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survey of

CURRENT BUSINESS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

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U.S. Department of Commerce

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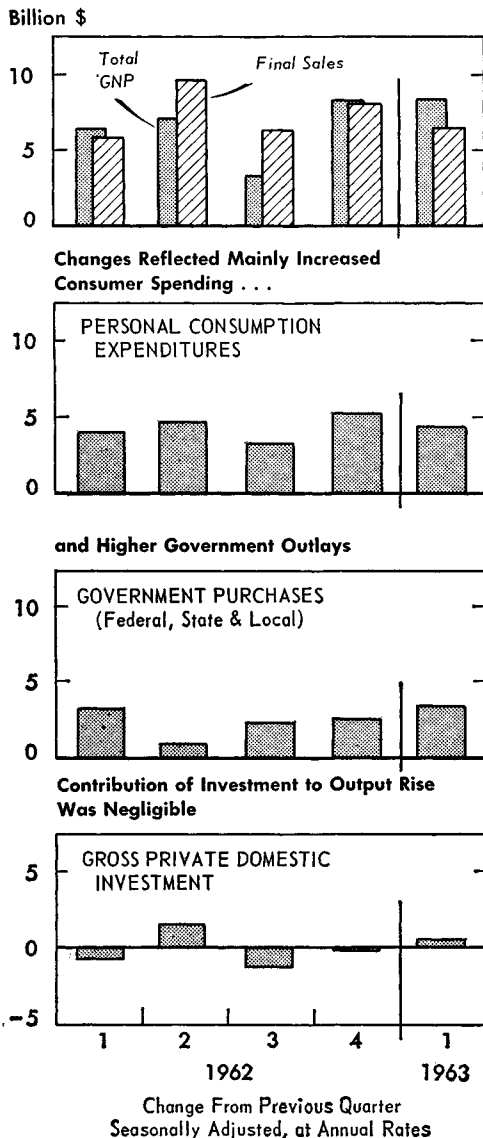
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The Business Situation

ECONOMIC activity continued to improve in April as personal income, nonfarm employment, and industrial

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

First Quarter GNP Up \$8.3 Billion From Fourth Quarter and \$27 Billion From Year Ago



production showed further advances over March rates, after seasonal adjustment. Much of last month's gains centered in durable goods industries. Motor vehicle production was maintained at a high rate as a result of the sustained brisk pace of automobile sales, and output of major equipment industries picked up somewhat, reflecting the upturn in the demand for new plant and equipment. There was a sharp increase in steel output in response to the buildup of steel inventories and rising production requirements of steel consuming industries.

Operations were also higher in other sectors of the economy, so that personal income from production registered its best gain since last fall. Seasonally adjusted total personal income for April—\$455.8 billion at an annual rate—was up \$2½ billion from March and more than \$17 billion from April of last year. Almost \$2 billion of the April rise came from gains in payrolls, of which commodity-producing industries accounted for almost \$1½ billion; the greater part of this was attributable to durable goods manufacturing. Small increases were registered in all other types of income including transfer payments.

Final figures on first quarter GNP, which is reviewed further on, put the annual rate at \$572 billion, up \$8 billion from the fourth quarter. With income already well above the first quarter average, the second quarter is off to a good start and another advance in GNP appears likely at this time.

Auto sales strong

With continuing advances in income, consumers have been maintaining a high rate of purchases. Last month

again consumer buying of automobiles dominated the retail scene as dealers sold 704,000 new cars. This was the equivalent of 625,000 units on a seasonally adjusted basis and a little better than the high first quarter monthly average.

Although seasonally adjusted April sales for all retail stores were down somewhat from March according to the preliminary report, an average of March and April—a combination which may eliminate some of the monthly seasonal adjustment problems around the Easter season—shows a rate about the same as the first quarter 1963 monthly average and 4 percent above March-April of 1962.

Industrial output moving upward

The improvement in industrial production is a new development in the recent business picture. After remaining on a plateau throughout the second half of 1962 and the first 2 months of this year, the FRB index rose to a new high in March and made a further gain in April. For April, the seasonally adjusted index at 122 (1957-59=100), was 1½ percent above March and 4 percent above the same month a year ago. Increases from March to April were fairly general by industry though the durable goods advances were more pronounced.

Steel output up sharply

A major factor in the improvement in manufacturing activity has been the sharp rise in steel output since February. Last month steel production rose approximately 10 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis after having increased by 9 percent in March; thus the steel

industry has accounted for approximately three-eighths of the rise in the entire FRB industrial production index in the past 2 months.

These production increases have been undertaken in response to the surge in steel ordering that began in February and continued at least through April. Incoming business in the month of April was about 20 percent above that of March, which in turn ran 20 percent higher than February, after seasonal adjustment. While the magnitudes are not as large, the pattern of order placement is much like that which preceded the steel buildup in the first quarter of

1962, except that last year the heavy ordering occurred earlier. As in that period, steel consumers are again rebuilding stocks on a fairly large scale, mainly as a strike hedge but also to meet higher current and prospective production schedules.

The Census Bureau survey for March provides some insight into the extent of the inventory buildup. Finished steel held by manufacturing consumers rose approximately 400,000 tons in March while another 100,000 tons were added to the finished inventories of the producing mills. These rises were approximately equal to the advance in manufacturers' steel consumption from February to March. To judge from the sharp increase in April steel output, it appears that the inventory increase was accelerated last month. It should be pointed out, however, that the stock-consumption ratios for steel products are still relatively low, gaged by the information that is available from this survey for the past 18 months.

Auto production near 1955 rate

Auto producers are operating at a near-record rate and production schedules have been revised upward in recent months to meet the strong demand for new cars and trucks. Assemblies of motor vehicles in April totaled 820,000, a small contraseasonal rise over March; as compared with April a year ago, the increase is nearly 15 percent.

Truck and bus output has been running exceptionally strong so far this year, averaging around 125,000 units per month, or about one-fifth higher than for the corresponding period of 1962. Production schedules for May are expected to exceed the high April rate. In the first two weeks of May, output averaged close to 200,000 units on a monthly basis, the highest so far in 1963.

Nondurable goods output rose moderately last month to reach a record rate, about 1½ percent above December 1962 and 4 percent above the same month a year ago. Gains from March to April were reported for most industries; printing and publishing increased approximately 5 percent, mainly because of the settlement of the newspaper strike in New York City.

Rebound in employment

A noteworthy aspect of the output increases that have taken place since the early part of the year is the improvement in employment. Seasonally adjusted employment in nonfarm establishments had risen through July of last year but thereafter remained essentially on a plateau, even though real output was increasing over this period. In fact, private employment declined by more than 300,000 from July to January and it was only the sustained rise in government employment, chiefly state and local, in the second half of 1962 that provided a major offset to this weakness in the private sector.

Since January, employment gains have been fairly impressive. Mid-April employment was almost 700,000 higher (seasonally adjusted) than it was in January and almost 1 million above the figure for April 1962. Most of the rise since January has occurred in private industries, although government employment rolls are continuing to expand.

Manufacturing employment by April had recovered all the ground lost since the middle of last year and stood at a new high in the current upturn. Since the first of the year, there have also been marked reversals in movements of contract construction and trade, while further advances have been registered in finance and services, which are industries of comparatively strong growth.

The April employment picture in manufacturing is of particular interest in that it reflects not only increases in primary metals, but also advances in metal fabricating industries. This development appears to be confirming the projected increase in capital expenditures for the second quarter recently reported in the OBE-SEC plant and equipment survey.

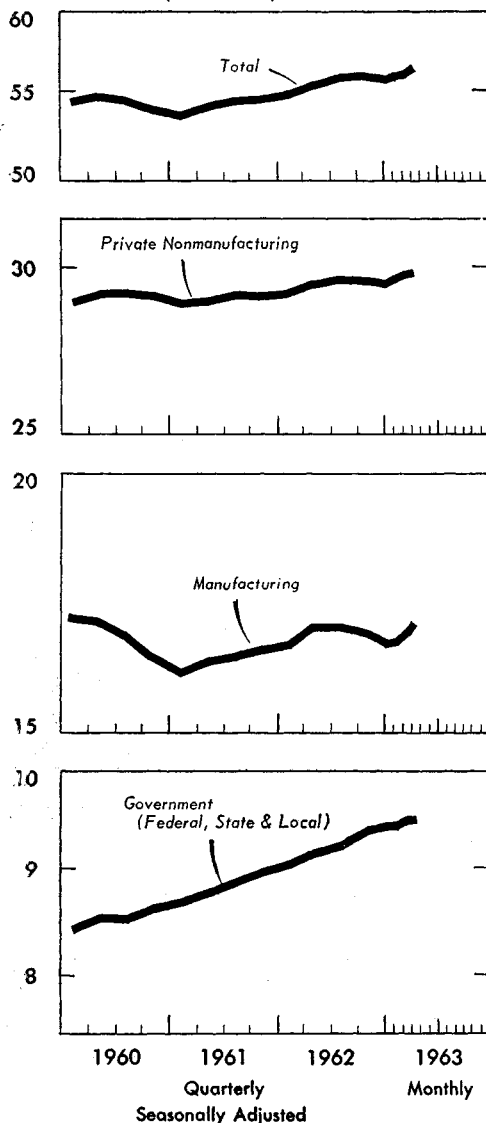
Unemployment unchanged over the year

The rise in employment over the past year has about matched the increase in the labor force, so that the number of persons currently unemployed does not differ much from last April's figure. Last month, about 4 million persons were out of work and the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.7 percent, little changed from the 5.6 per-

EMPLOYEES IN NONFARM ESTABLISHMENTS

Employment Resumes Increase After Several Months of Stability

Million Persons (ratio scale)



Data: BLS
63-5-2

cent rate of a year ago. Among experienced workers, or among adult men and women, unemployment rates in April were about the same as the level that prevailed through most of 1962. The situation for teenagers, however, appears to have deteriorated since last year. The April teen-age unemployment rate, for example, was in excess of 15 percent—up from last year's average of 13 percent and not markedly different from the 15 percent rate that prevailed in 1961, the period of early recovery.

Steel price rise

The price increases that steel producers posted in mid-April on selected products added about 1 percent to the average of steel mill prices. On the basis of BLS weekly price data through

May 7, the overall level of industrial prices has remained almost unchanged, since decreases in some industrial commodities have also been registered in recent weeks. The BLS weekly wholesale price index, it may be noted, excludes current quotations for items fabricated from steel, which appear only in the comprehensive monthly Wholesale Price Index.

Wholesale industrial prices are currently fractionally below their level at the start of 1963 and are little different from their 1957-59 average. The persistence of excess capacity and the competition that has come about as a result, as well as the stability in labor costs continue to provide major dampening influences on general price increases.

income that are excluded from taxable income represent income in kind and imputed income, which, while they are benefits to their recipients, do not represent monetary transactions. Imputations in the national accounts represent an attempt to secure uniformity of treatment for some activities which only partially appear as market transactions. An imputation for the net rental value of owner-occupied dwellings may thus be seen as analogous to the net income derived from the rental of tenant-occupied dwellings.

(Continued on p. 18)

Table I.—Adjustments of Department of Commerce Estimates of Personal Income in Arriving at Adjusted Gross Income, 1960

(Billions of dollars)	
1. Personal income.....	\$400.8
2. Portion of personal income not included in adjusted gross income.....	\$69.7
(a) Transfer payments (except fees and military retirement pay).....	28.7
(b) Other labor income (except pay of military reservists).....	10.3
(c) Income in kind and imputed income.....	21.9
(d) Noncorporate nonfarm inventory valuation adjustment.....	0
(e) Value of change in farm inventories.....	.3
(f) Nontaxable military pay and allowances.....	2.1
(g) Accrued interest on U.S. government bonds.....	.4
(h) Tax-exempt interest.....	.8
(i) Fiduciary income (other than capital gains) not distributed to individuals.....	1.6
(j) Property income of nonprofit organizations.....	2.1
(k) Excludable sick pay.....	.7
(l) Excluded dividends.....	.4
(m) Capital gains distribution by investment companies.....	.5
3. Portion of adjusted gross income not included in personal income.....	17.8
(a) Employee and self-employed persons contributions for social insurance.....	9.2
(b) Net gains from sale of assets reported on individual tax returns.....	6.0
(c) Miscellaneous income (except other income on Form 1040 A) reported on individual income tax returns.....	1.3
(d) Annuities and pensions reported on individual income tax returns.....	1.6
(e) Deductions for net operating loss carryover and depletion.....	-.4
4. Total adjusted gross income for conceptual differences (2-3).....	52.0
5. Estimated adjusted gross income of taxable and nontaxable individuals (1-4).....	348.8

Table II.—Derivation of the Individual Income Tax Base, 1960

(Billions of dollars)	
Total adjusted gross income.....	\$348.8
Deduct: Nonreported adjusted gross income.....	33.4
Equals: Adjusted gross income reported on individual tax returns.....	315.5
Deduct: Adjusted gross income of nontaxable individuals filing returns.....	18.3
Equals: Adjusted gross income of taxable individuals.....	297.2
Deduct: Deductions of taxable individuals.....	44.5
(a) Standard deductions.....	11.7
(b) Itemized deductions.....	32.8
Equals: Net income of taxable individuals.....	252.7
Deduct: Personal exemptions of taxable individuals.....	81.2
Equals: Taxable income of individuals.....	171.5
Add: Taxable income of fiduciaries.....	1.0
Equals: Total personal income taxed.....	172.5

(See Chart on p. 4.)

The Tax Base for Individual Incomes

BECAUSE of the widespread interest in the proposals to broaden the base in connection with the changes in the individual income tax program submitted by the President to the Congress, the following two tables are presented to show the relationship between the present individual income tax base and the total of personal income. The year 1960 was chosen for this analysis since it is the latest period for which comprehensive information from individual income tax returns is available.

Total personal income amounted to \$401 billion in 1960, and taxes were paid on \$173 billion of income, slightly over two-fifths of the total. The difference between personal income and income subject to tax reflects statutory regulations as to what is considered taxable income, and further, statutory exemptions from the taxable income base. The adjustments of personal income to arrive at the adjusted gross income concept of the tax laws are shown in table I, and the exemptions from adjusted gross income to arrive

at income which is taxed are shown in table II.

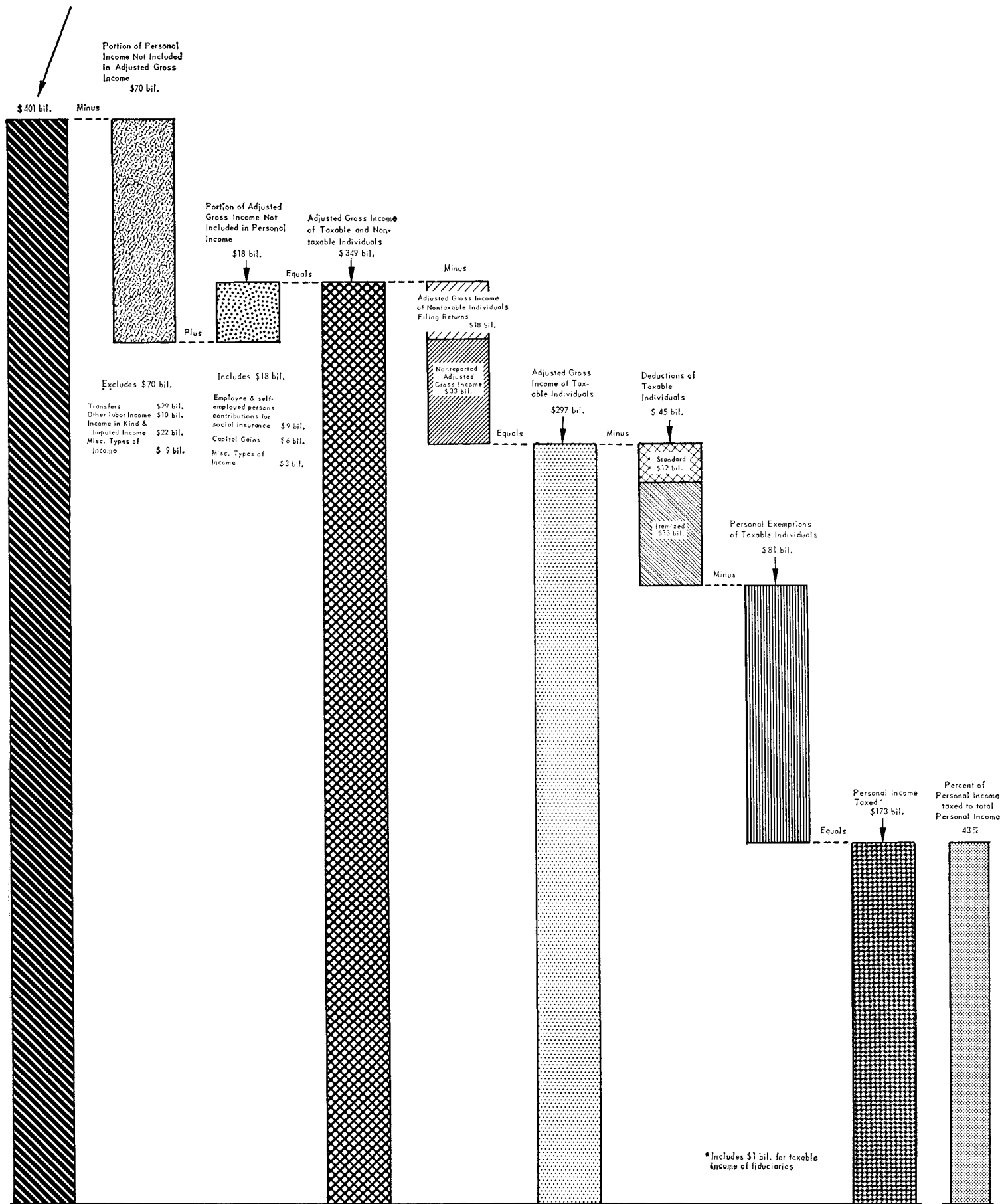
Adjusted gross income smaller than personal income

About one-fourth (on a net basis) of the \$228 billion difference between personal income and the income taxed results from the statutory definition of adjusted gross income. The modifications required to the personal income concept to arrive at the adjusted gross income concept of the income tax laws are shown under lines 2 and 3 of table I. The largest single item that is deducted from personal income is transfer payments. Transfers comprise income such as social security retirement benefits, unemployment insurance payments, disabled veterans pensions, etc. Another significant income source which is not subject to tax as current income is "other labor income," made up largely of employer contributions to private pension and health and welfare funds, and workmen's compensation payments. The bulk of the remaining items of personal

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS INCOME TAX BASE - 1960

May 1963

PERSONAL INCOME



First Quarter Rise in Gross National Product

Continued Advance in Consumer Purchases, Larger Inventory Buildup and Government Outlays Spark Rise

THE Nation's economy expanded further into the opening quarter of 1963; its gross product rose more than \$8 billion to an annual rate of \$572 billion. The increase about equaled that of the closing quarter of 1962 but was sharply higher than the \$3 billion reported for the third quarter when there was considerable business uncertainty following the May stock market break.

Growth Slackens in Second Year of Expansion

The cumulative gain over 1962's first quarter was \$27 billion or 5 percent. Output in real terms was somewhat more than 3 percent greater than a year ago, about equaling the growth rate for the past decade. In the first four quarters of the current economic expansion, the increases had been 9 percent in current dollars, and 8 percent in real terms.

Increased consumption and higher government outlays accounted for the cumulative gain over a year ago, as well as for most of the first quarter gain. In both instances, domestic investment was little changed. In contrast, higher investment outlays had been an important expansionary force in the quarters immediately following the turn in business early in 1961.

As will be seen by reference to the text table on the following page, recent experience conforms in these respects to the economic behavior during two most recent periods of economic expansion. In the upturns of these earlier periods, not only did the rate of increase in GNP in the second year of expansion fall considerably below that of the first year, but domestic investment also flattened out 4 to 6 quarters after the turn. It may be noted, however,

that investment at the moment is showing an improvement over the first quarter rate.

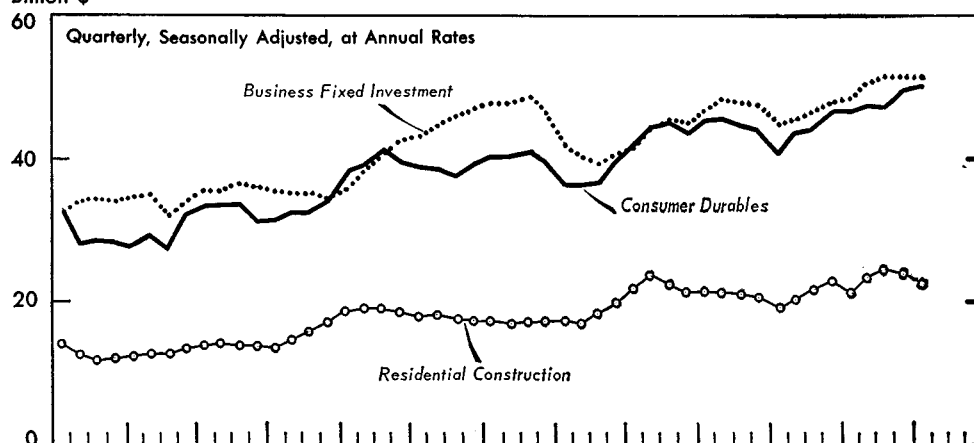
There were, however, major differences in the character of the expansion in these periods. There seems to have been a progressive decline in the vigor of the expansion in consumer outlays. This decline was just about offset by

higher government outlays in the later, particularly the current, periods. In the 1954-56 period, Federal expenditures were being curtailed following the Korean truce. In the late 1950's, Federal expenditures, after rising in the early part of the recovery edged down somewhat in the later stage of the cyclical upturn.

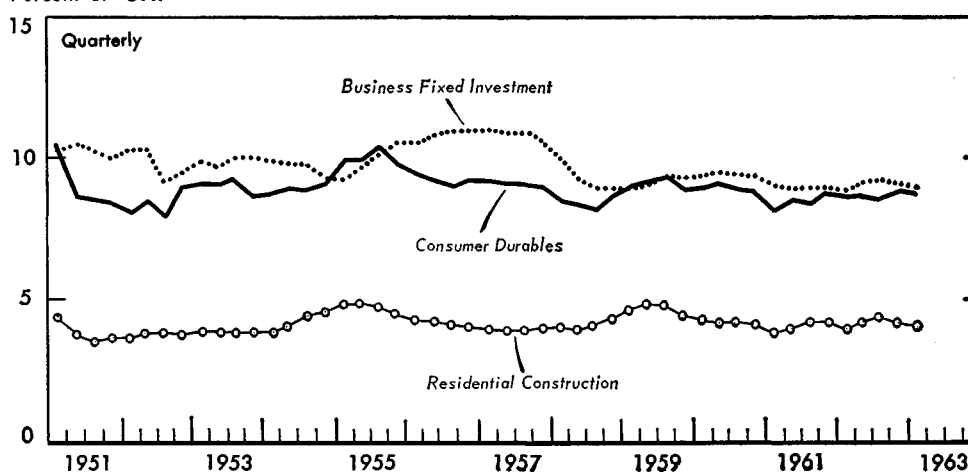
THE MARKET FOR HARD GOODS

Fixed Investment Stable in Recent Quarters; Durable Goods Strong; Housing Down

Billion \$



Percent of GNP



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

63-5-4

Increase in real GNP and Components in Three Periods of Economic Expansion Indexes

	Quarters after Turn			
	0	4	6	8
Gross National Product				
1954-56.....	100	108	112	111
1958-60.....	100	108	109	112
1961-63.....	100	108	109	111
Personal Consumption Expenditures				
1954-56.....	100	107	111	112
1958-60.....	100	106	108	110
1961-63.....	100	105	107	109
Gross Private Domestic Investment				
1954-56.....	100	132	139	131
1958-60.....	100	127	124	143
1961-63.....	100	127	125	123
Government Outlays				
1954-56.....	100	97	97	95
1958-60.....	100	105	105	102
1961-63.....	100	108	110	116

1. Inventory accumulation abnormally high following resumption of production after the 1959 steel strike.

Consumer Expenditures Continue Rise

Outlays for consumer goods and services accounted for over half the GNP rise in the first quarter. At \$4½ billion, the latest increases were, however, off somewhat from the \$5½ billion increase recorded in the preceding quarter.

Auto expenditures stable

The first quarter gain in consumer outlays was made without any assistance from the auto sector, normally its most volatile element. After a fourth quarter rise of more than \$2 billion accompanying the introduction of the 1963 models, auto expenditures did well to hold at the high level of \$21½ billion in the first quarter of this year, especially since the weather was not particularly favorable to auto sales. The demand for both new and used cars showed no signs of slackening during the quarter and unit sales in April were at near-record levels.

Other expenditures up

Consumer outlays for furniture and household equipment showed a moderate increase during the quarter. In the nondurables field, higher expenditures for food, partly reflecting higher prices, accounted for the bulk of the increase.

Investment Little Changed

Gross private domestic investment in the first quarter was little changed from that of the closing quarter of 1962.

A moderate increase in the rate of inventory accumulation was approximately offset by a drop in residential construction activity, while business plant and equipment outlays were little changed over the period.

Inventory accumulation up

At a seasonally adjusted rate of \$3 billion, the first quarter buildup in stocks represented an advance over the \$1 billion rate recorded in each of the last two quarters of 1962, and accounted for one fourth of the GNP advance. It was, however, well below the \$6½ billion figure for the first quarter of 1962. Though there was considerable speculation as to the likelihood of a steel shutdown later in the year, the rise in stocks of steel consumers during the first quarter was modest—since it did not really start until March—and much smaller than the increase that took place a year ago. Still, much of the net increase in the rate of accumulation during the first quarter occurred among manufacturers and distributors of hard goods and reflected some precautionary buying.

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

	1960	1961	1962	1962				1963	1960	1961	1962	1962				1963
				I	II	III	IV	I				I	II	III	IV	I
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
Billions of current dollars									Billions of 1954 dollars							
Gross national product.....	503.4	518.7	553.9	545.0	552.0	555.3	563.5	571.8	440.2	447.9	471.9	467.4	470.8	471.6	477.7	482.7
Personal consumption expenditures.....	328.5	338.1	356.7	350.2	354.9	358.2	363.5	367.8	298.3	304.3	318.2	313.9	316.9	319.0	322.8	325.3
Durable goods.....	44.8	43.7	47.5	46.3	47.2	47.1	49.6	50.0	42.2	41.6	45.2	44.1	44.6	44.6	47.6	47.9
Nondurable goods.....	151.8	155.2	162.0	159.9	161.3	163.0	163.9	165.5	141.4	143.3	148.5	147.0	148.1	149.5	149.3	150.4
Services.....	131.9	139.1	147.1	144.1	146.3	148.1	150.1	152.3	114.7	119.4	124.5	122.8	124.1	125.0	126.0	127.0
Gross private domestic investment.....	72.4	69.3	76.6	75.9	77.4	76.3	76.2	76.8	60.7	57.8	63.3	63.3	64.1	62.4	62.8	63.4
New construction.....	40.7	41.6	44.5	41.6	44.5	46.1	45.0	43.6	34.3	34.8	36.5	34.6	36.7	37.7	36.8	35.5
Residential nonfarm.....	21.1	21.0	23.3	21.2	23.3	24.3	23.8	22.6	18.2	18.2	19.8	18.2	19.9	20.5	20.1	19.1
Other.....	19.7	20.5	21.2	20.5	21.2	21.8	21.3	21.0	16.1	16.6	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.2	16.7	16.4
Producers' durable equipment.....	27.6	25.5	28.9	27.6	28.9	29.2	29.9	30.1	22.7	21.1	23.8	22.8	23.8	24.0	24.8	25.0
Change in business inventories.....	4.1	2.1	3.2	6.7	4.0	1.0	1.2	3.0	3.7	2.0	2.9	5.9	3.7	.8	1.3	3.0
Nonfarm.....	3.7	1.9	3.2	6.6	3.9	1.0	1.1	2.7	3.4	1.8	2.8	5.8	3.6	.8	1.2	2.7
Farm.....	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1	.3	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1	.3
Net exports of goods and services.....	2.9	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.7	2.5	3.2	3.2	1.5	1.8	.5	1.3	.7	-.3	.5	.5
Exports.....	26.4	27.3	28.4	28.2	29.0	28.3	28.2	27.9	24.9	25.3	26.3	26.1	26.6	26.2	26.3	26.0
Imports.....	23.5	23.3	25.2	24.5	25.3	25.8	25.0	24.7	23.4	23.5	25.7	24.8	25.9	26.5	25.8	25.5
Government purchases of goods and services.....	99.7	107.4	117.3	115.2	116.0	118.2	120.7	124.0	79.8	84.0	89.9	88.9	89.2	90.5	91.6	93.4
Federal.....	53.2	57.0	62.4	61.9	62.1	62.7	63.4	65.9	42.3	44.5	48.7	48.3	48.6	49.0	49.3	50.7
National defense.....	45.7	49.0	53.4	53.0	53.2	54.0	54.2	56.6								
Other.....	8.1	8.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	10.1	10.2								
Less: Government sales.....	.6	.6	.8	.6	.6	.8	.9	.9								
State and local.....	46.5	50.4	55.0	53.3	54.0	55.5	57.3	58.1	37.4	39.4	41.2	40.6	40.6	41.5	42.3	42.7

Fixed business investment stable

Business outlays for fixed investment continued at the peak rate of \$51 billion, which was reached in the third quarter of 1962, following a moderate cyclical rise from the first quarter of 1961. A minor improvement in outlays by manufacturers, mining firms and railroads during the quarter just about offset the continued decline in "other transportation", representing mainly reduced expenditures for jet aircraft, and in public utilities. On the other hand, outlays for commercial and other community facilities appear to have leveled off for the moment after accounting for about half of the total increase in fixed investment over the past 2 years.

The OBE-SEC survey of business investment intentions indicates a resumption of the investment rise in the current quarter.

Housing activity off

Residential construction was the only major GNP component to show a decline in the first quarter, being down about \$1¼ billion from the closing quarter of 1962. This was the third successive year in which the year began with a sharp drop in housing activity and reflected a series of unusually severe winters, and possibly, in addition, improper seasonal adjustments.

Housing starts, which were off sharply (after seasonal correction) in January and February, recovered sharply in March, and though still short of the best 1962 months suggested some recovery in dollar outlays for the second quarter.

Federal outlays sharply higher

Government expenditures for goods and services contributed over \$3 billion to the \$8 billion rise in GNP noted for the first quarter. A sharp rise in defense outlays, the largest in over a year, accounted for most of this increase. There was only a modest increase, less than \$1 billion, in State and local government as unfavorable weather effected a slight reduction in construction activity following sharp increases in the latest 1962 quarters.

Government outlays thus continued to play an important direct, as well as indirect, role in the expansion of eco-

nomie activity. As compared with a year ago, for example, total government outlays accounted for \$8¾ billion out of a total GNP increase of \$27 billion. The former was about equally divided into a \$4 billion increase in Federal outlays and a \$4¾ billion increase in State and local.

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

(Billions of dollars)

	1960	1961	1962	1962				1963
				I	II	III	IV	I
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Personal income	400.8	416.4	440.5	432.0	439.5	442.6	448.0	452.1
Wage and salary disbursements	271.3	278.8	295.8	289.9	295.9	297.8	299.7	303.3
Commodity-producing industries.....	110.4	110.8	117.2	115.0	118.1	118.0	117.8	118.3
Manufacturing only.....	87.4	87.5	93.6	91.9	94.4	94.1	94.0	94.6
Distributive industries.....	71.8	72.9	76.2	74.9	76.1	76.5	77.1	78.1
Service industries.....	40.7	43.4	46.3	45.1	45.9	46.9	47.3	48.1
Government.....	48.4	51.8	56.2	54.9	55.8	56.4	57.5	58.8
Other labor income	11.0	11.4	12.3	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6
Proprietors' income	46.2	47.8	49.8	49.1	49.5	49.7	50.9	50.7
Business and professional.....	34.2	34.8	36.8	36.2	36.8	37.0	37.3	37.7
Farm.....	12.0	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	13.6	13.0
Rental income of persons	11.9	12.3	12.8	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0
Dividends	14.4	15.0	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.4	16.4
Personal interest income	25.8	27.4	29.7	28.8	29.4	30.0	30.6	31.3
Transfer payments	29.4	33.4	34.6	34.1	34.2	34.4	35.7	36.5
Old-age and survivors insurance benefits.....	11.1	12.6	14.3	13.7	14.4	14.5	14.8	14.9
State unemployment insurance benefits.....	2.8	4.0	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.0
Veterans' benefits.....	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8
Other.....	10.9	12.0	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.7	13.8
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	9.2	9.7	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.6	11.8
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	51.4	52.8	57.6	56.4	57.7	58.5	58.7	59.5
Federal.....	44.0	45.0	49.1	48.0	49.2	49.9	50.1	50.5
State and local.....	7.4	7.8	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.0
Equals: Disposable personal income	349.4	363.6	382.9	375.6	381.8	384.1	389.3	392.6
Less: Personal consumption expenditures	328.5	338.1	356.7	350.2	354.9	358.2	363.5	367.8
Equals: Personal saving	20.9	25.6	26.2	25.4	26.9	26.0	25.8	24.8
Addendum: Disposable personal income in constant (1964) dollars	317.3	327.3	341.6	336.6	340.9	342.1	345.8	347.1

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

	1960	1961	1962	1962				1963	1960	1961	1962	1962				1963
				I	II	III	IV	I				I	II	III	IV	I
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
Billions of current dollars									Billions of 1954 dollars							
Gross national product.....	503.4	518.7	553.9	545.0	552.0	555.3	563.5	571.8	440.2	447.9	471.9	467.4	470.8	471.6	477.7	482.7
Final sales.....	499.4	516.6	550.6	538.3	547.9	554.2	562.3	568.7	436.5	446.0	468.9	461.5	467.2	470.8	476.5	479.7
Inventory change.....	4.1	2.1	3.2	6.7	4.0	1.0	1.2	3.0	3.7	2.0	2.9	5.9	3.7	.8	1.3	3.0
Goods output.....	258.2	259.4	276.9	274.9	276.7	275.7	280.4	286.2	234.0	233.5	247.7	246.4	247.1	245.8	251.5	255.2
Final sales.....	254.1	257.2	273.7	268.2	272.6	274.7	279.2	283.1	230.3	231.5	244.8	240.5	243.4	245.0	250.2	252.2
Inventory change.....	4.1	2.1	3.2	6.7	4.0	1.0	1.2	3.0	3.7	2.0	2.9	5.9	3.7	.8	1.3	3.0
Durable goods output.....	97.2	94.0	104.5	103.4	104.5	104.9	105.6	108.3	85.0	82.1	90.8	89.9	90.3	90.8	92.5	94.7
Final sales.....	95.0	94.0	102.9	99.9	102.6	103.0	106.4	108.6	82.9	82.0	89.5	87.0	88.7	89.1	93.2	94.9
Inventory change.....	2.3	.0	1.6	3.5	1.9	1.9	-.8	-.2	2.1	.1	1.4	2.9	1.6	1.6	-.7	-.2
Nondurable goods output.....	160.9	165.4	172.4	171.5	172.2	170.8	174.8	177.8	149.1	151.4	156.9	156.5	156.8	155.0	159.0	160.5
Final sales.....	159.2	163.3	170.8	168.4	170.0	171.7	172.8	174.5	147.5	149.5	155.3	153.5	154.7	155.9	157.0	157.3
Inventory change.....	1.8	2.1	1.6	3.1	2.2	-.9	2.0	3.3	1.6	1.8	1.6	3.0	2.1	-.9	2.0	3.2
Services.....	188.6	200.7	214.8	211.1	213.5	215.9	219.5	223.2	158.3	165.2	173.0	171.8	172.7	173.7	174.3	176.8
Construction.....	56.7	58.6	62.1	59.0	61.8	63.6	63.7	62.4	47.8	49.3	51.2	49.2	51.0	52.1	51.9	50.7
Addendum: Auto product ¹	20.8	17.5	21.5	20.1	21.1	21.6	23.2	23.0	17.3	14.5	17.8	16.8	17.4	17.7	19.4	19.3

1. Data for 1947-62 were presented in the February 1963 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, pp. 14 and 15.

Personal Income Higher

Personal income moved up further in the first quarter. The increase from the fourth quarter came to just over \$4 billion, bringing the total to \$452 billion, at an annual rate, and an increase of about 4½ percent over a year ago. The first quarter rise would have been slightly larger except for the statutory increase of \$1 billion in employee social security contributions. Satisfactory data on first quarter corporate profits are not yet available, but there was an increase of \$3 billion in the final quarter of last year, to a record high of \$54 billion, and on the basis of fragmentary data for the first quarter, they are believed to have held close to that figure.

The trend in personal income, apart from special factors, such as a heavy concentration of dividends on Govern-

ment life insurance was slightly upward, about \$1 billion monthly. Wages and salaries moved upward by a somewhat greater amount.

Unit Labor Costs Stable in Recent Quarter

As indicated in the accompanying chart, employee compensation per unit of real corporate output—unit labor cost—normally declines in the early stages of recovery. This is usually explained as due to the fact that rising output makes it possible to spread overhead over a larger volume of output and to incorporate economies stimulated by the preceding recession. In the 1954-57 expansion, this decline was, however, normally reversed after a period of 6 quarters, as less efficient units of labor and capital were drawn into the productive process and pressure on wage rates developed.

Up to a point, recent experience conforms to this pattern, in that there was a 2½ percent decline in unit labor costs in the first year of economic expansion. So far, however, there is no clear indication of a rise in unit labor costs at all comparable to that of 1955-57.

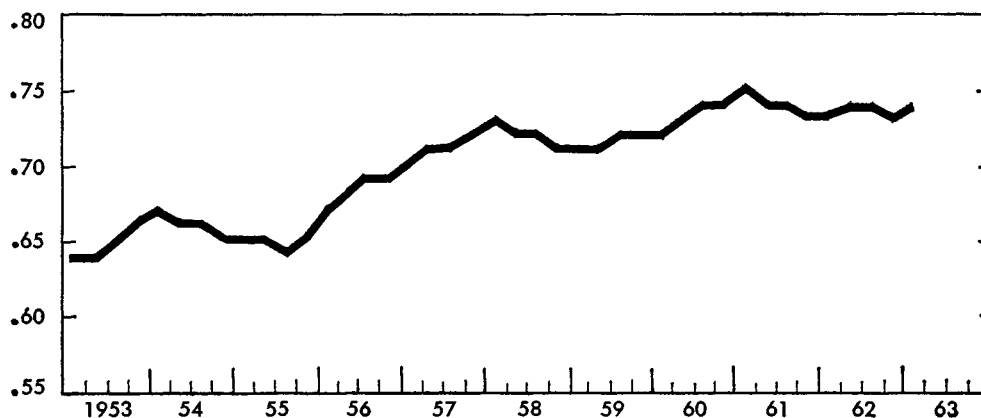
Among the many factors bearing on this development, certainly one of the most important is the absence of any real pressure on the labor supply, such as existed in 1955 and 1956.

Indicative of the change in the labor market over the past few years, the unemployment rate averaged 5.6 percent of the labor force in 1962 as compared with 4.2 percent in 1956. Reflecting the easier labor market, wage rates in manufacturing have risen only 2½ percent in the second year of the current expansion, as compared with nearly 5 percent in the comparable months of the 1954-57 expansion.

UNIT LABOR COSTS - CORPORATE SECTOR

Recent Stability Contrasts With Strong Rise in Earlier Postwar Period . . .

\$ Per Unit
of Output



as Production Rise Since Early 1961 Outstrips Payroll Advance

Index

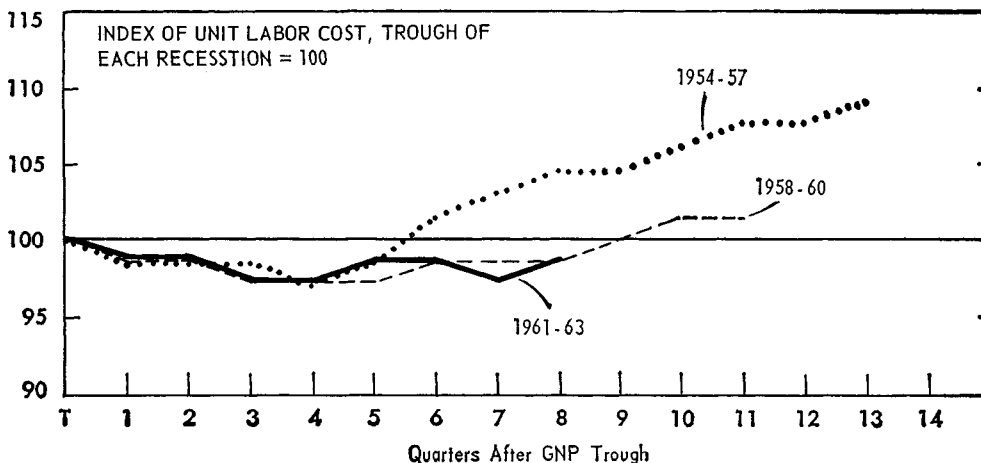


Table 4.—Relation of Gross National Product, National Income, and Personal Income (I-17, I-18)

[Billions of dollars]								
	1960	1961	1962	1962				1963
				I	II	III	IV	I
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Gross national product.....	503.4	518.7	553.9	545.0	552.0	555.3	563.5	571.8
Less: Capital consumption allowances.....	43.2	45.3	47.6	47.0	47.5	47.5	48.3	48.8
Equals: Net national product.....	460.2	473.4	506.3	498.0	504.5	507.8	515.3	523.0
Less: Indirect business tax and non-tax liability.....	46.5	48.2	51.6	50.2	51.4	51.8	52.9	53.9
Business transfer payments.....	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Statistical discrepancy.....	-3.4	-3.1	-3.8	-1.4	-4.0	-4.3	-4.8	n.a.
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.2
Equals: National income.....	415.5	427.8	558.0	448.9	456.7	459.8	466.6	n.a.
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	45.6	45.5	51.5	50.4	50.7	51.0	54.0	n.a.
Contributions for social insurance.....	20.6	21.6	23.9	23.6	23.9	24.0	24.2	26.6
Excess of wage accruals over disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Plus: Government transfer payments to persons.....	27.3	31.3	32.4	31.9	32.0	32.3	33.5	34.3
Net interest paid by government.....	7.8	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8
Dividends.....	14.4	15.0	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.4	16.4
Business transfer payments.....	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Equals: Personal income.....	400.8	416.4	440.5	432.0	439.5	442.6	448.0	452.1

Table 5.—Government Receipts and Expenditures (III-3, III-4)

[Billions of dollars]								
	1960	1961	1962	1962				1963
				I	II	III	IV	I
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Federal Government receipts.....	96.9	98.3	108.2	105.9	108.4	108.9	110.5	n.a.
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	44.0	45.0	49.1	48.0	49.2	49.9	50.1	50.5
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	21.2	21.0	23.6	23.0	23.4	23.5	24.5	n.a.
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	14.1	13.9	15.0	14.6	15.2	15.0	15.3	15.5
Contributions for social insurance.....	17.6	18.4	20.5	20.3	20.5	20.5	20.7	23.0
Federal Government expenditures....	93.1	102.1	109.5	108.3	109.0	109.8	112.0	114.9
Purchases of goods and services.....	53.2	57.0	62.4	61.9	62.1	62.7	63.4	65.9
Transfer payments.....	23.8	27.4	28.5	28.0	28.0	28.5	29.5	29.9
To persons.....	22.2	25.8	26.7	26.3	26.3	26.7	27.7	28.4
Foreign (net).....	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments.....	6.3	7.0	7.7	7.5	7.9	7.5	8.0	8.3
Net interest paid.....	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	2.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.8
Surplus or deficit (—) on income and product account.....	3.8	-3.8	-1.3	-2.4	-1.7	-1.9	-1.4	n.a.
State and local government receipts...	50.4	53.6	57.7	56.3	57.4	57.8	59.3	n.a.
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	7.4	7.8	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.0
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	n.a.
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	32.5	34.2	36.6	35.6	36.2	36.9	37.6	38.4
Contributions for social insurance.....	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6
Federal grants-in-aid.....	6.3	7.0	7.7	7.5	7.9	7.5	8.0	8.3
State and local government expenditures.....	50.0	54.2	58.8	57.1	57.8	59.3	61.2	62.0
Purchases of goods and services.....	46.5	50.4	55.0	53.3	54.0	55.5	57.3	58.1
Transfer payments to persons.....	5.0	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.9
Net interest paid.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.....	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
Surplus or deficit (—) on income and product account.....	.4	-1.6	-1.1	-1.8	-1.4	-1.4	-1.9	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

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

	1960	1961	1962	1962				1963
				I	II	III	IV	I
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Goods and services, total.....	328.5	338.1	356.7	350.2	354.9	358.2	363.5	367.8
Durable goods, total.....	44.8	43.7	47.5	46.3	47.2	47.1	49.6	50.0
Automobiles and parts.....	18.8	17.2	20.1	19.1	20.3	19.3	21.5	21.5
Furniture and household equip- ment.....	19.1	19.3	19.9	19.7	19.3	20.1	20.5	20.8
Other.....	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7
Nondurable goods, total.....	151.8	155.2	162.0	159.9	161.3	163.0	163.9	165.5
Food and beverages.....	79.9	81.1	84.7	83.7	84.2	85.3	85.6	86.5
Clothing and shoes.....	28.1	28.6	30.0	29.8	29.8	30.3	30.2	30.3
Gasoline and oil.....	11.7	11.9	12.5	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.8	12.9
Other.....	32.5	33.6	34.8	34.3	34.9	34.8	35.2	35.9
Services, total.....	131.9	139.1	147.1	144.1	146.3	148.1	150.1	152.3
Housing.....	41.8	43.9	46.0	45.2	45.7	46.2	46.8	47.4
Household operation.....	19.6	20.6	21.7	21.3	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.3
Transportation.....	10.7	11.1	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.0
Other.....	59.7	63.4	67.8	66.0	67.3	68.4	69.4	70.6

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

	1960	1961	1962	1962				1963
				I	II	III	IV	I
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Receipts from abroad.....	26.4	27.3	28.4	28.2	29.0	28.3	28.2	27.9
Exports of goods and services.....	26.4	27.3	28.4	28.2	29.0	28.3	28.2	27.9
Payments to abroad.....	26.4	27.3	28.4	28.2	29.0	28.3	28.2	27.9
Imports of goods and services.....	23.5	23.3	25.2	24.5	25.3	25.8	25.0	24.7
Net transfer payments by Government.....	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4
Net foreign investment.....	1.3	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	.7	1.4	1.8

Table 8.—Sources and Uses of Gross Saving, Seasonally Adjusted Quarterly Totals at Annual Rates (V-2)
[Billions of dollars]

	1960	1961	1962	1962				1963
				I	II	III	IV	I
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Gross private saving	72.9	79.2	84.3	82.5	84.5	83.7	85.7	n.a.
Personal saving	20.9	25.6	26.2	25.4	26.9	26.0	25.8	24.8
Undistributed corporate profits	8.6	8.3	10.3	9.9	10.3	10.3	10.9	n.a.
Corporate inventory valuation adjustment	.2	.0	.2	.3	-.2	-.1	.8	n.a.
Capital consumption allowance	43.2	45.3	47.6	47.0	47.5	47.5	48.3	48.8
Excess of wage accruals over disbursements	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Government surplus on income and product transactions	4.2	-4.4	-2.4	-3.3	-1.1	-2.4	-3.3	n.a.
Federal	3.8	-3.8	-1.3	-2.4	-.7	-.9	-1.4	n.a.
State and local	.4	-.6	-1.1	-.8	-.4	-1.4	-1.9	n.a.
Gross investment	73.7	71.7	78.1	77.8	79.4	77.0	77.6	78.5
Gross private domestic investment	72.4	69.3	76.6	75.9	77.4	76.3	76.2	76.8
Net foreign investment	1.3	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	.7	1.4	1.8
Statistical discrepancy	-3.4	-3.1	-3.8	-1.4	-4.0	-4.3	-4.8	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Capital Formation, Saving, and Credit

ECONOMIC activities which are usually financed by borrowing were higher in 1962 than in 1961, and the advance has continued into the opening quarter of 1963. Private investment outlays in 1962, at \$76½ billion, were \$7 billion above 1961, while consumer durable goods purchases rose \$4 billion to a total of \$47½ billion. State and local government construction spending amounted to \$14 billion, \$¾ billion above 1961. While the Federal Government's deficit on income and product account was unchanged at \$3½ billion,¹ increased lending activities and the desire to hold up short-term interest rates were reflected in increased Government borrowing.

Gross corporate saving—retained profits plus capital consumption allowances—was \$6 billion above the 1961 rate, while personal saving and noncorporate capital consumption allowances each rose about \$1 billion. Nevertheless record volumes of debt and liquid assets were created in the savings-investment process.

Net public and private debt rose \$73 billion in 1962 to a yearend total of over \$1 trillion. Corporations, individuals, and governments each owed about one-third of this total. In 1961, total debt had risen only \$55 billion. The advance in the pace of borrowing was sharpest in consumer credit and multifamily residential and commercial mortgage debt, which rose \$5½ billion and \$8 billion, respectively, last year as compared with \$1½ billion and \$6 billion in 1961. Mortgage borrowing on 1- to 4-family residential properties also moved up noticeably—\$15 billion was added to net indebtedness on this account, one-third more than in the

previous year. Other categories of debt expanded at somewhat more than the 1961 pace: Federal net debt was up \$8 billion, State and local governments' debt rose \$6½ billion, while corporations added \$9½ billion to their long-term debts other than mortgages and \$12½ billion to their short-term obligations. Fragmentary data indicate that borrowing in most categories has continued to expand so far this year.

The increased borrowing was handled with little strain on the money and capital markets during the past 15 months as monetary policy was oriented

toward providing sufficient bank reserves to foster economic expansion.

Under these circumstances, a peacetime record volume of \$29½ billion was added to the public's holdings of liquid claims on banks and other financial institutions in 1962, \$9 billion more than was added in 1961. The growth in liquidity apparently has accelerated in early 1963. The most spectacular manifestation of this development last year was the \$15-billion rise in commercial bank time and savings deposits. Other forms of liquid asset holdings also increased at better than the 1961 pace. Long-term interest rates have tended to

Table 1.—Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds, Annual, 1959-62; Half Years, 1959-62^{1,2}

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1st half				2d half			
					1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
Sources, total	57.1	44.1	51.8	57.6	28.0	22.0	19.9	26.6	29.2	22.1	31.9	31.1
Internal sources, total.....	31.1	30.4	32.0	35.4	16.1	15.7	15.2	17.7	15.1	14.7	16.9	17.7
Retained profits ³ 4.....	9.5	7.3	7.3	9.2	5.4	4.3	3.0	4.7	4.1	3.0	4.2	4.5
Depreciation ⁴	21.6	23.1	24.8	26.2	10.6	11.4	12.1	12.9	11.0	11.7	12.6	13.2
External long-term sources, total.....	9.5	9.8	11.1	9.6	4.5	4.6	6.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.5
Stocks.....	3.7	3.0	4.5	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	.6
Bonds.....	4.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.3
Other debt.....	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.5	.6	1.0	.6	1.0	1.1	.7	.8	1.6
Short-term sources, total.....	16.5	3.9	8.7	12.6	7.4	1.8	-1.4	3.7	9.1	2.1	10.1	8.9
Bank loans.....	5.4	1.3	.4	3.0	2.5	1.3	-.4	.6	2.8	(5)	.7	2.4
Trade payables.....	5.3	2.6	6.0	5.5	1.7	1.2	.1	1.5	3.6	1.4	5.9	4.1
Federal income tax liabilities.....	2.1	-1.5	.6	1.0	.4	-2.4	-2.1	-.5	1.7	.9	2.7	1.4
Other.....	3.7	1.6	1.7	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.0	2.1	.9	-.1	.7	1.0
Uses, total	52.1	41.1	48.3	52.2	26.0	20.1	18.7	24.7	26.1	20.9	29.6	27.5
Increase in physical assets, total.....	34.2	33.4	31.3	34.5	17.7	18.5	14.1	18.4	16.5	14.9	17.3	16.1
Plant and equipment.....	27.7	30.8	29.6	32.0	12.8	14.6	13.9	15.1	14.9	16.1	15.7	16.9
Inventories (book value).....	6.6	2.6	1.8	2.5	4.9	3.9	.1	3.3	1.6	-1.2	1.6	-.8
Increases in financial assets, total.....	17.9	7.7	17.0	17.7	8.3	1.6	4.6	6.3	9.6	6.1	12.3	11.4
Receivables.....	10.9	7.6	9.6	11.2	5.5	3.7	2.7	5.4	5.3	4.0	6.9	5.8
Consumer.....	2.4	1.6	.1	2.5	-.1	-.1	-1.9	(5)	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.6
Other.....	8.4	6.0	9.5	8.7	5.6	3.8	4.6	5.5	2.8	2.2	4.9	3.3
Cash and U.S. Government securities.....	2.9	-3.1	2.5	1.0	.1	-4.3	-1.0	-3.0	2.9	1.2	3.5	4.0
Cash (including deposits).....	-1.1	-.2	2.9	.7	-1.9	-2.6	-.8	-2.9	.9	2.3	3.8	3.6
U.S. Government securities.....	4.0	-2.9	-.4	.3	2.0	-1.7	-.2	-.1	2.0	-1.2	-.2	.4
Other assets.....	4.1	3.1	4.9	5.4	2.7	2.2	3.0	3.9	1.4	.9	1.9	1.5
Discrepancy (uses less sources)	-5.0	-3.0	-3.4	-5.4	-2.0	-1.9	-1.2	-1.9	-3.1	-1.1	-2.3	-3.6

1. Data for 1946-55 may be found in Table V-10 of U.S. Income and Output; 1956-58 estimates are in table 34 of July 1962 Survey.

2. Excludes banks and insurance companies.

3. Includes depletion.

4. Does not reflect revisions in depreciation accounting introduced in 1962.

5. Less than \$50 million.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on Securities and Exchange Commission and other financial data.

¹ Making rough allowances for the investment tax credit and the change in depreciation rules.

drift downward throughout the period under review. Short-term rates, however, moved up under the impact of specific policies adopted to safeguard our gold stock. In recent weeks, as economic activity has accelerated there has been apparent a tendency for borrowing costs to move moderately upward.

Financial Institutions

Monetary policy in 1962 and so far in 1963 permitted a peacetime record advance in the total of bank time and demand deposits. The flow of savings into nonbank financial intermediaries also continued to advance. These substantial institutional fund supplies spurred the institutions to seek out available investments and most long-term interest rates have tended to ease.

Monetary policy easy

The Federal Reserve System kept bank reserve positions relatively easy throughout 1962 and into the opening quarter of 1963. The ease was signaled by the maintenance of an average net free reserve position upward of \$400 million till the closing months of 1962 and in the neighborhood of \$300 million since, despite a record advance in the volume of bank credit. As indicated in the chart on this page, this was a distinct departure from the experience of previous cycles. During the earlier expansions, the net reserve position turned negative as the monetary authorities exerted pressure on bank reserve positions.

As in other recent years, open-market operations were the principal instrument of monetary policy. The Federal Reserve added \$1½ billion to its holdings of Treasury securities—\$½ billion more than needed to offset the gold outflow. Over the first quarter of 1963, Federal Reserve holdings remained constant, at a time when the normal seasonal influences are reflected in a reduction in System holdings.

In addition to providing bank reserves to sustain economic advance, the monetary authorities attempted to minimize gold outflows by exerting upward pressure on short-term interest rates in the United States. In pursuance of this objective, the Federal

Reserve continued to deal in intermediate and longer term securities instead of confining itself to "bills only." The Federal Reserve sold or redeemed more short-term issues than it bought, so that the entire increase in System holdings was in securities with a maturity greater than one year. This technique simultaneously increased the supply of short-term instruments on the money market, while adding to the demand for long-term securities.

With the increase in seasonal demand for funds last fall, the monetary authorities reduced reserve requirements against time deposits from 5 percent to 4 percent, thus adding the equivalent of \$700 million to bank reserves. There was no change in the discount rate.

Bank credit expands at record pace

The loan and investment portfolios of the commercial banking system rose \$18 billion during 1962. This pace has accelerated in the first quarter of 1963, to an annual rate approaching \$29 billion.

The role of monetary policy in facilitating this expansion has been noted above. A shift in holdings from demand to time deposits following the introduction of higher time deposit interest rates last year also contributed to bank lending ability as reserve requirements against time deposits are much smaller than those against demand deposits. Reflecting this shift, time deposits were up \$15 billion by yearend, demand deposits only \$2 billion. During early 1963, these trends continued, with time deposits up \$17 billion at annual rates and demand balances \$3 billion higher.

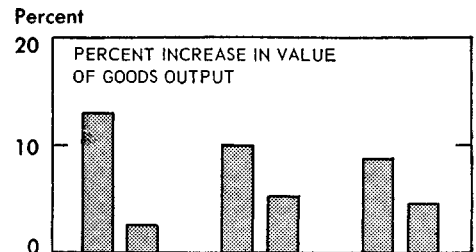
All categories of bank credit rose last year, except investments in U.S. Government obligations: holdings of such securities were down \$½ billion at the end of 1962 from the total held at the opening of the year. As shown in the chart on this page, the banks were especially active in the markets for tax-exempt securities and mortgages, where holdings were increased by \$5 billion and \$4 billion, respectively. Bank loans to consumers increased \$2 billion, and after some hesitation early in the year, business loan demand picked up in the last half, and the banks added \$4 billion to their holdings. Other

loan categories showing expansion—finance companies, security loans, and farm loans each rose by about \$1 billion.

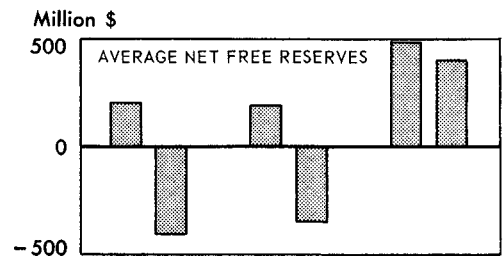
During the first quarter of 1963, the banks continued to be very active in the mortgage, tax-exempt bond, and consumer lending areas while adding substantially to their holdings of U.S. Government securities. Business loan

BANK CREDIT DEVELOPMENTS

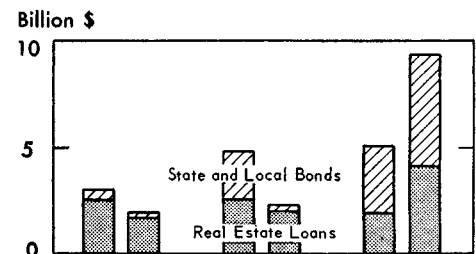
As Compared With Other Periods of Cyclical Rise*



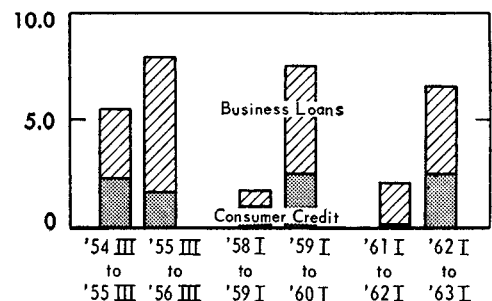
Bank Reserve Positions Have Been Easy . . .



and the Banks Increased Their Acquisitions of Tax-Exempt Bonds and Real Estate Mortgages . . .



While Continuing to Meet Substantial Increases in Consumer and Business Credit



* Measured from the trough of the recession through the eighth quarter

demand has tapered from the pace reached in the closing quarter of 1962.

The expanded participation of commercial banks in the purchase of tax-exempt securities and mortgages had marked impacts on these markets. Investments in State and local securities approximated the net increase in the outstanding total of such securities; in most years, banks had taken a very small portion of the volume of new issues. In the real estate field, the additional bank lending amounted to about two-fifths of the increase in the rate of net mortgage borrowing: banks accounted for only one-tenth of net lending in 1961.

As indicated in the chart on page 11, this expansion into the tax-exempt and real estate fields was in marked contrast to the experience of earlier business expansions. In these periods, bank reserves were under pressure and as consumer and business loan demand rose, banks had cut back their purchases of tax-exempt securities and their lending on mortgages.

Other savings institutions step up activity

Other savings institutions added \$21 billion to their investment and loan portfolios in 1962: this was nearly \$3 billion more than they had invested in 1961. The rise in their lending has continued into the first quarter.

As in most recent years, the rapid growth of the savings and loan industry sparked the advance in the nonbank institutional total: these institutions added \$11½ billion to their assets last year, \$1 billion more than in 1961. The increase was financed largely by a continued growth (\$9½ billion) in individuals' share capital, the balance by increases of about \$800 million in borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Banks and by the reinvestment of earnings. With saving and loan investments practically restricted to the real estate area, \$10 billion was added to the associations' mortgage loan portfolios and liquid balances were increased by \$900 million.

As interest rates on bank time deposits were raised early in 1962, there was a moderate slowing in the pace at which saving and loan deposits advanced. Many savings and loan associations thereupon raised their dividend rates to remain competitive. With the restoration of a more competitive rate relationship, the expansion in saving and loan share capital moved up in the second half of 1962.

Mutual savings banks reported substantial advances in the pace of operations: as deposits rose \$3½ billion, loans moved up by a similar amount. Practically all of the advance in mutual savings bank assets went into the real estate mortgage market.

The net inflow to life insurance companies—which for some years had been stationary at around \$5¼ billion, rose in 1961, and last year continued to advance. In 1962 the companies added \$6½ billion to their assets—\$700 million more than in 1961. The increase was invested in mortgages and purchases of foreign securities. There was little net change in holdings of Federal securities, which had declined steadily in the preceding decade.

Financial markets

The financial markets were generally easy last year, with long-term interest rates declining moderately. In the short-term area, however, there was a slight upward drift in yields. So far in 1963, there has been some tendency for market interest rates to move upward.

All categories of long-term debt instruments were carrying lower yields at the end of 1962 than at the beginning, but during the first quarter, yields on U.S. Government securities moved up, while corporate bond yields moved down and State and local yields showed little change. There were also marked differences within the past year: State and local yields moved down rapidly to the fourth quarter, and then moved up. The course of long-term U.S. Government securities was similar, except that the drop was not as great proportionally as on the tax-exempts. Corporate yields and yields on FHA mortgages moved down consistently throughout last year and into the first quarter of the current year. In recent weeks there has been a noticeable firming of the bond market as prospective financing needs of the Federal Government and new offerings by corporations and State and local securities have been announced.

The upward course of short-term yields at a time when long-term rates were declining stemmed primarily from the policies of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve, in expanding the volume of these issues in order to depress their prices. This policy was undertaken to minimize gold outflows and stimulated a record increase in foreign holdings of short-term U.S. Government securities. Yields have

Table 2.—Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds by Industry, Years Ended December 31, 1959-62¹

	Manufacturing and mining				Railroads				Transportation other than rail				Public utilities and communication			
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
Sources, total	25.4	20.1	24.6	26.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.8	8.7	8.0	8.8	8.8
Retained profits ^{2,3}	7.5	6.1	5.9	7.8	-1	-2	-2	-1	(4)	-1	(4)	(4)	.5	.5	.5	.6
Depreciation ³	10.6	11.3	12.0	12.7	.9	.9	.8	.8	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.1
External long-term sources ⁴	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.0	-2	-1	-2	-2	.5	.3	.3	.1	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.4
Short-term sources ⁵	5.8	1.0	4.3	3.8	.1	(4)	.1	(4)	.7	.1	.1	.1	1.1	.4	.6	.7
Uses, total	22.5	16.6	22.2	22.4	1.0	.8	.8	.8	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.8	9.0	9.0	9.7	10.2
Plant and equipment.....	12.9	15.3	14.5	15.5	1.0	1.0	.7	.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	8.3	8.8	8.7	9.1
Inventories (book value).....	4.4	.9	1.3	2.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	-1	(4)	(4)
Receivables and misc. assets.....	3.9	2.6	5.8	3.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.4	.1	.2	.1	.5	.5	.5	.6
Cash and U.S. Government securities.....	1.3	-2.2	.6	1.0	(4)	-2	.1	-1	.1	(4)	.2	-1	.1	-2	.5	.4
Discrepancy (uses less sources)	-2.9	-3.4	-2.3	-3.9	.3	.2	.2	.1	-2	.1	.1	(4)	.3	1.0	.9	1.3

1. Data for the year ended June 30, 1958 may be found on p. 22 of the November 1961 Survey; statistics for years ended June 30, 1959-62 are on p. 4 of the November 1962 Survey.

2. Includes depletion.

3. Does not reflect revisions in depreciation accounting introduced in 1962.

4. Less than \$50 million.

5. Includes stocks, bonded debt, long-term bank loans, mortgages and other long-term debt.

6. Includes short-term bank loans, trade payables, Federal income tax liabilities, and miscellaneous liabilities.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on Securities and Exchange Commission, and other financial data.

Table 3.—Personal Investment and Related Financing, 1958-62¹

[Billions of dollars]

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Investment	31.2	36.9	36.8	35.4	38.5
New nonfarm housing.....	15.4	19.2	18.4	16.8	17.7
Noncorporate inventories and fixed investment.....	15.8	17.7	18.4	18.6	20.8
Borrowing	25.2	30.3	28.3	31.6	36.5
Residential mortgage debt, gross of amortization.....	17.4	21.9	20.1	23.1	27.1
Business and farm debt.....	7.7	8.4	8.2	8.5	9.4

1. Estimates for the 1946-57 period may be found on p. 15 of the April 1961 SURVEY.

Sources: Securities and Exchange Commission, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

continued to move up moderately in the first quarter of the current year.

Common stock prices reached their peak in December 1961, and then tapered off gradually through April. In May, they fell sharply and then continued to decline through June. Prices fluctuated at relatively low levels through the balance of the summer and fall, but started rising sharply in November and have continued to rise since. As of early May 1963 stock prices had not quite returned to the peaks attained in December of 1961. With the drastic fall in prices, earnings-price ratios rose sharply, while the combination of improved profits and higher dividends has kept this ratio relatively high despite the recent rise in prices.

Corporate Finance

Corporate investment and working capital fund uses and internal sources have both expanded over the past year. Corporations used about the same volume of external long-term financing last year as in 1961, and there was little change in the total of liquid assets held. Similarly, with fixed investment showing little change, the \$1½ billion rise in internal funds during the first quarter of 1963 was sufficient to finance the rise of similar amount in inventories and other working capital.

Corporate investment rises

Corporate plant and equipment outlays continued to advance slowly from the lows reached during the 1961 recession: by the third quarter of last year they

had finally surpassed the peak reached in the third quarter of 1957. The advance was most marked in the "commercial and other" category, which rose about 12 percent during 1962. Also showing a substantial advance was the manufacturing group, which rose about 7 percent over the comparison period. Most other industries showed little advance.

In addition to the rises in the plant and equipment category, the construction and purchase of apartment houses by real estate corporations—included in "other assets" in the table—also showed a marked rise. Such construction is now running at the highest pace in history, having exceeded the previous record set in 1927 ever since early 1961.

The failure of plant and equipment outlays to expand more quickly was the subject of much discussion during the year. The Administration introduced a series of revisions in the rules for computing depreciation allowances on the tax schedules which permit a faster recovery of sums invested in new plant and equipment spending. The Administration also proposed, and the Congress enacted, an investment credit against taxes equal, in most cases, to 7 percent of any equipment investment undertaken during the tax year. These proposals were expected to stimulate investment both by adding to the cash flow from which much investment is financed, and by making feasible investments carrying expected before-tax rates of return too low to yield a satisfactory after-tax return under the previous rules.

Working capital requirements continue at high pace

Corporations added about \$13½ billion to their total gross working capital last year—a total \$2 billion above the previous year. Inventories were increased by almost \$2½ billion, and accounts receivable rose \$11 billion. Quickening economic activity early this year has been accompanied by increases in inventory buying and other working capital items.

These working capital requirements were financed both from retained earnings and depreciation allowances and from an increased rate of borrowing from commercial banks: in the last

half of 1962, bank borrowing moved up sharply after holding steady during the early part of the year. Also contributing to financing short-term uses was the continued growth in accounts payable, which, of course, represent sources to some corporations and uses to others. With the increase in automobile sales, finance companies added \$2 billion to their portfolios of consumer loans, which they financed by roughly equal increases in their bank loans and in their outstanding paper.

Internal funds move up

Nonfinancial corporations' internal funds—undistributed profits and depreciation charges—rose about \$5½ billion during 1962. About \$3½ billion of this advance came from the expansion in business, while perhaps another \$2 billion came from the tax relief provided by the revisions in depreciation rules and the investment credit. It should be noted that the precise volume of tax relief afforded is still unknown. This

Table 4.—Personal Consumption Expenditures and Related Financial Flows, 1958-62¹

[Billions of dollars]

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Personal consumption expenditures: Total	293.2	313.5	328.5	338.1	356.7
Durables only.....	37.3	43.6	44.8	43.7	47.5
Consumer borrowing ²	40.3	48.7	50.1	48.9	55.7
Secured by durables ²	25.8	31.8	32.1	30.6	35.6

1. Estimates for the 1946-57 period may be found on p. 16 of the April 1961 Survey.

2. Gross of payment on installment debt.

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

Office is conducting a survey of the extent to which corporations utilized these privileges: results of this study should be available in the near future.

First quarter profits results are not yet known, but preliminary indications are that the volume of profits plus capital consumption allowances has not changed significantly.

The recent movements of profits, and therefore of internal funds, have differed from those observed during earlier periods of economic advance. Profits normally rebound sharply from the recession lows and reach a peak 4 to 6 months after the upturn. With continued economic expansion, profits have

tended to fall or level out. In the current expansion, the rebound from the recession low was not so sharp as in earlier ones, but the growth in profits has continued. To a large degree, this continued advance—apart from book-keeping changes—reflects increasingly successful attempts to keep costs under control.

External financing holds steady

With internal funds more than keeping pace with investment and working capital needs, corporations in the aggregate raised a smaller volume of funds from external financing last year than

in 1961. There were offsetting developments among the major industry groups: a rise in mortgage financing associated with the apartment house boom partly offset declines in stock and bond financing by other nonfinancial corporations. These conditions have continued so far into 1963.

Following upon the break in stock prices, the volume of new stock issues by corporations was substantially reduced, as stock issues by new firms declined, and major companies emphasized bond issues due to changing price relationships. The switch to bonds was particularly marked in the communications industry—which in 1961 had accounted for about half of total stock issues, excluding those of investment companies. Investment company issues were also off markedly: at \$1.7 billion, they were \$400 million less than in 1961.

The volume of new bond issues was unchanged from 1961, as the switch from stock to bond financing noted above maintained volume despite the decline in corporate need for external funds. There was little change in the portion of bond issues publicly offered versus that placed privately: both accounted for about half of gross new issues both in 1961 and in 1962.

However, corporate bonds were placed at progressively lower interest costs throughout the year. The yield on new issues rated Aa by Moody's Investors Service declined from 4.54 percent at the beginning of the year to 4.27 percent at yearend.

Liquid assets rise

Corporations added \$1 billion to their liquid assets—deposits and U.S. Government securities—last year, but there were marked changes in the composition of such assets. Time deposits rose by \$2½ billion, and U.S. Government securities rose about \$300 million, while demand deposits declined \$1¼ billion.

The rise in time deposits was sparked by the higher rates of interest for such deposits, and by the availability of marketable time certificates of deposit. These latter have expanded markedly since early 1961, to a total of over \$6 billion. With corporate operations and payables expanding last year, the standard liquidity ratios showed some

further declines. However, this should be viewed in the light of the fact that corporations did not act as if they were overly concerned with their liquidity position. The companies switched from demand deposits to less liquid time deposits, while at the same time increasing their short-term bank debt by \$3 billion.

Consumer Borrowing Strong

Household transactions have been among the prime factors stimulating the economic advance of the past 12 months. During this period, consumer outlays on autos and other durable goods rose \$4 billion and are currently running at an alltime record pace of \$50 billion. New home construction has moved up modestly while transactions in existing homes rose sharply. Reflecting these and other needs, personal borrowing totaled \$93 billion—\$12 billion more than in 1961.

Table 5.—Persons' Financial Asset Accumulation and Debt Operation, 1958-62¹

	[Billions of dollars]				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Financial Asset Accumulation...	26.3	30.5	21.3	30.1	39.3
Life insurance and pension reserves.....	8.4	8.9	9.2	9.9	10.5
Insurance reserves.....	3.9	3.5	4.2	4.5	4.8
Pension reserves.....	4.5	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.7
Other financial assets.....	17.9	21.6	12.1	20.2	28.8
Fixed-value claims.....	16.1	9.8	11.9	19.8	28.6
Currency and demand deposits.....	2.5	.3	-1.2	.9	3.1
Time and savings deposits at banks..	7.7	4.1	5.0	8.8	15.1
Savings and loan and credit union shares..	6.3	7.2	8.3	9.3	10.0
U.S. savings bonds, series A thru K....	-5.5	-1.8	-2.2	.8	.4
Marketable securities..	1.8	11.8	.2	.4	.2
U.S. Government.....	-1.6	9.1	-2.1	-1.4	1.0
State and local government.....	.8	1.8	1.2	.2	-1.2
Corporate and other securities.....	2.6	.9	1.1	1.6	.4
Retirement of amortized debt.....	48.4	51.3	55.2	57.8	61.8
Nonfarm residential mortgages.....	8.2	8.7	9.2	10.1	11.1
Consumer installment credit.....	40.2	42.6	46.0	47.7	50.7
New borrowing².....	65.9	79.1	78.7	81.5	93.5
Residential and business (table 3).....	25.0	30.3	28.3	31.6	36.6
Consumer and security credit.....	40.9	48.8	50.4	50.0	56.9
Net increase in debt.....	17.6	27.8	23.5	23.7	31.7
Residential and business.....	16.9	21.6	19.1	21.5	25.5
Consumer and security credit.....	.7	6.2	4.4	2.2	6.2
Financial asset accumulation less increase in debt.....	8.7	2.6	-2.3	6.4	7.6

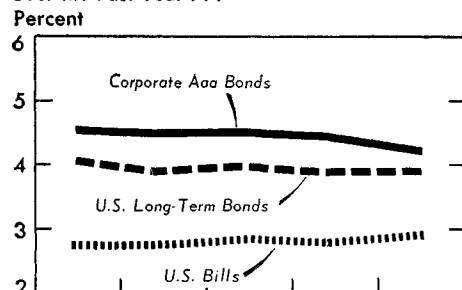
1. Estimates for the 1946-57 period may be found on p. 17 of the April 1961 Survey.

2. Gross of retirements.

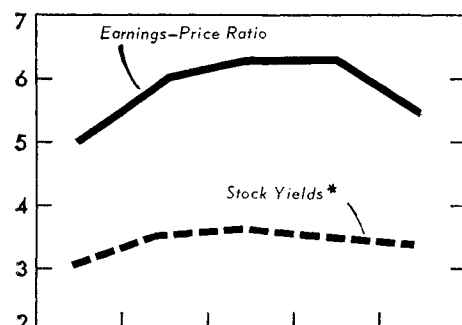
Sources: Securities and Exchange Commission, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

FINANCING COSTS STABLE

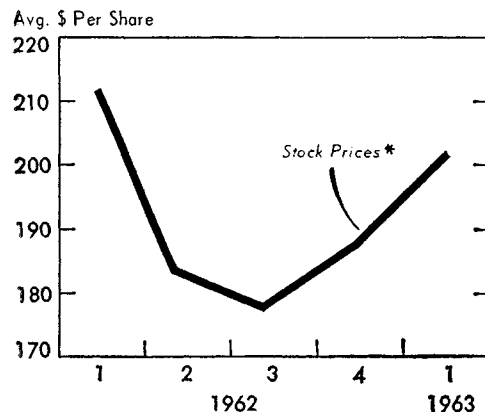
Interest Rates Showed Little Movement Over the Past Year . . .



While the Rise and Fall in Stock-Financing Costs . . .



Reflected Principally the Wide Swing in Stock Prices



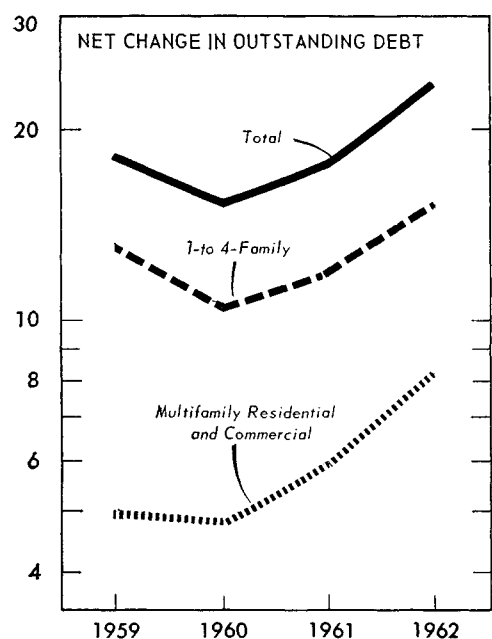
* Moody's average of industrials (125 stocks)

Data: FRB, Moody's Standard & Poor's, & OBE

MORTGAGE BORROWING MOVES UP TO NEW PEAK

Mortgages on Multifamily Residential and Commercial Property Especially Strong

Billion \$ (ratio scale)



Data: FHLBB & OBE

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

63-5-8

The personal sector also increased its financial savings last year—repayment of amortized debts rose \$4 billion to a total of \$62 billion while the acquisition of financial claims was \$9 billion higher than the year before.

The aggregate statistics for the personal sector combined two groups of persons with opposite relations to the markets for loan funds: the one group was willing to purchase houses, autos, and other durable goods even at the cost of going deeper into debt; while the other group was acquiring near-liquid claims against financial institutions. The first group sparked economic activity by borrowing, while the second group dampened the course of economic activity.

The spurt in automobile buying has been the major factor underlying the decline of the personal saving ratio from the 7 percent level characteristic of recent years to 6 percent in the first quarter of 1963, a period when a record volume is being added to liquid asset holdings. During the postwar era, periods of very high automobile sales have generally recorded the lowest saving ratios. In such periods, car

buyers reduce their liquid assets or incur debts on a greater scale than non-car buyers increase their liquid assets or pay off debts.

Auto buying sparks credit rise

The past 12 months have been the best auto-buying period since 1955. Auto sales began to move up shortly after the introduction of the 1962 models. With the introduction of the 1963 models in the fall of last year, auto production moved into a much faster pace: by April 1963, the production rate had risen to levels exceeded only in the boom year of 1955.

The rise in sales was accompanied by a spurt in borrowing. Auto credit extended aggregated \$19½ billion—\$3½ billion above 1961. Net auto credit extended during the first quarter of this year at \$200 million was up 57 percent as compared with the same period a year earlier.

In addition to autos, consumers stepped up their purchases of other durables by 3 percent and of clothing by 5 percent, while increasing their borrowing to carry such goods by 10 percent. Additional needs for consumer credit were met by personal loans—many for higher education—and by repair and modernization loans.

Both commercial banks and sales finance companies stepped up their acquisition of consumer paper: in addition to a \$2-billion increase in direct lending by the former, finance companies added \$1 billion to their bank loans. Thus the banks financed directly or indirectly about three-fifths of last year's expansion in net consumer credit.

Mortgage borrowing up strongly

Individuals added \$14½ billion to their obligations on 1- to 4-family residential mortgages last year. This was \$3 billion more than in 1961, and \$2 billion more than in the previous peak year of 1959. This acceleration in the tempo of home mortgage borrowing came despite little change in the volume of construction activity on single-family properties: in 1962, 965,000 such units were started as compared with 946,000 units in the previous year.

An important factor in the increase in debt relative to construction has been a continual uptrend in the volume of sales of old houses. In the past 3 years, there has been in particular a marked increase in the remodeling of old houses in neglected neighborhoods, as interest in urban renewal and in town living has risen. Also, the relatively easy position of most financial institutions has induced them to increase the availability of credit for such houses.

The expanded flow of deposits into institutions traditionally dealing with mortgages has been reflected in some easing of terms: the average mortgage is for a somewhat longer period than several years ago, and interest costs have declined.

The bulk of last year's increase in home financing—\$12½ billion out of the \$15 billion total—took the form of conventional loans. VA-guaranteed loans showed little change, the total

Table 6.—Personal Saving and Investment and Related Financial Flows, 1958-62

[Billions of dollars]

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Investment in housing and noncorporate business.....	31.2	36.9	36.8	35.4	38.5
Less: Associated borrowing.....	25.2	30.3	28.3	31.6	36.6
Capital consumption allowances.....	15.2	15.9	16.5	17.0	17.5
Plus: Financial assets and debt retirement.....	74.7	81.8	76.5	87.9	101.1
Less: Consumption borrowing.....	40.8	48.8	50.4	50.0	56.9
Statistical discrepancy.....	.0	—1	—2.8	—8	2.4
Equals: Personal savings.....	24.7	23.6	20.9	25.6	26.2
Total sources of funds.....	105.8	118.6	116.1	124.1	137.2
Total uses of funds less discrepancy.....	105.8	118.6	116.1	124.1	137.2

1. Estimates for the 1946-57 period may be found on p. 20 of the April 1961 Survey.

Sources: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Securities and Exchange Commission and U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

extended just about equaled the volume repaid. The FHA program accounted for the balance. Among the factors leading to the increase in conventional lending in the past few years has been the fact that savings and loan associations have taken over the bulk of home mortgage financing.

The burden of debt on consumers

It is of some interest to note the burden of these debts upon consumers. In the chart on page 17, the total of interest and debt amortization pay-

ments on consumer credit and on 1-to-4-family mortgages has been taken as a percent of aggregate disposable personal income. This chart indicates that, after a sharp upward trend in the immediate postwar years, there has recently been a marked slowing in the rate at which the debt burden is growing relative to disposable income. The heavy borrowing transactions engaged in last year had relatively little effect on these payments: the ratio rose only 0.3 of a percentage point to a total of 19½ percent. Interest accounted for 4½ percent, while debt amortization took 15 percent of disposable personal income.

Persons' deposits rise

Last year, individuals acquired \$28 billion of liquid claims on financial institutions. In so doing, they added \$2 billion to their holdings of demand deposits, while increasing their holdings of savings and time deposits by well over \$15 billion. Investment in shares of savings and loan associations and credit unions totaled \$10 billion.

To some extent, the record addition to time and savings deposits and shares thus represented a withdrawal from marketable securities in last year's investment climate. Purchases of securities—stocks in particular—were reduced, and net purchases of investment

company shares totaled only \$1.8 billion last year as compared with \$2.7 billion the year before. At the same time, net sales of "other preferred and common stock" totaled \$3 billion as compared with \$2 billion in 1961. For the first time since 1946, individuals on net balance sold more tax-exempt securities than they bought: the vigorous bidding on such issues by the commercial banks pushed up prices to such a point as to make it possible to realize an attractive capital gain on the sale of the securities.

Government Borrowing Up

The Federal Government's net financial position was little changed over the past year despite substantial changes in the components of receipts and expenditures. Both receipts and expenditures increased \$7½ billion on a national-income-accounts basis, and the deficit stood at \$3.4 billion last year, as compared with \$3.8 billion in 1961.

This failure of receipts to expand faster during a period of increasing business activity reflects the slow rise in corporate profits—a major element in the normal cyclical sensitivity of receipts—after the first quarter; and changes in the rules for computing depreciation charges and the new investment credit. These latter innovations reduced taxes by perhaps \$2½ billion. It should be noted that the figures used here to estimate the impact of these tax changes are highly tentative. During the first quarter of the present year, both receipts and expenditures have continued to grow at about the same pace.

Federal borrowing moves up

Net Federal Government and agency borrowing totaled \$7.8 billion last year, as compared with \$7.1 billion the year before. In addition to financing the current account deficit, Federal Government borrowing reflects any excess of tax accruals over collections as well as the extension of loans by Government agencies. The former contributed about \$1 billion to Federal financing need last year. Federal Government lending operations—at \$3 billion—were off moderately from the

Table 7.—Public and Private Debt, End of Calendar Year, 1958–62¹²

[Billions of dollars]

	Net debt					Gross debt				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total public and private debt.....	782.6	846.2	889.4	944.1	1,017.3	916.8	986.1	1,036.1	1,096.3	1,176.4
Total public debt.....	283.6	298.8	301.0	313.1	329.7	367.8	384.3	389.2	402.7	421.2
Federal Government and agency ^{3,4,5}	232.7	243.2	241.0	248.1	255.9	310.6	321.9	322.1	330.2	340.3
Federal Government.....	228.6	237.2	235.2	241.8	248.1	282.9	290.8	290.2	296.2	303.5
Federal agency.....	4.1	6.0	5.8	6.4	7.9	27.7	31.1	31.8	34.0	36.8
State and local governments ⁶	50.9	55.6	60.0	65.0	73.7	57.2	62.4	67.1	72.5	80.9
State governments.....	12.6	13.7	14.5	16.2	18.2	15.7	17.2	18.1	20.0	21.9
Local governments.....	38.3	41.9	45.6	48.8	55.5	41.5	45.2	49.0	52.5	59.0
Total private debt.....	499.1	547.4	588.4	631.0	687.6	549.0	601.8	646.9	693.6	755.2
Total, all corporations.....	259.5	283.3	301.7	321.5	346.0	309.5	337.7	360.3	384.1	413.5
Long-term ⁷	121.2	129.3	139.1	149.1	161.2	146.0	156.0	167.9	180.1	194.9
Short-term ⁷	138.4	154.0	162.7	172.4	184.8	163.5	181.7	192.4	203.9	218.6
Notes and accounts payable.....	75.8	83.7	90.0	95.4	102.8	90.9	100.4	108.0	114.5	123.4
Other.....	62.6	70.3	72.6	77.0	82.0	72.6	81.3	84.4	89.4	95.3
Railway corporations.....	12.2	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.7	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.2
Long-term ⁷	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.5	11.4	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.7
Short-term ⁷	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5
Notes and accounts payable.....	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Other.....	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9
Nonrailway corporations.....	247.3	271.2	289.9	309.7	334.3	295.9	324.2	347.0	370.8	400.3
Long-term ⁷	110.9	119.2	129.2	139.4	151.6	134.6	144.7	156.9	169.3	184.1
Short-term ⁷	136.4	152.0	160.7	170.2	182.6	161.3	179.5	190.1	201.5	216.2
Notes and accounts payable.....	75.2	83.2	89.5	94.9	102.3	90.3	99.8	107.4	113.9	122.8
Other.....	61.2	68.8	71.2	75.3	80.3	71.0	79.6	82.8	87.6	93.4
Total individual and noncorporate debt.....	239.5	264.1	286.6	309.5	341.7	239.5	264.1	286.6	309.5	341.7
Farm, total ⁸	23.3	23.0	25.3	27.8	30.5	23.3	23.0	25.4	27.8	30.5
Farm mortgage.....	11.3	11.3	13.1	14.2	15.5	11.3	11.3	13.1	14.2	15.5
Farm production.....	12.1	11.7	12.3	13.6	15.0	12.1	11.7	12.3	13.6	15.0
Nonfarm, total.....	216.2	241.1	261.3	281.7	311.2	216.2	241.1	261.3	281.7	311.2
Mortgage.....	144.6	160.8	174.5	190.1	210.9	144.6	160.8	174.5	190.1	210.9
1-4 family residential.....	111.8	124.3	134.2	145.4	159.9	111.8	124.3	134.2	145.4	159.9
Multifamily residential and commercial.....	32.8	36.5	40.2	44.7	51.0	32.8	36.5	40.2	44.7	51.0
Other nonfarm ⁹	71.6	80.3	86.8	91.6	100.3	71.6	80.3	86.8	91.6	100.3
Commercial.....	13.7	15.3	16.6	17.0	18.5	13.7	15.3	16.6	17.0	18.5
Financial ¹⁰	12.8	13.4	14.2	16.9	18.3	12.8	13.4	14.2	16.9	18.3
Consumer.....	45.1	51.5	56.0	57.7	63.5	45.1	51.5	56.0	57.7	63.5

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

2. Estimates for the period 1916 through 1957 appear in the July 1960 *Survey*.

3. Includes categories of debt not subject to the statutory debt limit.

4. Net Federal Government debt is defined as the gross debt outstanding less Federal Government securities held by Federal agencies and trust funds, and Federal agency securities held by the U.S. Treasury and other Federal agencies. It thus equals Federal Government and agency debt held by the public.

5. Details of Federal obligations may be found in the *Treasury Bulletin*.

6. Includes State loans to local units.

7. 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.

8. Comprises debt of farmers and farm cooperatives to institutional lenders and Federal Government lending agencies, and farm mortgage debt owed to individuals and others; farmers' financial and consumer debt is included under the "non-farm" category.

9. Comprises debt incurred for commercial (nonfarm), financial, and consumer purposes, including debt owed by farmers for financial and consumer purposes.

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

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

Table 8.—Total Nonfarm Mortgage Debt by Borrowing and Lending Groups, by Type of Property¹

[Billions of dollars]

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total nonfarm residential and commercial mortgages.....	160.7	178.7	194.0	211.7	235.1
Corporate borrowers ²	16.1	17.9	19.5	21.5	24.2
Noncorporate borrowers.....	144.6	160.8	174.5	190.1	210.9
1-4 Family residential mortgage debt.....	117.7	130.9	141.3	153.1	168.3
Savings and loan associations.....	42.9	49.5	55.4	62.9	71.6
Life insurance carriers.....	22.4	23.6	24.9	25.8	27.0
Mutual savings banks.....	15.6	16.9	18.4	20.0	22.2
Commercial banks.....	17.6	19.2	19.2	20.0	22.1
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	3.6	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.2
Individuals and others ³	15.6	16.7	17.9	18.9	20.3
Multifamily residential and commercial⁴.....	43.0	47.9	52.7	58.6	66.8
Savings and loan associations.....	2.7	3.6	4.7	5.9	7.4
Life insurance carriers.....	12.0	12.8	13.9	15.3	16.6
Mutual savings banks.....	7.6	8.0	8.5	9.1	10.1
Commercial banks.....	6.4	7.4	7.9	8.7	10.4
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	3	6	6	7	7
Individuals and others.....	13.9	15.5	17.1	19.0	21.6

1. Estimates for 1957 may be found on p. 20 of the May 1962 Survey; estimates for the 1945-56 period may be found on p. 22 of the May 1957 Survey; figures for 1929-44 may be found on p. 18 of the September 1953 Survey.

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

3. Includes portfolio loans of the Veterans' Administration.

4. The data represent mortgage loans on commercial and residential property excluding multifamily residential and commercial property mortgage debt owed by corporations to other nonfinancial corporations.

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

previous year; but continued large sums were advanced to savings and loan associations, to foreign governments, to colleges, and to rural electrification projects.

With relative stability in the Federal deficit and in Federal lending, the increase in the pace of Federal borrowing was reflected principally in an increase in similar amount in the Federal cash balance. This, in turn, reflected actions taken in furtherance of the Government's policy to exert upward pressure on short-term interest rates last year. During early 1962, the Treasury borrowed a greater amount than it needed to cover current operations, and Federal cash holdings rose \$4 billion to midyear. This procedure had the effect of adding to the market supply of Treasury bills, during a period of the year when short-term credit demands are seasonally low. With the seasonal increase in the demand for funds in last half of the year, the Treasury permitted its cash balance to fall \$3 billion. For the year as a whole, however, about \$1 billion more

was added to Treasury debt than was necessary to meet the current-account deficit, bridge the gap between accruals and receipts, and finance the Federal lending program.

Debt operations feature short- and long-term maturities

In addition to financing government operations and increasing the Treasury cash balance, the Government had to refinance about \$86 billion of debt maturing within the year, and in addition moved a substantial volume of medium-term debt into longer maturities.

Between March of 1962 and March of this year, Treasury has increased the outstanding volume of Treasury bills—securities with initial maturities of under 1 year—by about \$5½ billion. At the same time, it moved \$9½ billion from the under-one-year category to maturities greater than 5 years. These operations were undertaken to further the objectives of keeping pressure on short-term rates higher relative to long-term rates through cash borrowing, and reducing the volume of securities coming due in the near future. Refinancing of short-term issues into long-term was accomplished by the advance refunding technique in which holders of short-term securities were offered medium- and long-term issues at more favorable rates of interest, thus stretching maturities without entering the new issue market.

The commercial banking system did not increase its holdings of public debt securities last year, and nonbank financial institutions likewise did not increase the total of such paper in their portfolios. The principal markets for Treasury securities were the Federal Reserve System, which added \$2 billion to its holdings; foreigners also purchased \$2 billion; business corporations and State and local governments each increased their holdings by \$¼ billion; while the heterogeneous group of "miscellaneous investors" added a total of over \$1 billion to their portfolios. These investor groups have continued to increase their holdings in the first quarter of this year.

In addition to the increase in public debt securities, there was a sharp rise in the pace at which nonguaranteed

obligations of Federal agencies were offered to the public. In connection with increased lending to savings and loan associations and decreases in institution investments in the agency, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board stepped up its net issue of bonds and notes from \$305 million to \$1,136 million. The nonguaranteed liabilities to the public of other Federal agencies rose at about the same pace as in 1961.

State and local governments step up their borrowing

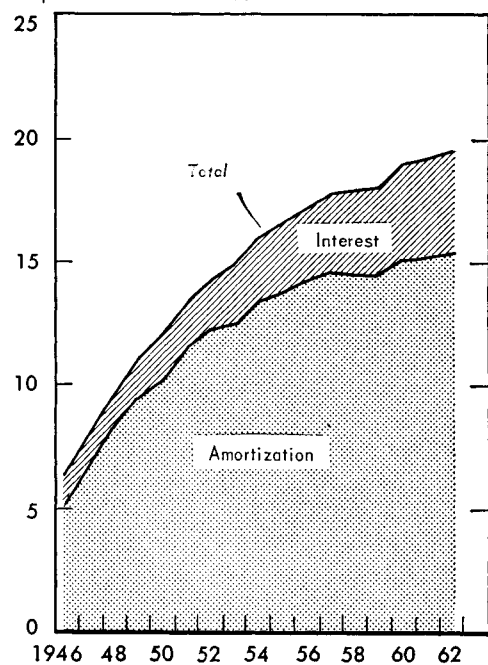
The gross issue of new securities by State and local governments totaled \$8½ billion last year, up moderately from 1961, and substantially above any previous year. In part this increase reflected some step-up in the programed rate of State and local construction, and in part the arranging of long-term financing during a period of relatively low interest costs.

With construction activity not yet fully reflecting the high level of borrowing, the State and local governments continued to add to their liquid asset holdings at about the pace registered

DEBT SERVICE IN RELATION TO INCOME CONTINUED TO RISE LAST YEAR

Interest and Amortization Payments on
Consumer and Home Mortgage Debt

Percent of
Disposable Personal Income



Data: FRB, FHLBB & OBE

in 1961: they added \$1 billion to time deposit balances, whole holdings of U.S. Government securities were up \$1½ billion.

State and local pension and other funds have continued their recent role as major suppliers of loan funds to the market. Pension funds rose \$2½ billion last year, and the bulk of this total was invested in corporate bonds. There was little change in fund holdings of State and local securities, which being tax-exempt, offer markedly lower yields than comparable corporate issues.

As noted earlier, the commercial banks provided the major market for State and local securities; last year these institutions added about \$5 billion to their portfolios. Insurance companies continued to add to their holdings at the recent-year pace of about \$1 billion. Individuals and others—normally a major market for tax-exempt securities—reduced their aggregate holdings.

By June 30, 1962, the net volume of State and local indebtedness had attained a total of \$74 billion—five times greater than at the end of the second world war. The relative increase in such obligations has been greater than that in any other major form of debt—Federal, corporate, or individual. This fourfold rise has reflected expanded needs for capital in the functions traditionally undertaken by local governments as well as some improvement in public facilities. During the early part of the postwar period, substantial borrowing was undertaken for the pro-

vision of roads and bridges. After the Federal Government shouldered the major responsibility of building up a modern highway system in 1954, the volume of such borrowing declined.

In recent years, education has been the major single use of borrowed funds, accounting for over one-third of total new issues in each of the past six years. The extension of sewers, water lines, and other utilities has also been a major claimant of borrowed funds and last year accounted for almost one-fifth of new issues.

A technical note describing the statistics contained in this report is available upon request to the Office of Business Economics.

Tax Base—

(Continued from p. 3)

There are also shown in table I, line 3, on the other hand, some types of income which, although included in the definition of adjusted gross income, are not in the personal income total. Of major importance here are capital gains and employee and self-employed persons' contributions for social insurance programs. The latter are netted out in the computation of the Department's estimates of personal income since they are withheld from employees earnings. Capital gains or losses are not included in personal income because they do not arise from production, but rather reflect price phenomena.

Exemptions and deductions large

Slightly over half of the difference

between personal income and income taxed represents the amounts for statutory personal exemptions and deductions which are shown in table II. Together these amounted in 1960 to \$125 billion. Personal exemptions of taxable individuals accounted for \$81 billion and their deductions to \$44½ billion. Persons with about three-fifths of taxable adjusted gross income itemized deductions, and accounted for three-fourths of the \$44½ billion total of deductions.

The remaining income not subject to tax—\$52 billion, about one-fourth of the total—represents incomes too small to be taxed after exemptions and deductions are taken into account, and income which is not reported on income tax returns. Some part of the unreported income reflects earnings too small to be reported (less than \$600), or income which would not be subject to tax after exemptions and deductions. Another part undoubtedly stems from taxpayer errors and omissions of income sources, and nonfiling of income tax returns. Some portion of these errors and omissions will be subject to tax after examination and audit by the Internal Revenue Service. It must be cautioned, however, that some part of the total of non-reported income as shown in table II may be spurious, since the estimate of non-reported income as a whole is obtained as a residual and may reflect nothing more than errors in some of the entries shown in table I.

Revised Statistical Series

Construction Cost Index, 1950-62: Revised Data for Page S-10¹

[1957-59=100]

Month	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
January.....	63.8	70.1	72.2	77.4	80.8	84.7	89.0	93.1	97.8	102.4	106.8	109.8	112.6
February.....	63.8	70.9	72.4	77.3	80.9	84.9	89.5	93.4	97.9	102.5	106.9	109.8	113.0
March.....	64.3	71.0	72.5	77.4	80.8	85.0	89.5	93.2	98.0	102.8	107.0	109.8	113.4
April.....	64.7	71.1	73.0	77.6	81.0	85.2	89.9	93.3	98.1	103.2	107.2	110.2	113.6
May.....	65.3	71.5	73.4	77.6	81.4	86.0	90.6	94.2	98.9	104.0	108.2	111.5	114.7
June.....	66.7	71.5	74.0	78.1	81.8	86.3	91.1	94.9	99.6	104.5	108.8	111.9	114.9
July.....	67.5	71.4	75.2	79.6	82.7	86.9	91.4	95.3	100.3	106.0	109.1	112.3	115.4
August.....	68.6	71.5	76.9	80.6	84.4	88.5	91.6	97.2	100.6	106.6	109.2	112.4	116.0
September.....	69.9	71.5	77.2	80.4	84.2	88.5	92.8	97.1	101.8	106.8	109.3	112.4	115.9
October.....	70.6	72.0	77.5	80.5	84.4	88.7	92.6	97.0	102.0	106.7	109.2	112.4	115.8
November.....	69.7	72.1	77.5	80.5	84.5	88.6	92.7	97.0	101.9	106.4	109.2	112.5	115.8
December.....	69.8	72.1	77.4	80.4	84.6	88.6	92.6	97.1	101.8	106.3	109.3	112.5	115.8
Monthly average.....	67.1	71.4	74.9	78.9	82.6	86.8	91.1	95.2	99.9	104.9	108.4	111.5	114.7

1. Revised to reflect data as of 1st of indicated month and shift to 1957-59 reference base.

Source: Engineering News-Record.

Indexes of Industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted): Revised Data (1956-61) for Pages S-3 and S-4¹

[1957-59=100]

Year and month	Total industrial production	Industry					Market			
		Manufacturing			Mining	Utilities	Final products			Materials
		Total	Durable	Non-durable			Total	Consumer goods	Equipment	
1956: January	99.8	100.3	104.8	94.7	103.8	85.3	96.7	95.8	98.7	102.4
February	99.2	99.6	103.4	94.8	103.8	85.7	96.5	95.2	99.3	101.8
March	98.8	99.1	102.9	94.5	103.9	86.4	96.4	94.9	99.7	101.1
April	100.2	100.6	104.8	95.4	105.1	87.2	98.0	95.8	102.7	102.5
May	99.6	99.8	103.8	94.8	104.8	88.3	97.4	94.9	102.8	101.1
June	99.3	99.4	102.9	95.0	105.5	88.5	97.6	95.0	103.2	100.5
July	95.1	95.0	94.5	95.6	101.1	88.2	98.2	95.5	103.9	92.4
August	99.7	99.8	102.8	96.0	105.8	88.1	98.6	95.7	105.0	100.7
September	101.2	101.5	105.9	96.0	106.1	88.6	98.8	95.5	105.9	103.4
October	101.6	102.0	106.5	96.3	105.5	89.3	99.2	95.8	106.5	104.2
November	101.5	101.9	106.5	96.0	106.0	89.4	99.2	95.3	107.7	103.7
December	102.2	102.6	107.6	96.2	106.0	89.9	100.2	96.6	108.1	104.1
Annual average	99.9	100.2	104.0	95.4	104.8	87.9	98.1	95.5	103.7	101.6
1957: January	101.9	102.2	107.1	96.1	105.9	90.8	100.0	96.2	108.0	103.4
February	102.5	102.7	107.8	96.4	107.0	91.5	100.6	97.0	108.2	104.1
March	102.4	102.6	107.3	96.7	107.8	91.6	100.5	97.1	108.0	104.2
April	101.5	101.5	105.8	96.2	107.1	92.5	99.7	96.2	107.3	103.6
May	101.8	101.8	105.7	97.0	106.9	93.0	99.9	96.8	106.4	103.3
June	102.1	102.3	106.5	97.1	105.5	93.6	100.1	97.6	105.6	103.7
July	102.2	102.3	106.2	97.5	105.0	95.4	100.5	98.1	105.7	103.5
August	102.3	102.6	106.3	97.9	103.4	96.0	100.5	98.3	105.2	103.6
September	100.9	101.0	103.8	97.4	103.4	95.7	100.0	98.2	103.8	101.6
October	99.0	98.8	100.6	96.7	102.7	95.5	98.5	97.1	101.4	99.6
November	97.1	96.8	97.7	95.7	100.5	96.1	97.0	96.5	98.0	97.5
December	95.0	94.5	93.9	95.3	99.8	95.6	95.7	95.5	96.0	94.4
Annual average	100.7	100.8	104.0	96.7	104.6	93.9	99.4	97.0	104.6	101.9
1958: January	92.6	91.9	90.3	93.9	97.7	95.8	94.0	94.5	92.8	91.3
February	90.1	89.3	86.3	93.0	95.2	95.9	92.0	93.3	89.3	88.4
March	88.5	87.9	84.5	92.0	90.5	96.0	90.7	91.8	88.4	86.6
April	87.8	87.2	82.4	93.2	89.1	95.6	90.7	92.3	87.4	85.6
May	89.5	89.1	84.9	94.4	88.9	95.8	91.8	93.9	87.2	87.2
June	92.3	91.9	88.2	96.6	92.5	97.2	93.7	96.1	88.6	90.7
July	94.0	93.7	90.0	98.3	95.3	97.8	95.3	97.6	90.3	92.7
August	95.8	95.4	92.4	99.0	97.6	99.1	96.0	97.9	91.9	94.9
September	96.2	95.7	92.6	99.4	99.6	100.6	95.2	96.3	92.9	97.6
October	96.8	96.3	93.2	100.2	99.6	101.0	96.5	97.5	94.5	96.9
November	99.8	99.7	98.4	101.2	101.1	100.8	100.2	102.1	96.2	99.9
December	100.4	100.2	99.4	101.2	102.0	101.9	100.2	102.0	96.3	100.2
Annual average	93.7	93.2	90.3	96.8	95.6	98.1	94.8	96.4	91.3	92.7
1959: January	101.2	100.9	100.3	101.8	101.5	104.5	101.2	103.2	97.0	101.3
February	103.0	103.0	102.6	103.6	100.8	105.0	102.2	104.1	98.3	104.1
March	104.8	105.1	105.8	104.3	100.5	105.3	102.9	104.8	99.0	107.1
April	107.1	107.6	109.2	105.7	102.2	106.2	104.9	106.5	101.6	110.0
May	109.4	110.0	112.9	106.7	104.1	107.6	106.5	107.5	104.8	112.2
June	109.9	110.7	114.1	106.6	102.6	109.0	107.2	107.7	106.7	111.8
July	107.5	108.3	108.7	108.1	97.7	109.0	108.0	108.5	107.5	106.5
August	104.1	104.7	101.7	108.7	95.1	107.6	107.8	108.4	107.2	99.0
September	104.0	104.6	101.0	109.2	94.9	108.9	107.9	108.2	107.4	100.1
October	102.8	103.1	99.5	107.7	95.6	109.2	107.4	107.6	107.2	98.7
November	103.4	103.3	100.0	107.5	100.0	110.6	105.0	104.8	105.5	102.7
December	109.5	109.9	111.1	108.6	102.6	113.2	107.7	108.2	106.9	111.4
Annual average	105.6	106.0	105.6	106.5	99.7	108.0	105.7	106.6	104.1	105.4
1960: January	111.7	112.5	115.2	109.2	102.3	113.4	110.5	111.4	108.4	113.1
February	111.0	111.7	114.3	108.6	101.6	114.0	109.6	110.2	108.2	112.3
March	110.5	111.0	112.6	109.1	101.1	116.1	110.1	110.9	108.3	111.2
April	109.7	110.0	110.7	109.2	102.2	116.1	110.1	111.6	107.0	109.9
May	109.9	110.5	110.4	110.5	101.3	114.9	111.3	112.5	108.8	108.9
June	109.6	110.1	109.3	111.0	101.2	115.7	111.0	112.4	108.2	107.7
July	109.1	109.3	108.3	110.6	101.7	116.3	110.5	111.5	108.4	107.1
August	108.7	108.9	107.9	110.1	102.0	116.5	110.1	111.1	107.9	106.0
September	107.8	107.9	106.3	109.8	101.3	116.5	109.8	110.7	107.8	105.2
October	107.0	107.0	105.0	109.4	101.3	115.9	109.8	110.9	107.3	105.0
November	105.4	105.1	102.2	108.7	101.8	115.8	108.5	109.6	106.1	103.5
December	103.6	103.0	99.5	107.4	101.7	116.3	107.2	108.2	105.1	101.3
Annual average	108.7	108.9	108.5	109.5	101.6	115.6	109.9	111.0	107.6	107.6
1961: January	103.3	102.5	98.6	107.4	102.2	117.6	106.0	106.7	104.3	100.7
February	103.4	102.6	98.3	108.1	101.6	118.2	106.4	107.4	104.2	100.5
March	103.8	103.2	98.8	108.7	101.4	117.7	106.6	108.0	103.5	101.7
April	106.6	106.3	103.1	110.2	101.7	120.2	108.6	110.3	105.2	105.3
May	108.8	108.7	106.5	111.4	101.5	122.5	110.1	111.9	106.1	107.7
June	110.9	111.0	109.2	113.3	101.9	123.0	111.8	113.9	107.3	110.0
July	112.0	112.3	110.8	114.1	102.2	122.5	112.7	114.9	108.1	110.5
August	113.4	113.7	112.1	115.7	102.7	125.0	113.4	115.3	109.4	111.9
September	112.0	112.1	109.7	115.2	102.4	125.7	112.6	113.4	110.8	110.9
October	113.5	113.5	111.2	116.5	104.4	126.5	114.8	115.9	112.4	112.9
November	114.8	115.0	113.0	117.5	105.2	126.7	116.4	117.5	114.1	113.9
December	115.6	115.9	114.5	117.7	104.7	127.3	116.9	117.9	114.9	114.8
Annual average	109.8	109.7	107.0	112.9	102.6	122.8	111.3	112.7	108.3	108.4

1. The index has been revised to reflect (1) shift to new comparison base period, 1957-59=100; (2) revision of seasonal adjustment factors back to 1957; and (3) interim adjustments in the annual levels of eight series (apparel, food, and chemical groups) since 1957. For figures back to Jan. 1947 for total and summary groups (seasonally adjusted) and a detailed description of the current revision, see the Oct. 1962 *Federal Reserve Bulletin*; other information and earlier figures for all series appear in the separate Federal Reserve publication, "Industrial Production—1957-59 Base."

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Department Store Sales and Stocks, United States (Seasonally Adjusted Indexes): Revised Data for Page S-12¹

[1957-59=100]

Month	SALES																					
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
January.....	16	21	22	19	21	23	23	24	25	25	25	25	23	19	15	17	18	20	23	22	22	23
February.....	17	21	21	19	21	23	24	24	25	24	26	25	23	18	15	18	19	20	24	22	22	23
March.....	17	22	21	19	22	23	24	23	25	24	26	24	23	17	14	18	19	21	23	22	23	24
April.....	17	21	21	20	23	23	24	24	24	24	25	24	23	18	16	18	18	21	24	21	23	24
May.....	17	22	20	20	23	22	24	25	24	24	25	24	22	17	16	18	18	22	24	21	23	24
June.....	18	22	20	20	23	23	23	24	24	24	26	24	22	16	16	18	19	22	24	21	23	25
July.....	18	23	20	20	23	22	23	25	24	26	26	23	21	16	16	17	19	22	23	21	23	24
August.....	19	22	19	20	23	22	23	25	26	24	25	23	20	15	18	18	19	22	23	21	23	25
September.....	19	22	19	21	23	23	23	25	24	26	26	22	20	16	16	18	20	22	24	21	23	26
October.....	18	21	20	21	23	22	26	25	24	24	25	23	20	16	17	18	19	23	24	21	24	25
November.....	20	22	19	21	23	23	24	25	25	25	25	23	20	15	16	18	20	23	22	22	24	26
December.....	20	21	19	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	25	22	19	15	17	19	20	23	22	22	24	27
Monthly average.....	18	22	20	20	23	23	24	24	25	25	25	24	21	16	16	18	19	22	23	22	23	25
January.....	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
January.....	26	34	36	39	44	53	63	68	69	66	86	76	79	77	86	91	94	95	103	107	105	110
February.....	27	31	41	37	45	56	64	69	67	67	79	75	80	79	83	90	97	91	105	105	106	111
March.....	27	32	35	39	47	57	64	69	68	69	74	76	82	78	85	92	97	95	102	103	108	117
April.....	28	32	36	40	42	58	65	71	68	70	74	74	80	79	87	92	94	96	105	111	107	113
May.....	29	30	36	42	43	58	66	70	68	70	73	77	83	78	86	92	96	97	106	105	107	115
June.....	29	30	38	40	46	61	65	71	67	71	73	78	81	80	84	94	98	97	105	106	109	111
July.....	20	32	37	42	47	60	65	71	64	84	73	75	80	79	90	93	97	99	106	107	110	114
August.....	34	33	37	42	45	66	65	71	65	77	74	78	79	80	87	94	99	102	105	106	110	115
September.....	31	34	37	42	46	61	67	71	67	75	75	77	78	80	89	98	98	99	106	107	110	117
October.....	28	35	38	44	48	60	67	73	66	71	76	81	78	81	91	93	94	100	107	109	109	110
November.....	30	35	38	44	49	62	71	69	67	70	77	78	80	81	89	98	96	101	107	105	113	118
December.....	30	36	38	45	50	63	69	69	67	75	76	80	79	83	90	95	97	102	106	106	113	117
Monthly average.....	29	33	37	42	47	60	66	70	67	72	76	78	80	80	88	94	96	99	105	106	109	114
Month	STOCKS																					
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
January.....	21	28	26	26	27	29	30	30	30	30	30	29	26	22	17	20	19	20	23	23	22	23
February.....	21	29	25	26	28	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	25	22	17	20	19	20	24	22	22	24
March.....	21	30	25	26	28	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	25	21	16	20	20	20	24	22	22	24
April.....	20	30	25	26	28	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	25	21	16	20	20	20	25	22	22	23
May.....	21	30	26	26	28	30	30	30	30	30	30	28	25	20	16	20	20	20	25	22	22	24
June.....	21	31	26	26	29	30	30	30	30	30	29	28	24	20	17	20	20	21	25	22	22	23
July.....	22	32	26	26	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	28	24	19	18	20	19	21	25	22	22	23
August.....	24	32	26	26	29	29	31	30	30	30	30	27	24	19	20	20	20	21	25	22	22	23
September.....	25	31	26	26	30	30	30	30	31	30	30	27	24	18	21	19	20	21	25	22	22	23
October.....	26	31	26	26	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	27	24	18	21	19	20	22	24	21	23	24
November.....	26	29	26	26	30	29	30	30	30	30	30	26	23	18	20	19	20	22	24	22	23	24
December.....	27	28	26	26	29	30	31	30	30	30	29	26	23	18	20	20	20	22	24	22	23	25
Monthly average.....	23	30	26	26	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	28	24	20	18	20	20	21	24	22	22	24
January.....	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
January.....	25	34	36	37	35	37	60	64	64	64	80	76	80	79	81	92	98	96	102	107	108	114
February.....	25	36	33	38	36	38	60	66	63	64	82	76	81	79	82	93	97	97	101	107	108	115
March.....	26	38	33	37	36	40	59	67	63	64	85	75	80	80	82	92	99	96	101	109	108	116
April.....	26	41	32	36	37	42	58	68	62	65	86	74	82	80	83	93	100	95	102	107	109	115
May.....	26	43	32	36	38	45	58	67	63	66	86	75	82	80	84	93	100	96	102	108	109	117
June.....	27	44	33	36	39	47	57	67	62	66	85	74	83	79	86	93	100	97	103	109	108	118
July.....	28	42	34	35	39	50	56	68	62	65	86	75	83	79	86	94	100	97	104	110	110	119
August.....	29	42	35	36	38	52	57	68	61	69	84	75	83	80	86	96	99	97	105	111	110	118
September.....	31	40	36	36	38	53	57	68	61	73	81	76	83	81	87	95	100	99	105	110	112	118
October.....	33	38	35	36	37	55	59	66	62	76	77	77	83	81	87	97	100	99	104	110	112	120
November.....	34	37	36	36	37	57	61	67	63	77	75	78	82	81	88	97	100	100	105	111	112	118
December.....	34	37	37	35	36	60	63	66	63	78	78	78	81	82	90	97	98	100	107	109	113	117
Monthly average.....	29	40	34	36	37	48	59	67	62	69	82	76	82	80	85	94	99	98	103	109	110	117

1. Data have been revised to reflect the following changes: (1) Adjustment to 1958 Census of Business benchmarks; (2) shift from 1947-49 to 1957-59 comparison base period; (3) review of seasonal factors from 1955 to date.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Current BUSINESS STATISTICS



THE STATISTICS here update series published in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS, biennial Statistical Supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. That volume (price \$2.00) contains data by months, or quarters, for the years 1957 through 1960 (1951-60, for major quarterly series) and averages of monthly or quarterly data for all years back to 1939; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of earlier figures. Series added or significantly revised after the 1961 BUSINESS STATISTICS went to press are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively; certain revisions for 1960 issued too late for inclusion in the aforementioned volume appear in the monthly SURVEY beginning with the July 1961 issue. Except as otherwise stated, the terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" refer to adjustment for seasonal variation.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1960	1961	1962	1960				1961				1962				1963
	Annual total			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
	Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates															

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT†																
National income, total†.....bil. \$	415.5	427.8	458.0	413.9	417.2	416.6	414.4	411.8	424.3	431.3	444.0	448.9	456.7	459.8	466.6	-----
Compensation of employees, total.....do	293.7	302.2	321.6	290.6	294.6	295.8	293.9	294.1	300.2	304.5	309.9	315.2	321.7	323.8	325.8	330.8
Wages and salaries, total.....do	271.3	278.8	295.8	268.5	272.2	273.3	271.3	271.2	276.9	281.0	286.1	289.9	295.9	297.8	299.7	303.3
Private.....do	222.9	227.0	239.7	221.6	224.4	224.2	221.6	220.8	225.8	228.8	232.5	235.0	240.1	241.4	242.2	244.5
Military.....do	9.9	10.2	11.0	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.8	11.2	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.8
Government civilian.....do	38.5	41.6	45.2	37.1	38.0	39.1	39.7	40.4	41.2	42.2	42.8	43.7	44.6	45.5	46.9	48.0
Supplements to wages and salaries.....do	22.4	23.4	25.8	22.0	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.9	23.2	23.5	23.8	25.2	25.8	25.9	26.1	27.5
Proprietors' income, total♂.....do	46.2	47.8	49.8	45.2	46.9	46.3	46.5	46.5	47.2	48.1	49.5	49.1	49.5	49.7	50.9	50.7
Business and professional♂.....do	34.2	34.8	36.8	34.5	34.5	34.1	33.8	33.7	34.5	35.1	36.0	36.2	36.8	37.0	37.3	37.7
Farm.....do	12.0	13.1	13.0	10.7	12.4	12.2	12.7	12.8	12.7	13.1	13.6	12.9	12.8	12.8	13.6	13.0
Rental income of persons.....do	11.9	12.3	12.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment, total.....bil. \$	45.6	45.5	51.5	48.6	46.2	44.4	43.3	40.1	45.0	46.0	51.1	50.4	50.7	51.0	54.0	-----
Corporate profits before tax, total.....do	45.4	45.6	51.3	49.2	46.4	43.3	42.8	39.8	44.8	46.3	51.4	50.1	50.9	51.1	53.2	-----
Corporate profits tax liability.....do	22.4	22.3	25.0	24.3	22.9	21.4	21.1	19.4	21.9	22.6	25.1	24.4	24.9	24.9	26.0	-----
Corporate profits after tax.....do	23.0	23.3	26.3	24.9	23.5	21.9	21.7	20.3	22.9	23.7	26.3	25.6	26.1	26.1	27.3	-----
Dividends.....do	14.4	15.0	15.9	14.3	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.5	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.4	16.4
Undistributed profits.....do	8.6	8.3	10.3	10.6	9.2	7.5	7.1	5.6	8.1	8.7	10.8	9.9	10.3	10.3	10.9	-----
Inventory valuation adjustment.....do	.2	.0	.2	-.6	-.2	1.2	.5	.3	.2	-.3	-.3	.3	-.2	-.1	.8	-----
Net interest.....do	18.1	20.0	22.2	17.6	17.7	18.2	18.8	19.1	19.8	20.3	21.0	21.5	22.0	22.5	23.0	23.5
Gross national product, total†.....do	503.4	518.7	553.9	501.7	504.8	503.7	503.3	500.8	513.1	522.3	538.6	545.0	552.0	555.3	563.5	571.8
Personal consumption expenditures, total.....do	328.5	338.1	356.7	323.9	329.9	329.8	330.5	330.5	335.5	340.1	346.1	350.2	354.9	358.2	363.5	367.8
Durable goods, total⊕.....do	44.8	43.7	47.5	45.1	45.8	44.5	44.0	40.8	43.5	44.0	46.6	46.3	47.2	47.1	49.6	50.0
Automobiles and parts.....do	18.8	17.2	20.1	19.0	19.5	18.3	18.3	15.4	16.9	16.9	19.4	19.1	20.3	19.3	21.5	21.5
Furniture and household equipment.....do	19.1	19.3	19.9	19.3	19.2	19.1	18.7	18.4	19.2	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.3	20.1	20.5	20.8
Nondurable goods, total⊕.....do	151.8	155.2	162.0	150.0	152.6	152.5	152.3	153.5	153.9	156.2	157.2	159.9	161.3	163.0	163.9	165.5
Clothing and shoes.....do	28.1	28.6	30.0	28.1	28.3	28.4	27.8	28.1	28.0	29.0	29.2	29.8	29.8	30.3	30.2	30.3
Food and alcoholic beverages.....do	79.5	81.1	84.7	78.5	79.9	79.5	80.2	80.3	80.6	81.5	82.1	83.7	84.2	85.3	85.6	86.5
Gasoline and oil.....do	11.7	11.9	12.5	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.8	12.9
Services, total⊕.....do	131.9	139.1	147.1	128.9	131.5	132.8	134.2	136.2	138.0	139.9	142.3	144.1	146.3	148.1	150.1	152.3
Household operation.....do	19.6	20.6	21.7	19.2	19.6	19.7	20.0	20.2	20.6	20.7	21.0	21.3	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.3
Housing.....do	41.8	43.9	46.0	40.9	41.7	42.2	42.6	43.1	43.6	44.1	44.8	45.2	45.7	46.2	46.8	47.4
Transportation.....do	10.7	11.1	11.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.0
Gross private domestic investment, total.....do	72.4	69.3	76.6	79.1	73.5	70.3	66.5	60.1	67.6	72.4	76.6	75.9	77.4	76.3	76.2	76.8
New construction.....do	40.7	41.6	44.5	40.9	40.7	40.5	40.7	39.3	41.0	42.6	43.2	41.6	44.5	46.1	45.0	43.6
Residential nonfarm.....do	21.1	21.0	23.3	21.5	21.2	21.0	20.5	19.0	20.1	21.9	22.8	21.2	23.3	24.3	23.8	22.6
Producers' durable equipment.....do	27.6	25.5	28.9	27.4	28.4	27.7	26.8	24.4	24.6	25.8	27.4	27.6	28.9	29.2	29.9	30.1
Change in business inventories.....do	4.1	2.1	3.2	10.8	4.4	2.1	-1.1	-3.6	2.1	4.0	6.0	6.7	4.0	1.0	1.2	3.0
Nonfarm.....do	3.7	1.9	3.2	10.6	4.1	1.7	-1.5	-3.9	1.8	3.8	5.9	6.6	3.9	1.0	1.1	2.7
Net exports of goods and services.....do	2.9	4.0	3.3	1.4	2.4	2.8	4.9	5.3	4.0	2.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	2.5	3.2	3.2
Exports.....do	26.4	27.3	28.4	25.3	26.5	26.5	27.2	27.4	26.4	26.9	28.3	28.2	29.0	28.3	28.2	27.9
Imports.....do	23.5	23.3	25.2	23.9	24.2	23.6	22.3	22.2	22.4	24.1	24.5	24.5	25.3	25.8	25.0	24.7
Govt. purchases of goods and services, total.....do	99.7	107.4	117.3	97.2	99.0	100.8	101.4	104.8	106.0	106.9	112.1	115.2	116.0	118.2	120.7	124.0
Federal (less Government sales).....do	53.2	57.0	62.4	52.5	53.1	53.6	53.6	55.4	56.6	56.5	59.5	61.9	62.1	62.7	63.4	65.9
National defense ♀.....do	45.7	49.0	53.4	45.4	45.8	45.7	45.8	47.7	49.0	48.4	50.8	53.0	53.2	54.0	54.2	56.6
State and local.....do	46.5	50.4	55.0	44.7	45.9	47.2	47.8	49.4	49.4	50.4	52.6	53.3	54.0	55.5	57.3	58.1
By major type of product:††																
Final sales, total.....do	499.4	516.6	550.6	490.8	500.4	501.5	504.4	504.4	511.0	518.3	532.6	538.3	547.9	554.2	562.3	568.7
Goods output, total.....do	254.1	257.2	273.7	251.3	256.2	254.9	254.1	251.6	254.4	257.8	265.0	268.2	272.6	274.7	279.2	283.1
Durable goods.....do	95.0	94.0	102.9	94.0	96.9	94.8	94.2	90.2	92.6	94.3	98.8	99.9	102.6	103.0	106.4	108.6
Nondurable goods.....do	159.2	163.3	170.8	157.3	159.3	160.1	160.0	161.4	161.8	163.5	166.3	168.4	170.0	171.7	172.8	174.5
Services.....do	188.6	200.7	214.8	183.8	187.7	189.9	193.1	195.9	199.0	201.3	206.6	211.1	213.5	215.9	219.5	223.2
Construction.....do	56.7	58.6	62.1	55.8	56.4	56.8	57.2	56.8	57.5	59.2	61.0	59.0	61.8	63.6	63.7	62.4
Inventory change, total.....do	4.1	2.1	3.2	10.8	4.4	2.1	-1.1	-3.6	2.1	4.0	6.0	6.7	4.0	1.0	1.2	3.0
Durable goods.....do	2.3	.0	1.6	8.6	2.8	1.0	-3.3	-5.5	-1.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	1.9	1.9	-.8	-.2
Nondurable goods.....do	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.9	3.4	.6	2.5	3.1	2.2	-.9	2.0	3.3

♂ Revised. † Revised series. Estimates of national income and product and personal income have been revised back to 1959; revisions prior to May 1961 for personal income appear on p. 13 of the July 1962 SURVEY. ♀ Includes inventory valuation adjustment. ⊕ Includes data not shown separately. ♀ Government sales are not deducted. * For quarterly data back to 1947, see p. 35 of the July 1962 SURVEY.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1961	1962	1962										1963			
	Monthly average		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO—Continued																
POULTRY AND EGGS																
Poultry:																
Slaughter (commercial production) [†]mil. lb.	593	582	456	481	580	573	572	667	658	839	734	562	538	416	454	-----
Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of month, total.....mil. lb.	322	306	293	253	220	205	210	251	331	448	386	335	328	291	251	210
Turkeys.....do.....mil. lb.	192	199	191	156	132	121	123	160	233	340	265	203	198	176	153	117
Price, in Georgia producing area, live broilers \$ per lb.	.132	• .144	• .152	• .138	• .136	• .133	• .143	• .149	• .154	• .142	• .132	• .141	.138	.153	.147	.145
Eggs:																
Production on farms.....mil. cases [⊙]	14.3	14.5	15.9	15.6	15.8	14.6	14.4	13.9	13.4	14.0	13.9	14.5	• 14.4	13.4	15.8	15.7
Stocks, cold storage, end of month:																
Shell.....thous. cases [⊙]	162	186	56	52	• 319	397	343	250	227	236	162	117	64	• 29	• 51	52
Frozen.....do.....mil. lb.	81	82	48	60	85	111	122	120	113	98	77	61	47	38	• 38	59
Price, wholesale, extras, large (delivered; Chicago) \$ per doz.	.355	.334	.310	.306	.269	.266	.280	.343	.416	.377	.394	.367	.354	.370	.346	.299
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS																
Cocoa (cacao) beans:																
Imports (incl. shells).....thous. lg. tons	28.7	23.8	25.1	35.7	28.9	37.0	39.0	22.9	8.0	10.0	11.6	14.7	16.6	46.8	-----	-----
Price, wholesale, Accra (New York).....\$ per lb.	.227	.208	.213	.208	.224	.208	.205	.203	.200	.201	.209	.210	.230	.251	.239	.255
Coffee (green):																
Inventories (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of quarter.....thous. bags [⊙]	13,034	13,355	3,029	-----	-----	3,050	-----	-----	3,376	-----	-----	3,964	-----	-----	3,565	-----
Roastings (green weight), quarterly total.....do.	5,574	5,669	6,088	-----	-----	5,307	-----	-----	5,202	-----	-----	6,080	-----	-----	6,023	-----
Imports, total.....do.	1,861	2,041	1,835	1,859	2,011	1,550	1,679	1,990	2,074	2,075	2,281	2,530	1,241	2,238	2,157	-----
From Brazil.....do.	714	758	682	635	731	523	580	693	725	569	940	1,135	434	851	858	-----
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) \$ per lb.	.363	.344	.345	.345	.350	.348	.348	.348	.340	.340	.338	.340	.340	.338	.335	.335
Confectionery, manufacturers' sales.....mil. \$	103	105	110	94	79	73	69	95	141	143	134	106	114	110	106	-----
Fish:																
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....mil. lb.	184	180	123	125	137	157	185	206	218	219	228	231	202	175	• 154	158
Sugar:																
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous. Spanish tons	3,075	• 1,455	2,591	• 2,971	2,458	2,458	1,479	934	609	449	324	200	175	975	1,405	1,690
United States:																
Deliveries and supply (raw basis):																
Production and receipts:																
Production.....thous. sh. tons	265	273	47	93	39	56	46	71	122	629	928	829	351	149	-----	-----
From off-shore, total [⊙]do.	528	550	600	654	605	440	863	967	679	528	144	105	1,558	820	409	-----
Hawaii and Puerto Rico.....do.	169	166	205	164	262	272	277	256	129	100	79	39	83	133	175	-----
Deliveries, total.....do.	808	821	848	706	833	960	892	1,078	860	833	778	835	745	602	-----	-----
For domestic consumption.....do.	801	813	841	696	824	952	883	1,067	850	827	773	828	737	598	-----	-----
For export and livestock feed.....do.	7	8	8	10	9	8	9	12	10	5	5	7	8	4	-----	-----
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month.....do.	1,716	1,598	1,735	1,740	1,624	1,567	1,315	898	836	1,185	1,893	2,257	• 2,101	2,127	• 1,816	-----
Exports, raw and refined.....sh. tons	510	259	134	194	225	270	194	336	555	201	268	293	291	137	241	-----
Imports:																
Raw sugar, total [⊙]thous. sh. tons	338	359	298	316	494	363	469	308	400	429	481	338	157	365	-----	-----
From Republic of the Philippines.....do.	106	102	73	136	186	136	204	137	71	38	58	99	2	86	-----	-----
Refined sugar, total.....do.	14	25	8	26	17	53	• 14	9	15	17	20	87	5	15	-----	-----
Prices (New York):																
Raw, wholesale.....\$ per lb.	.063	.065	.064	.065	.064	.065	.064	.066	.063	.066	.064	.065	.067	.068	.068	.083
Refined:																
Retail [‡]\$ per 5 lb.	.570	.569	.574	.564	.565	.565	.565	.566	.569	.570	.573	.574	.575	.586	-----	-----
Wholesale (excl. excise tax).....\$ per lb.	.087	.089	.088	.089	.089	.089	.089	.089	.090	.090	.090	.090	.093	• .093	-----	-----
Tea, imports.....thous. lb.	9,111	10,808	10,800	11,782	12,747	8,019	11,303	10,245	10,825	10,725	10,128	12,536	7,275	12,202	-----	-----
Baking or frying fats (incl. shortening):																
Production.....mil. lb.	204.7	223.8	214.4	231.7	230.8	227.4	189.0	242.9	221.2	253.4	241.6	197.9	211.2	207.0	198.7	-----
Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month.....mil. lb.	116.9	173.8	142.7	155.8	177.9	217.3	201.1	199.5	198.4	187.2	182.1	167.9	180.7	171.4	167.2	-----
Salad or cooking oils:																
Production.....do.	177.0	211.2	235.8	228.4	234.9	254.6	230.9	206.1	191.9	191.2	189.0	194.7	176.6	205.0	225.2	-----
Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month.....mil. lb.	154.2	245.0	223.5	242.4	254.3	272.8	264.1	253.8	244.0	240.2	248.6	274.4	325.0	281.5	201.6	-----
Margarine:																
Production.....do.	143.6	143.8	142.9	135.9	136.1	129.6	125.9	140.1	137.0	165.1	155.9	157.0	173.9	148.0	141.0	-----
Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month.....mil. lb.	38.3	39.0	38.3	37.3	39.9	42.7	39.3	38.0	38.5	37.8	40.3	39.3	49.0	52.4	59.4	-----
Price, wholesale (colored; mfr. to wholesaler or large retailer; delivered) \$ per lb.	.268	.256	.270	.270	.270	.258	.246	.245	.245	.245	.245	.238	.238	• .238	-----	-----
FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS																
Animal and fish fats: ^Δ																
Tallow, edible:																
Production (quantities rendered).....mil. lb.	36.2	35.8	35.5	33.3	40.8	36.7	33.4	38.9	32.2	35.7	34.5	32.4	38.5	42.5	41.1	-----
Consumption in end products.....do.	31.4	30.7	30.5	28.6	32.9	28.4	29.5	37.5	30.1	31.9	30.0	23.1	26.0	28.3	29.7	-----
Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month.....mil. lb.	26.8	25.7	24.2	23.5	26.5	29.0	30.3	24.3	20.8	21.7	24.1	33.0	37.7	43.3	46.9	-----
Tallow and grease (except wool), inedible:																
Production (quantities rendered).....do.	296.2	287.8	287.0	274.7	305.6	288.5	274.6	295.4	259.6	297.9	295.7	269.4	305.9	291.0	307.7	-----
Consumption in end products.....do.	144.8	150.6	153.3	148.4	170.9	164.3	120.3	166.6	152.7	158.1	138.5	140.1	161.8	151.1	146.4	-----
Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month.....mil. lb.	369.4	384.6	425.0	412.3	358.2	340.4	381.2	366.0	364.6	370.6	396.8	396.7	475.0	430.0	434.3	-----
Fish and marine mammal oils:																
Production.....do.	21.5	20.3	.3	4.9	31.1	51.8	45.1	32.5	29.7	38.3	7.7	.6	.4	.3	.4	-----
Consumption in end products.....do.	9.3	8.2	8.4	8.3	9.0	9.3	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.9	8.3	7.8	8.3	7.4	6.9	-----
Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month.....mil. lb.	123.7	144.0	101.7	98.3	130.2	148.2	166.7	149.7	161.9	170.4	178.2	182.4	166.3	• 163.5	• 156.0	-----

• Revised. • Preliminary. • Beginning Jan. 1963, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii.
¹ Quarterly average. ² Beginning March 1963, includes General Services Administration stocks no longer required for the strategic stockpile; not comparable with earlier data.
[†] Revisions for Jan.-Aug. 1960 are shown in the Oct. 1961 SURVEY.

⊙ Cases of 30 dozen. ♂ Bags of 132.276 lb.
[⊙] Includes data not shown separately. \$ Price for New York and Northeastern New Jersey.
^Δ For data on lard, see p. S-28.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1961	1962	1962										1963			
	Monthly average		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS																
PORTLAND CEMENT																
Production, finished cement.....thous. bbl.	26,950	28,027	20,454	28,089	33,719	32,304	33,388	36,132	33,669	33,926	29,339	22,940	18,289	14,750	21,525	-----
Percent of capacity.....	74	75	54	77	88	88	86	93	90	87	78	59	47	42	54	-----
Shipments, finished cement.....thous. bbl.	26,889	27,892	21,269	27,990	33,677	33,625	35,611	40,669	33,120	36,498	27,346	16,753	14,559	14,735	21,490	-----
Stocks, end of month:																
Finished.....do.....	35,879	36,683	39,817	39,958	40,076	38,684	36,453	31,964	32,521	29,901	32,324	38,531	42,282	42,293	42,328	-----
Clinker.....do.....	25,021	24,083	32,891	32,767	30,031	27,942	25,189	20,480	17,831	15,302	14,931	17,920	22,286	28,093	31,802	-----
CLAY CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS																
Shipments: ‡																
Brick, unglazed (common and face)																
mil. standard brick.....	535.6	586.2	503.5	649.9	725.8	668.7	676.6	718.2	608.9	688.5	586.8	399.2	371.3	345.2	-----	-----
Structural tile, except facing.....thous. sh. tons.....	39.7	37.5	31.3	35.2	39.0	36.1	39.2	37.8	34.6	39.9	33.7	27.4	24.4	24.7	-----	-----
Sewer pipe and fittings, vitrified.....do.....	145.8	146.0	125.7	159.3	175.8	172.5	170.0	186.3	158.7	166.1	138.4	94.6	89.3	79.0	-----	-----
Facing tile (hollow), glazed and unglazed																
mil. brick equivalent.....	35.3	34.5	29.1	34.9	36.5	35.5	37.4	42.9	34.7	40.2	33.9	30.1	25.6	20.9	-----	-----
Floor and wall tile and accessories, glazed and unglazed.....mil. sq. ft.....	19.0	21.4	20.8	20.3	22.6	22.0	21.0	24.8	21.0	24.0	21.2	18.4	19.9	18.6	-----	-----
Price index, brick (common), f.o.b. plant or N.Y. dock.....1957-59=100.....	103.8	104.9	105.1	105.1	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.8	104.8	105.0	105.7	105.7	-----	-----
GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS																
Flat glass, mfrs.' shipments (qtrly. total and qtrly. average).....thous. \$.....	165,113	71,506	74,658	-----	-----	64,322	-----	-----	69,574	-----	-----	77,470	-----	-----	67,958	-----
Sheet (window) glass, shipments.....do.....	27,743	31,612	32,144	-----	-----	26,613	-----	-----	32,677	-----	-----	35,014	-----	-----	28,734	-----
Plate and other flat glass, shipments.....do.....	37,370	39,894	42,514	-----	-----	37,709	-----	-----	36,897	-----	-----	42,456	-----	-----	39,224	-----
Glass containers: ‡																
Production.....thous. gross.....	14,013	14,655	14,638	14,142	15,413	16,181	15,976	16,539	14,637	15,173	13,438	12,924	14,580	13,387	15,630	-----
Shipments, domestic, total.....do.....	13,668	14,319	14,075	13,576	15,312	15,693	14,304	17,495	16,455	14,587	13,147	12,508	13,226	12,113	14,639	-----
General-use food:																
Narrow-neck food.....do.....	1,492	1,582	1,369	1,251	1,256	1,487	1,607	3,083	2,845	1,582	1,086	1,057	1,208	1,196	1,401	-----
Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars).....thous. gross.....	3,912	4,110	3,903	3,512	4,150	4,155	3,998	5,076	4,547	4,733	4,195	3,601	4,165	3,568	3,933	-----
Beverage.....do.....	1,007	1,187	1,182	1,593	1,762	1,740	1,423	1,118	762	823	983	1,235	835	843	1,413	-----
Beer bottles.....do.....	1,831	2,183	1,995	2,136	2,780	3,042	2,826	2,516	2,908	1,569	1,636	1,876	1,653	1,570	2,502	-----
Liquor and wine.....do.....	1,291	1,269	1,387	1,209	1,268	1,289	996	1,297	1,330	1,577	1,437	1,143	1,206	1,116	1,328	-----
Medicinal and toilet.....do.....	2,985	3,066	3,278	2,966	3,097	3,035	2,618	3,357	3,123	3,345	2,997	2,789	3,312	2,987	3,190	-----
Chemical, household and industrial.....do.....	1,007	786	811	797	876	827	725	880	770	807	667	664	717	732	765	-----
Dairy products.....do.....	142	134	120	112	123	118	111	168	170	151	146	143	130	101	107	-----
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	21,833	22,921	23,432	23,612	23,545	23,797	25,076	23,847	21,640	21,837	21,964	21,128	22,931	24,504	25,450	-----
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS																
Crude gypsum, qtrly. avg. or total:																
Imports.....thous. sh. tons.....	1,242	1,355	1,019	-----	-----	1,364	-----	-----	1,542	-----	-----	1,495	-----	-----	-----	-----
Production.....do.....	2,375	2,459	2,038	-----	-----	2,609	-----	-----	2,706	-----	-----	2,482	-----	-----	-----	-----
Calcined, production, qtrly. avg. or total.....do.....	2,062	2,205	1,916	-----	-----	2,312	-----	-----	2,429	-----	-----	2,161	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gypsum products sold or used, qtrly. avg. or total:																
Uncalcined uses.....thous. sh. tons.....	1,000	981	643	-----	-----	1,132	-----	-----	1,111	-----	-----	1,037	-----	-----	-----	-----
Industrial uses.....do.....	65	67	67	-----	-----	68	-----	-----	67	-----	-----	68	-----	-----	-----	-----
Building uses:																
Plasters:																
Base-coat.....do.....	256	256	226	-----	-----	273	-----	-----	287	-----	-----	239	-----	-----	-----	-----
All other (incl. Keene's cement).....do.....	264	257	207	-----	-----	271	-----	-----	297	-----	-----	254	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lath.....mil. sq. ft.....	411.6	396.2	335.5	-----	-----	426.4	-----	-----	448.1	-----	-----	374.7	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wallboard.....do.....	1,483.9	1,657.0	1,395.1	-----	-----	1,736.4	-----	-----	1,822.8	-----	-----	1,670.7	-----	-----	-----	-----
All other§.....do.....	56.6	58.9	46.2	-----	-----	67.1	-----	-----	66.6	-----	-----	55.6	-----	-----	-----	-----

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

APPAREL																
Hosiery, shipments.....thous. doz. pairs.....	14,008	14,343	14,934	13,035	14,280	14,823	12,420	17,210	14,040	16,463	14,521	11,528	14,834	14,459	15,452	-----
Men's apparel, cuttings: ♂																
Tailored garments:																
Suits.....thous. units.....	1,572	1,789	1,881	1,873	1,796	1,649	1,200	2,002	1,750	2,126	1,878	1,712	2,167	1,834	1,965	-----
Overcoats and topcoats.....do.....	389	366	281	370	470	500	354	533	442	452	360	210	220	247	268	-----
Coats (separate), dress and sport.....do.....	815	1,064	1,124	1,079	1,124	1,067	672	1,191	960	1,160	1,080	1,096	1,128	1,068	1,181	-----
Trousers (separate), dress and sport.....do.....	8,641	8,535	9,849	8,824	9,312	9,075	7,559	10,028	8,247	8,915	7,527	6,406	9,003	8,384	9,326	-----
Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport.....thous. doz.....	1,878	2,084	2,258	2,042	2,245	2,003	1,563	2,208	2,021	2,216	2,287	1,872	2,191	2,156	2,235	-----
Work clothing:																
Dungarees and waistband overalls.....do.....	264	311	308	308	332	315	303	387	302	321	285	271	318	321	342	-----
Shirts.....do.....	304	310	324	338	331	326	256	334	289	341	312	250	293	314	327	-----
Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings: ♂																
Coats.....thous. units.....	2,006	2,124	2,566	1,275	1,223	2,064	2,274	2,688	2,318	2,692	2,545	1,393	1,948	2,353	2,155	-----
Dresses.....do.....	20,855	21,178	26,654	26,143	27,130	20,800	17,782	21,804	18,135	20,624	18,806	14,679	21,031	21,902	27,320	-----
Suits.....do.....	764	782	1,109	673	583	815	726	728	535	624	689	667	1,080	1,123	1,041	-----
Waists, blouses, and shirts.....thous. doz.....	1,245	1,365	1,656	1,557	1,566	1,237	1,226	1,372	1,159	1,520	1,369	916	1,332	1,400	1,538	-----
Skirts.....do.....	663	727	740	757	905	780	804	893	700	775	658	468	683	705	776	-----

* Revised.

† Revisions for 1960 are shown in the Apr. 1962 Survey.

‡ Revisions for Jan.-Mar. 1961 for clay products, and for Jan. 1961-Feb. 1962 for glass containers will be shown later.

§Comprises sheathing, formboard, and laminated board.

*Revisions for Jan. 1959-Oct. 1961 are available upon request.

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