.9	6.2	6.4
Eating and drinking places.....	7.6	9.3	2.5	2.5	6.0	5.3	14.2	8.3	1.7	2.0	6.5	14.7
Filling stations.....	7.9	8.9	2.5	4.8	8.0	12.2	19.5	12.0	5.9	7.5	6.4	8.0
Other retail trade.....	5.8	7.0	4.5	1.3	6.5	5.9	12.4	8.7	2.2	2.7	6.2	6.5
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	10.9	13.3	6.7	7.4	13.1	14.8	10.4	8.2	5.5	7.7	4.6	7.0
Service industries.....	14.3	22.0	17.3	4.8	16.1	21.0	23.9	12.4	16.4	25.3	19.1	10.2
Hotels, etc.....	66.6	73.9	66.2	23.7	61.2	74.8	67.9	29.8	41.1	58.9	34.7	19.6
Personal services.....	8.8	18.8	12.7	3.9	12.0	16.4	18.5	9.1	12.2	19.8	15.0	9.0
Business services.....	12.8	17.7	15.7	8.3	13.5	17.7	24.1	17.0	21.9	33.9	24.4	13.1
Automobile repair.....	23.7	31.8	24.5	3.3	25.4	33.2	38.9	19.3	27.6	42.8	35.5	10.8
Miscellaneous repair.....	15.5	20.3	17.0	5.5	16.0	20.2	25.4	14.3	18.2	26.0	20.5	10.8
Amusements.....	19.6	10.0	22.7	2.7	15.2	14.2	19.5	15.6	15.5	16.8	13.5	12.7

Table 7.—New and Discontinued Businesses in 1943 Expressed as Percentage of 1940, Retail and Service Trades

Kind of business	New businesses	Discontinued businesses
General merchandise.....	33	107
Food and liquor.....	42	171
Automotive.....	32	102
Apparel and accessories.....	32	150
Eating and drinking.....	31	230
Filling stations.....	48	120
Other retail trades.....	22	124
Hotels, etc.....	36	50
Personal services.....	41	71
Business services.....	59	114
Automotive repair.....	11	63
Miscellaneous repair.....	32	81
Amusements.....	14	105

Table 8.—Estimated Number of New Businesses, Discontinued Businesses, and Business Transfers, by Industrial Groups and Size of Firms, 1940-43

[In thousands]

Industrial group and size of firm	New businesses				Discontinued businesses				Business transfers			
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943
All industries, total.....	431.2	516.9	408.3	163.4	434.4	480.1	678.0	394.8	240.5	320.2	291.6	249.5
No employees.....	167.8	243.6	269.9	36.5	259.0	275.5	386.6	231.0	137.4	177.5	160.3	104.4
1 to 3 employees.....	216.3	220.2	108.8	104.2	158.7	186.0	206.9	135.1	84.8	116.4	113.3	106.7
4 to 7 employees.....	29.4	32.2	17.3	13.9	8.3	8.6	13.5	14.9	10.8	12.8	10.6	22.1
8 to 19 employees.....	10.4	11.9	7.5	5.5	5.5	6.1	7.3	9.1	5.0	5.6	4.4	9.3
20 to 49 employees.....	5.3	6.5	3.3	2.3	1.8	2.9	2.4	2.9	1.6	6.8	2.3	4.6
50 or more employees.....	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.2	.8	2.4
Mining and quarrying.....	3.0	4.0	3.9	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.7
No employees.....	.1	.2	.3	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	(1)
1 to 3 employees.....	1.3	1.7	1.6	.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	.8	1.3	1.4	1.7	.6
4 to 7 employees.....	.8	1.1	1.0	.4	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.5
8 to 19 employees.....	.6	.8	.8	.3	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
20 to 49 employees.....	.1	.2	.2	.1	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	.1	.1	.1
50 or more employees.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction.....	86.4	113.8	98.1	20.7	72.6	93.6	136.3	76.6	7.2	9.8	6.8	4.3
No employees.....	43.2	53.6	60.9	11.1	42.9	52.7	72.8	34.3	4.0	5.2	3.4	1.3
1 to 3 employees.....	29.4	41.0	25.4	6.6	27.1	37.5	57.4	32.9	2.6	3.8	2.9	1.7
4 to 7 employees.....	7.7	10.7	6.6	1.7	1.0	1.4	2.9	4.2	.2	.3	.3	.6
8 to 19 employees.....	3.4	4.7	2.9	.8	1.1	1.1	1.9	3.0	.2	.2	.1	.4
20 to 49 employees.....	1.8	2.4	1.5	.4	.3	.5	.6	1.2	.1	.1	.1	.2
50 or more employees.....	1.0	1.4	.8	.2	.2	.3	.7	1.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1
Manufacturing.....	30.8	33.8	27.5	25.6	27.3	26.4	27.7	23.2	18.2	22.5	17.2	17.4
No employees.....	11.3	8.9	12.0	6.0	10.6	10.2	10.4	7.7	5.4	6.4	5.1	2.5
1 to 3 employees.....	11.5	14.7	9.1	11.5	15.4	14.8	15.9	13.2	9.0	10.7	8.5	6.6
4 to 7 employees.....	4.2	5.4	3.3	4.2	.5	.5	.6	.8	1.7	2.2	1.3	2.9
8 to 19 employees.....	2.1	2.7	1.7	2.1	.5	.5	.5	.8	1.1	1.5	1.0	2.2
20 to 49 employees.....	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.3	.1	.2	.2	.4	.4	1.2	.9	2.1
50 or more employees.....	.4	.6	.3	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.6	.6	.4	1.2
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	46.5	42.1	52.9	20.9	51.1	38.0	63.1	27.5	26.2	23.5	20.7	18.2
No employees.....	35.7	31.4	47.3	10.8	44.2	32.2	53.1	21.7	22.4	19.6	17.0	13.6
1 to 3 employees.....	9.7	9.5	5.0	9.0	6.7	5.6	9.7	4.8	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.4
4 to 7 employees.....	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	.2	.2	.6
8 to 19 employees.....	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	.1	.1	.1	.2
20 to 49 employees.....	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
50 or more employees.....	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
Wholesale trade.....	34.4	29.7	25.7	7.8	34.4	29.7	40.1	23.2	6.0	8.7	6.7	7.2
No employees.....	10.4	9.1	12.0	1.7	13.2	10.4	14.2	7.0	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.5
1 to 3 employees.....	20.2	17.4	11.6	5.2	18.2	16.0	22.3	13.0	3.1	4.6	3.6	3.5
4 to 7 employees.....	2.7	2.3	1.5	.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	.4	.6	.4	1.1
8 to 19 employees.....	.8	.7	.5	.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	.3	.4	.3	.7
20 to 49 employees.....	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.4	.4	.3	.1	.2	.2	.3
50 or more employees.....	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	(1)	.1
Retail trade.....	107.3	118.0	71.7	38.2	106.4	116.8	228.8	147.2	60.3	73.7	104.0	121.6
No employees.....	17.9	46.7	58.4	2.8	62.7	66.2	129.5	101.0	31.6	38.6	55.0	48.1
1 to 3 employees.....	77.8	62.0	11.6	30.7	39.7	45.5	92.3	38.3	23.6	29.9	43.1	56.0
4 to 7 employees.....	8.8	7.0	1.3	3.5	2.2	2.1	4.1	4.8	3.4	3.4	4.1	12.1
8 to 19 employees.....	2.5	2.0	.4	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	3.9
20 to 49 employees.....	.4	.3	.1	.1	.3	1.0	.6	.4	.3	.4	.4	1.1
50 or more employees.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	31.8	37.8	18.9	20.1	38.0	42.0	29.1	22.2	16.0	22.1	13.0	18.9
No employees.....	11.2	16.9	10.1	2.1	20.6	21.8	14.4	12.5	7.6	10.2	6.2	8.0
1 to 3 employees.....	19.1	19.3	8.1	16.6	16.9	10.7	14.1	9.0	7.2	10.5	6.3	9.8
4 to 7 employees.....	1.2	1.2	.5	1.1	.5	.4	.5	.5	.9	1.0	.3	.8
8 to 19 employees.....	.3	.3	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.3
20 to 49 employees.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
50 or more employees.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Service industries.....	91.0	137.6	109.4	28.6	102.4	131.3	150.7	73.4	104.7	157.8	120.7	60.3
No employees.....	38.2	76.8	69.0	1.9	64.8	81.8	92.1	46.5	64.1	94.5	71.1	29.4
1 to 3 employees.....	47.4	54.6	36.4	23.9	33.0	45.1	53.7	23.1	34.5	62.1	44.1	25.1
4 to 7 employees.....	3.3	3.8	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.5	3.5	2.2	4.0	4.9	3.8	3.5
8 to 19 employees.....	.4	.5	1.1	.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4
20 to 49 employees.....	1.4	1.6	.3	.2	.6	.6	.4	.4	.5	4.6	.4	.6
50 or more employees.....	.3	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	(1)	.1	.3

1 Less than 50.

tions; that is, firms with one or more employees, it was necessary to estimate business turn-over separately for firms with, and those without, employees.

In preparing the estimates for employing firms, the following steps were involved:

(1) A careful estimate of the number of new, discontinued, and transferred businesses was made for the third quarter of 1943 on the basis of special tabulations provided by the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance.

(2) Estimates for earlier quarters and years were derived by linking the data for the third quarter of 1943 with data for earlier periods obtained from employer records of State employment security agencies. (For a discussion of the methods of weighting, see *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*, November 1943, p. 15.)

(3) As an independent check, the results were compared with estimated net change in

number of operating firms, and where differences occurred reconciliation was effected.

No direct information on new businesses was available for the period prior to January 1, 1943. The data shown, therefore, were derived by adding net change in number of operating firms and number of discontinued businesses (with regard to sign). Because of this method of estimating the number of new businesses, the data presented for the period prior to 1943 are somewhat less reliable than that for the year 1943.

The estimation for each industry of the number of new, discontinued, and transferred businesses among firms with no employees involved the projection of rates applicable to various size classes among employing firms. The new, discontinued, and transferred businesses for each size group were expressed as a percentage of the total

number of firms operating within that size group. The resulting data yielded a curve expressing a functional relation between size of firm and rate of turn-over—showing in practically all cases an inverse relation between size of firm and rate of turn-over. By extrapolating this curve to include the zero ordinate, the estimated percentage for the firms without employees was then applied to the number of operating concerns of this class to arrive at an estimate of the number of new, discontinued, and transferred businesses among nonemploying firms.

These estimates were then combined with those for employing firms to yield preliminary estimates for the entire business population. This was then checked by comparing the difference between the number of new businesses and the number of discontinued businesses with the known net change in total number of operating businesses. Minor discrepancies were then eliminated and major discrepancies were investigated to determine their causes, and where possible basic difficulties were eliminated.

The methods employed are obviously designed to produce rough estimates. There is no intention of presenting the foregoing figures as the definitive statistics on recent business turnover. However, in view of the independent check afforded by data on net change in number of operating concerns, the estimates reflect with reasonable accuracy the general movement of the data through time and the relative differences among various industries and size groups.

Many of the difficulties encountered in the development of the series for past years have been overcome and will no longer affect the estimates for future periods. Moreover, as a result of studies now in progress, the scope and accuracy of the data will be still further increased.

The original data upon which the estimates in this article are based were obtained through the helpful cooperation of the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance of the Federal Security Agency and of the District Collectors of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and of 40 State employment security agencies. Appreciation is expressed to these Bureaus and to the employment security agencies of the following States: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming.

Table 9.—Percentage Distribution of New Businesses, Discontinued Businesses, and Business Transfers, by Size of Firm, 1940-43

Size of firm	1940	1941	1942	1943
New businesses, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No employees.....	38.9	47.1	66.2	22.4
1 to 3 employees.....	50.3	42.6	26.6	63.7
4 to 7 employees.....	6.8	6.2	4.2	8.5
8 to 19 employees.....	2.4	2.3	1.8	3.4
20 to 49 employees.....	1.2	1.3	.8	1.4
50 or more employees.....	.4	.5	.4	.6
Discontinued businesses, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No employees.....	59.6	57.4	57.0	58.5
1 to 3 employees.....	36.6	38.7	39.4	34.2
4 to 7 employees.....	1.9	1.8	2.0	3.8
8 to 19 employees.....	1.3	1.3	1.1	2.3
20 to 49 employees.....	.4	.6	.3	.7
50 or more employees.....	.2	.2	.2	.5
Transferred businesses, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No employees.....	57.1	55.5	55.0	41.8
1 to 3 employees.....	35.2	36.3	38.9	42.8
4 to 7 employees.....	4.5	4.0	3.6	8.8
8 to 19 employees.....	2.1	1.7	1.5	3.7
20 to 49 employees.....	.7	2.1	.7	1.9
50 or more employees.....	.4	.4	.3	1.0

Wartime Debt Changes in the United States

By Alvin Slater, National Income Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

WITH the Federal Government relying heavily upon borrowing to finance a substantial portion of the defense and war production programs, total debt has increased markedly during the war. Net public and private indebtedness, which represents the obligations of ultimate borrowers, is estimated at approximately 295 billion dollars as of the middle of 1944, compared with 273 billion at the end of 1943 and 166 billion at the end of 1940.¹ In 1943 alone total net debt increased approximately 50 billion dollars, and a corresponding proportional amount was added in the first half of the current year.

Total gross indebtedness reached an estimated 338 billion dollars as of June 30, 1944, compared to 315 billion at the end of 1943, and 200 billion at the end of 1940.

War accounted for all of this rise in indebtedness. In fact, aside from the Federal debt, all major categories of debt—State and local government debt, corporate debt, consumer short-term debt, and farm and urban real estate

mortgage debt—have receded during the war period.

The dominant factor behind the downward trend of non-Federal debt has, of course, been the sharp rise in the Federal debt itself. The reason for this is that the large increase in the Federal debt resulted in a huge expansion in the flow of income, profits, and local government revenues which have provided funds for debt retirement and have made borrowing to a large degree unnecessary.

However, limitations on spending both because of shortages of goods and manpower and because of direct control of debt creation, as in the case of consumer debt, have been important influences in the reduction of non-Federal debt. In addition, non-Government debt creation has been limited by the fact that the Federal Government financed the bulk of the war-needed expansion of industrial facilities.

The wartime decline in non-Federal debt is a significant factor that must be considered in appraising the post-war economic situation. By improving the financial position of many types of borrowers, it obviously will make possible

freer action with regard to expansion in the post-war period.

Recent Changes in Debt

The decisions with respect to the extent to which war costs would be met out of current revenues have determined the extent of the rise in Federal debt outstanding. So far during the war about 40 percent of expenditures subsequent to Pearl Harbor have been met by revenue collections. The remainder has been met by borrowings which raised the Federal Government's gross debt (including obligations of Federal corporations) by 57.4 billion in 1943 compared with an increase of 48.0 billion in 1942. The corresponding changes in the net debt were 53.6 and 45.8 billion dollars, respectively.

From the end of 1941 to the end of 1943, the net Federal debt rose approximately 100 billion dollars, an increase equal to almost three times the net Federal debt at the end of the 1930's. The net Federal debt on December 31, 1943, stood at 147 billions of dollars, and was approximately 170 billion as of June 30, 1944.

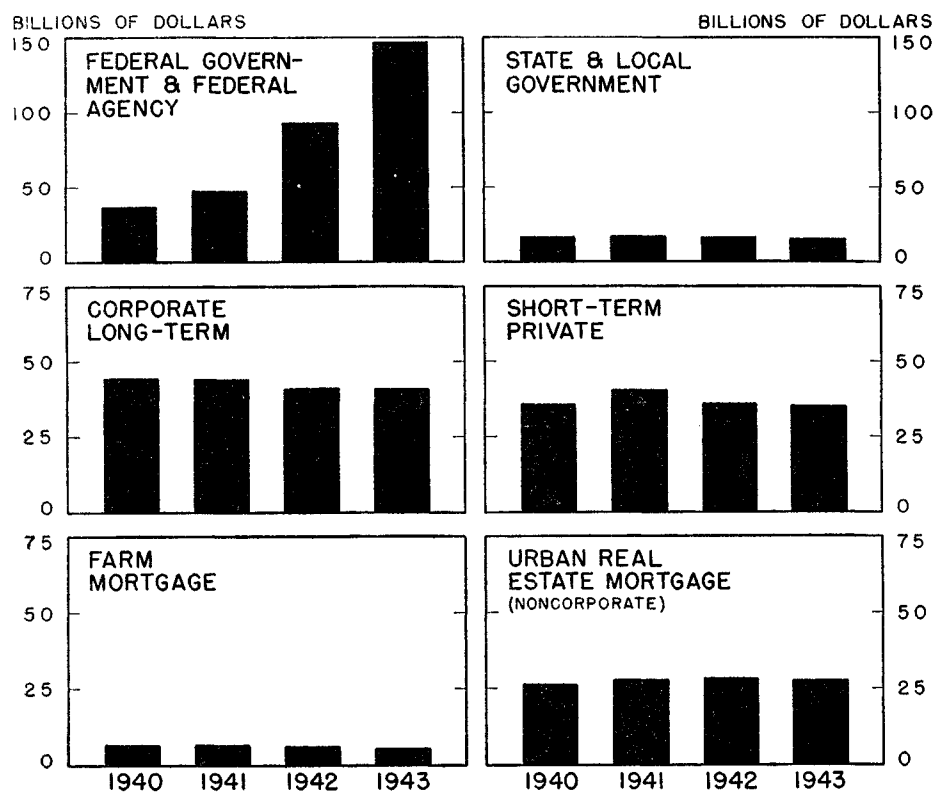
The total volume of non-Federal debt outstanding, and most of the major components declined in 1942 and 1943, a period characterized by the most rapid increase of national product and national income in the Nation's history. The net non-Federal debt outstanding at the end of 1943 totaled 126.1 billions, a drop of 9.7 billions in 2 years.

State and Local.

Gross and net State and local government debt each declined 1 billion dollars in 1943, compared with a decline of 0.5 billion in 1942. State and local governments have been able to effect substantial reductions in their outstanding indebtedness during the war years by the continued receipt of large revenues at a time when expenditures for construction and other projects were greatly reduced by manpower and material shortages as well as by prohibition, limitation, and conservation orders.

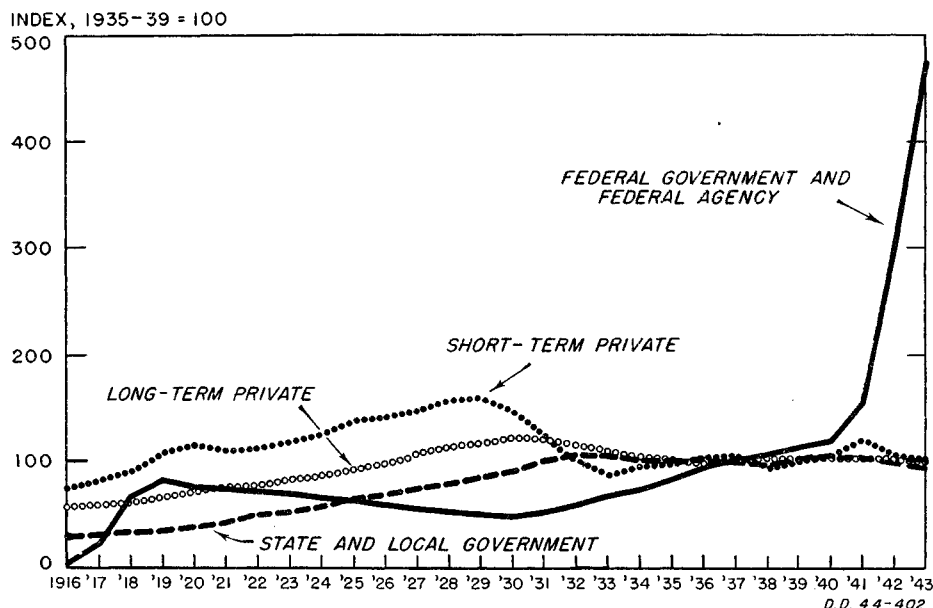
The estimates of net State and local government debt presented in table 1 understate the real improvement in the fiscal position of these Government units in 1943. There was a large increase in the total State and local government holdings of both Federal and non-Federal Government securities. A substantial portion of this increase, however, is not reflected in the volume of duplicating debt shown in table 3, since the State and local government duplicating debt total relates only to the holdings of State and local government obligations, whereas the increased holdings were largely of Federal securities.

Chart 1.—Net Debt by Major Components, End of Year



D. O. 44-407

Chart 2.—Major Trends of Net Indebtedness, End of Year



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Corporate.

The net long-term debt of corporations other than railroads which had remained essentially unchanged in 1942, declining less than 100 million dollars, dropped 400 millions in 1943. The reduction in the 2 years was possible only because the Federal Government financed approximately 15 billion dollars worth of industrial facilities, while plants not engaged in war production found it difficult to expand or even to replace plant and equipment.

It is estimated that the railroad long-term debt was reduced 300 million dollars in 1943, compared with a reduction of 400 million in 1942, as the railroads continued the policy of applying high wartime earnings to the reduction of their funded debt.

Total net corporate short-term debt declined in 1942 by 1.0 billion dollars, and increased only negligibly in 1943. A dividend policy which was highly conservative by reference to earlier periods of comparable profits, and the resulting high volume of corporate savings placed corporations in a position to largely self-finance expanded current expenses accompanying the high production level in both war and nonwar industries. The decline in the physical volume of non-farm business inventories during 1942 and 1943 also limited the increase in corporate short-term loans.

Mortgage.

Total urban real estate mortgage indebtedness of noncorporate mortgagors, which had increased 500 million dollars in 1942, declined during 1943 by almost 700 million, despite a marked increase in real-estate activity in some areas of the country. New construction loans were limited by existing wartime construction restrictions, but the volume of new loans on urban real estate was nevertheless maintained in 1943, and certain groups

of lenders increased their new loans above the 1942 totals. For example, the estimated volume of new loans by savings and loan associations amounted to 1,184 million dollars in 1943 compared to 1,051 million in 1942.

Despite the new loans, a reduction in total outstanding urban real estate mortgage debt during 1943 was made possible by the even higher and greatly accelerated amount of repayments resulting from the substantially increased incomes and large savings of most of the mortgage borrowers.

A recent report of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation indicates that during 1943 many borrowers from the Corporation increased the amount of their

monthly repayments and that many, who up to that time had made no principal repayments whatever, began such payments in reduction of their loans. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which ceased its lending activity in 1936, had achieved a liquidation of approximately 60 percent by the end of 1943.

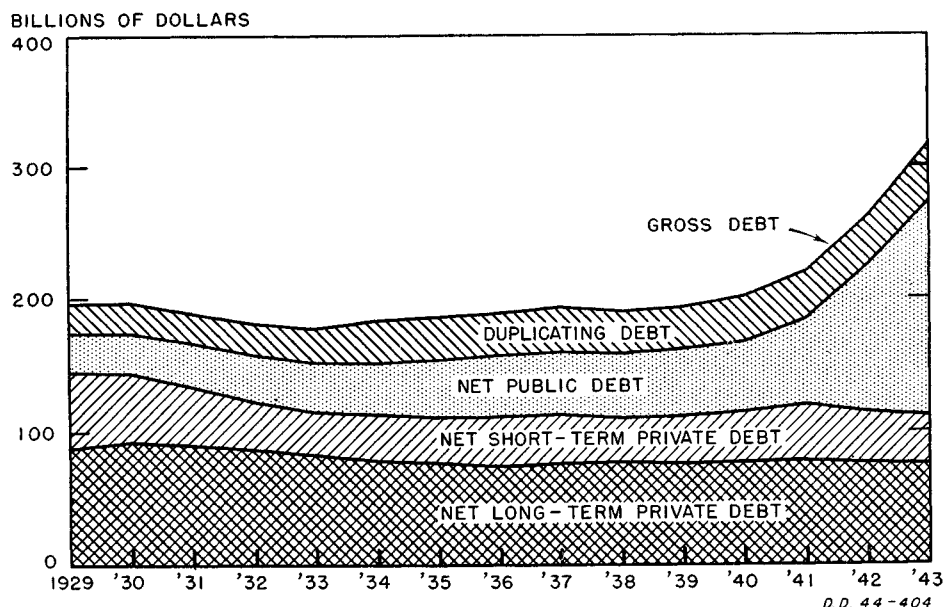
The decline of an estimated 500 million dollars in farm mortgage debt during 1943 reflected the increased volume of principal repayments made possible by the unprecedented farm income combined with restricted opportunities for spending. This was in contrast to earlier declines which resulted chiefly from foreclosures. The decline in farm mortgage debt amounted to almost 1 billion dollars for 1942 and 1943 combined, and thus accelerated for these years the declining trend in evidence since 1922.

Noncorporate Short-Term.

Consumers' short-term debt at the end of 1943 totaled 5.2 billion dollars, down over a billion dollars from the end of 1942 and 4.6 billions, from the high of 9.7 billions reached in 1941. Consumers' short-term debt continued to drop in 1944, amounting to 4.8 billions at the end of the first quarter. The chief declines within the consumer credit structure occurred in the instalment sale and instalment cash loan debt categories, as a result of the unavailability of new consumers' durable goods and the consumer credit regulations of the Federal Reserve Board.

New short-term business loans of noncorporate borrowers, which dropped more than 700 million dollars in 1942, were slightly curtailed during the early part of the war by the increasing elimination of many nonwar activities and by the lessened need for outside financing by businesses engaged in war-connected activities. During 1943, however, noncorporate short-term debt

Chart 3.—Net, Duplicating and Gross Debt, End of Year



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

owed for business purposes increased approximately 300 millions (chiefly in brokers' loans), thus providing a partial offset to the decrease in consumer debt outstanding in 1943, so that total short-term debt of individuals and other non-corporate borrowers declined approximately 700 million dollars during the year.

The volume of most classes of short-term indebtedness has in the past been directly affected by changes in income, prices, and business activity in general. The movement of consumer debt in particular has closely followed that of income payments to individuals as may be seen in chart 4. The reasons for opposite movements of these two series for 1942 and 1943 have been already noted.

Current Pattern.

By and large, the debt trends that have been established so far during the war will continue at least until the end of the conflict in Europe. Some significant shifts in the magnitude of changes, however, may be expected. Although the Federal debt will continue to rise by about the same amount as in 1943, the

proportionate increase will be less, inasmuch as the peak of war production has already been reached. If cut-backs in the war production program are made in the latter part of this year, the absolute increase in the Federal debt may be smaller than during the past 2 fiscal years, though not by a substantial amount.

So far as private debt is concerned the reductions in the immediate future will most likely be larger in long-term than in short-term debt. The primary reason for this is that the drop in consumer debt, which accounted for the bulk of the decline in short-term debt, cannot be expected to continue at its former pace if, indeed, any further decline is recorded.

It may be noted that there was actually some rise in consumer debt during the latter part of 1943, and though the downward movement was resumed in the first quarter of 1944 the total fluctuated within a narrow range of the low point of the previous year.

For long-term debt, on the other hand, most categories are likely to show more substantial declines in 1944 than a year earlier regardless of the course of military developments.

From this pattern, it would appear that the post-war private as well as State and local government debt structures will be in a position to absorb relatively large amounts of borrowing. The improved position of such prospective borrowers may exert an important influence in that they could provide a partial offset to the decreasing Federal Government expenditures after the war.

Trends in Net Debt, 1916-41.

A brief résumé of the trends of debt for the 25-year period ending with 1941 clearly indicates the contrast between Federal and non-Federal debt considered as a whole. In general, with the exception of the Federal all major types of debt increased from 1916 to 1929 or 1930, and have subsequently followed a downward pattern.

The broad trends of debt during this period were as follows: From 1916 to 1920, a sharp rise in the Federal, with a moderate rise in all other major groups; from 1920 to 1930, a substantial decline in the Federal, with a moderate increase in the non-Federal categories; from 1930 to the end of 1941, a large increase in the Federal, especially marked in 1941, and a steady moderate decline in the non-Federal structure. The increase in non-Federal debt during World War I is in contrast to the reductions that have taken place in the present war.

Relation to Business Activity.

During the entire period from 1916 to 1941, the Department of Commerce series for total net private debt showed a tendency to move in the same direction as general business activity. Unlike the Federal debt, the trend of State and local government debt has rather closely followed the general movements of the major components of the private debt structure during this entire period.

During periods of declining business activity, over all private indebtedness was reduced, due to the decreased need for financing and to the increase in foreclosures and corporate reorganizations. Similarly, during periods of increasing business activity, total volume of private debt tended to increase, because the amount of new borrowings generally exceeded the increased volume of debt retirements.

Private long-term indebtedness, however, followed the basic trends of industrial production and national income with an apparent lag of from 1 to 3 years behind the movements of these two series, as can be readily seen by the movement of private long-term debts during the post-depression and recent pre-war years.

On the other hand, although movements in all classes of short-term indebtedness have not followed a clear pattern with respect to the turning points of past business cycles, short-term debts as a whole revealed a greater sensitivity to economic changes. This is clearly shown by chart 5, indicating, for example, the reversal of the downward trend of consumer debt in 1934 and the subsequent movement paralleling the general trend of business expansion and contraction until 1941.

Table 1.—Outstanding Net Public and Private Debt, Year End, 1916-43¹

Year	Public and private, total	Public			Private ²					
		Total	Federal Government and Federal agency	State and local government ³	Total	Long-term				Short-term
						Total	Corporate	Farm mortgage	Urban real estate mortgage ⁴	
Amount (billions of dollars)										
1916-----	74.7	5.8	1.2	4.6	68.9	43.4	29.1	5.8	8.5	25.5
1917-----	86.1	12.2	7.3	4.9	73.9	45.5	29.6	6.5	9.4	28.4
1918-----	104.3	26.1	20.9	5.2	78.2	47.0	30.2	7.1	9.7	31.2
1919-----	117.5	31.0	25.6	5.4	86.5	49.7	31.0	8.4	10.3	36.8
1920-----	124.3	29.9	23.8	6.1	94.4	54.8	32.6	10.2	12.0	39.6
1921-----	124.8	29.8	23.0	6.8	95.0	57.5	33.8	10.7	13.0	37.5
1922-----	128.5	30.6	22.7	8.0	97.9	59.4	34.3	10.8	14.3	38.5
1923-----	134.3	30.2	21.7	8.5	104.1	63.4	36.2	10.7	16.5	40.7
1924-----	140.1	30.1	20.8	9.4	110.0	67.1	38.4	9.9	18.8	42.9
1925-----	148.4	30.4	20.0	10.4	118.0	70.8	39.6	9.7	21.5	47.2
1926-----	154.2	29.9	18.8	11.1	124.3	75.6	41.7	9.7	24.2	48.7
1927-----	161.7	29.7	17.7	12.0	132.0	81.2	44.3	9.8	27.1	50.8
1928-----	169.5	29.7	16.9	12.8	139.8	85.8	46.0	9.8	30.0	54.0
1929-----	173.4	29.4	15.7	13.7	144.0	88.5	47.3	9.6	31.6	55.5
1930-----	174.0	30.1	15.4	14.7	143.9	93.1	51.0	9.4	32.6	50.8
1931-----	166.7	33.0	17.1	15.9	133.7	91.2	50.2	9.1	31.9	42.5
1932-----	157.4	35.5	18.7	16.8	121.9	87.4	48.9	8.5	30.0	34.5
1933-----	151.3	37.8	21.0	16.8	113.4	82.5	47.5	7.7	27.4	30.9
1934-----	151.0	39.0	23.1	15.9	112.0	79.0	44.7	7.6	26.7	33.0
1935-----	152.5	41.9	26.0	15.9	110.6	76.8	43.5	7.4	25.9	33.8
1936-----	156.0	45.5	29.5	16.0	110.5	74.6	41.9	7.2	25.5	36.0
1937-----	159.5	47.1	31.3	15.8	112.4	75.9	43.5	7.0	25.4	36.4
1938-----	158.0	48.3	32.6	15.7	109.7	77.2	44.8	6.8	25.6	32.5
1939-----	161.4	50.8	34.8	16.0	110.7	76.8	44.2	6.6	26.1	33.8
1940-----	166.5	52.9	36.7	16.2	113.5	77.3	44.0	6.5	26.8	36.2
1941-----	183.5	64.0	47.6	16.3	119.5	78.0	43.7	6.5	27.8	41.5
1942-----	223.3	109.2	93.4	15.8	114.1	77.7	43.3	6.1	28.3	36.4
1943-----	273.5	161.8	147.0	14.8	111.7	75.9	42.6	5.6	27.6	35.8
Percentages of total net debt										
1916-----	100.0	7.8	1.6	6.2	92.2	58.1	39.0	7.8	11.3	34.1
1920-----	100.0	24.1	19.2	4.9	75.9	44.1	26.2	8.2	9.6	31.9
1925-----	100.0	20.5	13.5	7.0	79.5	47.7	26.7	6.5	14.5	31.8
1930-----	100.0	17.3	8.8	8.5	82.7	53.5	29.3	5.4	18.8	29.2
1935-----	100.0	27.5	17.0	10.4	72.5	50.4	28.5	4.9	17.0	22.2
1940-----	100.0	31.8	22.1	9.7	68.2	46.5	26.4	3.9	16.1	21.7
1941-----	100.0	34.9	26.0	8.9	65.1	42.5	23.8	3.5	15.1	22.6
1942-----	100.0	49.1	42.0	7.1	50.9	34.6	19.1	2.7	12.7	16.4
1943-----	100.0	59.2	53.8	5.4	40.8	27.6	15.5	2.1	10.1	13.1

¹ Components will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

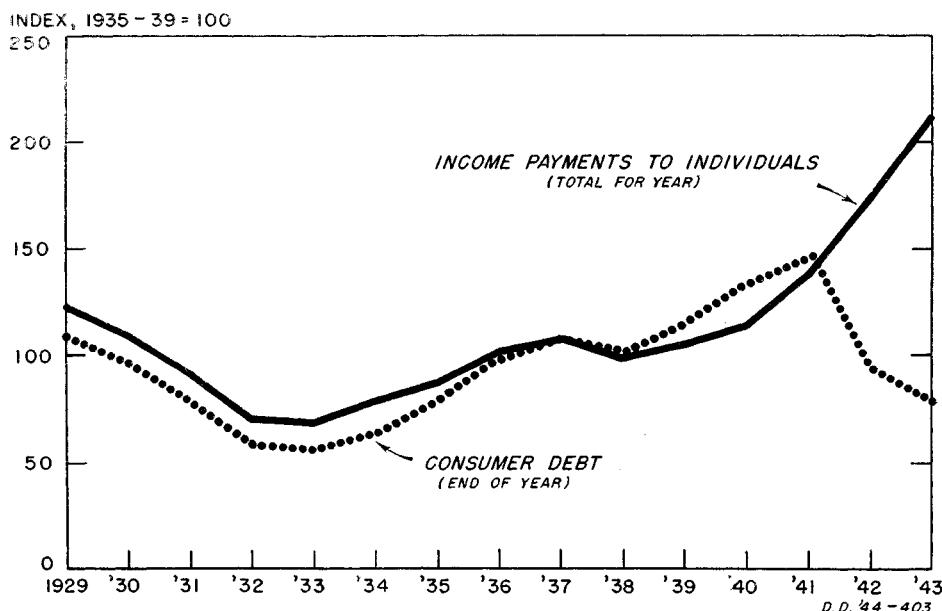
² The short-term and mortgage debts of noncorporate borrowers represent total and not net debt.

³ Figures are for June 30 of each year.

⁴ Data are for noncorporate borrowers only.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Chart 4.—Income Payments to Individuals and Consumer Debt



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Federal.

During the past 30 years the Federal debt has moved rapidly upward during three national emergencies, namely, World War I, the severe business depression of the 1930's, and the present war. The net Federal debt amounted to slightly more than 1 billion dollars in 1916, essentially the same as for the entire period subsequent to 1890.

However, with the entrance of the United States into World War I, the large loans abroad plus the expenditures for the production of war goods and for the maintenance of the armed forces resulted in the relatively sharp expansion of the Federal debt to more than 25 billion dollars in 1919. In line with the prevailing policy of debt reduction and aided by a decade of prosperity during the 1920's, the Federal debt was reduced by over 10 billions and stood below 16 billion dollars by 1929.

It is interesting to note that although much larger in absolute terms, Federal debt service will be much less per dollar of debt after the present war than it was after World War I. The present war is being financed by the Federal Government at low and fairly stable interest rates, with the interest on war bonds averaging under 2 percent, compared to the interest rates of from 3½ to 4½ percent carried by the Liberty Loans of the earlier war.

The increased volume of debt obligations incurred to provide for emergency expenditures plus decreased revenues resulted in 1931 in the first peacetime Treasury deficit since 1915. The net Federal debt practically doubled during the 6-year interval from the close of 1930 to the end of 1936, rising from 15.4 to 29.5 billion dollars during this period. Part of the debt increase in 1936 was due to the payment of the adjusted service certificates. Thereafter, the net Federal debt continued its upward trend, rising

relatively moderately to 36.7 billion dollars at the end of 1940. The increase of almost 11 billions in the Federal debt in 1941 was obviously due to the enormous financial outlay required, first for national defense, and later for war purposes.

Non-Federal.

Net State and local government debt, which amounted to 4.6 billion dollars at the end of 1916, rose slowly but consistently each year until it reached a high of almost 17 billions in 1933. Thereafter, it steadily decreased until 1938, and subsequently increased slightly until the end of 1941, when it amounted to 16.3 billion.

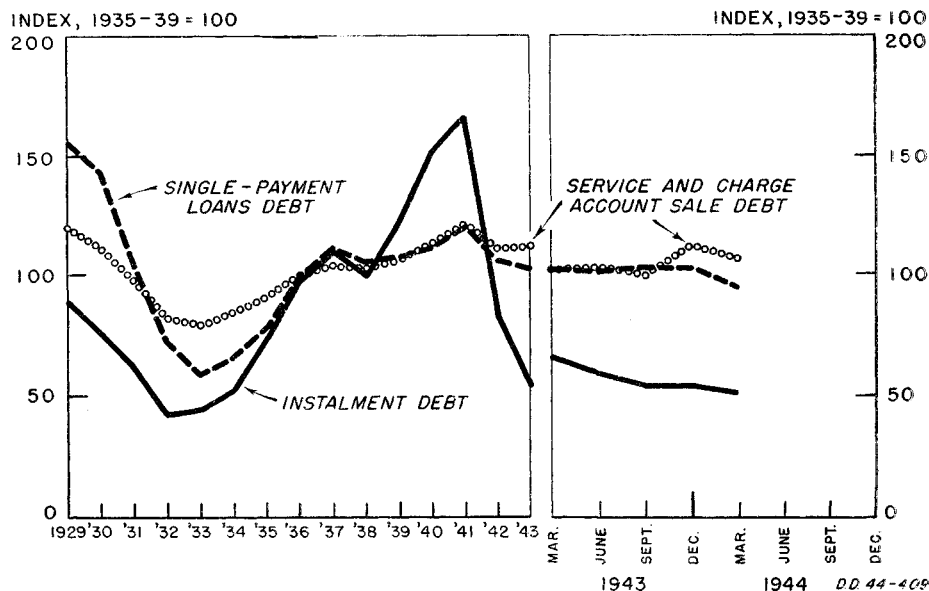
Net private long-term debt rose from less than 44 billion dollars in 1916 to over 93 billion by 1930, while net corporate long-term debt, the largest private debt component, rose from 29 to 51 billion. During the same period, net private short-term debt doubled, rising from 26 to 51 billion, and the volume of outstanding urban real-estate mortgages of individual and other noncorporate mortgagors practically quadrupled, climbing from less than 9 to almost 33 billion dollars.

The only major component of private debt to reach a peak before the end of the 1920's was farm mortgage indebtedness. During the years of wartime expansion from 1916 to 1920, farm owners, in anticipation of increasing incomes and land values, incurred additional debt due to purchases at high prices. During the depression following the 1920 collapse, many farmers incurred mortgage debt in order to carry out other previous obligations. The result was that farm mortgage debt rose from less than 6 billion dollars in 1916 to a peak of almost 11 billion dollars at the end of 1922. Subsequent to 1922, farm mortgage debt dropped irregularly to 9.4 billions at the end of 1930.

In the following decade private net debt dropped annually from 1930 to 1936, increased slightly in 1937, fell again in 1938, then rose each year until 1941. Corporate long-term and short-term debt, consumer short-term debt, and urban real estate mortgage debt followed much the same pattern as, the total though with varying amplitudes of fluctuation and with slight differences in timing.

The volume of outstanding debt on urban residential 1-4 family homes was substantially reduced from 1930 to 1937, because of the low level of new lending activity on residential properties and the acquisition of real estate by mortgagees through foreclosure. However, the de-

Chart 5.—Consumer Short-term Debt, End of Year and Quarter



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

crease in home mortgage debt during this period would probably have been much larger through more extensive foreclosures if the Federal Government, through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, had not refinanced over 3 billions of distressed home mortgages in all parts of the country.

Farm mortgage debt in the general depression of the 1930's continued the decline instituted in the agricultural depression of the 1920's, a decline primarily attributable in both periods to foreclosures, rather than to repayments. The reduction of farm mortgage debt was maintained successively to the end of 1941, although the decline in recent years was, of course, due to the increasing improvement in farm income and in prices of farms, whereby many farm owners have been enabled to retire their debt more rapidly.

Technical Note

Data on public and private debt in this article are presented by type of borrower and by purpose of loan, and represent a continuation of the basic series previously published in "Indebtedness in the United States, 1929-41" (Department of Commerce Economic Series No. 21, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1942). The underlying concepts and the discussions relating to the measurement and significance of the debt estimates, as treated in the special bulletin, remain essentially unchanged. Except for certain revisions, indicated below, the more detailed technical discussions on sources and methods of estimation given in the appendix to the bulletin are applicable to the present estimates.

Debt Concepts.

The meaning to be attached to debt estimates, both as to absolute level and trend, must consider the basic concepts employed in the preparation of the estimates. In this study, gross debt embraces all types of debt irrespective of form, origin, duration, or ownership, except the debts of banks to depositors, of life-insurance companies to policyholders, and of individuals directly to one another. The net debt totals are intended to measure the indebtedness of borrowers after the elimination of duplicating corporate and Government debt. They are more significant from an economic viewpoint since the effects of changing financial organization are in large part removed. With the exceptions noted above, net debt includes all indebtedness of business firms, individuals, and other noncorporate borrowers, after adjustment for corporate and Government duplications.

To reduce gross legal debt obligations to a net basis four sectors of the economy were distinguished:

1. Federal: The United States Government, its corporations and agencies.
2. State and local: The combined State and local governments.
3. Corporate: The corporate system, consisting of individual corporations and of related but legally separate corporations operating under a single management and treated as a unit.
4. Noncorporate: Separate unincorporated business establishments and individual persons.

In the sphere of corporate indebtedness, debt obligations held by the issuer and debts of corporations in an affiliated system owed to other corporate members of that system were eliminated. Debts of one corporation held by another unaffiliated corporation were not canceled out in arriving at net debt.

In the sphere of public debt two types of adjustments were made. Public debt was reduced to a net basis by consolidating

Table 2.—Gross Public and Private Indebtedness Outstanding, Year End, 1929-43¹

Year	Public and private, total	Public			Private								
		Total	Federal government	State and local government ²	Total	Corporate			Individual and other noncorporate				
						Total	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Mortgages of noncorporate mortgagors			Short-term
										Total	Farm	Urban real estate	
Amount (billions of dollars)													
1929...	196.4	35.4	18.2	17.2	161.0	92.9	57.9	34.9	68.1	41.2	9.6	31.6	26.8
1930...	197.3	36.4	17.9	18.5	160.9	94.2	62.3	31.9	66.7	42.0	9.4	32.6	24.7
1931...	189.1	39.2	19.6	19.5	149.9	89.6	61.3	28.4	60.3	41.0	9.1	31.9	19.3
1932...	180.8	43.2	23.4	19.8	137.6	85.0	60.1	24.8	52.6	38.5	8.5	30.0	14.1
1933...	176.8	48.2	28.2	20.0	128.6	81.9	58.5	23.4	46.7	35.0	7.7	27.4	11.7
1934...	184.3	57.3	38.0	19.3	127.1	80.9	55.2	25.7	46.1	34.2	7.6	26.7	11.9
1935...	186.3	60.9	41.5	19.4	125.5	79.5	53.7	25.8	45.9	33.3	7.4	25.9	12.6
1936...	189.3	64.7	45.1	19.7	124.6	77.9	51.3	26.6	46.7	32.6	7.2	25.5	14.0
1937...	194.1	67.4	47.8	19.6	126.7	79.3	53.5	25.8	47.4	32.4	7.0	25.4	15.0
1938...	190.4	67.0	47.5	19.6	123.4	77.0	54.8	22.2	46.4	32.4	6.8	25.6	14.0
1939...	194.0	69.9	49.9	20.0	124.1	76.7	53.9	22.8	47.4	32.6	6.6	26.1	14.8
1940...	200.3	73.4	53.1	20.2	126.9	77.2	53.5	23.7	49.7	33.3	6.5	26.8	16.4
1941...	220.1	86.7	66.5	20.2	133.4	80.1	53.1	26.9	53.3	34.3	6.5	27.8	19.0
1942...	261.7	134.2	114.5	19.7	127.5	78.2	52.5	25.7	49.3	34.4	6.1	28.3	14.9
1943...	315.7	190.6	171.9	18.7	125.1	77.6	51.8	25.8	47.5	33.3	5.6	27.6	14.2
Percentages of total gross debt													
1929...	100.0	18.0	9.3	8.8	82.0	47.3	29.5	17.8	34.7	21.0	4.9	16.1	13.7
1930...	100.0	18.4	9.1	9.4	81.6	47.7	31.6	16.2	33.8	21.3	4.8	16.5	12.5
1935...	100.0	32.7	22.2	10.4	67.3	42.7	28.8	13.8	24.7	17.9	4.0	13.9	6.8
1940...	100.0	36.6	26.5	10.1	63.4	38.5	26.7	11.8	24.8	16.6	3.3	13.4	8.2
1941...	100.0	39.4	30.2	9.2	60.6	36.4	24.1	12.2	24.2	15.6	2.9	12.6	8.6
1942...	100.0	51.4	43.9	7.5	48.6	29.7	19.8	9.9	18.9	13.2	2.3	10.8	5.7
1943...	100.0	60.4	54.5	5.9	39.6	24.5	16.3	8.2	15.1	10.5	1.8	8.8	4.5

¹ Components will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

² Figures are for June 30 of each year.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

the accounts of the Federal Government with those of its corporations and agencies and by eliminating the indebtedness of State and local governments which is held by these governmental units.

In other words, the debts issued by the Government but held in Government trust, investment, or sinking funds were eliminated within the Federal and the State and local categories in order to reach the net debt estimates. Also, in order that public and private debt might be additive, loans receivable from the public by Government agencies were offset against the public debt, since these loans are duplicated in private indebtedness.

The details involved in arriving at net public debt are shown in table 3. State and local government debts were considered as a whole because information on the exact amount of its own debt held by each local government division was not available.

The eliminations indicated represent the only adjustments made to the gross debt estimates in order to bring them to a net basis. Each sector has been made net by consolidation of accounts within that sector, except that the noncorporate category represents a total or gross figure throughout without any adjustments thereto.

Thus, since the data have actually been adjusted for each entity only, the estimate of total public and private net indebtedness in the United States represents a combination of the adjusted estimates for each of the four entities, without any inter-entity consolidation. For example, State and local government holdings of Federal Government debt have not been eliminated as duplication in the reduction of the State and local government gross indebtedness to a new basis, and have not been taken into account in deriving the estimates of total outstanding net public debt.

Statistical Revisions.

In order to take account of new material, general revisions of prior Department of Commerce debt estimates have been made, espe-

cially for recent years, i. e., 1940 to 1943. For example, the series on short-term consumer debt was adjusted to agree with that published in the November 1942 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS and consequently to match current figures prepared by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Minor revisions were also made in the series on mortgage indebtedness against 1-4 family nonfarm residences as a result of additional information provided by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Indebtedness of corporations owning 1 to 4 family residential property was somewhat arbitrarily placed at 5 percent of the total of such debt outstanding, whereas the corporate series on multifamily residential property represents approximately 25 percent of the bonded debt and mortgages of domestic service corporations engaged chiefly in the operation of hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, etc.

In general, the figure for total urban mortgage debt was built up by combining holdings of savings and loan associations, banks (both commercial and mutual savings), insurance companies, individuals and all other holders. This series on total urban mortgage debt was then apportioned to the residential and commercial classes of mortgages owed by corporate and noncorporate borrowers on the basis of the ratios of mortgage debt classes held by the various mortgagees for earlier years.

Although the corporate mortgage debt is included in the total corporate long-term debt shown in table 4, a break-down of mortgage loans made on urban residential and commercial corporate property is shown in table 5 in order to indicate the total magnitude of urban mortgage debt and of its major components. However, further advances must be made in primary statistics relating not only to the debts owed by corporations on urban residential and commercial property, but also to the debts owed by individuals and other noncorporate borrowers on commercial real estate, before estimates in this area approach the quality of data in other debt categories.

Table 3.—Gross and Net Public Debt, Year End, 1929-43 ¹

(Millions of dollars)

Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Gross public debt.....	35,404	36,375	39,182	43,154	48,176	57,274	60,882	64,732	67,354	67,033	69,896	73,359	86,723	134,167	190,589
Federal Government and Federal agency.....	18,170	17,916	19,648	23,360	28,191	37,988	41,453	45,070	47,760	47,457	49,900	53,113	66,497	114,476	171,897
Federal Government.....	16,301	16,026	17,826	20,805	23,815	28,480	30,557	34,406	37,286	39,439	41,961	45,040	58,020	108,170	165,878
Interest-bearing.....	16,029	15,774	17,528	20,448	23,450	27,944	29,596	33,699	36,715	38,911	41,405	44,472	57,533	107,308	164,508
Public issues (bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills).....	15,401	14,993	17,135	20,097	23,079	27,386	28,868	33,067	34,488	35,755	37,234	39,102	50,551	98,276	151,805
Special issues to Government agencies and trust funds.....	628	781	393	351	371	558	728	632	2,227	3,156	4,231	5,370	6,982	9,032	12,703
Non-interest-bearing (including matured debt on which interest has ceased).....	272	252	298	357	365	536	961	707	571	528	496	568	487	862	1,370
Federal agency (Farm Loan System, Home Loan System, R. F. C., and others).....	1,869	1,890	1,822	2,545	4,376	9,508	10,896	10,664	10,474	8,018	7,939	8,073	8,477	6,305	6,019
State and local government ²	17,234	18,459	19,534	19,894	19,985	19,286	19,429	19,662	19,594	19,576	19,996	20,246	20,226	19,691	18,692
State.....	2,300	2,444	2,666	2,896	3,018	3,201	3,331	3,318	3,276	3,309	3,343	3,526	3,413	3,211	2,909
Local government (county, municipal, school, and special districts).....	14,934	16,015	16,868	16,908	16,967	16,085	16,098	16,344	16,318	16,267	16,653	16,720	16,813	16,480	15,783
Duplicating debt.....	5,992	6,278	6,173	7,647	10,341	18,278	18,985	19,229	20,220	18,733	19,131	20,428	22,765	24,976	28,790
Federal Government and Federal agency.....	2,472	2,525	2,557	4,637	7,163	14,907	15,489	15,600	16,450	14,839	15,138	16,393	18,869	21,035	24,884
Federal Government and Federal agency holdings of U. S. (Federal) Government securities.....	928	704	503	611	953	2,340	1,731	2,528	3,800	4,990	6,166	7,346	9,249	11,928	16,493
Federal Government and Federal agency holdings of Federal agency securities.....	116	116	111	918	2,459	4,653	5,322	4,910	4,801	1,985	1,222	1,101	1,133	980	947
Loans receivable from public by Federal agencies.....	1,428	1,705	1,943	3,108	3,751	7,414	8,436	8,162	7,849	7,864	7,750	7,946	8,487	8,127	7,444
State and local government holdings of State and local debt.....	3,520	3,753	3,616	3,010	3,178	3,371	3,496	3,629	3,770	3,894	3,993	4,035	3,896	3,941	3,906
Sinking funds.....	2,281	2,418	2,141	1,399	1,417	1,436	1,454	1,473	1,491	1,501	1,530	1,535	1,533	1,576	1,566
Investment and trust funds.....	1,239	1,335	1,475	1,611	1,761	1,935	2,042	2,156	2,279	2,393	2,463	2,500	2,363	2,365	2,340
Net public debt.....	29,412	30,097	33,009	35,507	37,835	38,996	41,897	45,503	47,134	48,300	50,765	52,931	63,958	109,191	161,799
Federal Government and Federal agency.....	15,698	15,391	17,091	18,713	21,028	23,081	25,964	29,470	31,310	32,618	34,762	36,720	47,628	93,441	147,013
State and local government.....	13,714	14,706	15,918	16,794	16,807	15,915	15,933	16,033	15,824	15,682	16,003	16,211	16,330	15,750	14,786
State.....	1,157	1,240	1,376	1,493	1,493	1,538	1,568	1,450	1,297	1,253	1,236	1,389	1,860	1,670	1,313
Local government (County, municipal, school, and special districts).....	12,557	13,466	14,542	15,301	15,314	14,377	14,365	14,583	14,527	14,429	14,767	14,822	14,470	14,080	13,473

¹ The debt aggregates consist of indebtedness outstanding at the end of the calendar year for all items except the State and local government debt figures which are for June 30, of each year.

² Includes State loans to local units.

Sources: U. S. Treasury Department and U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.—Gross and Net Corporate Debt, Year End, 1929-43 ¹

(Millions of dollars)

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
GROSS CORPORATE DEBT															
Total, all corporations.....	92,898	94,190	89,618	84,980	81,864	80,934	79,525	77,906	79,299	76,966	76,704	77,187	80,085	78,220	77,636
Long-term ²	57,949	62,284	61,264	60,136	58,452	55,215	53,726	51,335	53,484	54,813	53,870	53,489	53,141	52,507	51,836
Short-term ²	34,949	31,906	28,354	24,844	23,412	25,719	25,799	26,571	25,815	22,153	22,834	23,698	26,944	25,713	25,800
Railway corporations.....	17,245	17,405	17,492	17,960	18,656	18,059	18,017	17,905	18,234	18,370	18,489	18,526	18,398	18,082	17,842
Long-term.....	16,016	16,224	16,340	16,821	16,828	16,792	16,639	16,393	16,664	16,649	16,614	16,393	16,346	15,942	15,642
Short-term.....	1,229	1,181	1,152	1,139	1,228	1,267	1,378	1,507	1,570	1,721	1,875	1,933	2,052	2,140	2,200
Nonrailway corporations.....	75,653	76,785	72,126	67,020	63,808	62,875	61,508	60,001	61,065	58,596	58,215	58,661	61,687	60,138	59,794
Long-term.....	41,933	46,660	44,924	43,315	41,624	38,423	37,087	34,937	36,820	38,164	37,256	36,896	36,795	36,565	36,194
Short-term.....	33,720	30,125	27,202	23,705	22,184	24,452	24,421	25,064	24,245	20,432	20,959	21,765	24,892	23,573	23,600
INTERCORPORATE DEBT															
Total, all corporations.....	17,063	17,038	16,175	15,693	15,181	15,098	14,866	14,045	14,369	13,662	13,445	13,287	13,834	13,449	13,419
Long-term.....	10,669	11,256	11,054	11,216	10,971	10,476	10,234	9,390	9,948	9,963	9,695	9,489	9,393	9,219	9,207
Short-term.....	6,394	5,782	5,121	4,477	4,210	4,622	4,632	4,655	4,421	3,699	3,750	3,898	4,438	4,230	4,212
Railway corporations.....	2,682	2,503	2,540	3,096	3,102	3,196	3,223	2,957	3,420	3,449	3,462	3,430	3,373	3,372	3,380
Long-term.....	2,511	2,338	2,379	2,846	2,910	2,976	3,031	2,776	3,201	3,209	3,201	3,161	3,087	3,074	3,074
Short-term.....	171	165	161	160	172	177	192	211	219	240	261	269	286	298	306
Nonrailway corporations.....	14,381	14,535	13,635	12,687	12,079	11,902	11,643	11,058	10,949	10,213	9,983	9,957	10,461	10,077	10,069
Long-term.....	8,158	8,918	8,675	8,370	8,041	7,457	7,203	6,614	6,747	6,754	6,494	6,328	6,309	6,145	6,133
Short-term.....	6,163	5,617	4,960	4,317	4,038	4,445	4,440	4,444	4,202	3,459	3,489	3,629	4,152	3,932	3,936
NET CORPORATE DEBT															
Total, all corporations.....	75,895	77,153	73,444	69,287	66,683	65,837	64,658	63,861	64,929	63,303	63,259	63,800	66,251	64,771	64,187
Long-term.....	47,280	51,028	50,210	48,920	47,481	44,739	43,492	41,945	43,536	44,850	44,175	44,000	43,745	43,288	42,629
Short-term.....	28,615	26,124	23,233	20,367	19,202	21,097	21,167	21,916	21,394	18,454	19,084	19,800	22,506	21,483	21,558
Railway corporations.....	14,563	14,903	14,953	14,954	14,864	14,793	14,918	14,813	14,920	15,027	15,096	15,096	15,025	14,710	14,462
Long-term.....	13,505	13,887	13,962	13,975	13,898	13,774	13,607	13,622	13,462	13,439	13,413	13,432	13,259	12,868	12,568
Short-term.....	1,058	1,016	991	979	1,056	1,090	1,186	1,236	1,351	1,481	1,664	1,664	1,766	1,842	1,894
Nonrailway corporations.....	61,332	62,250	58,491	54,333	51,729	50,973	49,865	48,943	50,116	48,383	48,232	48,704	51,226	50,061	49,725
Long-term.....	33,775	37,142	36,249	34,945	33,583	30,966	29,884	28,323	30,073	31,410	30,762	30,568	30,486	30,420	30,091
Short-term.....	27,557	25,108	22,242	19,388	18,146	20,007	19,981	20,620	19,043	16,973	17,470	18,136	20,740	19,641	19,634

¹ Data for 1929-41 adapted from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue except for railroads which, for 1929-42, are from tabulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission. For 1929-34, B. I. R. reports are partially on a consolidated basis, thus requiring adjustment to an unconsolidated basis for comparability over the entire period.

² Long-term debt is defined as having an original maturity of 1 year or more from date of issue, short-term debt as having an original maturity of less than 1 year.

Sources: U. S. Treasury Department, U. S. Department of Commerce, and Interstate Commerce Commission.

The corporate indebtedness series has been adjusted to Bureau of Internal Revenue tabulations through 1941 in the case of all corporations except railroads. Debts of railroads through 1942 were based upon data from the Interstate Commerce Commission. In projecting these corporate debt figures through 1943, use was made of over-all data on security issues and retirements prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Special revisions were also made for earlier years, chiefly in the corporate, farm mortgage and urban real estate mortgage series.

The urban real estate mortgage series was slightly reduced for the years from 1916 to 1929, in order to attain comparability in coverage with the Department of Commerce series.

The farm mortgage debt series was revised for all years in accordance with information contained in an article on "Revised Annual Estimates of Farm Mortgage Debt by States, 1930-43," published in April 1944 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

An important revision was made for all years in the corporate debt series in order to achieve more complete coverage of gross

and intercorporate railroad debt. Gross long-term railway debt is now estimated for all railway corporations rather than only for class I roads and their lessors plus class I switching and terminal companies and their lessors, as was done previously.

The present estimates of net long-term railway debt consist of funded debt unamortized "actually" outstanding, long-term debt in default, and receivers' and trustees' securities. The long-term intercorporate debt estimates of railroads were revised to include both nominally outstanding securities (i. e., issued but held by the carrier), and intermediary debt (i. e., amounts payable to affiliated companies).

With the exception of the urban real estate mortgage series, estimates for years prior to 1929 were constructed by the Division of Statistical and Historical Research of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In the main, their method was to use the Department of Commerce estimates for 1929 as a base and to extrapolate backward by means of other available series.

Data on Federal Government debt were readily available in the Daily Treasury State-

ment and in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. Treasury data on tax exempt State and local government debt were used to extrapolate the 1929 net State and local government debt estimate backward for prior years.

The estimated outstandings of private short-term debt in years prior to 1929 were based principally on figures for commercial loans of all banks as given in the annual reports of the Federal Reserve Board. Since the coverage of these extrapolating series is not complete it was necessary to raise them by approximately 35 percent.

Pre-1929 estimates of private long-term debt were based upon data as published in "Private Long-Term Debts and Interest in the United States" (National Industrial Conference Board Studies No. 230, 1936). The Conference Board's corporate debt figures had to be raised slightly since their coverage is less complete than that of the Commerce series. However, the Conference Board mortgage debt estimates were reduced to make them comparable to the Commerce series on real estate mortgage debt of noncorporate mortgagors.

Table 5.—Urban Residential and Commercial Real-Estate Mortgages of Corporate and Noncorporate Mortgagors, Year End, 1929-43¹
(Millions of dollars)

Year	Residential and commercial			Residential									Commercial		
	Total	Corpo- rate ²	Noncor- porate	All residential			Multifamily			1-4 family			Total	Corpo- rate	Noncor- porate
				Total	Corpo- rate	Noncor- porate	Total	Corpo- rate	Noncor- porate	Total	Corpo- rate	Noncor- porate			
1929.....	36,830	5,212	31,618	28,889	2,764	26,125	7,831	1,711	6,120	21,058	1,053	20,005	7,941	2,448	5,493
1930.....	37,942	5,304	32,638	29,732	2,810	26,922	8,473	1,747	6,726	21,259	1,063	20,196	8,210	2,494	5,716
1931.....	37,158	5,271	31,887	28,976	2,733	26,243	8,291	1,699	6,592	20,685	1,034	19,651	8,182	2,538	5,644
1932.....	35,039	5,005	30,034	27,235	2,589	24,646	7,993	1,627	6,366	19,242	962	18,280	7,804	2,416	5,388
1933.....	31,311	3,955	27,356	25,356	2,436	22,920	7,478	1,542	5,936	17,878	894	16,984	5,955	1,519	4,436
1934.....	30,494	3,833	26,661	24,801	2,303	22,498	6,944	1,410	5,534	17,857	893	16,964	5,693	1,530	4,163
1935.....	29,451	3,587	25,864	24,058	2,153	21,905	6,548	1,277	5,271	17,510	876	16,634	5,393	1,434	3,959
1936.....	28,866	3,408	25,458	23,536	2,090	21,446	6,311	1,229	5,082	17,225	861	16,364	5,350	1,313	4,017
1937.....	29,044	3,597	25,447	23,535	2,072	21,463	6,191	1,205	4,986	17,344	867	16,477	5,509	1,525	3,984
1938.....	29,288	3,677	25,611	23,717	2,075	21,642	6,071	1,193	4,878	17,646	882	16,764	5,571	1,602	3,969
1939.....	29,803	3,741	26,062	24,186	2,080	22,106	5,970	1,169	4,801	18,216	911	17,305	5,617	1,661	3,956
1940.....	30,605	3,808	26,797	25,010	2,113	22,897	5,907	1,157	4,750	19,103	956	18,147	5,595	1,695	3,900
1941.....	31,654	3,880	27,774	25,965	2,150	23,815	5,870	1,145	4,725	20,095	1,005	19,090	5,689	1,730	3,959
1942.....	32,282	4,008	28,274	26,459	2,243	24,216	5,842	1,247	5,295	19,917	996	18,921	5,823	1,765	4,058
1943.....	31,531	3,915	27,616	25,819	2,183	23,636	6,266	1,205	5,061	19,553	978	18,575	5,712	1,732	3,980

¹ The data represent mortgage loans on commercial and residential property, and exclude real estate mortgage bonds.

² The corporate mortgage debt total is included in the total corporate long-term debt outstanding in table 4.

Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Administration and U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.—Short-Term Debt of Individuals and Other Noncorporate Borrowers, Year End, 1929-43

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Amount (millions of dollars)															
Total.....	26,842	24,673	19,271	14,149	11,708	11,882	12,647	14,038	15,044	14,037	14,760	16,390	19,017	14,931	14,247
Commercial and financial purposes.....	19,753	18,332	14,094	10,303	7,991	7,723	7,499	7,642	7,990	7,419	7,242	7,623	9,518	8,776	9,081
Owed to banks.....	14,654	15,266	12,469	9,136	6,469	6,085	5,514	5,557	6,128	5,247	5,190	5,578	7,486	6,724	6,602
Owed to brokers.....	5,000	2,800	1,300	800	1,270	1,170	1,258	1,395	985	991	906	677	600	543	788
Owed to Government credit agencies (farm).....	99	266	325	367	552	468	727	690	877	1,181	1,146	1,368	1,432	1,509	1,604
By farmers.....	59	66	124	197	361	352	629	552	712	932	840	1,000	956	977	1,080
By farmers' cooperative associations.....	40	200	201	170	191	116	98	138	165	249	306	368	476	532	611
Consumer purposes.....	7,089	6,341	5,177	3,846	3,717	4,159	5,148	6,396	7,054	6,618	7,518	8,767	9,499	6,165	5,158
Instalment sale debt.....	2,515	2,032	1,595	999	1,122	1,317	1,805	2,436	2,752	2,313	2,792	3,450	3,747	1,494	816
Instalment cash loan debt.....	652	674	619	516	459	529	794	1,030	1,167	1,226	1,559	1,984	2,174	1,438	1,123
Charge account sale debt.....	1,749	1,611	1,381	1,114	1,081	1,203	1,292	1,419	1,459	1,487	1,544	1,650	1,764	1,513	1,498
Single-payment loans (open credit cash debt).....	1,577	1,451	1,051	726	588	659	785	991	1,119	1,069	1,089	1,123	1,204	1,072	1,034
Service debt.....	596	573	531	491	467	451	472	520	557	523	534	560	610	648	687
Percentages of total noncorporate short-term debt															
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Commercial and financial purposes.....	73.6	74.3	73.1	72.8	68.3	65.6	58.3	54.4	53.1	52.9	49.1	46.5	50.0	58.8	63.7
Owed to banks.....	54.6	61.9	64.7	64.6	55.3	51.2	43.6	39.9	40.7	37.4	35.2	34.0	39.4	45.0	46.3
Owed to brokers.....	18.6	11.3	6.7	5.7	10.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	6.5	7.1	6.1	4.1	3.2	3.6	5.5
Owed to Government credit agencies (farm).....	.4	1.1	1.7	2.6	4.7	3.6	5.7	4.9	5.8	8.4	7.8	8.3	7.5	10.1	11.9
By farmers.....	.2	.3	.6	1.4	3.1	3.0	5.0	3.9	4.7	6.6	5.7	6.1	5.0	6.5	7.6
By farmers' cooperative associations.....	.1	.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.0	.8	1.0	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.6	4.3
Consumer purposes.....	26.4	25.7	26.9	27.2	31.7	35.0	40.7	45.6	46.9	47.1	50.9	53.5	50.0	41.3	36.2
Instalment sale debt.....	9.4	8.2	8.3	7.1	9.6	11.1	14.3	17.4	18.3	16.5	18.9	21.0	19.7	10.0	5.7
Instalment cash loan debt.....	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.5	6.3	7.3	7.8	8.7	10.6	12.1	11.4	9.6	7.9
Charge account sale debt.....	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.9	9.2	10.1	10.2	10.1	9.7	10.6	10.5	10.1	9.3	10.1	10.5
Single-payment loans (open credit cash debt).....	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.5	6.2	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.3	7.2	7.3
Service debt.....	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	4.3	4.8

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, U. S. Department of Agriculture and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Monthly Business Statistics

The data here are a continuation of the statistics published in the 1942 Supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. That volume contains monthly data for the years 1938 to 1941, and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1913 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1938. Series added or revised since publication of the 1942 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a 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 refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

Data subsequent to May for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the Survey

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	1944	1943										1944			
	May	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	
BUSINESS INDEXES															
INCOME PAYMENTS †															
Indexes, adjusted:															
Total income payments..... 1935-39=100	230.7	208.3	209.3	212.1	213.4	215.2	215.2	217.5	220.8	222.9	226.4	231.1	230.2	229.4	229.4
Salaries and wages..... do	253.9	230.0	232.1	236.0	238.1	239.6	241.3	243.9	247.2	249.8	252.7	256.8	254.0	253.3	253.3
Total nonagricultural income..... do	225.1	201.9	203.4	206.8	208.6	209.6	210.9	213.3	216.6	218.7	221.6	225.3	224.9	224.5	224.5
Total..... mil. of dol.	12,277	11,395	11,252	12,271	11,846	11,681	12,452	12,690	12,311	13,398	12,426	12,114	12,871	12,493	12,493
Salaries and wages:															
Total..... do	9,045	8,198	8,300	8,461	8,399	8,460	8,614	8,775	8,848	8,967	8,889	9,026	8,980	8,985	8,985
Commodity-producing industries..... do	3,960	3,884	3,943	3,986	4,024	4,055	4,111	4,142	4,132	4,076	4,018	4,009	3,963	3,941	3,941
Work-relief wages..... do	0	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct and other relief..... do	78	77	76	77	77	77	78	78	78	79	79	79	79	79	78
Social-security benefits and other labor income..... mil. of dol.	421	225	225	231	235	241	248	254	266	292	314	351	415	421	421
Dividends and interest..... do	483	764	486	1,350	873	465	984	823	505	1,659	808	446	1,130	791	791
Entrepreneurial income and net rents and royalties..... mil. of dol.	2,250	2,131	2,165	2,152	2,262	2,438	2,528	2,760	2,614	2,401	2,336	2,212	2,267	2,218	2,218
Total nonagricultural income..... do	11,038	10,253	10,056	11,080	10,531	10,181	10,849	10,865	10,685	11,995	11,151	10,954	11,658	11,305	11,305
FARM MARKETINGS AND INCOME															
Farm marketings, volume:*															
Indexes, unadjusted:															
Total farm marketings..... 1935-39=100	134	114	121	116	132	149	158	180	153	139	135	121	127	123	123
Crops..... do	89	71	75	66	114	161	181	217	138	126	117	87	83	74	74
Livestock and products..... do	175	147	156	154	145	140	140	153	164	149	149	147	160	161	161
Indexes, adjusted:															
Total farm marketings..... do	155	136	139	135	136	141	131	133	137	138	143	150	156	146	146
Crops..... do	139	128	130	117	118	126	115	122	114	122	130	127	143	133	133
Livestock and products..... do	167	141	147	149	150	152	143	142	154	150	152	167	165	156	156
Cash farm income, total, including Government payments*..... mil. of dol.	1,514	1,387	1,440	1,408	1,579	1,850	1,992	2,282	2,043	1,741	1,605	1,421	1,510	1,470	1,470
Income from marketings*..... do	1,464	1,322	1,400	1,384	1,544	1,772	1,935	2,253	2,005	1,692	1,536	1,343	1,433	1,402	1,402
Indexes of cash income from marketings: †															
Crops and livestock, combined index:															
Unadjusted..... 1935-39=100	220.5	199.0	210.5	208.5	232.5	266.5	291.0	339.0	301.5	254.5	231.0	202.0	215.5	211.0	211.0
Adjusted..... do	278.0	261.0	258.0	256.0	255.5	265.5	242.0	249.0	254.5	256.0	260.0	276.0	274.0	270.0	270.0
Crops..... do	284.0	272.0	264.5	248.0	263.0	281.5	252.0	271.0	253.5	259.5	278.5	271.0	276.0	282.0	282.0
Livestock and products..... do	274.5	254.0	253.5	261.5	251.0	255.0	235.5	234.5	255.5	253.5	248.0	279.0	272.0	262.0	262.0
Dairy products..... do	220.5	202.0	204.5	202.5	202.0	197.0	190.5	184.5	183.5	184.0	191.0	201.0	199.5	209.5	209.5
Meat animals..... do	314.5	284.0	282.0	299.5	280.0	290.0	255.5	254.0	297.0	277.5	281.0	333.5	322.5	306.0	306.0
Poultry and eggs..... do	278.0	276.5	275.5	275.5	271.0	277.5	271.5	282.5	285.5	325.0	273.0	286.5	283.5	252.0	252.0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION															
<i>(Federal Reserve)</i>															
Unadjusted, combined index†..... 1935-39=100	237	236	239	238	241	245	248	249	247	239	240	240	238	237	237
Manufactures†..... do	253	255	258	259	260	264	267	269	268	258	259	259	257	255	255
Durable manufactures†..... do	357	356	360	359	361	366	370	375	376	364	367	366	363	361	361
Iron and steel†..... do	210	209	208	201	204	210	214	215	210	200	208	212	214	213	213
Lumber and products†..... do	123	130	136	135	135	137	136	133	133	126	121	122	124	125	125
Furniture†..... do	139	149	147	148	148	152	149	152	152	150	148	150	149	142	142
Lumber†..... do	114	120	130	128	128	130	129	124	124	114	107	107	110	116	116
Machinery†..... do	440	441	443	441	440	445	451	458	463	453	461	458	453	445	445
Nonferrous metals and products†..... do	259	264	262	255	264	270	277	286	289	278	285	285	287	292	292
Fabricating*..... do	257	262	267	247	258	270	279	279	282	266	280	280	283	293	293
Smelting and refining*..... do	274	262	270	275	277	279	294	303	309	307	297	299	297	289	289
Stone, clay, and glass products†..... do	162	172	180	177	173	179	174	178	172	164	161	161	163	164	164
Cement..... do	128	137	136	131	129	130	124	106	92	70	67	68	74	74	74
Clay products*..... do	121	138	136	137	132	135	129	131	129	126	121	125	126	122	122
Glass containers†..... do	225	194	214	197	195	210	200	218	266	195	208	205	216	227	227
Transportation equipment†..... do	722	717	729	743	754	762	764	786	763	754	746	734	734	728	728
Automobiles†..... do	223	206	211	215	220	232	239	247	248	240	244	238	233	230	230
Nondurable manufactures†..... do	169	173	175	178	178	181	184	183	181	172	172	173	171	170	170
Alcoholic beverages†..... do	136	107	106	127	126	122	138	132	119	120	111	115	128	127	127
Chemicals†..... do	329	384	389	396	398	400	396	400	392	367	362	361	344	333	333
Industrial chemicals*..... do	410	350	356	366	371	382	383	396	398	394	405	406	405	408	408

* Preliminary. † Revised.

† The total includes data for distributive and service industries and government which have been discontinued as separate series to avoid disclosure of military pay rolls.

* New series. For a description of the indexes of the volume of farm marketings and figures for 1929-42, see pp. 23-32 of the April 1943 Survey; indexes through 1942 were computed by the Department of Commerce in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture; later data are from the latter agency. Data for 1913-42 for the dollar figures on cash farm income are shown on p. 28 of the May 1943 Survey but the 1941-42 annual totals have been revised; revised monthly averages based on the new totals are as follows (millions of dollars): Cash farm income, total, including Government payments—1911, 979; 1942, 1,340; income from marketings—1941, 930; 1942, 1,218; the monthly figures have not as yet been adjusted to the revised totals. Data beginning 1939 for the new series under industrial production are shown on pp. 18 and 19 of the December 1943 issue.

† Revised series. Data on income payments revised beginning January 1939; for figures for 1939-43, see p. 16, table 17, of the April 1944 Survey. The indexes of cash income from farm marketings have been completely revised; data beginning 1913 are shown on p. 28 of the May 1943 Survey. For revision for the indicated series on industrial production, see table 12 on pp. 18-20 of the December 1943 issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	1944												1944			
	May	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April		
FINANCE—Continued																
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)—Con.																
Government corp. and credit agencies—Con.																
Liabilities, other than interagency, total mil. of dol.	8,722	11,386	11,177	11,456	10,969	11,289	10,915	11,277	11,277	11,454	10,856	10,504	8,550	9,164		
Bonds, notes, and debentures:																
Guaranteed by the U. S. do	1,672	4,372	4,092	4,101	3,936	4,046	4,081	4,125	4,180	4,239	4,277	4,226	2,274	2,274		
Other do	1,427	1,366	1,340	1,333	1,276	1,271	1,274	1,285	1,308	1,341	1,352	1,322	1,326	1,302		
Other liabilities, including reserves do	5,623	5,648	5,746	6,022	5,757	5,972	5,560	5,867	5,788	5,874	5,247	4,956	4,950	5,589		
Privately owned interests do	435	440	440	440	441	440	441	440	439	438	435	435	433	435		
U. S. Government interests do	21,996	12,880	13,188	14,812	14,146	14,706	14,929	15,501	16,073	16,732	18,216	18,553	21,280	21,484		
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans outstanding, end of month:††																
Grand total mil. of dol.	9,330	6,368	6,678	6,840	7,214	7,540	7,781	7,973	8,239	8,469	8,631	8,851	9,051	9,174		
Banks and trust companies, including receivers mil. of dol.	372	456	451	448	443	436	432	428	425	419	413	407	390	379		
Other financial institutions do	222	270	296	169	216	213	213	213	210	212	213	224	224	221		
Railroads, including receivers do	372	427	424	416	413	413	413	396	396	388	387	385	383	375		
Loans to business enterprises, except to aid in national defense mil. of dol.	36	70	69	67	65	66	65	62	58	55	41	40	38	37		
National defense do	7,627	4,372	4,670	4,974	5,322	5,657	5,910	6,135	6,415	6,668	6,853	7,072	7,295	7,449		
Other loans and authorizations do	702	773	768	766	755	753	749	739	736	726	725	724	722	713		
SECURITIES ISSUED																
(Securities and Exchange Commission)†																
Estimated gross proceeds, total mil. of dol.	1,069	10,279	1,455	3,733	1,015	936	11,053	3,485	1,035	974	1,911	8,541	937	916		
By types of security:																
Bonds, notes, and debentures, total do	1,045	10,274	1,440	3,723	1,001	916	11,048	3,450	987	961	1,837	8,533	899	804		
Corporate do	125	86	68	89	62	86	64	96	152	89	80	89	166	43		
Preferred stock do	15	4	1	8	12	12	5	27	43	5	70	5	32	96		
Common stock do	9	(*)	14	3	3	8	0	7	5	8	3	2	6	16		
By types of issuers:																
Corporate, total do	148	91	83	99	76	106	69	130	200	103	154	97	203	155		
Industrial do	87	28	18	52	41	51	14	50	136	20	83	56	30	122		
Public utility do	58	59	39	1	26	46	49	51	38	77	63	31	142	28		
Rail do	2	3	14	47	7	6	4	28	26	3	9	29	0	0		
Other (real estate and financial) do	1	(*)	12	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	(*)	0	3	4		
Non-corporate total do	920	10,188	1,371	3,634	939	830	10,984	3,355	855	872	1,757	8,444	734	761		
U. S. Government do	751	10,165	1,335	3,583	890	802	10,964	3,334	798	853	1,698	8,381	709	739		
State and municipal do	160	23	37	51	49	28	21	17	37	17	59	62	25	17		
New corporate security issues:																
Estimated net proceeds, total do	146	88	81	97	74	103	68	127	197	100	150	95	199	150		
Proposed uses of proceeds:																
New money, total do	23	9	32	25	3	15	11	3	122	14	34	49	48	53		
Plant and equipment do	17	3	14	10	(*)	12	6	(*)	91	3	23	18	32	24		
Working capital do	6	6	18	15	3	3	5	3	31	10	11	31	16	28		
Repayment of debt and retirement of stock, total mil. of dol.	123	79	49	70	61	89	55	122	75	82	116	37	150	94		
Funded debt do	115	74	49	51	40	79	42	97	64	75	54	32	129	55		
Other debt do	3	3	0	(*)	2	8	5	22	6	3	2	1	3	1		
Preferred stock do	3	2	0	19	19	1	4	5	4	5	60	1	18	38		
Other purposes do	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	10	0	2	1	0	5	1	8	1	3		
Proposed uses by major groups:‡																
Industrial, total net proceeds do	85	27	17	50	40	49	14	48	134	19	81	55	28	118		
New money do	19	5	11	25	3	9	3	2	119	7	25	40	14	49		
Repayment of debt and retirement of stock mil. of dol.	65	22	7	23	27	41	11	45	15	12	55	8	14	66		
Public utility, total net proceeds do	58	58	38	1	26	46	49	50	37	75	61	30	140	28		
New money do	0	1	0	(*)	(*)	0	4	(*)	0	(*)	0	0	6	0		
Repayment of debt and retirement of stock mil. of dol.	58	57	38	1	26	46	44	50	37	70	61	30	134	28		
Railroad, total net proceeds do	2	3	14	46	7	6	4	28	26	3	8	9	29	0		
New money do	2	3	14	0	0	6	4	(*)	3	3	8	9	29	0		
Repayment of debt and retirement of stock mil. of dol.	0	0	0	46	7	0	0	28	23	0	0	0	0	0		
(Commercial and Financial Chronicle)																
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) thous. of dol.	418,587	159,700	157,323	221,374	169,377	144,757	175,470	200,846	357,319	163,468	249,798	245,681	210,242	234,729		
New capital, total do	53,486	37,677	43,729	41,333	30,537	28,989	51,325	56,897	165,203	33,469	105,662	99,215	58,045	79,994		
Domestic, total do	53,486	37,677	43,729	41,333	30,537	28,989	51,325	56,897	165,203	33,469	105,662	99,215	58,045	79,994		
Corporate do	32,616	20,785	28,621	29,999	19,175	22,404	9,875	40,673	121,033	14,237	37,773	62,616	45,456	73,464		
Federal agencies do	0	6,560	3,459	1,140	4,025	0	31,000	10,860	22,850	9,655	30,705	0	0	0		
Municipal, State, etc. do	20,871	10,032	11,649	10,194	7,338	6,585	10,450	5,364	21,410	9,577	24,474	36,600	12,589	6,539		
Foreign do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,710	0	0	0		
Refunding, total do	365,100	122,023	113,594	180,041	138,839	115,768	124,146	143,948	192,026	129,999	144,136	146,466	152,196	154,735		
Domestic, total do	355,950	122,023	113,594	162,041	138,839	115,768	124,146	143,948	192,026	129,999	136,346	146,466	119,743	149,235		
Corporate do	184,091	74,902	44,744	77,813	65,580	79,311	55,165	86,662	69,862	83,129	122,683	96,146	77,535	107,636		
Federal agencies do	32,875	34,505	44,036	43,475	31,105	14,875	58,900	46,060	106,720	39,070	0	24,525	30,055	31,460		
Municipal, State, etc. do	138,984	12,616	24,814	40,753	42,155	21,582	10,081	11,226	15,444	7,801	14,163	25,795	12,153	10,140		
Foreign do	9,150	0	0	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,290	0	32,454	5,500		
Domestic issues for productive uses (Moody's):																
Total mil. of dol.	33	5	20	12	6	18	26	8	65	14	24	30	29	63		
Corporate do	27	4	16	3	2	6	17	3	57	8	21	21	17	57		
Municipal, State, etc. do	6	1	4	9	4	12	9	5	8	6	3	9	12	6		
(Bond Buyer)																
State and municipal issues:																
Permanent (long term) thous. of dol.	162,549	24,539	24,119	61,370	55,051	38,140	26,143	50,786	35,160	18,380	50,069	34,491	25,740	16,933		
Temporary (short term) do	20,292	22,335	38,013	48,341	121,710	44,051	40,747	35,700	4,690	80,868	64,802	69,027	64,852	52,845		

* Revised.

* Less than \$500,000.

† Includes repayments unallocated, pending advices, at end of month.

‡ Includes for January 1943 a Canadian Government issue of \$90,000,000 and, for certain months, small amounts for nonprofit agencies, not shown separately.

§ Small amounts for "other corporate", not shown separately, are included in the total net proceeds, all corporate issues, above.

† Revised series. The classification of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans has been revised so that figures for each class shown include loans and subscriptions to preferred stock under all acts; for a brief description of the classifications, see note marked "†" in the April 1944 Survey. For an explanation of changes in the data on security issues compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission and revised 1941 monthly averages for selected series, see p. S-18 of the April 1943 Survey; data for 1942 published prior to the August 1943 Survey have also been revised; revised 1942 monthly averages for selected items: Estimated gross proceeds, total, 2,448 (corporate, 89; noncorporate, 2,359); new corporate, estimated net proceeds, total, 87 (new money, 39; repayment of debt and retirement of stock, 44); all revisions are available on request.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	1944	1943										1944			
	May	April	May	June	July	August	Sep-tember	Octo-ber	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	
	FINANCE—Continued														
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued															
Stocks—Continued															
Prices—Continued.															
New York Times (50 stks.)...dol. per share	96.95	92.79	96.83	98.78	98.80	93.65	96.01	95.25	91.06	92.20	94.36	94.10	97.02	96.06	
Industrials (25 stocks).....do	164.04	158.43	165.21	169.86	169.19	160.98	165.14	163.56	157.13	159.13	161.48	159.35	163.87	162.27	
Railroads (25 stocks).....do	29.88	27.16	28.46	27.87	28.43	26.32	26.87	26.93	24.99	25.27	27.25	28.86	30.18	29.86	
Standard and Poor's Corporation:															
Combined index (402 stks.)...1935-39=100	97.2	91.3	95.2	96.7	98.5	94.4	95.6	94.8	91.4	91.8	94.6	94.4	96.6	95.1	
Industrials (354 stocks).....do	99.0	93.7	97.2	99.3	100.9	96.3	97.5	96.6	93.0	93.6	96.4	95.8	98.2	96.5	
Capital goods (116 stocks).....do	87.8	90.1	92.5	93.3	94.0	88.8	89.4	89.0	85.2	85.4	87.7	86.6	88.1	86.5	
Consumer's goods (191 stocks).....do	103.6	90.9	94.9	98.8	100.4	96.4	98.1	96.8	93.8	95.2	99.0	98.9	102.3	100.9	
Public utilities (28 stocks).....do	87.8	79.1	84.0	84.7	87.7	85.9	87.3	86.8	85.1	85.2	86.7	86.9	88.4	87.3	
Railroads (20 stocks).....do	99.3	92.8	97.5	94.3	96.6	90.5	91.3	92.0	86.5	85.6	91.0	96.1	98.7	97.3	
Other issues:															
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks).....do	100.7	93.2	92.3	93.4	95.3	94.8	93.6	93.6	92.7	95.0	96.8	98.5	100.7	99.6	
Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks).....do	113.3	114.8	115.6	118.9	120.8	119.1	120.4	120.2	117.0	114.8	114.2	112.1	113.9	113.6	
1935-39=100															
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):															
Total on all registered exchanges:															
Market value.....thous. of dol.	686,218	1,012,679	970,787	851,112	930,724	597,906	558,819	545,445	687,883	748,157	673,210	668,973	980,399	562,816	
Shares sold.....thousands	29,147	58,703	62,040	44,248	43,681	27,964	26,321	25,242	33,082	34,406	33,662	31,409	46,916	26,370	
On New York Stock Exchange:															
Market value.....thous. of dol.	578,183	869,343	823,352	715,329	782,864	508,868	467,087	453,831	585,757	641,647	562,227	564,775	831,575	472,164	
Shares sold.....thousands	21,633	44,673	44,948	32,704	32,136	21,227	19,122	18,087	24,657	25,871	25,147	22,509	34,932	19,682	
Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times).....thousands	17,228	33,554	35,052	23,416	26,324	14,252	14,986	13,923	18,246	19,527	17,811	17,101	27,643	13,847	
Shares listed, N. Y. S. E.:															
Market value, all listed shares...mil. of dol.	50,964	46,192	48,438	48,877	47,578	47,710	48,711	48,178	45,102	47,607	48,397	48,494	49,422	48,670	
Number of shares listed.....millions	1,493	1,469	1,470	1,469	1,479	1,489	1,484	1,485	1,487	1,489	1,490	1,492	1,492	1,494	
Yields:															
Common stocks (200), Moody's...percent	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	
Banks (15 stocks).....do	3.6	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	
Industrials (125 stocks).....do	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	
Insurance (10 stocks).....do	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	2.7	3.8	
Public utilities (25 stocks).....do	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	
Railroads (25 stocks).....do	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.6	7.8	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.9	7.0	
Preferred stocks, high-grade (15 stocks), Standard and Poor's Corp.....percent	4.04	4.08	4.07	4.03	3.98	3.97	3.98	4.00	4.06	4.14	4.09	4.06	4.04	4.03	

FOREIGN TRADE

INDEXES														
Exports of U. S. merchandise:														
Quantity.....1923-25=100.....	264	297	268	342	318	346	328	288	330	276	270	292	296	
Value.....do.....	379	261	289	268	337	320	327	319	285	332	291	289	309	
Unit value.....do.....		99	97	100	98	101	94	97	99	101	105	107	106	
Imports for consumption:														
Quantity.....do.....	107	114	115	115	121	112	122	115	104	117	116	133		
Value.....do.....	117	84	89	90	92	96	89	99	95	85	95	112	111	
Unit value.....do.....		78	78	79	81	79	80	81	83	82	83	84		
VALUE†														
Exports, total incl. reexports.....thous. of dol.	1,421,379	979,166	1,084,514	1,001,597	1,262,057	1,203,710	1,233,027	1,192,709	1,073,561	1,244,047	1,191,975	1,085,623	1,159,700	1,191,822
Exports of U. S. merchandise.....do.....	1,412,091	969,583	1,075,335	995,349	1,254,256	1,192,672	1,216,313	1,187,250	1,061,827	1,231,722	1,082,297	1,075,030	1,149,315	1,182,051
General imports.....do.....	385,890	257,569	280,941	295,225	300,088	315,336	284,936	328,572	311,123	277,875	299,891	312,671	358,581	359,365
Imports for consumption.....do.....	372,067	267,431	285,058	287,578	294,374	305,714	283,775	316,711	301,427	274,043	304,354	303,891	357,335	355,633

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

TRANSPORTATION														
Commodity and Passenger														
Unadjusted indexes:*														
Combined index, all types† 1935-39=100.....	208	210	214	223	226	226	226	221	215	213	219	220	221	
Excluding local transit lines.....do.....	213	216	220	231	235	234	234	227	221	219	225	226	227	
Commodity.....do.....	196	199	197	207	211	213	215	207	200	200	206	207	206	
Passenger.....do.....	246	247	270	274	275	269	263	265	266	254	260	265	272	
Excluding local transit lines.....do.....	335	341	386	402	407	388	369	370	376	354	361	366	383	
By types of transportation:														
Air, combined index.....do.....	419	395	423	439	460	469	471	476	468	457	442	462	488	
Commodity.....do.....	568	523	551	576	604	619	637	670	695	651	641	674	662	
Passenger.....do.....	319	310	338	349	365	370	362	348	319	329	311	322	373	
Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index.....1935-39=100.....	219	212	236	232	239	238	248	246	232	225	219	225	222	
For-hire truck.....do.....	206	192	216	205	209	219	229	237	222	216	207	212	201	
Motor bus.....do.....	264	277	301	322	336	299	283	277	265	254	257	268	290	
Local transit lines.....do.....	172	169	175	168	166	171	175	178	175	172	177	181	181	
Oil and gas pipe lines.....do.....	178	172	181	181	191	208	205	219	224	231	238	245	240	
Railroads, combined index.....do.....	235	240	237	253	257	253	252	242	239	238	248	247	247	
Commodity.....do.....	217	222	212	228	231	230	231	218	213	216	226	224	223	
Passenger.....do.....	372	376	432	447	461	435	413	419	436	406	417	419	432	
Waterborne (domestic), commodity.....do.....	43	64	74	77	82	84	80	69	44	36	40	43	61	
Adjusted indexes:†														
Combined index, all types.....do.....	214	213	212	221	221	218	219	219	217	219	224	226	227	
Excluding local transit lines.....do.....	221	220	217	227	227	224	226	225	224	226	232	233	234	
Commodity.....do.....	204	201	196	206	206	204	204	202	204	207	212	212	211	
Passenger.....do.....	248	252	264	269	269	265	267	274	258	257	265	272	278	
Excluding local transit lines.....do.....	347	356	369	372	377	372	380	391	371	362	376	386	399	
By type of transportation:														
Air, combined index.....do.....	409	384	396	415	426	437	455	487	500	482	457	468	484	
Commodity.....do.....	568	523	551	576	604	619	637	670	695	651	641	674	662	
Passenger.....do.....	304	292	294	309	309	316	335	367	371	370	334	332	366	

* Revised. †See note marked "(*)".

‡For revised data for 1941 and 1942, see p. 22, table 4, of the June 1944 issue.

*New series. For data beginning 1929 for the transportation indexes, see pp. 26 and 27, table 5, of the May 1943 Survey (small scattered revisions have been made in the data beginning 1941 for the series marked "t," as published in the Survey prior to the December 1943 issue; revisions are available on request).

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	1944	1943										1944			
	May	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		January	February	March	April
FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO—Continued															
DAIRY PRODUCTS—Continued															
Condensed and evaporated milk—Continued.															
Production:															
Condensed (sweetened):															
Bulk goods*.....thous. of lb.	48,996	29,194	38,318	40,288	32,169	26,015	23,463	17,491	13,334	17,584	24,417	25,430	33,247	37,503	
Case goods†.....do.	17,250	10,466	11,207	11,500	9,204	8,931	8,079	9,151	7,752	7,775	7,754	8,460	10,550	12,865	
Evaporated (unsweet'd), case goods†.....do.	417,500	288,923	376,015	386,000	335,500	275,500	232,763	188,896	155,999	168,100	194,500	211,250	267,750	318,200	
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of mo.: Condensed (sweetened).....thous. of lb.	12,968	6,739	9,121	10,736	10,949	10,736	10,238	8,569	7,039	6,423	6,248	6,134	8,652	8,430	
Evaporated (unsweetened).....do.	241,012	113,540	253,149	373,784	400,397	376,779	329,364	265,353	198,595	181,876	169,257	147,285	150,333	180,938	
Fluid milk:															
Price, dealers', stand. grade.....dol. per 100 lb.	3.24	3.14	3.16	3.18	3.19	3.20	3.22	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24	
Production.....mil. of lb.	11,904	10,245	11,873	12,576	11,765	10,571	9,255	8,711	7,980	8,277	8,634	8,584	9,780	10,230	
Utilization in manufactured dairy products†.....mil. of lb.		4,658	5,943	6,278	5,620	4,748	4,021	3,435	2,901	3,055	3,302	3,393	4,004	4,403	
Dried skim milk:															
Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S. average.....dol. per lb.	.146	.139	.138	.139	.137	.138	.138	.138	.140	.139	.140	.140	.145	.145	
Production, total.....thous. of lb.	81,075	47,080	70,846	67,075	56,000	44,100	34,650	24,765	18,500	23,995	26,800	28,950	48,700	60,650	
For human consumption.....do.	78,025	44,443	67,825	63,675	53,650	42,350	33,250	23,850	17,675	23,020	25,650	28,900	47,750	59,250	
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month, total thous. of lb.	68,394	33,095	44,599	56,428	49,786	46,458	37,346	27,454	21,639	21,931	20,576	27,480	40,504	55,684	
For human consumption.....do.	66,482	32,580	43,669	55,005	48,543	45,665	36,624	27,001	21,344	21,590	20,075	27,198	40,039	54,870	
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES															
Apples:															
Production (crop estimate).....thous. of bu.										188,086					
Shipments, carlot.....no. of carloads	476	2,823	1,864	789	976	920	3,626	5,794	5,640	4,836	3,355	3,654	3,913	3,173	
Stocks, cold storage, end of mo. thous. of bu.	908	4,623	1,816	0	0	0	7,028	25,028	25,475	20,834	15,479	10,501	5,436	2,251	
Citrus fruits, carlot shipments.....no. of carloads	21,363	18,436	17,464	14,937	11,584	8,959	6,102	7,076	18,261	23,341	21,252	18,430	21,702	19,713	
Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month.....thous. of lb.	116,111	98,967	96,515	107,138	162,034	184,763	223,965	243,547	238,306	227,035	200,824	186,067	161,043	130,906	
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month.....thous. of lb.	98,576	62,076	56,689	73,888	100,066	134,162	165,209	190,243	195,509	185,803	169,658	153,820	130,315	106,176	
Potatoes, white:															
Price, wholesale (N. Y.).....dol. per 100 lb.	3.355	3.460	4.936	3.865	2.925	2.988	2.781	2.725	2.975	2.806	3.000	2.830	2.794	2.625	
Production (crop estimate)†.....thous. of bu.										464,656					
Shipments, carlot.....no. of carloads	21,546	12,837	18,848	27,123	23,392	18,031	25,328	28,869	23,310	18,237	24,779	24,276	26,809	20,538	
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS															
Barley:															
Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):															
No. 3, straight.....dol. per bu.	1.35	.85	.84	.99	1.05	1.08	1.15	1.18	1.16	1.23	1.32	1.33	1.35	1.35	
No. 2, malting.....do.	1.38	.99	.99	1.08	1.13	1.18	1.30	1.35	1.32	1.33	1.37	1.37	1.38	1.38	
Production (crop estimate)†.....thous. of bu.	2299,533								322,187						
Receipts, principal markets.....do.	8,346	8,814	9,053	12,603	15,480	23,789	19,860	19,721	11,897	9,267	8,634	7,476	6,210	9,079	
Stocks, commercial, dom., end of mo. do.	8,948	7,211	8,767	9,028	11,493	17,548	20,688	24,143	22,691	19,755	16,267	13,910	11,947	11,284	
Corn:															
Grindings, wet process.....do.	9,023	11,167	10,518	9,189	9,243	10,287	10,744	11,247	11,293	11,287	11,824	10,932	10,358	6,391	
Prices, wholesale:															
No. 3, yellow (Chicago).....dol. per bu.	(*)	1.03	1.06	1.06	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.13	1.14	1.15	(*)	(*)	
No. 3, white (Chicago).....do.	(*)	1.22	1.23	1.23	(*)	1.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Weighted avg., 5 mths., all grades.....do.	1.13	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.02	.97	.92	1.05	1.11	1.13	1.06	1.16	
Production (crop estimate)†.....thous. of bu.									3,076,159						
Receipts, principal markets.....do.	15,200	26,433	22,507	13,032	11,681	21,500	18,891	25,112	28,929	25,190	42,287	31,492	15,888	8,369	
Stocks, domestic, end of month:															
Commercial.....do.	7,696	29,474	24,173	9,663	6,427	8,649	7,452	9,262	12,156	11,313	17,729	21,860	14,110	9,406	
On farms†.....do.				799,235			2359,313		1,113,549				1,113,549		
Oats:															
Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu.	(*)	.67	.65	.69	.71	.71	.77	.81	.83	.81	.82	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Production (crop estimate)†.....thous. of bu.	1,193,410								1,143,667						
Receipts, principal markets.....do.	8,340	8,362	10,002	9,172	11,098	23,538	20,303	16,514	10,025	8,447	9,604	8,720	5,707	4,863	
Stocks, domestic, end of month:															
Commercial.....do.	8,031	5,107	8,760	7,746	7,114	13,100	16,407	18,652	18,626	15,890	13,805	10,029	5,438	6,347	
On farms†.....do.				225,060			935,710		709,170				418,255		
Rice:															
Price, wholesale, head, clean (New Orleans) dol. per lb.	.067	.067	.067	.067	.067	.067	.067	.067	.067	.067	.067	.067	.067	.067	
Production (crop estimate)†.....thous. of bu.									70,025						
California:															
Receipts, domestic, rough bags (100 lb.)	464,543	395,030	431,401	477,897	325,079	236,238	202,756	617,952	664,387	563,343	702,455	738,629	690,228	414,119	
Shipments from mills, milled rice.....do.	321,373	339,188	401,271	309,872	279,345	158,880	167,186	272,102	317,066	337,983	467,579	488,173	401,656	300,737	
Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned rice), end of mo. bags (100 lb.)	380,196	335,955	255,036	248,106	162,164	154,247	115,773	241,643	362,062	402,511	387,155	378,998	424,684	399,269	
Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., Tenn.):															
Receipts, rough, at mills thous. of bbl. (162 lb.)	87	220	171	125	18	464	1,605	3,379	2,978	1,145	908	566	365	212	
Shipments from mills, milled rice thous. of pockets (100 lb.)	518	792	649	455	438	295	1,075	1,838	2,702	1,377	1,210	982	1,221	788	
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned rice), end of month thous. of pockets (100 lb.)	738	1,434	974	661	243	435	1,023	2,734	3,177	3,025	2,803	2,463	1,671	1,146	
Rye:															
Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Mpls.).....dol. per bu.	1.19	.81	.87	.94	1.01	.95	1.01	1.09	1.11	1.20	1.27	1.23	1.24	1.27	
Production (crop estimate)†.....thous. of bu.	31,608								30,781						
Receipts, principal markets.....do.	2,195	1,818	3,909	3,438	4,130	2,334	1,419	900	1,011	1,059	803	1,873	1,963	1,573	
Stocks, commercial, dom., end of mo. do.	21,635	21,064	22,655	23,309	23,308	23,850	22,907	21,865	20,714	21,052	20,382	20,509	21,148	22,977	

* Revised. * No quotation. * Dec. 1 estimate. * For domestic consumption only; excluding grindings for export.

† Includes old crop only; new corn not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in October and new oats until the crop year begins in July. † June 1 estimate.

‡ Revised series. Data for the utilization of fluid milk in manufactured dairy products have been revised for all years; revisions resulted from the inclusion of data for dried whole milk and condensed bulk goods and changes in factors used to compute milk equivalent of the manufactured products; revisions are available on request. For 1941 revisions for the other indicated dairy products series, see notes marked "†" on S-24 and S-25 of the March 1943 Survey. 1942 revisions are given at the bottom of p. S-35 of the March 1944 Survey, except for evaporated milk (revised monthly average 293,209). The indicated grain series above and on p. S-27 have been revised as follows: All crop estimates beginning 1929; domestic disappearance of wheat and stocks of wheat in country mills and elevators beginning 1934; corn, oat, and wheat stocks on farms and total stocks of United States domestic wheat beginning 1926. Revised 1941 crop estimates and December 1941 stock figures are on pp. S-25 and S-26 of the February 1943 Survey; revised 1941 quarterly or monthly averages for all series other than crop estimates are given on pp. S-25 and S-26 of the April 1943 issue, in notes marked "†". All revisions are available on request.

* New series. Data for 1918-38 are published on p. 103 of the 1940 Supplement to the Survey; figures for 1939-41 are available on request. January to November 1942 final figures are shown in footnote marked "†" on p. S-26 of March 1944 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	1944	1943										1944			
	May	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		January	February	March	April
FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO—Continued															
POULTRY AND EGGS															
Poultry:															
Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)															
Receipts, 5 markets.....thous. of lb.	0.250	0.246	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.243	0.229	0.225	0.241	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.255
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....do.	28,982	9,452	9,489	14,742	24,213	29,691	42,562	53,155	71,117	64,223	30,683	20,434	17,619	19,721	19,721
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....do.	122,733	32,513	20,963	25,379	38,851	55,315	86,279	140,230	197,880	226,161	239,993	220,863	168,478	130,044	130,044
Eggs:															
Price, wholesale, fresh firsts (Chicago)†															
Production.....thous. of doz.	.308	.372	.379	.386	.382	.399	.417	.424	.428	.400	.350	.334	.321	.311	.311
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....millions.	6,704	6,726	6,497	5,350	4,641	3,878	3,313	2,987	2,724	3,263	4,436	5,346	6,763	6,978	6,978
Shell.....thous. of cases	9,659	6,141	8,171	8,966	8,578	7,529	6,018	3,994	1,780	675	765	2,008	4,453	6,963	6,963
Frozen.....thous. of lb.	299,183	172,279	251,526	323,194	351,169	343,601	306,189	242,264	172,387	102,270	81,712	98,597	148,557	218,032	218,032
TROPICAL PRODUCTS															
Coffee:															
Clearances from Brazil, total, thous. of bags..	1,207	615	144	1,114	1,475	1,193	1,225	278	693	973	1,204	998	955	1,616	1,616
To United States.....do.	955	515	137	860	1,070	985	1,018	141	569	765	1,024	846	786	1,127	1,127
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (N. Y.)															
Visible supply, United States, thous. of bags..	.134	.134	.134	.134	.134	.134	.134	.134	.134	.134	.134	.134	.134	.134	.134
Sugar, raw:															
Cuban stocks, end of month.....thous. of Spanish tons..	3,164	3,108	3,332	3,069	2,660	2,310	1,997	1,536	1,076	836	1,192	1,580	2,480	3,097	3,097
United States:															
Meltings, 8 ports.....long tons.	389,407	298,342	274,003	356,650	388,262	369,566	370,674	383,463	382,354	335,721	340,043	350,373	387,288	370,804	370,804
Price, wholesale, 96° centrifugal (N. Y.)															
Stocks at refineries, end of mo.....long tons.	.037	.037	.037	.037	.037	.037	.037	.037	.037	.037	.037	.037	.037	.037	.037
Sugar, refined, granulated:															
Price, retail (N. Y.).....dol. per lb.	.066	.068	.067	.066	.065	.065	.065	.066	.066	.066	.066	.066	.066	.066	.066
Price, wholesale (N. Y.).....do.	.055	.055	.055	.055	.055	.055	.055	.055	.055	.055	.055	.055	.055	.055	.055
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS															
Candy, sales by manufacturers.....thous. of dol.	31,062	32,139	26,997	24,837	23,098	27,025	34,862	37,651	37,538	38,664	32,864	34,836	37,623	32,356	32,356
Fish:															
Landings, fresh fish, principal ports															
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....do.	69,292	21,371	34,755	59,162	46,548	93,121	98,225	99,486	104,850	99,354	85,060	69,857	52,786	51,568	51,568
Gelatin, edible (7 companies):															
Production.....do.	(1)	2,046	2,150	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Shipments.....do.	(1)	2,214	2,071	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Stocks.....do.	(1)	2,352	2,431	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
TOBACCO															
Leaf:															
Production (crop estimate).....mfl. of lb.										1,403					
Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quarter.....mfl. of lb.				2,952			2,889			3,008			3,050		
Domestic:															
Cigar leaf.....do.			377				338			310			369		
Fire-cured and dark air-cured.....do.			269				245			229			275		
Flue-cured and light air-cured.....do.			2,220				2,223			2,379			2,317		
Miscellaneous domestic.....do.			3				2			3			2		
Foreign grown:															
Cigar leaf.....do.			26				25			27			28		
Cigarette tobacco.....do.			58				56			61			59		
Manufactured products:															
Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals):															
Small cigarettes.....millions.	21,065	19,943	18,476	20,894	22,878	23,682	22,573	23,508	24,324	22,799	20,115	17,425	19,956	18,778	18,778
Large cigars.....thousands.	399,992	451,899	441,372	449,641	427,231	425,363	424,896	432,860	428,942	403,858	366,919	388,955	419,291	362,403	362,403
Mfd. tobacco and snuff.....thous. of lb.	23,968	25,135	23,906	23,246	23,966	25,821	25,796	28,305	28,791	25,829	23,939	21,339	22,002	20,036	20,036
Prices, wholesale (list price, composite):															
Cigarettes, f. o. b., destination															
Production, manufactured tobacco:															
Total.....thous. of lb.	6,006	6,006	6,006	6,006	6,006	6,006	6,006	6,006	6,006	6,006	6,006	6,006	6,006	6,006	6,006
Fine-cut chewing.....do.	26,856	25,147	25,467	25,979	27,752	29,403	29,349	30,411	26,284	25,073	22,288	22,922			
Plug.....do.	348	319	422	345	373	370	434	381	374	318	319	340			
Snuff.....do.	4,878	4,704	4,589	5,059	5,435	5,300	4,911	5,080	4,387	5,078	4,659	5,495			
Scrap, chewing.....do.	4,151	3,927	4,405	4,279	4,615	4,519	4,631	4,852	4,684	4,473	4,119	4,196			
Smoking.....do.	13,145	12,434	12,153	12,386	13,357	15,186	15,410	16,108	12,603	11,018	8,845	8,380			
Snuff.....do.	3,752	3,212	3,371	3,403	3,449	3,512	3,447	3,460	3,721	3,676	3,698	3,923			
Twist.....do.	583	551	527	506	525	516	515	530	615	511	498	588			

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

HIDES AND SKINS															
Livestock slaughter (Federally inspected):															
Cattle.....thous. of animals..	541	365	328	327	335	434	532	655	625	529	468	441	565	555	555
Hogs.....do.	989	796	774	708	845	988	1,146	1,275	1,290	1,201	1,141	1,043	1,057	939	939
Sheep and lambs.....do.	6,643	4,463	5,357	5,650	5,427	4,464	4,174	4,930	6,972	7,567	7,839	7,380	7,165	6,290	6,290
Prices, wholesale (Chicago):															
Hides, packers', heavy, native steers															
Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lb.....dol. per lb.	.155	.155	.155	.155	.155	.155	.155	.155	.155	.155	.155	.155	.155	.155	.155
.....do.	.218	.218	.218	.218	.218	.218	.218	.218	.218	.218	.218	.218	.218	.218	.218
LEATHER															
Production:															
Calf and kip.....thous. of skins..	952	986	923	1,010	924	962	874	835	761	796	756	829	926	865	865
Cattle hide.....thous. of hides..	2,209	2,408	2,240	2,199	1,949	1,975	1,871	1,805	1,884	1,918	1,952	2,020	2,208	2,083	2,083
Goat and kid.....thous. of skins..	3,115	3,276	2,883	3,094	2,937	2,971	3,157	3,304	3,096	3,264	2,920	2,922	3,323	2,676	2,676
Sheep and lamb.....do.	4,918	4,991	4,959	4,643	5,568	4,756	4,997	4,588	5,001	4,572	4,997	4,867	4,527	4,527	4,527

† Revised. ‡ Temporarily discontinued. § Dec. 1 estimate.

¶ Compiled by Department of Labor; see note in April 1944 Survey.

§ Data through June 1942 are available in the 1942 Supplement and on p. S-26 of the October 1942 Survey, except for revisions shown in note marked "§" in the April 1944 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	1944	1943										1944			
	May	April	May	June	July	August	Sep-tember	Octo-ber	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	
TEXTILE PRODUCTS															
CLOTHING															
Hosiery:															
Production.....thous. of dozen pairs..	12,763	12,618	12,211	12,966	11,527	12,267	12,564	12,375	12,310	12,560	12,301	12,202	13,458	11,650	
Shipments.....do.....	12,657	13,355	12,316	13,033	11,386	12,714	12,879	12,561	12,493	11,723	12,075	12,144	13,590	11,761	
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	17,565	18,037	17,992	17,984	18,045	17,563	17,190	16,898	16,652	17,419	17,645	17,702	17,570	17,460	
COTTON															
Cotton (exclusive of linters):															
Consumption.....bales.....	831,889	939,178	902,301	918,433	839,868	842,260	872,109	846,209	858,813	852,016	819,489	811,274	902,102	776,007	
Prices received by farmers.....dol. per lb.....	.198	.201	.201	.200	.196	.198	.202	.203	.194	.199	.202	.199	.200	.202	
Prices, wholesale, middling 1 ⁵ / ₁₆ " average, 10 markets.....dol. per lb.....	.210	.212	.211	.211	.209	.205	.204	.203	.197	.197	.202	.208	.211	.210	
Production:															
Ginnings.....thous. of running bales.....					107	1,785	5,757	9,061	10,560	10,775	10,938		11,128		
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales.....thous. of bales.....													11,428		
Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of month:															
Warehouses.....thous. of bales.....	9,521	10,569	9,636	8,521	7,648	7,999	10,402	12,226	12,896	12,609	12,051	11,466	10,836	10,210	
Mills.....do.....	2,054	2,347	2,252	2,156	2,056	1,876	1,881	2,158	2,343	2,355	2,325	2,293	2,233	2,165	
Cotton linters:															
Consumption.....do.....	121	105	99	97	107	108	111	117	110	108	99	107	116	111	
Production.....do.....	39	63	44	29	20	40	150	186	185	167	138	99	83	56	
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	658	843	798	733	658	613	660	708	749	894	858	843	835	745	
COTTON MANUFACTURES															
Cotton cloth:															
Prices, wholesale:															
Mill margins.....cents per lb.....	19.81	19.62	19.69	19.69	19.94	20.34	20.37	20.47	21.12	21.09	20.57	19.98	19.72	19.78	
Denims, 28-inch.....dol. per yd.....	.199	.192	.192	.192	.192	.192	.192	.192	.192	.192	.192	.192	.192	.199	
Print cloth, 64 x 60.....do.....	3.087	3.087	3.087	3.087	3.087	3.087	3.087	3.087	3.087	3.087	3.087	3.087	3.087	3.087	
Sheeting, unbleached, 4 x 4.....do.....	5.108	5.108	5.108	5.108	5.108	5.108	5.108	5.108	5.108	5.108	5.108	5.108	5.108	5.108	
Spindle activity:															
Active spindles.....thousands.....	22,388	22,895	22,777	22,769	22,667	22,633	22,631	22,599	22,623	22,596	22,513	22,513	22,568	22,412	
Active spindle hours, total.....mill. of hr.....	10,060	10,928	10,577	10,714	9,888	10,091	10,325	10,070	10,179	9,905	9,724	9,666	10,467	10,316	
Average per spindle in place.....hours.....	432	465	451	458	423	431	442	432	436	424	417	414	449	440	
Operations.....percent of capacity.....	119.0	133.2	134.1	130.0	120.0	122.5	127.5	129.5	125.3	115.3	124.0	123.3	122.0	124.9	
Cotton yarn, wholesale prices:															
Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, for knitting (mill).....dol. per lb.....	.414	.414	.414	.414	.414	.414	.414	.414	.414	.414	.414	.414	.414	.414	
Southern, 40s, single, carded (mill).....do.....	.515	.515	.515	.515	.515	.515	.515	.515	.515	.515	.515	.515	.515	.515	
RAYON															
Consumption:															
Yarn.....mil. of lb.....	45.6	41.5	41.8	39.6	40.0	41.4	40.2	43.9	42.9	43.2	41.5	43.3	45.6	43.2	
Staple fiber.....do.....	14.6	13.2	12.9	13.3	13.2	13.8	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.5	13.9	13.6	14.9	11.3	
Prices, wholesale:															
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filament.....dol. per lb.....	.550	.550	.550	.550	.550	.550	.550	.550	.550	.550	.550	.550	.550	.550	
Staple fiber, viscose, 1 1/2 denier.....do.....	(*)	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	(*)	(*)	
Stocks, producers', end of month:															
Yarn.....mil. of lb.....	8.2	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.5	7.8	7.6	7.2	6.1	7.6	7.5	8.1	7.8	
Staple fiber.....do.....	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	
WOOL															
Consumption (scoured basis):															
Apparel class.....thous. of lb.....	58,980	48,832	47,328	54,800	46,216	43,056	54,275	42,784	51,165	46,228	46,908	59,315	46,900		
Carpet class.....do.....	3,610	2,400	2,132	2,180	2,456	2,052	3,370	2,820	3,345	3,128	3,016	4,315	3,824		
Machinery activity (weekly average):															
Looms:															
Woolen and worsted:															
Broad.....thous. of active hours.....	2,721	2,716	2,615	2,415	2,554	2,455	2,580	2,491	2,439	2,587	2,647	2,613	2,537		
Narrow.....do.....	63	59	61	55	66	68	73	77	65	69	64	62	60		
Carpet and rug:															
Broad.....do.....	60	60	54	48	55	50	53	56	53	60	61	58	54		
Narrow.....do.....	39	40	37	31	35	35	35	35	36	40	38	37	36		
Spinning spindles:															
Woolen.....do.....	129,049	130,201	127,186	115,836	126,341	120,844	122,715	119,753	115,259	125,674	125,512	123,552	121,690		
Worsted.....do.....	114,069	118,047	113,716	105,100	108,794	106,548	115,154	108,213	106,909	115,020	114,099	114,161	110,489		
Worsted combs.....do.....	219	226	219	203	210	207	219	203	197	206	206	208	202		
Prices, wholesale:															
Raw, territory, fine, scoured.....dol. per lb.....	(*)	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Raw, Ohio and Penn., fleeces.....do.....	(*)	.535	.538	.543	.544	.545	.545	.545	.545	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Australian (Sydney), 64-70s, scoured, in bond (Boston).....dol. per lb.....	.765	.765	.765	.765	.765	.765	.765	.765	.765	.765	.765	.765	.765	.765	
Women's dress goods, French serge, 54" (at mill).....dol. per yd.....	1.559	1.559	1.559	1.559	(*)	(*)	1.559	1.559	1.559	1.559	1.559	1.559	1.559	1.559	
Worsted yarn, 3/4's, crossbred stock (Boston).....dol. per lb.....	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	

* Revised. † Total ginnings of 1943 crop. ‡ Price of 64 x 56 print cloth; 64 x 60 cloth was quoted at \$0.090 through June 1943.

§ No quotation. ¶ Price of 56 x 56 sheeting. § Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

† For revised figures for cotton stocks for August 1941-March 1942, see p. S-34 of the May 1943 Survey. The total stocks of American cotton in the United States on July 31, 1942, including stocks on farms and in transit, was 10,505,000 bales and on July 31, 1943, 10,569,000 bales; stocks of foreign cotton in the United States on these dates totaled 135,000 bales and 88,000 bales, respectively.

‡ Data for April, July, October, and December 1943 and March 1944 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

§ Data exclude carpet and rug looms operating on blankets and cotton fabrics and, through October 1943, woolen and worsted looms operating entirely on cotton yarns (no separate data for the latter have been collected since October 1943); total weekly average machinery activity for 1942 and 1943, including such looms, is as follows (broad and narrow combined): Woolen and worsted—1942, 2,813; 1943, 2,730; carpet and rug—1942, 278; 1943, 289.

¶ Revised series. For monthly 1941 data for the yarn price series see p. S-35 of the November 1942 issue (1941 monthly average, \$0.355). The farm price series has been revised for August 1937-July 1942; for revisions see note marked "†" on p. S-35 of the June 1934 Survey.

NOTE FOR PAPERBOARD, p. S-32.—Paperboard production data for 1942-43 have been revised by the compiling agency to adjust the data to their annual census; new and unfilled orders have been similarly adjusted by applying to these series the ratio of the revised production totals for 1942 and 1943 to the original totals. Revisions through March 1943 are as follows: 1942—New orders, Jan., 739,364; Feb., 633,866; Mar., 607,141; Apr., 605,847; May, 522,746; June, 461,511; July, 459,650; Aug., 518,412; Sept., 549,520; Oct., 654,281; Nov., 607,609; Dec., 609,032; 1943—Jan., 634,309; Feb., 620,480; Mar., 728,359. Unfilled orders, 1942—Jan., 523,411; Feb., 480,008; Mar., 431,669; Apr., 367,651; May, 285,631; June, 221,571; July, 211,309; Aug., 210,823; Sept., 233,546; Oct., 269,286; Nov., 318,666; Dec., 375,777; 1943—Jan., 415,976; Feb., 457,488; Mar., 514,799. Production, 1942—Jan., 730,400; Feb., 658,800; Mar., 717,800; Apr., 670,400; May, 603,100; June, 518,400; July, 474,000; Aug., 523,600; Sept., 530,400; Oct., 601,300; Nov., 549,600; Dec., 553,800; 1943—Jan., 580,000; Feb., 572,800; Mar., 675,150.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	1944	1943										1944			
	May	April	May	June	July	August	Sep-tember	Octo-ber	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	
TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued															
WOOL—Continued															
Stocks, scoured basis, end of quarter:†															
Total.....thous. of lb.				296,514			320,223			289,058			279,263		
Wool finer than 40s, total.....do.				251,717			278,407			246,819			231,537		
Domestic.....do.				138,459			134,345			127,007			115,225		
Foreign.....do.				113,258			144,062			119,812			116,312		
Wool 40s and below and carpet.....do.				44,797			41,816			42,239			47,726		
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS															
Fur, sales by dealers.....thous. of dol.		6,004	4,938	5,712	3,786	3,637	2,826	2,230	3,245	5,189	7,385	6,069	4,961	3,181	
Pyroxylin-coated textiles (cotton fabrics):															
Orders, unfilled, end of mo.....thous. lin. yd.	12,773	8,760	9,761	10,226	10,234	9,605	11,429	10,688	10,551	11,883	12,285	11,816	12,156	12,516	
Pyroxylin spread.....thous. of lb.	4,828	3,803	4,016	4,220	4,159	4,193	4,435	4,658	4,585	4,533	4,716	4,456	5,277	4,896	
Shipments, billed.....thous. linear yd.	5,517	4,678	4,760	5,330	4,672	5,090	5,194	5,346	5,697	5,398	5,919	5,545	6,328	5,735	

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

AUTOMOBILES															
Indexes of retail financing:															
Passenger car financing, volume:†															
Total.....Jan. 1942=100	51	41	39	40	37	40	38	33	32	32	28	32	39	39	
New cars.....do.	12	39	36	28	23	22	14	13	10	8	10	8	9	8	
Used cars.....do.	60	41	40	42	41	44	44	38	38	38	33	38	47	47	
Retail automobile receivables outstanding, end of month.....Dec. 31, 1939=100	14	20	18	16	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	
Automobile rims, production.....thous. of rims	1,618	653	683	634	648	686	732	746	869	769	1,752	1,829	1,862	1,675	
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT															
American Railway Car Institute:															
Shipments:															
Freight cars, total.....number	7,034	8,045	8,009	7,837	7,752	6,843	6,105	3,953	3,681	3,504	4,100	5,361	7,962	7,316	
Domestic.....do.	1,501	1,641	1,034	1,420	2,382	2,995	3,599	3,068	2,282	1,964	2,425	2,092	1,999	713	
Passenger cars, total.....do.	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	62	288	331	351	445	166	16	
Domestic.....do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	288	331	351	445	166	16	
Association of American Railroads:															
Freight cars, end of month:															
Number owned.....thousands	1,753	1,740	1,740	1,741	1,742	1,744	1,747	1,749	1,750	1,750	1,752	1,752	1,753	1,754	
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs.....thousands	53	47	48	49	50	49	48	45	43	42	42	43	43	48	
Percent of total on line.....	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8	
Orders, unfilled.....cars	42,244	19,397	33,537	31,744	27,795	28,133	27,696	32,892	35,053	34,537	32,211	31,844	35,581	43,321	
Equipment manufacturers.....do.	32,859	16,162	28,227	27,011	23,577	22,975	21,410	21,876	23,176	22,654	20,780	20,669	24,241	32,677	
Railroad shops.....do.	9,385	3,235	5,310	4,733	4,218	5,158	6,286	11,016	11,877	11,883	11,431	11,175	11,340	10,644	
Locomotives, steam, end of month:															
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs.....number	2,182	2,082	2,052	2,051	2,014	2,105	2,070	2,079	2,109	1,977	2,137	2,127	2,092	2,167	
Percent of total on line.....	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	
Orders unfilled.....number	203	394	418	506	485	461	468	426	339	303	303	264	243	228	
Equipment manufacturers.....do.	168	305	340	391	385	371	387	352	323	285	252	218	204	191	
Railroad shops.....do.	35	89	78	115	100	90	81	74	64	54	51	46	39	37	
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS															
Shipments, total.....number	421	418	357	378	299	352	369	375	374	431	356	399	494	442	
Domestic.....do.	375	392	346	362	296	346	361	368	341	378	321	360	450	419	
Exports.....do.	46	26	11	16	3	6	8	7	33	53	35	39	44	23	

CANADIAN STATISTICS

Physical volume of business, adjusted:															
Combined index.....1935-39=100		236.9	231.8	232.4	236.3	241.0	236.7	239.5	242.9	248.8	247.0	241.6	247.8	239.5	
Industrial production, combined index.....1935-39=100		274.4	267.8	267.2	270.2	276.8	280.9	283.3	282.5	282.0	275.4	279.5	282.7	270.0	
Construction.....do.		83.7	91.3	73.6	69.5	84.9	77.5	82.5	70.4	107.6	69.6	113.3	201.8	140.2	
Electric power.....do.		153.0	161.2	161.6	167.3	163.7	160.5	151.3	149.4	153.5	156.3	153.8	154.7	153.1	
Manufacturing.....do.		296.7	286.5	285.6	284.8	290.8	299.2	304.1	306.9	308.4	303.5	304.5	300.5	291.3	
Forestry.....do.		116.0	118.5	132.2	126.6	127.2	127.2	114.2	126.4	131.5	114.2	124.6	125.3	115.3	
Mining.....do.		248.0	254.7	245.4	253.3	254.3	243.3	240.1	232.2	244.8	249.7	255.5	262.6	247.5	
Distribution, combined index.....do.		159.2	167.2	160.5	166.1	166.9	154.0	148.8	158.7	180.3	188.0	163.1	175.4	176.2	
Agricultural marketings, adjusted:†															
Combined index.....do.		224.9	252.7	258.3	295.2	120.5	53.4	51.0	110.5	167.7	245.5	237.2	220.3	305.5	
Grain.....do.		256.7	290.4	293.0	339.3	123.4	45.3	44.6	105.6	180.8	277.3	257.3	244.2	352.7	
Livestock.....do.		86.6	88.9	107.6	104.0	108.1	88.7	78.5	131.8	110.7	107.4	149.9	116.4	100.7	
Commodity prices:															
Cost of living.....do.	119.2	117.6	118.1	118.5	118.8	119.2	119.4	119.3	119.4	119.3	119.0	118.9	119.0	119.1	
Wholesale prices.....1926=100	102.5	99.0	99.3	99.6	100.1	100.4	101.1	101.9	102.4	102.5	102.5	102.7	103.0	102.9	
Railways:															
Carloadings.....thous. of cars		280	284	298	293	302	303	315	319	288	281	280	312		
Revenue freight carried 1 mile.....mil. of tons		5,167	5,460	5,611	5,515	5,659	5,670	5,815	5,868	5,366	5,349	5,024	5,534		
Passengers carried 1 mile.....mil. of pass.		519	508	564	657	662	573	543	489	679	481	449	506		

* Revised. † Excludes military rim production.

† Revised series. Wool stocks are compiled on a revised basis beginning 1942 and cover all known stocks of wool in commercial channels, including stocks in the hands of country dealers and in country warehouses; figures exclude stocks afloat which are no longer available for publication. Stocks of foreign wool held by the Defense Supplies Corporation are not included. For reference to approximately comparable 1941 data, except for exclusion of country dealer and warehouse stocks, see note marked "†" on p. S-35 of the May 1943 Survey. The indexes of retail automobile financing shown above on a January 1942 base may be linked to the indexes on a 1939 base shown in the 1942 Supplement by applying the current series to the January 1942 index on a 1939 base given in footnote 5 to p. 170 of the 1942 Supplement. The revision of the Canadian index of physical volume of business is due mainly to changes in the weighting and in the list of components, so as to present a picture of the expansion in industries engaged in war production. Revised data were first shown on p. S-36 of the December 1942 Survey; subsequently the construction index was further revised in the March 1943 Survey and the mining index was revised in the April 1944 issue. The revisions affected principally indexes for the period beginning January 1940; the agricultural marketings index and the distribution index were revised back to 1919 and minor revisions were also made in data prior to 1940 for other series. All series are available on request.

INDEX TO MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages S1-S36

CLASSIFICATION BY SECTIONS

Monthly business statistics:	Page
Business indexes.....	S-1
Commodity prices.....	S-3
Construction and real estate.....	S-4
Domestic trade.....	S-6
Employment conditions and wages.....	S-9
Finance.....	S-15
Foreign trade.....	S-21
Transportation and communications.....	S-21
Statistics on individual industries:	
Chemicals and allied products.....	S-23
Electric power and gas.....	S-24
Foodstuffs and tobacco.....	S-25
Leather and products.....	S-28
Lumber and manufactures.....	S-29
Metals and manufactures:	
Iron and steel.....	S-30
Nonferrous metals and products.....	S-31
Machinery and apparatus.....	S-31
Paper and printing.....	S-32
Petroleum and coal products.....	S-33
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	S-34
Textile products.....	S-35
Transportation equipment.....	S-36
Canadian statistics.....	S-36

CLASSIFICATION BY INDIVIDUAL SERIES

	Pages marked S
Abrasive paper and cloth (coated).....	34
Advertising.....	6
Agricultural income, marketings.....	1
Agricultural wages, loans.....	14, 15
Air mail and air-line operations.....	7, 22
Aircraft.....	11, 13, 14
Alcohol, methyl.....	23
Alcoholic beverages.....	1, 2, 25
Aluminum.....	31
Animal fats, greases.....	23
Anthracite.....	2, 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 33
Apparel, wearing.....	3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 35
Asphalt.....	34
Automobiles.....	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 36
Banking.....	15, 16
Barley.....	26
Bearing metal.....	31
Beef and veal.....	27
Beverages, alcoholic.....	1, 2, 25
Bituminous coal.....	2, 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 33
Boilers.....	30
Bonds, issues, prices, sales, yields.....	20
Book publication.....	32
Brass and copper products.....	31
Brick.....	4, 34
Brokers' loans.....	15, 20
Building contracts awarded.....	4, 5
Building costs.....	5, 6
Building construction (See Construction).....	
Building materials, prices, retail trade.....	4, 7
Butter.....	25
California, employment, pay rolls, and wages.....	10, 12, 14
Canadian statistics.....	17, 36
Candy.....	28
Capital flotations.....	19
For productive uses.....	19
Carloadings.....	22
Cattle and calves.....	27
Cement.....	1, 2, 4, 34
Cereals and bakery products.....	3
Chain-store sales.....	7, 8
Cheese.....	25
Chemicals.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 23, 24
Cigars and cigarettes.....	28
Civil-service employees.....	11
Clay products (see also Stone, clay, etc.).....	1, 2, 34
Clothing.....	3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 35
Coal.....	2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 14, 33
Coffee.....	28
Coke.....	2, 33
Commercial failures.....	16, 17
Construction:	
Construction estimates.....	4, 5
Contracts awarded.....	4, 5
Costs.....	5, 6
Highway.....	4, 5, 11
Wage rates, earnings, hours.....	11, 14
Consumer credit.....	16
Consumer expenditures.....	7
Copper.....	31
Copra, or coconut oil.....	23, 24
Corn.....	26
Cost-of-living index.....	3, 4
Cotton, raw, and manufactures.....	2, 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 35
Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil.....	1, 24, 26, 27, 28
Crops.....	17
Currency in circulation.....	1
Dairy products.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 25
Debits, bank.....	15
Debt, short-term, consumer.....	16
Debt, United States Government.....	18
Delaware, employment, pay rolls, wages.....	10, 12, 14
Department stores, sales, stocks, collections.....	7, 8
Deposits, bank.....	15
Disputes, industrial.....	11
Dividend payments and rates.....	1, 20

	Pages marked S
Earnings, weekly and hourly.....	13, 14
Eggs and chickens.....	1, 3, 28
Electrical equipment.....	2, 3, 6, 31, 32
Electric power production, sales, revenues.....	24, 25
Employment, estimated.....	9
Employment indexes:	
Factory, by cities and States.....	10
Factory, by industries.....	9, 10
Nonmanufacturing.....	10, 11
Employment, security operations.....	12
Emigration and immigration.....	22
Engineering construction.....	5
Exchange rates, foreign.....	17
Expenditures, United States Government.....	18, 19
Explosives.....	23
Exports.....	21
Factory, employment, pay rolls, hours, wages.....	9
Fairchild's retail price index.....	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
Farm wages.....	14
Farm prices, index.....	3, 4
Fats and oils.....	4, 23, 24
Federal Government, finance.....	18
Federal Reserve banks, condition of.....	15
Federal Reserve reporting member banks.....	15
Fertilizers.....	4, 23
Fire losses.....	6
Fish oils, and fish.....	23, 28
Flaxseed.....	24
Flooring.....	29
Flour, wheat.....	27
Food products.....	2
3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 25, 26, 27, 28	
Footwear.....	2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 29
Foreclosures, real estate.....	6
Foundry equipment.....	31
Freight cars (equipment).....	36
Freight carloadings, cars, indexes.....	22
Freight-car surplus.....	22
Fruits and vegetables.....	2, 3, 4, 26
Fuel equipment and heating apparatus.....	31
Fuels.....	2, 3, 4, 33
Furniture.....	1, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 30
Gas, customers, sales, revenues.....	25
Gas and fuel oils.....	33
Gasoline.....	33, 34
Gelatin, edible.....	28
Glass and glassware (see also Stone, clay, etc.).....	1, 2, 34
Gold.....	17
Goods in warehouses.....	6
Grains.....	3, 26, 27
Gypsum.....	34
Hides and skins.....	4, 28
Highways.....	4, 5, 11
Hogs.....	27
Home-loan banks, loans outstanding.....	6
Home mortgages.....	6
Hosiery.....	4, 35
Hotels.....	10, 13, 22
Hours per week.....	11
Housefurnishings.....	3, 4, 6, 7
Housing.....	3, 4, 5
Illinois, employment, pay rolls, wages.....	10, 12, 14
Immigration and emigration.....	22
Imports.....	21
Income payments.....	1
Income-tax receipts.....	18
Incorporations, business, new.....	18
Industrial production indexes.....	1, 2
Installment loans.....	16
Installment sales, department stores.....	8
Insurance, life.....	17
Interest and money rates.....	16
Inventories, manufacturers' and trade.....	2, 3
Iron and steel, crude, manufactures.....	2
3, 4, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 30, 31	
Kerosene.....	34
Labor force.....	9
Labor disputes, turn-over.....	11, 12
Lamb and mutton.....	27
Lard.....	27
Lead.....	31
Leather.....	2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 28, 29
Linsed oil, cake, and meal.....	24
Livestock.....	1, 3, 27
Loans, real-estate, agricultural, bank, brokers' (see also Consumer credit).....	6, 15, 17, 18, 19
Locomotives.....	36
Looms, woolen, activity.....	35
Lubricants.....	34
Lumber.....	1, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 30
Machine activity, cotton, wool.....	35
Machine tools.....	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 31
Machinery.....	1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 31
Magazine advertising.....	6
Manufacturers' orders, shipments, inventories.....	2, 3
Manufacturing production indexes.....	1, 2
Maryland, employment, pay rolls.....	10, 12
Massachusetts, employment, pay rolls, wages.....	10, 12, 14
Meats and meat packing.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 27
Metals.....	1, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 30, 31
Methanol.....	23
Milk.....	25, 26
Minerals.....	2, 10, 11, 13, 14
Motors, electrical.....	31
Naval stores.....	23
New Jersey, employment, pay rolls, wages.....	10, 12, 14
Newspaper advertising.....	6

	Pages marked S
Newspaper.....	22
New York, employment, pay rolls, wages.....	10, 12, 14
New York Stock Exchange.....	30
Oil.....	36
Ohio, employment, pay rolls.....	10, 12
Oils and fats.....	4, 23, 24
Oleomargarine.....	24
Orders, new, manufacturers.....	3
Paint and paint materials.....	4, 24
Paper and pulp.....	2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 32
Passports issued.....	22
Pay rolls:	
Factory, by cities and States.....	12
Factory, by industries.....	12, 13
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	13
Pennsylvania, employment, pay rolls, wages.....	10, 12, 14
Petroleum and products.....	3
3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 33, 34	
Pig iron.....	30
Porcelain enameled products.....	31
Port.....	27
Postal business.....	7
Postal savings.....	16
Poultry and eggs.....	1, 3, 28
Prices (see also individual commodities):	
Retail indexes.....	3
Wholesale indexes.....	3, 4
Printing.....	3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 32
Profits, corporation.....	18
Public assistance.....	15
Public utilities.....	4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19, 20
Pullman Co.....	22
Pumps.....	31
Purchasing power of the dollar.....	4
Radio advertising.....	6
Railways, operations, equipment, financial statistics, employment, wages.....	10
11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 36	
Railways, street (see Street railways, etc.).....	
Rayon.....	2, 4, 5, 10, 12, 14, 15
Receipts, U. S. Government.....	18
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans.....	29
Refrigerating, index.....	3
Retail trade:	
All retail stores, sales.....	7
Chain stores.....	7, 8
Department stores.....	7, 8
Mail order.....	8
Rural, general merchandise.....	6
Rice.....	36
Roofing, asphalt.....	34
Rubber products.....	2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
Savings deposits.....	16
Sharp and lambs.....	27
Shipbuilding.....	11, 13, 14
Shipments, manufactures.....	2
Shoes.....	3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 29
Shortenings.....	24
Silver.....	17
Skirts.....	28
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	2
9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 27	
Soybeans and soybean oil.....	24
Spindle activity, cotton, wool.....	35
Steel and iron (see Iron and steel).....	
Steel, scrap.....	30
Stocks, department store (see also manufacturers' inventories).....	8
Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields.....	20, 21
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1
2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 34	
Street railways and buses.....	10, 11, 13, 14
Sugar.....	28
Sulphur.....	23
Sulfuric acid.....	23
Superphosphate.....	23
Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-cable graph carriers.....	10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 23
Textiles.....	2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 35, 36
Tile.....	34
Tin.....	31
Tobacco.....	2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 28
Tools, machine.....	11, 13, 31
Trade, retail and wholesale.....	2, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17
Transit lines, local.....	31
Transportation, commodity and passenger.....	21, 22
Transportation equipment.....	1
2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 36	
Travel.....	22
Trucks and tractors, industrial, electric.....	36
Unemployment.....	9
United States Government bonds.....	19, 20
United States Government, finance.....	18
United States Steel Corporation.....	30
Utilities.....	4, 5, 10, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20
Variety stores.....	7, 8
Vegetable oils.....	23
Vegetables and fruits.....	2, 3, 4, 20
Wage, factory and miscellaneous.....	11, 14, 15
War program and expenditures.....	10
War Savings bonds.....	18
Warehouses, space occupied.....	6
Water transportation, employment, pay rolls.....	11, 12
Wheat and wheat flour.....	27
Wholesale price indexes.....	3, 4
Wisconsin, employment, pay rolls, wages.....	10, 12, 14
Wood pulp.....	4, 22
Wool and wool manufactures.....	2
4, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 25, 36	
Zinc.....	31

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