U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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Summary

GOVERNMENTAL DEBT IN THE UNITED STATES: 1943

Summary — December

Considerable reduction in State and local government debt, contrasted with rapidly expanding Federal borrowings for war purposes, characterized the movement of public debt during the year ended June 30, 1943. With every type of nonfederal unit curtailing its debt, the outstanding obligations for all States and local governments fell to $18,645 million—lower than at any point since 1940; and, concomitantly, interest payments fell to $681 million—one of the lowest totals in the past decade.

TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT, 1943

Including the Federal debt of $136,696 million (exclusive of indebtedness of corporations and agencies of the United States), public debt soared to a new all-time high of $155,341 million. The $64,201 million increase in Federal debt, a natural consequence of the gigantic cost of global warfare, dwarfed into insignificance the $997 million reduction effected by all other governmental units combined. Although minute when compared with the mounting Federal debt, the reduction of $997 million assumes major stature when Federal debt is excluded from the overall debt picture. This decrease of 5.1 percent clearly indicates the greater economic and financial strength of States and local governments in 1943.

The war has necessitated the issuance of an average of $5 billion of Federal bonds monthly for the past year, and, according to official budget estimates, will push Federal debt to almost the $200 billion level by the end of the 1944 fiscal year. However, it has had a radically different effect upon debt at all other levels of government. State debt retirement exceeded new borrowings by $301 million, resulting in a 9.5 percent decline in such debt; and the corresponding excess of retirements by local governments was $690 million, causing a 4.2 percent decrease in local obligations. Thus, the aggregate reduction of both governmental levels was just short of $1 billion. These changes are reflected in detail in table 1.

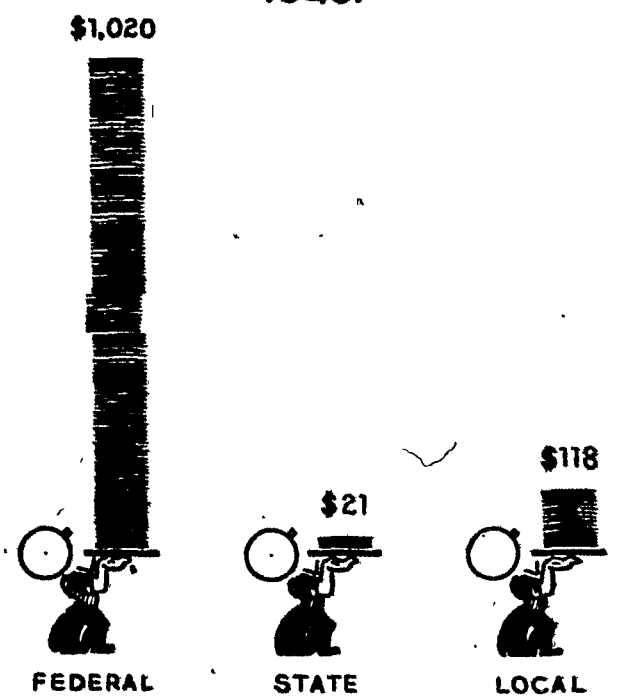
Such changes had a profound effect upon per capita debt, also, as shown in table 2. Here again the Federal preponderance is revealed, for in 1943 per capita Federal debt alone—$1,020—was $333 greater than the per capita total governmental debt in 1942. Although far less in size, the reduction in State and local government debt was important to payers of nonfederal taxes. For each person in the country there was outstanding $21 of State debt and $118 of local government debt. Combined, these debts equalled a per capita of $139—more than 5 percent less than the corresponding 1942 total.

TRENDS IN PUBLIC DEBT, 1902-1943

Debt outstanding has varied considerably in amount and according to type of governmental unit since the turn of the century. Major economic forces, coupled with changes in the spheres of activity of the Federal, State, and local governments, have been the chief factors responsible for the variations. Table 1 and table 2 present a clear picture of this debt movement from 1902 to 1943.

Pre-World War I.—In 1902 Federal debt was only 50 percent as large as State and local government debt of $2,194 million. At that time, the Federal Government's activities calling for borrowings were very narrow; war debt was small, and expenditure was not employed to combat depressions. Moreover, the States and municipalities provided the bulk of services that resulted in borrowings. Of the total State and local government debt, the State share of $270 million constituted 12.3 percent, and this relationship between State debt and local government debt remained relatively stable for the entire period from 1902 to 1943.

PER CAPITA GOVERNMENTAL DEBT, 1943.



World War I and the 1920's.—With the ever-growing number of functions performed by State and local governments, debt of such governments expanded to $10,256 million by 1922—almost five times as great as the 1902 debt. Yet, even with this remarkable growth, it was still only one-half the amount of Federal debt, which, because of huge Federal borrowings during World War I, had reached $22,984 million.

The next 10 years saw State and local government debt rise to twice its 1922 level. In 1932, at $19,562 million, it was equal in size to the Federal debt. The prosperous decade of the twenties was one during which Federal activities were limited to peacetime functions, and Federal surpluses permitted a 15 percent reduction in Federal debt. Meanwhile, cities, counties, and States borrowed to finance expanded programs of public improvements. State debt increased from $1,163 million in 1922 to $2,882 million in 1932—148 percent. Other local government debt reached $16,680 million in 1932, 83.4 percent higher than the $9,093 million outstanding 10 years before.[1]

The Depression and the 1930's.—The severe depression of the 1930's reversed these trends. State and local governments found themselves unable to bear completely the burdens of widespread unemployment and turned to the Federal Government for aid. Pump-priming projects, extensive relief programs, and other large-scale efforts to lift the country to a stronger economic level necessitated many new bond issues. By 1940 Federal debt had reached $42,971 million and, as in 1922, was slightly more than twice State and local government debt.

During this decade nonfederal debt, in contrast with Federal debt, underwent counterbalancing changes which produced a total but 3 percent higher in 1940 than it was in 1932. A decline of $770 million in short-term debt offset a large part of the $1,443 million long-term obligations issued in excess of retirements during the period. This expansion of long-term debt occurred in States, municipalities, and special districts.

During the period of 1932-1940, combined State and local government debt varied only slightly, although State debt alone continued to expand and was 21.6 percent greater in 1940 than it was in the earlier year. The debt of all types of local government decreased in this period, except for that of special districts, which rose rapidly. The reductions ranged from 0.9 percent in cities to 17.9 percent in townships.

The rapid growth of special-district debt during this period was caused by the creation of many new districts, for the purpose not only of performing new functions, such as public housing, but also of expanding local utility services, such as the supplying of water to communities by Pennsylvania authorities and by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

[1] For detailed information on the 48 States and the 400-odd largest cities, see Bureau of the Census, "State Debt on June 30, 1943," State Finances: 1943, vol. 2, no. 3 (September 1943), and "City Debt on June 30, 1943," City Finances: 1943, vol. 2, no. 1 (November 1943).

World War II.—Since 1940, World War II has exercised a strong influence on all debt. As during the first World War, Federal debt has been forced skyward—the past 3 years have seen a $93,725 million increase. On the other hand, State and local governments have been able to reduce their outstanding obligations substantially as a result of various factors—better tax collections, larger receipts from various tax sources, and certain restrictive aspects of the war economy. Included in the last are priorities on materials, shortages of manpower, and concentration on the successful prosecution of the war. These factors have worked to seriously curtail construction projects or to postpone them until after the war, and to defer maintenance costs in some instances. Consequently, the need for new bond issues is relatively negligible. With expenditures somewhat lower, and revenues continuing at their pre-war level, surplus funds have been built up in many States and municipalities and have been earmarked in part as a reserve against outstanding obligations.

COMPOSITION OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT, 1943

Of the total State and local governmental debt of $18,492 million in 1943 (exclusive of special-special obligations[2]), $2,862 million was obligations of States and the remaining $15,630 million was owed by local governments. Cities, with outstanding debt of $9,382 million, were by far the largest local borrowers. Special districts, the second largest debt-incurring group of local governments, were obligated for $2,783 million, counties for $1,633 million, school districts for $1,573 million, and townships for the smallest amount, $259 million.

The most common type of bond issued by State and local governments was the general obligation bond. The figures shown in this report do not distinguish between general obligation bonds proper and guaranteed revenue bonds, which together constituted 82.2 percent of all debt outstanding. Revenue bonds not guaranteed were an additional 8.5 percent. Over one-fourth of special-district debt is in revenue bonds.

Contingent special assessment bonds comprised another important type of long-term debt of local governments. Proportionately townships, with 14 percent of their obligations in this form, had the largest amount of such bonds. Quasi-revenue bonds and miscellaneous obligations made up the remainder of long-term debt.

Short-term debt of $720 million was incurred chiefly by special districts and by cities. Of the district obligations, short-term debt aggregated 9.5 percent, a larger percentage than that found in any of the other units.

DOWNWARD SWING OF STATE AND LOCAL DEBT, 1940-1943

Changes in the debt picture of 1943 as compared with 1942 are highlighted by the decreases effected in every type of nonfederal government debt. The rate of reduction for such debt in the past year is

[2] These are bonds payable solely from assessments levied against benefited property owners; they are in no way an obligation of the issuing unit of government.

far greater than it was in 1942 or in 1941, the first of recent years to show a downward movement for total State and local debt. Considered exclusive of States, local government debt showed no decrease until 1942; but when State debt is included, a reversal in the upward trend appears a year earlier. A large part of the explanation of this delay in the local debt decrease lies in the $200 million increase in special-district debt during 1941, which more than counterbalanced decreases in debt of other local units. Local housing authorities, already expanding, were given additional impetus by the demands for housing in war production centers. In 1943 debt for those authorities aggregated $672 million—fully one quarter of all special-district debt.

During 1943, the States retired $301 million, 9.5 percent of their debt—a 50 percent larger retirement than that of the previous year. For all other local governments combined, the rate of decrease in debt—4.1 percent, or a $674 million drop—was twice that of 1942. As in 1942, county debt experienced the largest percentage reduction—11.5 percent, or $212 million. Large retirements, coupled with few new issues, were responsible for this substantial decrease. The curtailment of highway and relief expenditures enabled counties to meet their expenses without resorting to extensive flotation of bonds.

In a comparison of the composition of debt for the current year with that of 1942, the largest proportionate decrease appears in short-term debt. The 28 percent drop in this debt amounted to $278 million—$138 million in the States and $140 million in local government units. General obligation and revenue bonds declined 4 percent each, to $15,193 million and $1,575 million, respectively. Details of other changes in the composition of gross debt are found in table 4.

DEBT OFFSETS

The ability of the States and local governments to maintain and, in some cases, even to increase their sinking-fund assets while making sizable reductions in their outstanding gross debt is reflected in net long-term debt figures in table 5 and in gross debt less sinking-fund assets in table 6. In contrast with the $697 million drop—3.8 percent—in gross long-term debt, net long-term debt was reduced $822 million, a 5.0 percent cut.

Net debt offers a more accurate measure than gross debt of the amounts necessary to provide for debt retirement. A rise or fall in gross debt may be more than counterbalanced by changes in reserves to pay debt. In 1943 the $822 million drop in net long-term debt was 1.2 percent greater than the drop shown by the gross long-term change of $697 million.

Sinking-fund offsets on June 30, 1943, stood at $2,095 million, an increase of $125 million over 1942. Almost this entire sum was held as a reserve against $15,193 million general obligation bonds outstanding. Net debt for these obligations aggregated $13,171 million. All States and local units combined reduced their gross debt less sinking-fund assets by 6.3 percent to $16,399 million in 1943. As in the case of gross debt, counties and States experienced the most marked contraction of all these governments.

Two factors should be noted as qualifying any discussion of debt and debt burdens. First, many of the bonds listed as general obligations are in fact paid from the revenues of government enterprises of the city or district, and in many jurisdictions this type of bond is deducted from outstanding debt for purposes of ascertaining debt capacity. Definite information on the extent of such bonds is not available for 1943, though it will be collected for 1944. Illustrating the importance of these bonds is the $3,364 million of public-service enterprise bonds—48 percent of total debt—outstanding in 1942 for cities with populations over 100,000. However, only one-tenth of that amount is classified as revenue bonds.

A small amount of intergovernmental servicing of debt shifts the incidence of debt by redistributing the cost of debt service among different revenue sources. State loans to local units totaled $47 million. For these loans, the State holds obligations of the local governments. To avoid duplication in an over-all study of debt, this $47 million has been deducted from State totals. A similar redistribution of the debt load is the local government payment of debt service on State debt of $105 million. The converse side of the picture is shown by State expenditures of $55 million in 1942 for interest and retirement payments on the estimated $300 million of local debt that the States are servicing.

INTEREST PAYMENTS

Interest payments for State and local governments for selected years since 1932 are presented in table 7. In 1943 these payments aggregated $681 million. Although this interest was 4.2 percent less than the amount expended in 1942, the percentage decrease was not so large as the 5.1 percent drop in gross debt. This is understandable, since the interest paid during the year was on a larger debt than was outstanding at the close of the year.

Interest on Federal debt during the year amounted to $1,808 million. Here, the reverse of the qualification on State and local government interest applies, for the interest was paid on a debt far smaller than that outstanding on June 30, 1943. For the fiscal year 1944, it is officially estimated that interest will be $2,700 million—more than twice the $1,260 million in 1942.

With little data available on interest rates, the ratio of interest to gross debt provides a substitute measure for gauging interest costs. For States this ratio was 3.60; for local units combined it was 3.70. Cities showed the lowest ratio—3.66—among local governments. For other units the ratios were as follows: townships, 3.86; counties, 3.91; school districts, 4.26. The special district ratio is not computed, for included in the debt of the districts is more than $200 million of noninterest-bearing debt.

The increasingly favorable bond market of recent years and the many refundings issued to secure lower interest rates are reflected in comparisons of interest and debt changes since 1932. With gross debt down only 4.7 percent in the 11-year period, interest dropped sharply to a point 18.5 percent lower than it was in 1932.

PROCEDURE

Statistics presented in this report are based chiefly upon an annual mail canvass of the units covered. Supplementing the returns thus obtained are publications containing official information procured through the cooperation of State and Federal departments and agencies.

Statistics for approximately 80 percent of the total estimated debt of State and local governments are derived from the above sources, showing debts without estimation. The remainder of the statistics, which were estimated, are for numerous small debt-incurring units which were not canvassed and for those few larger units that failed to respond to the questionnaires. Copies of these questionnaires appear on pages 9-12.

As noted above, guaranteed revenue bonds are classified as general obligation bonds. Contingent special assessment bonds, for which the city is liable should assessments fall short of maturities, are reported in a separate category. Special-special assessment obligations, which in no way impose an obligation on the incurring unit because they are paid exclusively from assessments against property owners, are segregated, as they were in last year's debt reports, from other assessment bonds.

Historical data are derived from the Census Bureau's various reports—the decennial censuses on State and local government finances; the annual public debt surveys for 1940, 1941, and 1942; "State Debt on June 30, 1943" (which is State Finances: 1943, vol.2, no. 3); and "City Debt on June 30,1943" (which is City Finances: 1943, vol. 2, no. 1). The last two present in detail, and also by individual governmental unit, statistics for the States and for the cities having populations over 25,000.

Comprehensive debt data appearing annually in volumes 1 and 3 of State Finances and City Finances are based on field canvasses and differ in two ways both from the debt report in volume 2 and from these three-level debt surveys. First, they segregate public-service enterprise debt from general-government debt, and, secondly, the data are presented as of the end of the fiscal year of the public unit rather than as of June 30.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Acknowledgment is made of the cooperation of public officials from whose records data for this report were compiled.

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Analysis by
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TABLE 1.—FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT GROSS DEBT OUTSTANDING, BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT: SELECTED YEARS 1902-1943[1]

Amounts in millions

YEAR	Total	Federal	STATE AND LOCAL							
			Total	State[2]	Local[3]					
					Total	County	City[4]	Township	School district	Special district
1943	$155,341	$136,696	$18,645	$2,862	$15,783	$1,634	$9,525	$259	$1,573	$2,792
1942	92,137	72,495	19,642	3,163	16,479	1,846	9,806	273	1,701	2,853
1941	69,161	48,979	20,182	3,370	16,812	2,046	9,917	292	1,787	2,770
1940	63,196	42,971	20,225	3,505	16,720	2,156	9,899	290	1,813	2,562
1932	39,049	19,487	19,562	2,882	16,680	2,531	9,989	353	2,176	1,631
1922	33,220	22,964	10,256	1,163	9,093	1,387	5,810	130	1,127	639
1912	5,692	1,194	4,498	423	4,075	393	3,447	80	119	36
1902	3,372	1,178	2,194	270	1,924	205	1,612	56	46	5
PERCENT OF TOTAL DEBT OUTSTANDING										
1943	100.0	88.0	12.0	1.8	10.2	1.1	6.1	.2	1.0	1.8
1942	100.0	78.7	21.3	3.4	17.9	2.0	10.6	.3	1.8	3.1
1941	100.0	70.8	29.2	4.9	24.3	3.0	14.3	.4	2.6	4.0
1940	100.0	68.0	32.0	5.5	26.5	3.4	15.7	.5	2.9	4.1
1932	100.0	49.9	50.1	7.4	42.7	6.5	25.6	.9	5.6	4.2
1922	100.0	69.1	30.9	3.5	27.4	4.2	17.5	.4	3.4	1.9
1912	100.0	21.0	79.0	7.4	71.6	6.9	60.6	1.4	2.1	.6
1902	100.0	34.9	65.1	8.0	57.1	6.1	47.8	1.7	1.4	.1
PERCENT OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING										
1943	xxx	xxx	100.0	15.3	84.7	8.8	51.1	1.4	8.4	15.0
1942	xxx	xxx	100.0	16.1	83.9	9.4	49.9	1.4	8.7	14.5
1941	xxx	xxx	100.0	16.7	83.3	10.1	49.1	1.5	8.9	13.7
1940	xxx	xxx	100.0	17.3	82.7	10.7	48.9	1.4	9.0	12.7
1932	xxx	xxx	100.0	14.7	85.3	13.0	51.1	1.8	11.1	8.3
1922	xxx	xxx	100.0	11.3	88.7	13.5	56.7	1.3	11.0	6.2
1912	xxx	xxx	100.0	9.4	90.6	8.7	76.6	1.8	2.6	.8
1902	xxx	xxx	100.0	12.3	87.7	9.3	73.4	2.6	2.1	.3
PERCENT CHANGE										
1942 - 1943	+68.6	+88.6	-5.1	-9.5	-4.2	-11.5	-2.9	-5.2	-7.6	-2.2
1941 - 1942	+33.2	+48.0	-2.7	-6.2	-2.0	-9.8	-1.1	-6.6	-4.8	+3.0
1940 - 1941	+9.4	+14.0	-.2	-3.9	+.6	-5.1	+.2	+.9	-1.4	+8.1
1932 - 1940	+61.8	+120.5	+3.4	+21.6	+.2	-14.8	-.9	-17.9	-16.7	+57.1
1922 - 1932	+17.5	-15.2	+90.8	+147.9	+83.4	+82.5	+71.9	+172.3	+93.1	+155.1
1912 - 1922	+483.6	+1,823.3	+128.0	+175.0	+123.1	+252.7	+68.6	+61.6	+847.8	+1,668.5
1902 - 1912	+68.8	+1.4	+104.9	+56.5	+111.8	+91.9	+113.8	+41.8	+157.4	+573.3

[1] Includes special-special assessment obligations, because amounts are not separable prior to 1942.
[2] Excludes State debt incurred for reloan to local units, which duplicates local government obligations held by State governments.
[3] The classification of local governments in these tables corresponds with that used in the 1942 report on Governmental Debt in the United States but will be altered as a result of the reclassification of units of government for the forthcoming Census of Governments: 1942.
[4] Includes cities, towns, villages, and boroughs.

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TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING: SELECTED YEARS 1902-1943

YEAR	Total	Federal	STATE AND LOCAL		
			Total	State	Local
1943	$1,159.56	$1,020.38	$139.18	$21.36	$117.82
1942	687.77	541.15	146.62	23.61	123.01
1932	312.46	155.93	156.53	23.08	133.45
1922	302.35	209.01	93.34	10.58	82.76
1912	59.85	12.55	47.30	4.45	42.85
1902	42.50	14.84	27.66	3.40	24.26

Note: Based on Bureau of the Census population estimates, for the continental United States, as of July 1 for each of the specified years, except for 1942 and 1943, for which years population figures are based on estimates as of January 1, 1942.

TABLE 3.—STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING, BY CHARACTER OF OBLIGATION AND BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT: JUNE 30, 1943

Amounts in millions

TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	Total (excluding "special-specials")	LONG-TERM					Short-term
		Total	General obligation bonds[1]	Revenue bonds[1]	Contingent special assessment obligations	Quasi-revenue and other obligations	
Total	$18,492	$17,772	$15,193	$1,575	$638	$366	$720
State[2]	2,862	2,856	2,282	194	[3]105	275	6
Local government total	15,630	14,916	12,911	1,381	533	91	714
County	1,633	1,580	1,496	17	42	25	53
City[4]	9,382	9,067	8,150	584	288	45	315
Township	259	254	215	—	37	2	5
School district	1,573	1,495	1,490	1	—	4	78
Special district	2,783	2,520	1,560	779	166	15	263
PERCENT OF TOTAL DEBT							
Total	100.0	96.1	82.2	8.5	3.5	2.0	3.9
State[2]	100.0	99.8	79.7	6.8	3.7	9.6	.2
Local government total	100.0	95.4	82.6	8.8	3.4	.6	4.6
County	100.0	96.8	91.6	1.0	2.6	1.5	3.2
City[4]	100.0	96.6	86.9	6.2	3.1	.5	3.4
Township	100.0	98.1	83.0	—	14.3	.8	1.9
School district	100.0	95.0	94.7	.1	—	.3	5.0
Special district	100.0	90.5	56.1	28.0	6.0	.5	9.5

[1] Guaranteed revenue bonds are included in this table under general obligation bonds.
[2] Excludes State loans to local units.
[3] Debt serviced by local units.
[4] Includes cities, towns, villages, and boroughs.

TABLE 4.—STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING:[1] COMPARISONS BETWEEN 1943 AND 1942

Amounts in millions

ITEM	TOTAL			STATE[2]			LOCAL		
	1943	1942	Percent change	1943	1942	Percent change	1943	1942	Percent change
Gross debt	$18,492	$19,467	-5.0	$2,862	$3,163	-9.5	$15,630	$16,304	-4.1
Long-term	17,772	18,469	-3.8	2,856	3,019	-5.4	14,916	15,450	-3.5
General obligation bonds[3]	15,193	15,821	-4.0	2,282	2,479	-8.0	12,911	13,342	-3.2
Revenue bonds[3]	1,575	1,640	-4.0	194	206	-5.8	1,381	1,434	-3.7
Quasi-revenue bonds	243	264	-8.0	222	224	-.9	21	40	-47.5
Contingent special assessment obligations	638	682	-6.5	105[4]	84	+25.0	533	598	-10.9
Other obligations	123	62	+98.4	53	26	+3.8	70	36	+94.4
Short-term	720	998	-27.9	6	144	-95.8	714	854	-16.4

[1] Excludes special-special assessment obligations.
[2] Excludes State loans to local units.
[3] Guaranteed revenue bonds are included in this table under general obligation bonds.
[4] Debt serviced by local units.

TABLE 5.—STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT NET LONG-TERM DEBT[1], BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT: JUNE 30, 1943

Amounts in millions

TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	LONG-TERM		SINKING FUNDS AND OTHER OFFSETS TO LONG-TERM DEBT		NET LONG-TERM DEBT	
	Total	General obligation bonds only[2]	Total	General obligation bonds only[2]	Total	General obligation bonds only[2]
Total	$17,772	$15,193	$2,095	$2,022	$15,677	$13,171
State[3]	2,856	2,282	444	433	2,412	1,849
Local government total	14,916	12,911	1,651	1,589	13,265	11,322
County	1,580	1,496	136	136	1,444	1,360
City[4]	9,067	8,150	1,221	1,175	7,846	6,975
Township	254	215	10	10	244	205
School district	1,495	1,490	210	209	1,285	1,281
Special district	2,520	1,560	74	59	2,446	1,501

[1] Excludes special-special assessment obligations.
[2] Includes guaranteed revenue bonds.
[3] Excludes State loans to local units.
[4] Includes cities, towns, villages, and boroughs.

TABLE 6.—STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT GROSS DEBT LESS SINKING-FUND ASSETS, BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT: SELECTED YEARS 1902-1943[1]

Amounts in millions

YEAR	STATE AND LOCAL							
	Total	State[2]	Local					
			Total	County	City[3]	Township	School district	Special district
1943[4]	$16,399	$2,418	$13,979	$1,497	$8,161	$249	$1,363	$2,709
1942[4]	17,497	2,708	14,790	1,730	8,488	265	1,562	2,745
1942	17,672	2,708	14,965	1,730	8,617	265	1,562	2,791
1932	17,698	2,482	15,216	2,391	8,842	344	2,040	1,599
1922	8,690	936	7,754	1,273	4,679	123	1,053	626
1912	3,822	346	3,477	372	2,872	78	119	36
1902	1,865	235	1,630	197	1,328	54	46	5
PERCENT OF TOTAL								
1943[4]	100.0	14.7	85.2	9.1	49.8	1.5	8.3	16.5
1942[4]	100.0	15.5	84.5	9.9	48.5	1.5	8.9	15.7
1942	100.0	15.3	84.7	9.8	48.8	1.5	8.8	15.8
1932	100.0	14.0	86.0	13.5	50.0	1.9	11.5	9.0
1922	100.0	10.8	89.2	14.7	53.8	1.4	12.1	7.2
1912	100.0	9.1	91.0	9.7	75.1	2.0	3.1	.9
1902	100.0	12.6	87.4	10.5	71.2	2.9	2.5	.3

[1] Includes special-special assessment obligations.
[2] Excludes State loans to local units.
[3] Includes cities, towns, villages, and boroughs.
[4] Excludes special-special assessment obligations.

TABLE 7.—ANNUAL INTEREST PAYMENTS ON STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT [1], BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT: SELECTED YEARS 1932-1943

Amounts in millions

TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	INTEREST PAYMENTS				PERCENT CHANGE		
	1943	1942	1937	1932	1942-1943	1937-1943	1932-1943
Total	$681	$711	$787	$835	-4.2	-13.5	-18.5
State	103	114	119	112	-9.7	-13.5	-8.0
Local government total	578	597	648	723	-3.2	-13.5	-20.1
County	64	72	105	118	-11.1	-39.1	-45.8
City [2]	349	357	385	422	-2.3	-9.4	-17.3
Township	10	10	11	12	--	-9.1	-16.7
School district	67	72	88	109	-7.0	-23.9	-38.5
Special district	88	86	79	62	+2.3	+11.4	+41.9

[1] Excludes special-special assessment bonds.
[2] Includes cities, towns, villages, and boroughs.

Related Census Bureau debt reports previously published are as follows:

State Finances
Vol. 2, No. 3 - "State Debt on June 30, 1943"
Vol. 2, No. 3 - "State Debt: June 30, 1942"

City Finances
Vol. 2, No. 1 - "City Debt on June 30, 1943"
Vol. 2, No. 2 - "City Debt: June 30, 1942"

Governmental Debt in the United States: 1942

State and Local Government Debt: 1941 (out of print)

State and Local Government Debt: 1940, Special Study No. 13

3-35923

S&LG Form C-101
States

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Budget Bureau No. 41R442
Approval Expires 9-30-45

STATE _____

STATEMENT OF DEBT ON JUNE 30, 1943

Or on _____, 194____, if data are not available as of June 30, 1943

Please report statistics for all State departments, institutions, and agencies, including all special obligations of the highway department, State bridge commissions and corporations, dormitory corporations of State educational institutions, and similar State instrumentalities.

If data are not readily available to report all requested items in detail, report totals for principal items indicated by heavy entry lines. (Lines 1a, 1g, 2a, and 3). Segregated figures for general obligation bonds (line 1a, column A) and applicable offsets (line 1a, column B) are particularly desired in order that net general obligation bonded debt may be computed.

FOR DETAILED EXPLANATION OF ITEMS, SEE REVERSE OF PAGE

TYPE OF DEBT	DEBT OUTSTANDING -A-	SINKING FUNDS AND OTHER DEBT OFFSETS -B-
1. LONG-TERM DEBT (maturing later than one year after issue)		
a. GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (full faith and credit).....		
b. REVENUE BONDS (payable EXCLUSIVELY from earnings—NOT GUARANTEED).....		In column B, report items 1a and 1g
c. QUASI-REVENUE BONDS (payable EXCLUSIVELY from "earmarked" taxes or funds—NOT GUARANTEED).....		
d. DEBT SERVICED BY LOCAL UNITS.....		
e. DEBT TO TRUST FUNDS.....		
f. OTHER LONG-TERM DEBT (judgments, mortgages, etc.).....		
g. TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT (sum of items 1a to 1f).....		
2. SHORT-TERM DEBT (maturing less than one year after issue)		THIS SPACE MAY BE LEFT BLANK
a. TAX AND BOND ANTICIPATION WARRANTS, SHORT-TERM NOTES, Etc.		
3. TOTAL GROSS DEBT (sum of items in 1 and 2 above).....		

4. INTEREST PAID ON DEBT DURING LAST FISCAL YEAR TOTAL..... _____

FISCAL YEAR ENDED _____ 194____

(If available, the following detail will be useful):

a. INTEREST PAID ON LONG-TERM DEBT..... _____

b. INTEREST PAID ON SHORT-TERM DEBT..... _____

Data supplied by _____

Title _____

Address _____

If you wish to receive a copy of the published summary from these figures, please let us know by note.

3-35923 [FACSIMILE OF FORM USED]

EXPLANATION OF DEBT CLASSIFICATION

Form C-101

DEBT OUTSTANDING. Report in column A, for each item, debt outstanding on June 30, 1943, or as of the latest date for which figures are available. Include matured bonds not presented for payment, and other noninterest-bearing debt.

SINKING FUNDS AND OTHER DEBT OFFSETS. Report in column B, assets of sinking funds, unexpended balances of refunding bond funds, balances for the payment of matured but unpresented bonds, and other funds reserved for debt redemption. Do not include uncollected taxes and other unrealized assets as debt offsets. Do not include offsets to short-term debt. Show on line 1a the portion of the offsets that is reserved to pay general obligation bonds, and on line 1g the total offsets to long-term debt (sum of offsets to debt reported on lines 1a to 1f).

1. LONG-TERM DEBT. Fixed term and serial bonds, and other obligations with a redemption date later than one year after issue. Include both noninterest-bearing and interest-bearing debt.
   a. GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS. Full faith and credit bonds. Include obligations payable from specific earnings or other revenues which also bear a pledge of the general credit of the State.
   b. REVENUE BONDS. Obligations that must legally be paid EXCLUSIVELY from earnings or charges of income-producing enterprises, without recourse to tax revenues, even if revenue from charges should be insufficient to pay debt service. NOT guaranteed by the State.
   c. QUASI-REVENUE BONDS. Obligations that must legally be paid EXCLUSIVELY from specified "earmarked" funds or specific dedicated revenues, other than revenues of income-producing enterprises. Include gasoline-tax anticipation bonds, obligations of educational institutions payable exclusively from general student tuition or enrollment fees, and similar special obligations. Do not include obligations which bear a pledge of full faith and credit of the State, which should be reported on line 1a.
   d. DEBT SERVICED BY LOCAL UNITS. Obligations incurred or assumed by the State in the interest of local governments from which the State collects payment for debt service. Include also State loans to local governments from funds borrowed by the State for reloan.
   e. DEBT TO TRUST FUNDS. Obligations arising out of the conversion of the assets of trust funds to general use upon the assumption of the payment of interest on the amounts so converted without the issuance of a formal instrument of indebtedness. Include irreducible debt to trust funds.
   f. OTHER LONG-TERM DEBT. Include judgments, mortgages, and other long-term debt that has not been included elsewhere.
   g. TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT. Show on line g in column A the sum of the debt reported on lines 1a to 1f. In column B, on line g, show the total offset for the debt reported on lines 1a to 1f. Report the total long-term debt and the offset to it, even though the requested segregation is not available.

2. SHORT-TERM DEBT. Obligations that mature not later than one year after issue, or that have no fixed maturity date and are payable from taxes levied in the year the obligations are incurred. Include both noninterest-bearing and interest-bearing debt, such as, tax and bond anticipation warrants; short-term notes and judgments; noninterest-bearing warrants in excess of cash available to pay such debt; and other temporary loans.

3. TOTAL GROSS DEBT. Sum of items in 1 and 2. Show a total gross debt figure even though the requested segregation was not reported.

4. INTEREST PAID ON DEBT DURING LAST FISCAL YEAR. Show the total interest paid on debt during the latest fiscal year for which figures are available. Indicate the fiscal year for which figures are supplied. Figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943 are desired if data are readily available. Please show the segregation of interest paid at 4a and 4b if it is available.

3-35923

[FACSIMILE OF FORM USED]

SAIG Form C-102
Cities, Counties, and
Other Local Governments

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Budget Bureau No. 41R468
Approval Expires 9-30-43

STATEMENT OF DEBT ON JUNE 30, 1943

Or on _____ 194 ___, if figures are not available as of June 30, 1943.

NAME OF PUBLIC UNIT _____

Please report statistics for all departments and agencies of your governmental unit, including those independently administered, such as water systems, libraries, parks, etc. Exclude overlying independent governmental units (examples: city reports should exclude the county, independent school districts, etc.; county reports should exclude cities, independent school districts, and other independent special districts).

If data are not readily available to report all requested items in detail, report totals for principal items indicated by heavy entry lines (lines 1a, 1g, 2a, and 3). Figures are particularly desired for general obligation bonds (line 1a, column A) and applicable offsets (line 1a, column B) in order that net general obligation bonded debt may be computed.

FOR DETAILED EXPLANATION OF ITEMS, SEE REVERSE SIDE OF PAGE

TYPE OF DEBT	DEBT OUTSTANDING -A-	SINKING FUNDS AND OTHER DEBT OFFSETS -B-
1. LONG-TERM DEBT (maturing later than 1 year after issue)		
a. GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (full faith and credit).....		
b. REVENUE BONDS (payable EXCLUSIVELY from earnings--NOT GUARANTEED).....		In column B, report items 1a and 1g
c. QUASI-REVENUE BONDS (payable EXCLUSIVELY from "earmarked" taxes and funds--NOT GUARANTEED).....		
d. CONTINGENT SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OBLIGATIONS (GUARANTEED--see item 4 for obligations not guaranteed).....		
e. REIMBURSEMENT OBLIGATIONS (debt serviced by the State or other units).....		
f. OTHER SPECIAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (long-term judgments, mortgages, etc.).....		
g. TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT (sum of items 1a to 1f).....		
2. SHORT-TERM DEBT (maturing less than 1 year after issue)		THIS SPACE MAY BE LEFT BLANK
a. TAX AND BOND ANTICIPATION WARRANTS, SHORT-TERM NOTES, ETC.		
3. TOTAL GROSS DEBT (sum of items in 1 and 2 above).....		
4. SPECIAL-SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OBLIGATIONS (payable ONLY from special assessments--NOT GUARANTEED)--Do not include in gross debt.....		

5. INTEREST PAID ON DEBT DURING LAST FISCAL YEAR. (Total)..... _____
   Fiscal year ended _____ 194___
   If available, the following detail will be useful:
   a. INTEREST PAID ON LONG-TERM DEBT..... _____
   b. INTEREST PAID ON SHORT-TERM DEBT..... _____

Data supplied by: _____

Title _____

Address _____

If you wish to receive a copy of the published summary from these figures, please let us know by note.

[FACSIMILE OF FORM USED]

EXPLANATION OF DEBT CLASSIFICATION

DEBT OUTSTANDING. Report in column A, for each item, debt outstanding on June 30, 1943, or as of the latest date for which figures are available. Include matured bonds not presented for payment, and other noninterest-bearing debt.

SINKING FUNDS AND OTHER DEBT OFFSETS. Report in column B assets of sinking funds, unexpended balances of refunding bond funds, balances for the payment of matured but unpresented bonds, and other funds reserved for debt redemption. Do not include uncollected taxes and other unrealized assets as debt offsets. Do not include offsets to short-term debt. Show on line 1a the portion of the offsets that is reserved to pay general obligation bonds, and on line 1g the total offsets to long-term debt (sum of offsets for debt shown on lines 1a to 1f.)

1. LONG-TERM DEBT. Fixed term and serial bonds, and other obligations with a redemption date later than one year after issue. Include both noninterest-bearing and interest-bearing debt.
   a. GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS. Full faith and credit bonds. Include obligations payable from specific earnings or other revenues which also bear a pledge of the general credit of your governmental unit.
   b. REVENUE BONDS. Obligations that must legally be paid exclusively from earnings or charges of income-producing enterprises, without recourse to tax revenues, even if revenue from charges should be insufficient to pay debt service. (NOT GUARANTEED)
   c. QUASI-REVENUE BONDS. Long-term obligations that must legally be paid exclusively from "earmarked" funds or specific dedicated revenues, other than earnings of income-producing enterprises and special assessments. Do not include obligations which bear a pledge of full faith and credit, which should be reported on line 1a.
   d. CONTINGENT SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OBLIGATIONS. Obligations, payable from special assessments, that bear a guarantee of the general credit of your governmental unit. (See item 4 for nonguaranteed obligations.)
   e. REIMBURSEMENT OBLIGATIONS. Obligations incurred in the name of your governmental unit that are serviced by another governmental unit. Include road bonds outstanding in the name of your unit, on which debt service has been assumed by the State and similar obligations.
   f. OTHER SPECIAL OBLIGATIONS. Include long-term judgments, mortgages, and other types of debt obligations not covered in other items. Exclude special-special assessment obligations, which should be reported on line 4.
   g. TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT. Show on line g in column A the sum of the debt reported on lines 1a to 1f. In column B, on line g, show the total offset for the debt reported on lines 1a to 1f. Report the total long-term debt and the offset to it, even though the requested segregation is not available.

2. SHORT-TERM DEBT. Obligations that mature not later than one year after issue, or that have no fixed maturity date and are payable from taxes levied in the year the obligations are incurred. Include both interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing debt, such as, tax and bond anticipation warrants; short-term notes and judgments; noninterest-bearing warrants in excess of cash available to pay such debt; and other temporary loans.

3. TOTAL GROSS DEBT. Sum of lines 1a to 2a inclusive. Show a total gross debt figure even though the requested segregation was not reported.

4. SPECIAL-SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OBLIGATIONS. Obligations payable solely from special assessments, with recourse limited exclusively to proceedings against benefited property or property owners. (NOT GUARANTEED.) Do not include in gross debt. (See item 1d for guaranteed obligations.)

5. INTEREST PAID. Show total interest paid on debt during the latest fiscal year for which figures are available. Indicate the fiscal year for which figures are supplied. Figures for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1943 are desired, if data are readily available. Do not include interest paid on special-special assessment debt (see item 4.) Please show the segregation of interest paid at 5a and 5b if it is available.

[FACSIMILE OF FORM USED]