# survey of

# CURRENT BUSINESS -



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

**NOVEMBER 1962** 

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# The Business Situation

SOME improvement occurred in business activity in October due largely to the buoyancy of automobile sales. This led to a stepping up of production schedules and to renewed ordering of steel by motor vehicle companies last month and early November. Elsewhere the trends were mixed, with

# FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES

- As of Recent Budget Review, Expected to Total \$64 1/2 Billion in Fiscal 1963
- National Security Accounts for \$3 1/2 Billion of \$4 1/2 Billion Increase
- Space Programs Rising Sharply

Billion \$ (ratio scale) 100 80 Total Purchases 60 Military Functions (incl. Military Assistance Program) 20 Government Purchases, Other Than For National Defense 10 8 6 Atomic Energy 2 1 8. NASA .6 (Space Agency) 1960 1961 1962 1963

Quarterly, Seasonally Adjusted, at Annual Rates
O Fiscal 1963 estimate from Review of the 1963 Budget
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 62-11-

government an important influence in the October rise in employment and income. Nonfarm employment reached a new high, but except for State and local advances, changes from September were relatively small.

The Cuban crisis, starting late in October, and having widespread repercussions, did not record major effects upon the current broad economic measures. There was no evidence of any significant changes in business policy or buying either by businessmen or consumers. The immediate reaction occurred in sensitive commodity markets where there was a flurry of price increases, but this was short-lived; spot prices on November 9 were only 1 percent higher than they were just before the crisis week.

A drop in the stock market late in October followed upon the announcement of military measures directed toward eliminating the threat from Cuba, but this gave way to a sharp rise as evidence of progress eased international tensions; the rising tendency continued into mid-November. Government defense ordering was high in October, but it is not possible at this time to identify any specific amount which might have been attributable to the Cuban developments.

#### Personal income up

Personal income increased \$2 billion in October to an annual rate of \$445½ billion. The October advance was about twice the average monthly increase that had taken place from May through August.

Wage and salary disbursements were up by about \$½ billion over the September rate, mainly because of an increase in government payrolls—chiefly at the State and local level. The October figures also reflected the cessation of the demobilization of military reserve units,

which had been responsible for a fairsized drop in payments in the previous month.

Manufacturing payrolls were about unchanged in October for the second successive month, with seasonally adjusted factory employment showing little change over the month. Elsewhere in the private sector small advances were registered in noncommodity producing industries.

October also witnessed an increase of \$0.7 billion in transfer payments at an annual rate, and further small rises in interest and dividends. A large part of the increase in transfers stemmed from a special payment to disabled war veterans. The first year cost of this new program is estimated at \$0.1 billion but one-fourth of the total, representing payments retroactive to last July 1, was paid out last month.

#### Auto sales spurt

Over the past year automobile purchasing by consumers and business have alternately stimulated and depressed economic activity. Just a year ago a strong demand for autos was a major factor in the sharp increase in GNP. Auto sales were not sustained in the first quarter of this year, however, but picked up again this spring only to fall back this summer.

So far in the fourth quarter purchases of new cars have been running at the highest rate on record. The 730,000 units delivered by dealers in October ran 30,000 ahead of the best month in the peak sales year of 1955. Possibly the unusually high rate was affected by the concentration of introduction dates at the beginning of October, although a vigorous sales pace was maintained in the latter part of last month. In part, October may have reflected some makeup for the slower sales rate in August and September, when supplies were short.

Even if some allowance is made for this factor, there can be little doubt that sales are moving extremely well and have caused producers to step up production schedules. After turning out 720,000 cars in October, the largest volume since November 1955, manufacturers have scheduled for November a daily production rate fully as high as the month before. Truck production has also been strong; the 125,000 units produced last month was the best October in 10 years.

Auto dealers were not able to build up stocks during October. The sharp drop in the ratio of stocks to sales follows upon—aside from the end of the model year in August and September—several months in which stocks have been relatively low compared to purchases. The significance, of course, is that the continuing need to replenish dealer inventories is extending the period over which a high volume of production may be expected.

#### Non-auto sales mixed

Apart from automobiles, retail sales recorded mixed movements among the major lines of trade. October retail sales other than at automotive dealers were about the same as the high third quarter average. Department store sales slipped back last month but late in the month and early November were making a stronger showing than they had in the previous few weeks. With incomes up, less political uncertainty, and good weather, the upsurge to the Christmas peak is now becoming apparent.

#### Production steady

Steel production for the month of October showed only a normal seasonal advance, following two months of small increase from very low levels, but there was a slight acceleration in the rate of operations in late October and early November. For the week ended November 10, steel mills turned out 1.8 million tons of ingots, about 3 percent above the previous month and a better-than-seasonal performance. The very recent improvement stems largely from renewed steel buying by the automobile industry, which has taken somewhat longer than other metal-fabricating in-

dustries to get rid of the heavy steel stocks accumulated in the early part of this year. Aside from steel, production changes in other broad industry groups were largely offsetting last month, and the pattern of virtually no change in industrial output continued for the third successive month.

#### Fourth quarter business

With the fourth quarter about half over indications point to a rise in output, income and demand over the third quarter position, reviewed in a following section. Consumption and government purchasing are up, but not much change is indicated in business investment.

#### **Financial Conditions Ease**

Financial markets have eased since the beginning of the year. Although borrowing costs moved up in the late spring and summer months, they have since declined. This was in marked contrast with earlier cyclical advances, when interest rates moved generally upwards throughout the expansion period.

The relative ease may be traced to the pace of business investment expansion, which has been moderate, and to the action of the monetary authorities in facilitating the growth of bank credit.

#### Corporations highly liquid

Although corporate purchases of plant and equipment moved up early in the current expansion, the rise was moderate and, by the second quarter of this year, such outlays had increased much less than during prior advances. Inventory and other working capital requirements have abated recently. This is normal, however, after some quarters of economic expansion.

The improvement in business conditions last year was mirrored in a sharp rise in corporate profits, and with dividends and tax rates steady, the total of corporate internal funds moved up sharply. Since the turn of the year, however, the profit volume has remained more or less level and the flow of corporate internal funds from depreciation charges and retained earnings has been maintained at about a \$39 billion annual rate.

Table 1.—Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds, Annual, 1958-61; Half Years, 1958-62<sup>12</sup>
[Billions of dollars]

[Billions Of GOT(als)]													
	1958	1959	1960	1961			1st hal	í			2d ha	lf	
					1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1958	1959	1950	1961
Sources, total	39. 4	57. 1	44. 1	51.8	12.6	28. 0	22. 0	19. 9	26. 6	26. 8	29. 2	22. 1	31. 9
Internal sources, total Retained profits <sup>3</sup> . Depreciation.	5.7	31. 1 9. 5 21. 6	30. 4 7. 3 23. 1	32. 0 7. 3 24. 8	11. 9 1. 9 10. 0	16. 1 5. 4 10. 6	15. 7 4. 3 11. 4	15. 2 3. 0 12. 1	17. 7 4. 7 12. 9	14. 1 3. 8 10. 3	15. 1 4. 1 11. 0	14.7 3.0 11.7	16. 9 4. 2 12. 6
External long-term sources, total Stocks	3.6 5.9	9.5 3.7 4.1 1.8	9.8 3.0 5.0 1.7	11.1 4.5 5.1 1.4		4.5 2.1 1.8 .6	4.6 1.6 2.0 1.0	6. 2 2. 8 2. 7 . 6	5.3 1.4 2.7 1.0	5. 2 1. 8 2. 6 . 8	5. 1 1. 6 2. 3 1. 1	5. 2 1. 4 3. 1 . 7	4.9 1.7 2.4 .8
Short-term sources, total  Bank loans Trade payables Federal income tax liabilities Other	3.8 -2.5	16. 5 5. 4 5. 3 2. 1 3. 7	$   \begin{array}{r}     3.9 \\     1.3 \\     2.6 \\     -1.5 \\     1.6   \end{array} $	8.7 .4 6.0 .6 1.7	-5.8	7.4 2.5 1.7 .4 2.8	1.8 1.3 1.2 -2.4 1.7	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.4 \\4 \\ -2.1 \\ 1.0 \end{array} $	3.7 .6 1.5 5 2.1	7. 5 1. 9 1. 9 3. 2 . 5	9.1 2.8 3.6 1.7 .9	2.1 (4) 1.4 .9 1	10. 1 . 7 5. 9 2. 7
Uses, total	35.3	52,1	41, 1	48,3	8.4	26.0	20, 1	18.7	24.7	26.8	26, 1	20,9	29, 6
Increase in physical assets, total Plant and equipment Inventories (book value)	26.4	34. 2 27. 7 6. 6	33. 4 30. 8 2. 6	31.3 29.6 1.8	10.9 13.0 -2.1	17. 7 12. 8 4. 9	18. 5 14. 6 3. 9	14. 1 13. 9 . 1	18. 4 15. 1 3. 3	13. 2 13. 4 2	16. 5 14. 9 1. 6	14.9 $16.1$ $-1.2$	17.3 15.7 1.6
Increase in financial assets, total Receivables	6.7	17. 9 10. 9 2. 4 8. 4	7. 7 7. 6 1. 6 6. 0	17.0 9.6 .1 9.5		8.3 5.5 1 5.6	1.6 3.7 1 3.8	4.6 2.7 -1.9 4.6	6.3 5.4 2 5.7	13. 7 5. 9 1. 3 4. 6	9. 6 5. 3 2. 5 2. 8	6. 1 4. 0 1. 7 2. 2	12.3 6.9 2.0 4.9
Cash and U.S. Government secu- rities. Cash (including deposits) U.S. Government securities Other assets	$\begin{array}{c c} 2.7 \\ 2.5 \\ .2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2.9 \\ -1.1 \\ 4.0 \\ 4.1 \end{array} $	-3.1 2 -2.9 3.1	2.5 2.9 4 4.9	5	-1.9	$ \begin{array}{r} -4.3 \\ -2.6 \\ -1.7 \\ 2.2 \end{array} $	-1.0 8 2 3.0	-3.0 -2.9 1 3.9	7. 1 3. 0 4. 1 . 7	2.9 .9 2.0 1.4	1. 2 2. 3 -1. 2 . 9	3. 5 3. 8 2 1. 9
Discrepancy (uses less sources).	-4, 2	-5,0	-3,0	-3.4	-4, 2	-2.0	-1,9	-1, 2	-1.9	( <sup>‡</sup> )	-3.1	-1.1	-2,3

<sup>1.</sup> Data for 1946–55 may be found in Table V–10 of *U.S. Income and Output*. 1956–57 estimates are in table 34 of July 1962 Survey.

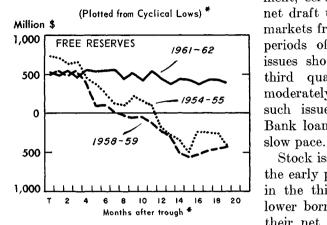
<sup>2.</sup> Excludes banks and insurance companies.

<sup>3.</sup> Includes depletion.
4. Less than \$50 millon.

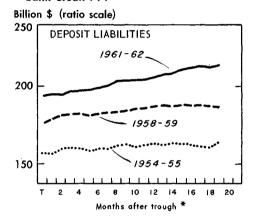
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on Securities and Exchange Commission, and other financial data.

#### FINANCIAL CONDITIONS EASY

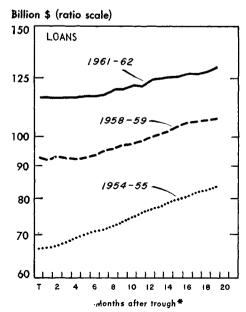
As Compared With the Prior Two Cyclical Advances, Bank Reserve Positions Have Been Well Maintained . . .



## Permitting a Greater Expansion in Bank Credit . . .



# And With Loan Demand Expanding at a Slower Rate . . .



The enlarged flow of internal funds, in combination with the relatively small movement of corporate investment, served to reduce the corporate net draft upon the money and capital markets from that experienced in prior periods of economic advance. Bond issues showed little change until the third quarter, when they dropped moderately; during previous advances, such issues had moved up sharply. Bank loans also increased at a rather

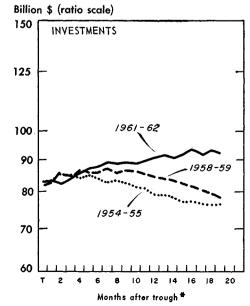
Stock issues showed little increase in the early part of 1962, and fell sharply in the third quarter. In addition to lower borrowing, corporations reduced their net draft by maintaining liquid asset holdings during most of the current advance, whereas such assets were run down during prior expansions to help finance expanded investment and operating programs.

#### Monetary policy easy

The monetary authorities have pursued a policy of relative ease during the course of the present expansion. The Federal Reserve has maintained net free bank reserves between \$400 million and \$500 million despite a record increase in commercial bank liabilities for this phase of the cycle. (See chart.)

Until recently, the Federal Reserve has relied upon open market operations

# Banks Have Stepped Up Their Purchases of U.S. and Other Securities



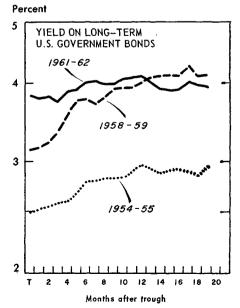
<sup>\*</sup> National Bureau of Economic Research reference troughs = 100 - August 1954, April 1958, February 1961. U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

to permit the expansion of bank deposits; over \$2 billion was added to Federal Reserve holdings of U.S. Government securities during the year ended September. In October, the Board reduced reserve requirements against time deposits, creating a larger base for expansion of total deposits. During the two previous business upswings, the monetary authorities had exerted pressure early in the recovery period.

The commercial banks used this increased lending power to expand sharply the volume of bank credit. Total deposits at all commercial banks have risen 3½ percent over the past 6 months, as compared with increases averaging less than ½ of 1 percent during the comparable periods of the 1954–55 and 1958–59 rise.

Business loan and consumer credit demands being lower than in prior periods of increasing business, the commercial banks purchased substantial amounts of Federal, State and local government securities and, particularly in recent months, stepped up their acquisitions of home mortgages. The heightened bank demand for such investments helped to ease considerably the financing problems of homebuyers and State and local governments as compared with earlier advances.

#### Long-Term Interest Rates Have Been Held Relatively Steady



Data: FRB & U.S. Treasury

62-11-6

Table 2.—Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds by Industry, Years Ended June 30, 1959-621 [Billions of dollars]

	Ма	nufact min	uring a ing	nd	Railroads				Transportation other than rail				Public utilities and communications			
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
Sources, total	26, 0	22.0	19, 2	27.4	0,8	0.7	0, 4	0, 5	2. 1	2, 3	1.7	1, 9	8.2	8, 5	8, 8	8, 5
Retained profits 2 Depreciation External long-term sources 4 Short-term sources 5	7. 2 10. 5 2. 3 6. 0	6, 8 11, 0 1, 3 2, 9	5, 0 11, 6 2, 4 , 2	7. 4 12. 4 1. 8 5. 8	1 .9 2 .2	-, 1 . 9 -, 1 . 1	2 .9 2 (3)	1 8 2 (3)	(3) 1.2 .5 .3	(3) 1. 4 . 4 . 6	1 1. 5 . 4 1	(3) 1, 6 . 1 . 2	3. 2 3. 7 1. 0	. 5 3, 5 3, 5 1. 0	.5 3.7 4.3	. 6 4. 0 3. 4 . 5
Uses, total	24.8	18.6	16.1	24, 2	1.3	1.0	.5	1, 0	2, 0	2, 1	1.9	1, 9	9.1	8.9	10.0	9, 3
Plant and equipment	11. 9 3. 1 5. 2	14. 3 3. 5 2. 9	14. 9 -1. 4 3. 5	14. 9 3. 6 5. 3	(3)	1. 0 . 1 (3)	. 8 1 (3)	.7 (3) (3)	1. 4 (3) . 3	1.9 (3) .2	1.6 (3) .2	1.8 (3) .2	8. 6 (3) . 5	8. 5 (3) . 4	8.7 (3) .5	8.9 (3) .5
securities	4.6	-2.1	9	.5	.5	1	3	.2	. 3	(3)	.1	1	.1	(3)	.8	1
Discrepancy (uses less sources)	-1,2	-3,4	-3, 2	-3.2	.5	.3	.1	.4	1	2	.1	(3)	.9	. 4	1. 3	.8

I. Data for the year ended June 30, 1957 may be found on p. 17 of the October 1960 SURVEY and for the year ended June 30, 1958 on p. 22 of the November 1961 SURVEY; statistics for years ended December 31, 1958-61 are on p. 16 of the May 1962

30, 1908 on p. 22 or the CALLES SURVEY.
2. Includes depletion.
3. Less than \$50 million.
4. Includes stocks, bonded debt, long-term bank loans, mortgages, and other long-term debt.
5. Includes short-term bank loans, trade payables.

1. The Commerce Office of Business Economics, based on Securities and Commerce Office of Business Economics and Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on Securities and Exchange Commission.

### Expansion in Government Programs in Fiscal 1963

THE Federal Government is expected to increase its demand for the Nation's output of goods and services in fiscal 1963 by \$4\% billion over the preceding vears's level according to the Review of the 1963 Budget, recently released by the Bureau of the Budget. This increase is of roughly the same order of magnitude as that posted during fiscal 1962. Since the Budget estimates for the current fiscal year are consistent with an average increase of about \$25 billion in GNP over fiscal 1962, Federal Government buying would account directly for about one-fifth of such an increase in GNP. With the upswing from the 1960-61 recession, higher Federal demand constituted one-seventh of the \$35 billion increase in GNP in fiscal 1962. With Federal purchases of goods and services at an annual rate of \$62.7 billion in the third quarter of 1962, quarterly increases of \$11/4 billion on the average are implied for the remaining three quarters of the fiscal year if the budget projections are realized.

Table 3, based on the Review of the 1963 Budget, summarizes the fiscal position of the Federal Government in terms of the administrative budget, the consolidated cash statement, and the national income and product accounts. (See note to this table for the principal

Administrative budget differences.) expenditures are expected to total \$93\% billion, \$6 billion more than in fiscal 1962, and slightly more than estimated in last January's budget. Receipts are estimated at almost \$86 billion, \$4\% billion above fiscal 1962, but \$7 billion below the earlier estimate which was based upon a projection of a higher rate of economic recovery. As a result, a budget deficit of \$7.8 billion is currently expected rather than the \$½ billion surplus envisaged in January.

On a consolidated cash statement basis, expenditures at \$115 billion are shown to exceed receipts at almost \$109 billion, by \$6.3 billion. Translation of these figures into national income and product account terms shows expenditures up by \$7\% billion from fiscal 1962 to 1963 to \$1131/4 billion, only slightly more than anticipated in January. Receipts, at \$108% billion, while \$4 billion above fiscal 1962, would fall short of expenditures by \$4½ billion, and would be \$7% billion below the earlier estimate.

The year-to-year increase in the Federal deficit on a national accounts basis, at \$3\% billion, compares with an anticipated change of \$1½ billion in the administrative budget and one of \$\% billion in the cash statement deficits.

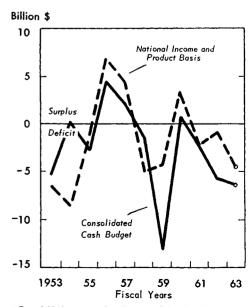
The shift to a larger national account deficit reflects primarily the anticipated near-stability of corporate profits. A a result, corporate tax accruals in fisca 1963 will about equal collections, which are based on profits earned in calendar 1962. In 1962, with profits rising above 1961, accruals exceeded collections by \$2¼ billion.

#### Federal receipts up with business activity

The \$4 billion increase in Federal receipts estimated for fiscal 1963 over the preceding year is based on the assumption that income and employment will rise at a moderate rate throughout the remainder of the fiscal year. Consequently, personal income tax receipts are projected to rise by about \$2½ billion to \$50¼ billion. Social insurance contributions, mainly because of a statutory increase in the tax rate for OASDI contributions of one percentage point, effective January 1, 1963, and partly because of the expected rise in the level of employment, are to increase by \$2 billion. Excise taxes generally should rise in

#### FEDERAL FISCAL POSITION

- Cash Budget Deficit Widens From \$5.7 Billion in Fiscal 1962 to \$6.3 Billion in Fiscal 1963
- On National Income Accounts Basis Deficit Rises From \$0.9 Billion in Fiscal 1962 to \$4.5 Billion in Fiscal 1963
- Mainly Due to Accrual Rather Than Cash **Reporting of Corporate Profits Taxes**



<sup>3</sup> Fiscal 1963 estimate from Review of the 1963 Budget

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

line with the anticipated increase in economic activity, but the total rise will be dampened by the expiration of the 10 percent tax on the transportation of persons, other than by air, and the reduction of the air transportation tax from 10 percent to 5 percent.

The Budget estimates imply that corporate profits will be considerably less than anticipated in January, and probably only about \$1 billion above fiscal 1962. However, corporate profits tax accruals are expected to fall \$1 billion below their 1962 total. This is because the rise in tax accruals resulting from the growth in corporate profits is expected to be more than offset by the reduction in tax liability resulting from the investment tax credit provision of the Revenue Act of 1962 and the revised depreciation guidelines.

#### Federal expenditures to rise

As in the preceding year, most of the anticipated \$4% billion increase in Federal purchases of goods and services, to \$64½ billion, is concentrated in the national defense programs. These are scheduled to cost \$3\% billion more than in fiscal 1962, with outlays for the space program rising by about \$1\%

Table 3.—Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures, 1961-63

[Billions of dollars]

<u>-</u>							
		Fisca	al years				
	1961	1962	1963 Jan.	1963 Nov.			
	Ac	tual	1962 esti- mate	1962 esti- mate			
Administrative Budget: Receipts	77. 7 81. 5 -3. 9	81. 4 87. 7 -6. 3	93. 0 92. 5 +0. 5	85. 9 93. 7 -7. 8			
Consolidated Cash Statement: Receipts Expenditures Surplus or deficit(-)	97. 2 99. 5 -2. 3	101. 9 107. 6 -5. 7	116.6 114.8 +1.8	108. 9 115. 1 -6. 3			
National Income and Product Account: Receipts. Expenditures. Surplus or deficit (-)	95. 5 97. 7 -2. 2	104.8 105.7 -0.9	116.3 111.9 +4.4	108.8 113.3 -4.5			

<sup>1.</sup> Excludes Revenue Act of 1962 provisions and depreciation reform which was made retroactive to January 1, 1962,

billion and the Defense Department accounting for the remainder of the increase. Non-defense purchases are

programed \$1 billion higher than in the past fiscal year, with the general pay raise enacted for civil service (Continued on p. 28)

Table 4.-Reconcilation of Estimated Federal Receipts and Expenditures, Budget and National Income Accounts, Fiscal 1963 (Billion dollars)

RECEIPTS [Billion dollars]	
Budget receipts.	. 85, 9
Less: Intragovernmental transactions. Receipts from exercise of monetrary authority. Plus: Trust fund receipts.	. *
Equals: Federal receipts from the public (consolidated cash receipts)	108.9
Adjustments for agency coverage: Less: District of Columbia revenues	3
Adjustments for netting and consolidation Plus: Contributions to Federal employees' retirement funds, etc. Less: Interest, dividends, and other earnings	1.7 1.6
Adjustments for timing Plus: Excess of corporate tax accruals over collections; personal taxes, social insurance contributions, etc	_ 1.9
Adjustments for capital transactions <sup>1</sup> Less: Realization upon loans and investments, sale of government property, etc	. 1.7
Equals: Receipts—national income accounts.	. 108. 8
EXPENDITURES	
Budget expenditures	93,7
Less: Intragovernmental transactions. Accrued interest and other non-cash expenditures (net). Plus: Trust fund expenditures Government-sponsored enterprise expenditures (net).	- 1.1 26.3
Equals: Federal payments to the public (consolidated cash expenditures)	. 115. 1
Adjustments for agency coverage: Less: District of Columbia expenditures	3
Adjustments for netting and consolidation Plus: Contributions to Federal employees' retirement funds, etc Less: Interest received and proceeds of government sales	1.8 1.1
Adjustments for timing Plus: Excess of interest accruals over payments on savings bonds and Treasury bills.  Excess of deliveries over expenditures.  Miscellaneous <sup>2</sup> Less: Commodity Credit Corporation foreign currency exchanges.	9
Adjustments for capital transactions <sup>1</sup> Less: Loans—FNMA secondary market mortgage purchases, redemption of IMF notes, etc Trust and deposit fund items Purchase of land and existing assets.	. 1.1
Equals: Expenditures—national income accounts.	_ 113. 3
#T (1	

\*Less than \$50 million. 1. Consist of transactions in financial assets and liabilities, land and secondhand assets. Acquisition of newly produced gible assets are included in expenditures for goods and services as defined in the national income and products accounts.

2. Includes net change in Commodity Credit Corporation guaranteed non-recourse loans and increase in clearing account.

Table 5.—Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures on National Income and Product Account Basis, Fiscal 1961-63

[Billions of dollars]

Sources: Bureau of the Budget and U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics,

		Fi	scal		19	61			
	1961	1962	1963 Jan.	1963 1 Nov.	III	IV	I	II	III
	Act	ual	1962 estimate	1962 estimate	Sea	sonally a	djusted a	t annual	rates
Federal government receipts Personal tax and nontax receipts Corporate profits tax accruals Indirect business tax and nontax accruals Contributions for social insurance Federal government expenditures Purchases of goods and services Major national security Transfer payments To persons Foreign (net) Grants-in-aid to State and local governments Net interest paid Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises Surplus or deficit (-) on income and product account	47. 1	2 104, 8 47, 6 22, 8 14, 6 19, 8 105, 7 59, 8 51, 2 27, 8 26, 2 1, 6 7, 3 6, 6 4, 2	116, 3 51, 7 27, 5 15, 3 21, 8 111, 9 64, 2 54, 7 29, 4 27, 4 2, 0 7, 7 6, 9 3, 7 +4, 4	108, 8 50, 2 21, 8 15, 1 21, 7 113, 3 64, 5 54, 9 29, 5 27, 6 1, 9 7, 8 7, 2 4, 3 -4, 5	98. 9 45. 1 21. 3 13. 9 18. 6 102. 2 56. 5 48. 4 27. 7 26. 2 1. 5 7. 0 6. 5 4. 5	103. 8 46. 7 23. 7 14. 7 18. 8 105. 1 59. 5 50. 8 27. 8 26. 1 1. 6 7. 0 6. 4 4. 4 -1. 3	105. 9 48. 0 23. 0 14. 6 20. 3 108. 3 61. 9 53. 0 26. 3 1. 7 7. 5 6. 6 4. 3	108, 4 49, 2 23, 4 15, 2 20, 5 109, 0 62, 1 53, 2 28, 0 26, 3 1, 7 7, 9 6, 7 4, 3 -0, 7	• 108, 8 49, 9 n.a. 15, 0 20, 5 109, 8 62, 7 54, 0 28, 5 26, 7 1, 8 7, 5 6, 8 4, 3

Estimate; na-Not available

Note —The difference between the administrative hudget and the cash budget is largely accounted for by the inclusion in the latter of trust fund transactions. The national income and product account includes trust fund transactions, but and product account includes trust fund transactions, but differs in definition from the cash budget in several important respects. Corporate profits taxes are recorded on an accrual rather than a cash collections basis; loan transactions are either omitted or involve differences in timing; the acquisi-tion of financial and second-hand assets are excluded; and an adjustment for the lag between deliveries and payments for reach is innerpreted. for goods is incorporated.

Sources: Review of the 1963 Budget, and Office of Business

Excludes, na—Not available.
 1963 estimate from Review of the 1963 Budget.
 Excludes Revenue Act of 1962 provisions and depreciation reform made retroactive to January 1, 1962.

Sources: Bureau of the Budget, Treasury Department, and Department of Commerce.

# Gross National Product and Income in the Third Quarter

#### Final Purchases Move Ahead

THE gross national product increased by \$3\% billion in the third quarter, reaching a new high of \$555½ billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. This represents an expansion of over \$6 billion in final purchases, partly offset by a reduction in the rate of inventory accumulation. After allowance for price increases, there was a further rise in the volume of final purchases, but with the inventory offset, there was little increase in the volume of total output over the quarter. Compared with the third quarter of 1961, gross national product was up 6¼ percent, with real output up 4¾ percent, and the remainder reflecting some rise in prices.

Inventories continued to rise, but the decline in the annual rate of accumulation for the quarter was \$3 billion.

The most recent increase in final purchases, \$6\% billion, compares with \$9\% billion for the second quarter and \$5\% billion in the first quarter.

Net exports was the only major component of final purchases to decline. Personal consumption expenditures increased \$3 billion despite a temporary drop in auto purchases associated with the model changeover, followed in October by the highest volume of sales in history. Despite sharply expanded production in that month, there was a sizable decline in passenger car inventories.

Expenditures for fixed investment were up an additional \$2 billion with sharply higher construction activity accounting for most of the rise. Federal Government defense expenditures and State and local government outlays for goods and services continued to push upward on a programed expansion and together accounted for an increase of \$2 billion in the third quarter. The programed rise in government ex penditures is summarized in another section which reviews the 1963 federa budget.

A minor rise in national income and related measures paralleled the third quarter GNP increase. Personal income was up \$3 billion for the period as a whole. Compared with a year ago personal income was up \$23 billion at an annual rate, or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  percent.

#### **GNP REACHES NEW HIGH IN THIRD QUARTEF**

Continued Rise in Final Purchases Offset Partly by Reduced Inventory Accumulation Fixed Investment Has Risen Less Than Other Final Purchases in Recent Years

Billion 1954 \$ (ratio scale)

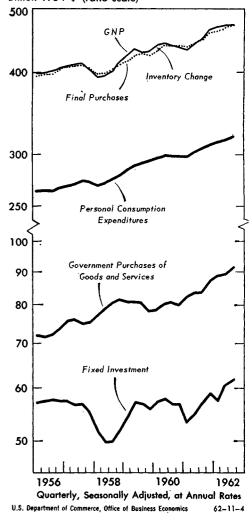


Table 6.—Gross National Product in Current and Constant Dollars (I-3, I-5)

				19	61		1962					19	61		1962	
	1959	1960	1961	Ш	IV	I	II	III	1959	1960	1961	III	lV	I	II	III
			: L	Sea	sonal ann	ly adj wal ra		at				Sea		lly adj iual ra		at
		В	illion	s of cu	irrent	dolla	rs				Billio	ns of	1954 d	ollars		
Gross national product	482, 7	503, 4	518, 7	522, 3	538, 6	545, 0	552, 0	555, 3	428, 6	440, 2	447, 9	450, 4	463, 4	467. 4	470.8	471, 6
Personal consumption expendi- tures	313, 5	328, 5	338, 1	340, 1	346, 1	350, 2	<b>354,</b> 9	358, 2	288. 9	298, 3	304, 3	306, 0	310. 6	313, 9	316, 9	319, 0
Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	43. 6 147. 1 122. 8	44. 8 151. 8 131. 9	43. 7 155. 2 139. 1	44. 0 156. 2 139. 9	46. 6 157. 2 142. 3	46. 3 159. 9 144. 1	47. 2 161. 3 146. 3	47. 1 163. 0 148. 1	41. 0 138. 7 109. 2	42. 2 141. 4 114. 7	41. 6 143. 3 119. 4	41. 7 144. 4 120. 0	44. 4 144. 9 121. 4	44. 1 147. 0 122. 8	44. 6 148. 1 124. 1	44. 6 149. 5 125. 0
Gross private domestic invest- ment	72,7	72, 4	69.3	72, 4	76.6	75.9	77.4	76.3	61, 7	60, 7	57, 8	60. 4	64, 1	63, 3	64, 1	62, 4
New construction	40. 2	40. 7	41.6	42. 6	43. 2	41.6	44. 5	46. 1	34. 4	34. 3	34. 8	35. 6	36. 1	34. 6	36. 7	37. 7
Residential nonfarm Other	22. 3 17. 9		21. 0 20. 5	21. 9 20. 7	22. 8 20. 4	21. 2 20. 5	23. 3 21. 2	24. 3 21. 8	19. 5 14. 9	18. 2 16. 1				18. 2 16. 4		
Producers' durable equipment.	25. 9	27. 6	25. 5	25.8	27.4	27. 6	28. 9	29. 2	21.4	22. 7	21. 1	21.3	22. 7	22. 8	23.8	24.0
Change in business inventories.	6.6	4. 1	2. 1	4.0	6.0	6. 7	4.0	1.0	5. 9	3. 7	2.0	3. 5	5. 4	5. 9	3. 7	. 8
Nonfarm Farm	6. 5 , 1															
Net exports of goods and services.	8	2, 9	4, 0	2,8	3,8	3, 7	3, 7	2, 5	-2, 1	1.5	1.8	.7	1, 4	1, 3	.7	3
ExportsImports	22. 9 23. 6	26. 4 23. 5	27. 3 23. 3	26. 9 24. 1	28.3 24.5	28. 2 24. 5	29. 0 25. 3	28. 3 25. 8	21. 9 24. 1	24. 9 23. 4	25. 3 23. 5	25. 1 24. 4	26. 2 24. 8	26. 1 24. 8	26. 6 25. 9	26. 2 26. 5
Government purchases of goods and services	97, 2	99, 7	107. 4	106, 9	112, 1	115, 2	116.0	118, 2	80, 1	79.8	84, 0	83, 3	87, 2	88.9	89. 2	90, 5
Federal	53. 6	53, 2	57. 0	56. 5	59. 5	61. 9	62. 1	62. 7	43. 9	42. 3	44. 5	44. 1	46. 7	48. 3	48. 6	49.0
National defense Other Less: Government sales	7.0		8.7	8.7	9. 2		9. 5	9.6								
State and local	43. 6	46. 5	50. 4	50. 4	52. 6	53. 3	54. 0	55. 5	36. 2	37. 4	39. 4	39. 2	40. 5	40. 6	40. 6	41. 5

#### Moderate Rise in Consumer Buying

Personal consumption expenditures advanced to \$358 billion. Though the \$3 billion increase was the smallest since activity began its current rise early in 1961, it brought total consumption 5½ percent ahead of a year ago. After allowance for price changes, the cumulative increase since the first quarter of last year amounts to about 7 percent. This compares with an 8 percent increase over the corresponding period of the 1958–59 expansion, (see chart.) and nearly 11 percent for 1954–55.

#### Durable goods sales unchanged

Consumer purchases of durable goods were unchanged for the quarter, as increased buying of furniture and household equipment offset the lower purchases of new cars, which was attributable in large part to inadequate dealer inventories rather than to a lower level of consumer demand. With all pro-

Table 8.—Gross National Product by Major Type of Product in Current and Constant Dollars (I-6, I-7)

				19	61	1962						1961		1962		
	1959	1960	1961	III	IV	I	Ш	111	1959	1960	1961	III	IV	I	П	111
	i			Se		lly ad tual r		at				Ser	asonal ann	ly adj iual ra		at
		Billions of current dollars Billions of 1954 dollars														
Gross national product	482, 7	503, 4	518. 7	522, 3	538. 6	545, 0	552. 0	555, 3	428, 6	440. 2	447. 9	450. 4	463, 4	467.4	470.8	471.6
Final sales Inventory change																470. 8
Goods output Final sales Inventory change	244.0	254.1	257. 2	257.8	265.0	268.2	272.6	274.7	222.9	230.3	231.5	231.8	238.4	240.5	243.4	
Durable goods output Final sales Inventory change	91.5	95.0	94.0	94.3	98.8	103, 4 99, 9 3, 5	102.6	103.0	80.0	82, 9	82.0	82.0	86.3	87.0	88.7	90. 8 89. 1 1. 6
Nondurable goods output Final sales	152.5	159. 2	163.3	163.5	166. 3	168.4	170.0	171.7	143.0	147. 5	149.5	149.8	152. 1	153. 5	154. 7	
Services	175.8	188. 6	200, 7	201, 3	206, 6	211, 1	213, 5	215, 9	151, 4	158, 3	165, 2	165, 4	168, 7	171.8	172, 7	173, 7
Construction	56.3	56.7	58.6	59, 2	61.0	59.0	61.8	63, 6	48.3	47.8	49.3	49.7	51.0	49, 2	51.0	52, 1

ducers opening their new model year in late September or early October, sales for the latter month exceeded all records, giving an impetus to total consumer buying. Purchases of other types of durable goods moved upward during the quarter following a rather weak perform-

ance earlier in the year. Overall, durable goods buying has held remarkably steady—about \$47 billion—since the closing quarter of 1961, following a \$6 billion rise earlier in that year.

#### Food and clothing purchases higher

Third quarter increases in the normally sluggish expenditures for food and clothing were both significantly higher than usual. Slightly higher prices accounted for some of the increase in food expenditures, but retail clothing prices were off somewhat for the quarter. Expenditures for other types of non-durable goods were little changed for the quarter.

#### Table 7.--Personal Income and its Use (II-2)

[Bi	llions of	dollars]						
				19	51		1962	
	1959	1960	1961	111	IV	I	II	III
				Seas	onally a	ljusted a	t annual	rates
Personal income	383.9	400.8	416, 4	419.4	427.3	432, 0	439, 5	442, 6
Wage and salary disbursements	258, 5	271,3	278.8	281.0	286, 1	289, 9	295, 9	297.8
Commodity-producing industries Manufacturing only Distributive industries Service industries Government	107. 2 84. 7 68. 2 37. 7 45. 3	110. 4 87. 4 71. 8 40. 7 48. 4	110. 8 87. 5 72. 9 43. 4 51. 8	111. 7 88. 2 73. 4 43. 8 52. 2	114.3 90.7 73.9 44.3 53.6	115.0 91.9 74.9 45.1 54.9	118. 1 94. 4 76. 1 45. 9 45. 8	118.0 94.1 76.4 46.9 56.4
Other labor income	10,4	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.6	12, 0	12,3	12, 4
Proprietors' income. Business and professional. Farm.	46, 5 35, 1 11, 4	46, 2 34, 2 12, 0	47.8 34.8 13.1	48. 1 35. 1 13. 1	49. 5 36. 0 13. 6	49.1 36.2 12.9	49.5 36.8 12.8	<b>49.</b> 7 37. ( 12. 8
Rental income of persons	11,9	11.9	12.3	12.3	12,5	12.6	12.8	12.9
Dividends	13, 7	14.4	15, 0	14.9	15.5	15.8	15.8	15,
Personal interest income	23, 5	25.8	27.4	27.5	28.1	28.8	29.4	30.0
Transfer payments	27, 5	29.4	33.4	33, 7	33, 8	34, 1	34, 2	34.
Old-age and survivors insurance benefits State unemployment insurance benefits Veterans' benefits Other.	10. 2 2. 5 4. 5 10. 3	11. 1 2. 8 4. 5 10. 9	12.6 4.0 4.8 12.0	12.8 3.9 4.7 12.3	13. 4 3. 7 4. 8 11. 9	13. 7 3. 3 4. 8 12. 3	14. 4 2. 7 4. 8 12. 3	14. 2. 4. 12.
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	7.9	9.2	9. 7	9. 7	9.9	10.3	10.5	10.
Less; Personal tax and nontax payments	46.8	51.4	52,8	53, 0	54.6	56.4	57.7	58.
FederalState and local	40. 4 6. 4	44.0 7.4	45.0 7.8	45. 1 7. 9	46.7 8.0	48.0 8.4	49. 2 8. 5	49. 9 8. 0
Equals: Disposable personal income	337, 1	349, 4	363, 6	366.3	372.6	375.6	381.8	384,
Less: Personal consumption expenditures	313,5	328, 5	338, 1	340, 1	346, 1	350, 2	354.9	358.
Equals: Personal saving	23, 6	20,9	25, 6	26,3	26, 5	25.4	26, 9	26.
Addendum: Disposable personal income in constant (1954) dollars	310.7	317.3	327.3	329.7	334, 5	336, 6	340, 9	342,

#### Drop in Inventory Accumulation

Gross private domestic investment, at a \$76½ billion annual rate, was off nearly \$1 billion for the quarter, but still \$½ billion higher than in the first quarter when inventories were accumulating at a rate of nearly \$7 billion as compared with only \$1 billion in the third quarter.

#### Fixed investment rise

The third quarter rise in business outlays for plant and equipment came to a little over \$1 billion as compared with the second quarter rise of \$2 billion. The slowdown was concentrated in equipment purchases as plant outlays, which had shown little net gain during

(continued on p. 28)

Table 9.—Relation of Gross National Product, National Income, Table 11.—Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Typ and Personal Income (I-18)

[B	illions	of doll	ars]					
				19	61		1962	
	1959	1960	1961	III	IV	I	II	III
				Seas	onally	adjuste rates	ed at ar	nual
Gross national product	482, 7	503, 4	518.7	522. 3	538, 6	545, 0	552, 0	555, 3
${\bf Less:} \ {\bf Capital \ consumption \ allowances}.$	41.0	43. 2	45. 3	45. 7	46. 6	47.0	47. 5	47. 5
Equals: Net national product	441.7	460.2	473.4	476.6	492, 0	498.0	504.5	507.8
Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability———————————————————————————————————	42. 6 2. 1 -3. 0	46. 5 2. 1 -3. 4	48. 2 2. 1 -3. 1	48. 3 2. 1 -3. 1	49. 7 2. 1 -1. 9	50. 2 2. 1 -1. 4	51. 4 2. 1 -4. 0	51. 8 2. 1 n.a.
Plus: Subsidies minus current surplus of government enterprises	. 4	. 5	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Equals: National income	400, 5	415, 5	427.8	431.3	444.0	448.9	456.7	n.a.
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. Contributions for social insurance Excess of wage accruals over disbursements.	47. 2 17. 6	45. 6 20. 6	45. 5 21. 6	46.0 21.8	51. 1 22. 1	50. 4 23. 6 . 0	50. 8 23. 9 . 0	n.a. 24.0 .0
Plus: Government transfer payments to persons	25. 4 7. 1 13. 7 2. 1	27. 3 7. 8 14. 4 2. 1	31. 3 7. 3 15. 0 2. 1	31. 6 7. 2 14. 9 2. 1	31. 6 7. 2 15. 5 2. 1	31. 9 7. 3 15. 8 2. 1	32. 0 7. 4 15. 8 2. 1	32. 3 7. 5 15. 8 2. 1
Equals: Personal income	383. 9	400.8	416.4	419.4	427.3	432.0	439, 5	442, 6

Table 10.-Government Receipts and Expenditures (III-3, III-4)

(B	illions	of dolla	ars]					
				19	61		1962	
	1959	1960	1961	111	IV	I	П	Ш
				Sease	onally	adjuste rates	ed at ar	ınual
Federal Government receipts	90.3	96. 9	98.3	98, 9	103.8	105, 9	108, 4	n.a.
Personal tax and nontax receipts Corporate profits tax accruals Indirect business tax and nonta	40. 4 22. 0	44.0 21.2	45. 0 21. 0	45. 1 21. 3	46. 7 23. 7	48. 0 23. 0	49. 2 23. 4	49. 9 n.a.
aceruals Contributions for social insurance.	13. 0 14. 9	14. 1 17. 6	13. 9 18. 4	13. 9 18. 6	14. 7 18. 8	14. 6 20. 3	15. 2 20. 5	15, 0 20, 5
Federal Government expenditures	91.4	93. 1	102, 1	102, 2	105, 1	108.3	109.0	109.8
Purchases of goods and services	53. 6	53. 2	57.0	56. 5	59. 5	61.9	62. 1	62. 7
Transfer payments	22. 2 20. 6 1. 5	23. 8 22. 2 1. 6	27. 4 25. 8 1. 6	27. 7 26. 2 1. 5	27. 8 26. 1 1. 6	28. 0 26. 3 1. 7	28. 0 26. 3 1. 7	28, 5 26, 7 1, 8
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments	6. 7	6. 3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.9	7. 5
Net interest paid	6. 4	7.1	6.6	6. 5	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises	2. 5	2.8	4. 1	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
Surplus or deficit (-) on income and product account	-1.1	3,8	-3,8	-3,3	-1.3	-2.4	7	n.a.
State and local government receipts	46.6	50, 4	53, 6	53.8	54.8	56.3	57.4	n.a.
Personal tax and nontax receipts Corporate profits tax accruals Indirect business tax and nontax	6. 4 1. 2	7. 4 1. 3	7. 8 1. 3	7. 9 1. 3	8.0 1.4	8. 4 1. 4	8, 5 1, 4	8. 6 n.a.
accruals Contributions for social insurance Federal grants-in-aid	29. 6 2. 7 6. 7	32. 5 3. 0 6. 3	34. 2 3. 2 7. 0	34. 4 3. 2 7. 0	35. 1 3. 3 7. 0	35. 6 3. 3 7. 5	36. 2 3. 4 7. 9	36. 9 3. 4 7. 5
State and local government expendi- tures	47.0	50, 0	54, 2	54, 1	56.4	57.1	57.8	59.3
Purchases of goods and services Transfer payments to persons Net interest paid Less: Current surplus of govern-	43. 6 4. 8 . 7	46. 5 5. 0 . 7	50. 4 5. 4 . 7	50. 4 5. 4 . 7	52. 6 5. 5 . 7	53. 3 5. 6 . 7	54.0 5.7 .7	55. 5 5. 6 . 7
ment enterprises	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2. 4 -1. 6	2.5	2.5	2. 6 n.a.

[Billions of dollars]

	1		Ī			Ī		
	į			16	961		1962	
	1959	1960	1961	ш	IV	I	II	III
				Seas	onally	adjuste rates	ed at ar	ınual
Goods and services, total	313.5	328.5	338, 1	340, 1	346, 1	350, 2	354, 9	358.
Durable goods, total	43.6	44.8	43,7	44,0	46.6	46.3	47.2	47.
Automobiles and parts	18. 1	18.8	17. 2	16.9	19. 4	19. 1	20.3	19.
Furniture and household equipment.	18.9	19. 1	19. 3	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.3	20.
Other	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.4	7. 5	7.6	7. 1
Nondurable goods, total	147.1	151, 8	155, 2	156, 2	157, 2	159, 9	161.3	163.
Food and beverages	77.7	79. 5	81.1	81. 5	82. 1	83. 7	84. 2	85,
Clothing and shoes	27. 5	28. 1	28.6	29.0	29. 2	29.8	29.8	30.
Gasoline and oil	11.1	11.7	11.9	11.9	12. 1	12.1	12.3	12.
Other	30.9	32. 5	33.6	33, 8	33.8	34. 3	34. 9	34.
Services, total	122, 8	131, 9	139, 1	139, 9	142, 3	144. 1	146. 3	148.
Housing	39. 6	41.8	43.9	44. 1	44.8	45. 2	45. 7	46,
Household operation	18. 1	19. 6	20.6	20.7	21.0	21.3	21.8	21.
Transportation	10.0	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.5	11, 5	11.
Other	55. 1	59.7	63. 5	64. 0	65. 1	66.0	67.3	68.

Table 12.—Foreign Transactions in the National Income Accounts (IV-2)
[Billions of dollars]

				1	961		1962	
	1959	1960	1961	III	ıv	I	II	Ш
				Seas	onally:	adjuste rates	d at ar	nual
Receipts from abroad	22, 9	26, 4	27.3	26, 9	28, 3	28, 2	29, 0	28, 3
Exports of goods and services	22.9	26, 4	27. 3	26. 9	28. 3	28. 2	29. 0	28. 3
Payments to abroad	22, 9	26, 4	27.3	26.9	28.3	28, 2	29.0	28, 3
Imports of goods and services	23.6 $1.5$ $-2.3$	23. 5 1. 6 1. 3	23. 3 1. 6 2. 4	24. 1 1. 5 1. 3	24. 5 1. 6 2. 2	24. 5 1. 7 2. 0	25. 3 1. 7 2. 0	25. 8 1. 8

Table 13.—Sources and Uses of Gross Saving (V-2)

[ Billions of dollars]

				19	961		1962	
	1959	1960	1961	Ш	IV	I	II	Ш
				Seas	onally	adjuste rates	ed at an	nual
Gross private saving	74.9	72, 9	79, 2	80, 4	83, 5	82, 5	84, 5	n.a.
Personal saving Undistributed corporate profits Corporate inventory valuation ad-	23. 6 10. 8	20. 9 8. 6	25, 6 8, 3	26. 3 8. 7	26. 5 10. 8	25. 4 9. 9	26. 9 10. 3	26. 0 n.a.
justment	5 41.0	43. 2	45. 3	3 45.7	3 46.6	47.0	2 47. 5	n.a. 47. 5
Government surplus on income and product transactions	-1,5	4.2	. 0 -4. 4		-2, 9			. 0 n.a.
FederalState and local	-1.1 3	3.8 .4	$\begin{bmatrix} -3.8 \\6 \end{bmatrix}$		-1.3 -1.6		7 4	n.a. n.a.
Gross investment	70, 4	73.7	71, 7	73.8	78, 8	77.8	79, 4	77, 0
Gross private domestic invest- ment Net foreign investment	72. 7 -2. 3	72. 4 1. 3	69.3 2.4	72. 4 1. 3	76. 6 2. 2	75, 9 2. 0	77. 4 2. 0	76. 3 . 7
Statistical discrepancy	-3.0	-3.4	-3.1	-3.1	-1.9	-1.4	-4.0	n.a.

# **Expansion of Fixed Business Capital in the United States**

# Rapid Postwar Growth—Rise Slackens

IN connection with an inter-departmental study of economic growth, the Office of Business Economics is undertaking several projects aimed at the measurement and analysis of the Nation's capital stock and its characteristics. The purpose of this report is to highlight some of the major results of the first of these projects which has just been completed. The technical nature of the project is described in an appendix to this report; aspects of the methodology relevant to the interpretation of the results will be brought out in the text discussion.

#### Capital goods project

The unique feature of the project is that it presents calculations of the capital stock and its characteristics on the basis of a large number of alternative assumptions as to the economic service life of structures and equipment, depreciation formulas, and bases of valuation. Several variants are calculated because in our present state of knowledge we cannot choose any single one of them in the firm belief that it is the correct one. The present article discusses only a very small part of the calculations that have been made—namely, those most relevant to a summary description of the changes in fixed business capital that have occurred in the postwar period. No attempt is made to use the new series in the analysis of the many problems relating to the role of capital in the economy.

In view of the fact that the new figures cover the entire business economy and, moreover, provide a wide range of variant calculations, it was necessary to adopt rather summary statistical techniques in order to keep the project to manageable proportions. As a consequence, it is quite probable that detailed estimates of components or characteristics of the capital stock that have been prepared in the past will be superior to the corresponding series taken from the present study. Anyone whose particular concern is with the intensive study of such components in isolation will probably want to use these estimates rather than the present OBE calculations. On the other hand, OBE's new study is more likely to be useful in obtaining an overall view of broad inter-relationships, and especially of the effect of alternative assumptions on the final results.

It should also be noted that some of the results indicated by the present project may be modified in the light of those produced by the somewhat more refined methodology that underlies a sequel of it that has been scheduled.

However, even if all available refinements are utilized, it is clear that, because of the conceptual uncertainies and data gaps, the result of these studies cannot be used like singlevalue estimates of the kind OBE prepares for most of the components of the national economic accounts. Rather they must be regarded as a set of alternative calculations, based upon a wide range of assumptions. They can be used by choosing among the variants the one most in line with one's economic conceptions, and also by examining a broad range of variants to extract the common story they tell. These general remarks, which are intended to ensure a proper understanding of the new figures, will become clearer in the light of the subsequent discussion, and by reference to the technical appendix.

We start with a review of gross business capital—i.e., capital measured before depreciation allowances for wear and tear and obsolescence. For some purposes magnitudes net of depreciation are more relevant, and these are taken up next. Finally, the changing age composition of business capital is discussed.

#### Summary conclusions

The major conclusions may be summarized as follows: The postwar investment boom has led to a very large increase in the Nation's stock of fixed business capital—structures and equipment. The rate of increase has tapered sharply, especially in recent years. This tapering has centered in equipment stocks, the major factor in the postwar expansion. Stocks of structures, whose relative expansion has been less spectacular, have continued to grow at rates that show little evidence of slackening.

Reflecting also the circumstance that the physical volume of equipment stocks at the beginning of the postwar period apparently was not much different from that of the late 1920's, whereas structure stocks were much lower, the growth of aggregate equipment stocks for the entire period since 1929 has kept pace with that of output. For stocks of structures, and consequently for stocks of fixed business capital as a whole, the capital-output proportions obtaining in the late 1920's have not been restored, in spite of the postwar boom. This generalization, it may be noted, does not take into account possible variations in the rate of utilization of capital.

The postwar expansion in capital stocks appears to have been relatively largest in manufacturing: the total of nonfarm industries outside manufacturing ranked second; the expansion in farming was the smallest among these three broad industry groups distinguished in the study. As compared with 1929 also the share of manufacturing appears to have increased.

In the early phases of the postwar boom, a marked improvement occurred in the age composition of the capital stock. The proportion of unexpired services available for future use embodied in the capital stock went up sharply; and the average age of the

capital stock was substantially reduced. For structures these tendencies have continued throughout the postwar period, although at a somewhat attenuated rate. In the case of equipment, however, there has been a substantial deterioration in both of these measures in recent years. However, this deterioration was from the uniquely favorable conditions that were reached at the crest of the postwar boom; as compared with 1929 the indicators of the current age structure of fixed business capital show no consistent change.

#### Postwar Investment Outlays

Table 1 shows gross outlays for fixed business investment for selected periods since 1927. The basic series are classified into nonresidential structures and equipment, and by broad industrial groups—farm, manufacturing, and all other industries.<sup>1</sup>

Gross investment in table 1 is measured in constant 1954 dollars—i.e., the current-dollar investment series have been corrected for price change to measure movements in the physical or "real" volume of investment.

Fixed business investment rose rapidly after it had been restricted to low levels during World War II. The early upsurge gave way to a more gradual rise to 1956–57, with dips in the 1949 and 1954 recessions and also in 1952. Subsequently, there were two more cyclical reductions—in 1958 and (in terms of the annual figures) 1961, and the 1957 peak was not regained in physical terms.

The broad postwar movements are similar for investment in equipment and in structures, except that the latter has shown a larger increase, in contrast with its prior lag which will be noted below.

Of the broad industrial groups distinguished, farm investment has expanded least, and investment in non-

farm industries other than manufacturing has done better than manufacturing investment. The latter difference can be traced to investment in structures, which has been stronger outside of manufacturing than in manufacturing and also has been a larger component of the total.

If, for historical perspective, the postwar period is compared with the late 1920's, large increases are of course seen to have occurred in the totals and major components of investment. Equipment investment has kept pace with the expansion of output, but investment in structures and consequently the total does not seem to have done so. This is apparent from the current-dollar figures, but much more pronounced in terms of the constantdollar figures shown in table 1, because as compared with the late 1920's construction costs appear to have risen more than average.

Several hypotheses have been advanced to explain the unfavorable record of construction, such as excess investment in structures during the late 1920's, technological developments requiring fewer structures per unit of equipment, and the rapid rise in construction costs leading to economies in the use of structures. However, both facts and interpretations are uncertain here. The distinction between structures and equipment is not always meaningful and easy to establish. Also, as explained below, there is some doubt as to the validity of the indexes that indicate the much more rapid rise of construction prices; to the extent that they are incorrect the lag of investment in structures is exaggerated by the constant-dollar figures.

#### Meaning of "real" calculations

The calculation of the physical or real volume of equipment shown in the table runs into difficulties when products of altered quality or new products are introduced, because there is no obvious way to compare these with the products that have been in use before. Since quality improvement and the introduction of superior new products are particularly important features of capital goods in our economy, it is important to understand how these

difficulties are handled and the equivalence between the new and improved products and their predecessors is established. In essence, one unit of the new product is considered as equivalent to one unit of the old product times the ratio of the cost of the new product to that of the old product in an overlap period. (If an actual overlap period does not exist a hypothetical comparison is undertaken.) For instance, if a new model of a machine is introduced which costs \$11,000, as compared with \$10,000 for existing machinery of the unimproved type, it will be construed to represent 10 percent more real volume.

In other words, as a general proposition, better quality is counted as increased physical volume to the extent, and only to the extent, that it is reflected in higher real resource cost. This procedure is on all fours with the general treatment of different quality grades in real product measurement—a \$20 shoe is considered twice as much production as the \$10 variety selling at the same point in time.

Table 1.—Gross Fixed Business Investment, Selected Periods 1927-61

[Billions of constant (1954) dollars]

Age	1927-29 average	1943	1947	1957	1961
Total Structures Equipment	21.9	9,3	32, 8	40, 4	36. 1
	11.8	2,4	9, 9	15, 7	15. 2
	10.0	6,9	23. 0	24, 7	21.
Farm	1, 6	1, 1	3.3	2.8	<b>2.</b>
Structures	, 4	. 3	.7	.6	
Equipment	1, 2	. 9	2.6	2.2	
Manufacturing Structures Equipment	4.6	2.9	8.7	10, 5	8.
	2.1	.3	2.5	3. 0	2.
	2.5	2.6	6.2	7. 5	6.
OtherStructuresEquipment	9. 3	5.3 1.8 3.4	20.8 6.7 14.2	27. 1 12. 1 15. 1	25. 12. 12.

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

This is not the place to discuss in detail the relative advantages and disadvantages of this procedure—the only general procedure for volume measurement that is available at present. It probably yields satisfactory measures when the aim is to analyze changes in the productivity (i.e., output relative to input) of capital over time. This could not be done if changes in the quality (productivity) of capital were included in measuring its real volume. However, when the aim is to get at a measure of productive capacity, the present

<sup>1.</sup> The series for gross investment in nonresidential structures and equipment are the same as the "other construction" and "producers' durables" components of the GNP after farm residences have been deducted and second-hand assets acquired by the private sector from Government added. The estimates for manufacturing here presented differ from similar estimates regularly published as part of the national income tables mainly in that no adjustment has been made in the present estimates to the "industrial buildings" component of the official construction statistics which is here taken as measure of manufacturing investment in structures.

techniques are not satisfactory because identical amounts of real capital as now measured will represent different capacities to produce goods and services over time; alternative measures would be

desirable if they could be obtained.

As mentioned earlier, the constantdollar estimates of construction are subject to a special limitation. The construction cost indexes available to correct the current-dollar series for price change refer generally to the prices of construction inputs—labor and materials—rather than to outputs. As a result the constant-dollar estimates tend to reflect the physical volume of inputs rather than of outputs. In other words, the estimates do not allow for increases in the productivity of the resources producing struc-This situation, it should be tures. noted, differs from that described for equipment. In that case straightforward changes in productivity that result in more units of the same type of machinery are adequately reflected in the physical volume measure. Difficulties arise only if there occurs a change in the type of item produced.2

There is no information available to judge the quantitative effects of the statistical procedures that have been outlined. However, in the discussion which follows, an attempt will be made to qualify the conclusions to allow for possible bias in the constant-dollar structure estimate.

#### **Gross Stocks of Capital**

The investment figures discussed earlier are very helpful in the analysis of fluctuations and trends in economic activity. However, as in the case of other durable goods, proper interpretation of series on sales and purchases requires information on stocks.

Actual data on stocks of fixed capital are deficient, and in the present report, as in many other studies, indirect procedures are used to derive them. The essence of these procedures is to calculate stocks by applying information on the economic service lives of structures and equipment to the annual investment estimates. For instance, if a capital good was produced in year 1 and is thought to have a life of 10 years, it will be counted

Table 2.—Gross Stocks of Fixed Business Capital,\* Selected Years, 1929-61

[Billions of constant (1954) dollars]

	I	Based	on Bu	lletin	F live	s	Bas	ed on	lives 2	) perce	nt sho	rter
	1929	1945	1949	1953	1957	1929	1945	1949	1953	1957	1961	
Total. Structures Equipment. Farm. Structures Equipment. Manufacturing. Structures Equipment Other. Structures Equipment.	15 84 47	393 272 121 52 34 18 86 47 38 255 191 65	459 280 179 62 36 26 105 52 53 292 192 100	537 303 234 73 39 34 125 54 71 339 210 129	636 342 293 79 40 39 148 60 88 409 242 167	679 363 316 85 42 43 164 62 102 431 259 171	348 250 98 43 31 12 70 41 30 235 179 56	316 215 101 45 30 15 68 37 31 203 148 55	387 234 153 51 30 21 89 42 47 246 162 84	452 248 204 60 31 29 105 43 62 288 174 114	509 264 245 66 33 33 125 49 76 318 183 135	532 287 245 65 34 32 129 49 80 338 204 134

<sup>\*</sup>At year-end.

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

as an element of the gross capital stock for the years 1 through 10. The series of gross capital stocks shown here have been derived by this method—specifically by applying appropriate lifetimes to the investment series summarized in table 1. (These series have been extended backward far enough to account for all elements of the capital stock beginning with the end of the year 1928.)<sup>3</sup>

Unfortunately, knowledge of economic lives cannot be firm in an economy such as ours in which, in addition to routine physical wear and tear, obsolescence enters as a major determinant. In the chart and table two variants are accordingly presented. One of

2. The following example may serve to clarify these points. Assume that the physical input of labor and materials is unchanged from period I to II, and that their unit price moves from 100 to 120 on an index number basis. Assume also that the physical volume of output increases 50 percent as a result of improved efficiency. The price of output is shown to decline from 100 to 80 (the same as unit costs, i.e., 120 divided by 150). This is on the reasonable assumption that the change in profits is roughly parallel to that of cost, and that to the extent that this assumption is not fully met, the proportion of profits to costs is not large enough to influence significantly the movement of the output price index. The total value of production rises 20 percent. If total values are deflated by the labor and materials cost index, the deflated value will show no change, i.e., the change in output per unit of input will not have been taken into account. This is an illustration of the procedure underlying the present construction estimates. If, on the other hand, the above example is taken to refer to producers' durable equipment, we have price indexes referring to output, and the deflated figures will show an increase of 50 percent. This is a correct reflection of the change in physical output, apart from possible changes in the quality of the product from period I to period II.

	Peri	od
	I	II
Labor and materials:	(Index nu	imbers)
Physical input	100	100
Unit prices	100	120
Output:		
Physical output	100	150
Unit prices	100	80
Value	100	120
Value deflated by—		
Labor and materials cost index	100	100
Output price index	100	150

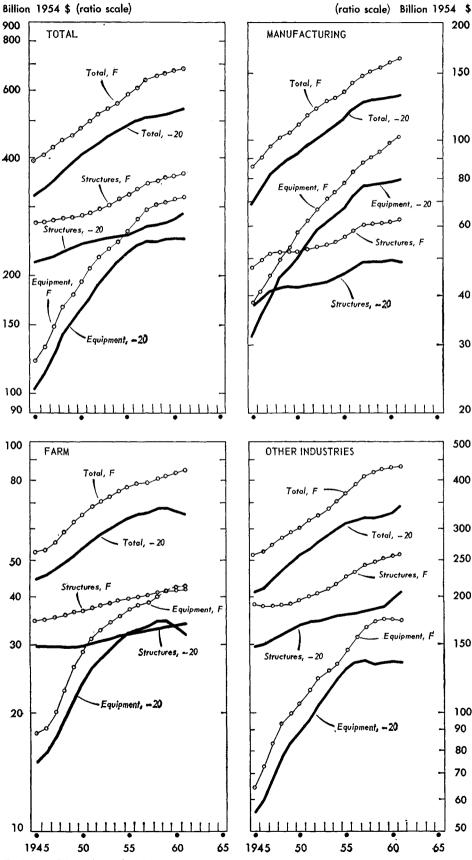
them is based largely on lives published in the Internal Revenue Service's Bulletin F (1942 edition). Inasmuch as it seems to be the prevailing feeling that these Bulletin F lives are generally too long, an alternative set of estimates assuming 20 percent shorter lives is also presented. This approximates closely the lives actually used by business in their accounting for tax purposes, as can be judged from the Treasury Depreciation Survey of 1959.4 (Actual practice, it may be noted, up to now has been based upon service lives for equipment that are substantially longer than those suggested in the Depreciation Guidelines and

The construction cost indexes have been reviewed recently in Appendix B of Government Price Statistics, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, 87th Congress, First Session, Part 1, January 24, 1961, Washington, D.C. This document also discusses the general problem of quality change. A basic paper analyzing the latter problem is E. F. Denison: "Theoretical Aspects of Quality Change, Capital Consumption, and Net Capital Formation," in Problems of Capital Formation, Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 19, Princeton, 1957. See also National Income—1954 Edition, page 156.

- 3. It should be noted that in the calculations summarized in this report—as well as in the first of the references cited in footnote 6—dispersion of retirements around the average service life has been neglected. Further studies will establish the effect of this on the calculations of gross capital stocks and related magnitudes. For a theoretical treatment of this topic, see Eric Schiff's note in the May 1958 issue of the Review of Economics and Statistics.
- 4. Detailed calculations indicated a somewhat larger reduction of lives as compared with Bulletin F for structures and a somewhat smaller reduction for nonfarm nonmanufacturing equipment. However, it was decided to disregard the differential for structures on the ground that it probably reflected the shorter lives of "additions and alterations," which are not specifically dealt with in Bulletin F and which, in all probability, are to a substantial extent omitted from the investment estimates. The differential for nonfarm nonmanufacturing was discounted, because it was well within the range of error of the estimates. The 20 percent reduction for farm structures and equipment was an arbitrary factor applied to the basic variant which in turn was derived from Department of Agriculture studies.

#### **GROSS STOCKS OF FIXED BUSINESS CAPITAL**

Broad Industry Groups Share in Postwar Expansion With Substantial Differences in Amplitude and Timing



F = Bulletin F Lives (see technical appendix)

- 20 = Lives 20 Percent Shorter

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

Rules issued last July by the Treasury Department.)

This alternative should not be taken as our estimate of "true" economic life. But it commends itself on the ground that it is close to actual tax practice for depreciation.<sup>5</sup> The variant based on Bulletin F is included to provide a feel for the direction and extent to which the calculations are affected by changes in the assumptions, and to furnish a bridge to past calculations based on similar methods which have generally utilized Bulletin F lives.<sup>6</sup> As explained in the appendix, the study underlying this report presents alternative series based on lives 10 percent, 20 percent, and 40 percent shorter and longer than Bulletin F lives.

Another limitation of stock figures derived by these techniques should be noted. The service lives used to translate gross investment into stock figures, even if correct on the average, will not hold invariably from year to year. For instance, during World War II, when investment was restricted, existing equipment continued to be used beyond its normal, average life. Accordingly, the stock figures shown in this report should not be interpreted as showing precisely the year-to-year changes. Also the calculations are necessarily based on the assumption that average lives have been constant in the long-run. There is little information on changes over time in the average service lives of the various types of structures and durable equipment.

We do not know how closely practice for tax purposes conforms to the pattern of actual retirements.

<sup>6.</sup> The results of this study have been compared with the estimates of R. W. Goldsmith published in The National Wealth of the United States in the Postwar Period, Princeton, 1962, and of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute (MAPI) published in 60 Years of Business Capital Formation, Washington, 1960. As expected, the three sets of figures differ widely as to detail. With respect to broad trends the OBE variants chosen for analysis in this report indicate a somewhat faster tapering in the postwar growth rates for nonfarm equipment and a more rapid deterioration in the net-gross equipment stock ratios. (See below.) Preliminary investigations suggest that much of these differences stem from the fact that the OBE variants selected are based on shorter service lives than the Goldsmith and MAPI estimates. Differences between Goldsmith's and OBE's figures on farm capital are due mainly to differences in the assumed service lives.

#### Growth in the postwar period

As can be seen from the chart on page 12 and table 2, gross stocks of fixed business capital increased by almost three-fourths over the postwar period, with the rate of increase tapering very sharply in the latter part of it. On the basis of the shorter life assumption, stocks increased at an average annual rate of about 4½ percent from 1945 to 1953, 3 percent in the next 4 years, and 1 percent from 1957 to 1961. According to the longer life assumption, the tapering set in a little later and was a little less pronounced.

#### Table 3.—Average Percent Annual Rates of Increase in National Output and Stock of Fixed Business Capital, 1929-61

[Based on constant 1954 dollars]

Gross National or Business Product: 1	•
Specific deflators GNP deflators for construction	2. 3.
Net National or Business Product: 1	_
Specific deflators GNP deflators for construction.	<b>3</b> . 3.
Gross Stocks, based on— Bulletin F lives: Structures, based on	
Specific deflators GNP deflators	1.
Equipment	3.
Structures and equipment, based on Specific deflators GNP deflators for structures	1. 2.
Lives 20% shorter:	
Structures, based on	
Specific deflators GNP deflators	1.
Equipment	2.
Structures and equipment, based on	
Specific deflators	1.
GNP deflators for structures	2.
Net Stocks, based on— Bulletin F lives, straight line depreciation: Structures, based on	
Specific deflators GNP deflators	1.

Equipment

Structures, based on	
Specific deflators	. 8
GNP deflators	1.8
Equipment	2.8
Structures and equipment, based on	0
Specific deflators	1.5
GNP deflators for structures.	2. 2
GIVE denators for structures	2. 4
Lives 20% shorter, straight line depreciation:	
Structures, based on	
Specific deflators	. 8
GNP deflators	1. 9
Equipment.	2.7
Structures and equipment, based on	2
Charifo deflatore	1, 5
Specific deflators	
GNP deflators for structures	2. 2
Lives 20% shorter, double declining depreciation:	
Structures, based on	
On acide defense	
Specific deflators	. 8
GNP deflators	1.9
E quipment	2, 7
Structures and equipment, based on	
Specific deflators	1, 4
GNP deflators for structures	2. 2

Equipment
Structures and equipment, based on
Specific deflators
GNP deflators for structures

Bulletin F lives, double declining depreciation:

1. 7 2. 8

1. Over this period percent growth rates for National Prod 1. Over this period percent growth rates for National Froduct and Business Product (i.e., National Product less product cut originating in households and institutions, government, and in the rest-of-the-world sector) both round to the same figure in tenths of percents. Also percent growth rates for Net Product calculated for the four permutations of Buletin F lives, lives 20 percent shorter, straight line depreciation, and double declining balance depreciation round to the same figures in tenths of percents.

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

For structures the postwar increase amounted to about one-third. equipment it was about one and onehalf—somewhat less on the basis of the shorter life assumption and somewhat more on the basis of the longer one. This is in contrast to the relative roles of structures and equipment in postwar investment, and results from the fact that the ratio of initial stocks to the subsequent investment was higher for structures than for equipment.

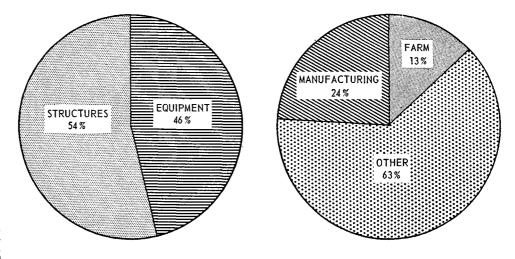
Both versions show that the tapering in the rate of growth of the total is traceable mainly to equipment. Again dividing the entire postwar period into equal spans of 4 years, gross equipment stocks appear to have increased at yearly rates of about 10 percent and 7 percent during the first two of these periods, respectively. Using the shorter life assumption, the rate dropped to 5 percent for 1953-57. and no further increase in equipment stocks occurred during 1957-61. On the basis of the longer life assumption, the rate dropped to 6 percent and 2 percent, respectively, in the 1953-57 and 1957-61 periods.

For farm stocks the indicated increase is a little smaller than for gross stocks as a whole; this is due mainly to the equipment component. Beyond this, there are considerable differences between the results of the two alternative calculations, the one based upon shorter lives indicating less expansion. Both series show a slackened rate of increase as the period progresses. This reflects mainly the equipment component and is more pronounced in the series based on the shorter lives. The farm structure component is derived from a gross investment series that is on a less firm statistical basis than the other components, and too much reliance should not be placed on its precise movement.

In manufacturing, gross stocks appear to have almost doubled since the beginning of the postwar period, with stocks of structures increasing one-third and equipment stocks more than one and one-half times. Again a slackening in the rate of increase is evident, and is more pronounced in the variant based upon the shorter lives.

Gross stocks in nonfarm industries other than manufacturing increased about two-thirds, with structure stocks increasing more than one-third and equipment stocks about one-halfsomewhat less for equipment if the shorter and somewhat more if the longer life variant is used. As in the case of farms and manufacturing, the rate of increase is seen to slacken in both

#### COMPOSITION OF GROSS FIXED BUSINESS CAPITAL STOCKS At End of 1961



Note: Based on constant (1954) dollars, and Bulletin F(1942 edition) or 20 percent shorter lifetime variant.

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

versions; this is more pronounced in the one based on shorter lives; and is traceable mainly to equipment.

Viewing the entire period since 1929, total gross stocks appear to have declined during the great depression and through World War II until 1944, before commencing their postwar upsurge. Over the period as a whole, their rate of growth appears to have been about one-half of that of total output. (See table 3.) The behavior of equipment and structure stocks was very different. Equipment stocks were about the same at the end of the war as they had been in 1929, and their average rate of growth from 1929 to date has been close to that of output. The volume of structures, on the other hand, appears to have declined from 1929 to 1944, and the subsequent rise did not bring it back to its previous relation to production. Possible changes in the rate of utilization of fixed business capital are not taken into account in these statements.

#### Valuation of structures

As in the case of gross investment, the indicated lag for structures is based upon calculations that do not take into account increased productivity per unit of labor and material input in construction. To the extent that this assumption is in error, the lag in structure stocks has been exaggerated in the calculations.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to resolve this issue on the basis of present knowledge. However, an alternative calculation has been made, assuming—rather arbitrarily—that changes in the average prices of nonresidential structures have paralleled those of gross national product produced in the nonfarm private business system.

On the basis of this assumption, the contours of the story are substantially changed. Briefly, the increase in business structures during the postwar period is more than twice that shown by the prior versions, and as a result the total of structures and equipment combined appears to have approximately doubled. The tapering in the rate of postwar growth of the total capital stock continues to be visible in this set of calculations as well.

The increase in stocks of structures as compared with 1929 is more substantial in this set of calculations than in the earlier ones. However, the indication persists that the stock of equipment has expanded much more rapidly, and that the growth of total capital stocks has been substantially below that of total output. (See table 3.)

In other words, whatever reasonable alternative assumptions we use when the true facts are not known to us, certain broad patterns continue to appear. But it is apparent that in this field of capital stock measurement we cannot claim quantitative precision even though we state our results in terms of numbers; the best that we can hope for at present is to perceive the general direction of some broad trends.

The chart on p. 13 shows the composition of the Nation's capital stock in 1961. As compared with a similar calculation for 1929, the proportion of equipment to structures is higher and the share of manufacturing in the total appears to have increased somewhat at the expense of all other nonfarm industries taken together. This is in accord with the increased share of manufacturing in total national output; manufacturing's share in the total number of persons engaged in production has declined over this period.

The chart, it will be noted, is based on the deflation of structures by construction cost indexes. Their deflation by overall GNP deflators would yield a similar pattern of change as compared with 1929 and a similar picture for 1961, except that the 1961 share of structures in the total would be higher.

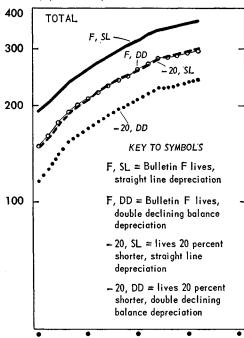
#### Net Capital Stocks

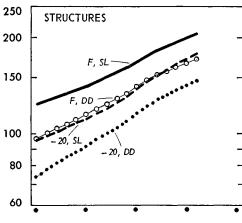
In the measures of capital stocks that have been reviewed, a unit of capital asset is included at its full value during the entire time that it remains in the capital stock, up to the assumed date of its retirement. For instance, an item costing \$10,000 in its year of acquisition and remaining in the stock for 10 years will be valued in the capital stock at \$10,000 in each of these years—abstracting, for the sake of simplicity, from price

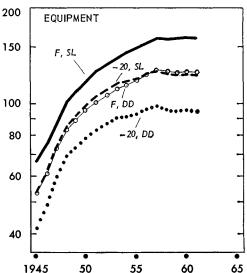
#### NET STOCKS OF FIXED BUSINESS CAPITAL

Rapid Growth of Equipment Slows During Postwar Period Expansion of Structures Was Slower but Continues at Steady Rate

Billion \$ (ratio scale)







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

<sup>7.</sup> Martin L. Marimont, "GNP by Major Industries," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, October, 1962.

changes. These "gross" measures of capital stocks are useful for many purposes. However, an alternative set of "net" measures can be calculated as being more relevant to others.

Underlying these net measures is a concept of capital as a sum of productive services stored up for future use. For instance, the \$10,000 item just referred to is regarded as a sum of productive services that will be used up over the life of the capital asset, as it is employed jointly with labor and other economic resources to produce goods and services. If this view of capital is taken, a given structure or equipment item does not represent an invariant value sum over its entire life, but a diminishing sum as the productive services inherent in it are gradually exhausted. If, for example, we assume that these services are used up in equal annual installments the net capital represented by the asset—i.e., the value of the productive services that remains stored updeclines from \$10,000 at the moment the item is installed to \$9,000 a year later, and so on.

Unfortunately, the calculation of the value of productive services used up each year—depreciation—further complicates our task. In the numerical example just employed, it was assumed that these services are used up in equal installments—in technical parlance, that depreciation follows the "straight line" pattern. Partly because of its simplicity, the straight line formula is widely used, but many believe that it is not appropriate.<sup>8</sup> They reason that, be-

cause of gradual physical deterioration, the services yielded annually by a given asset are larger in the initial period of its operation and decline over its service life; and that in the absence of other information technological obsolescence should be assumed to occur at an equal percentage rate. This view of the matter suggests an accelerated pattern of depreciation, according to which depreciation is highest in absolute amount when the equipment is new and declines as its age increases.

There is no general agreement among the advocates of accelerated depreciation as to what particular pattern is the most realistic; various formulas have been suggested and are in use. One of the most popular ones is the (double) declining balance method of depreciation. According to this method, twice the straight line rate of depreciation is charged in the first year, and the same rate is applied in succeeding years to the remaining value of the equipment. In our example, \$2,000, or 20 percent, depreciation would be charged in the first year, and the same percentage rate would be applied to the \$8,000 remaining value of the item, yielding depreciation of \$1,600 during the second year, and so forth.

The following calculations of net capital stocks have been made on the alternative assumptions of straight line and double declining balance depreciation. This complicates the interpretation of the net stock figures as compared with that of gross stocks. In addition to considering two life assumptions (one

conforming most closely to existing practice and one based on Bulletin F) we must now take account of two further variants (straight line and declining balance) under each of these headings.

#### Rise in the postwar period

It will be best to summarize developments with respect to net stocks (see table 4 and the chart on p. 16) by reference to the generalizations already made about gross stocks: Over the postwar period, the increase in net capital stocks, i.e., in productive services stored up for future use, appears to have been somewhat larger than that in gross stocks, i.e., in capital stocks without allowance for the partial exhaustion of the services they embody. The several net stock variants examined all indicate approximate doubling as compared with the three-quarter increase for gross stocks.

The increase of net stocks, like that of gross stocks, has tapered sharply over the postwar years. For the 1945–49 period, in which the initial postwar rebuilding occurred, the annual rate of increase of the several variants averaged about 8 percent. For the subsequent 4-year periods, all net variants showed approximately identical annual rates of growth of about 5 percent, 4 percent, and 2 percent, respectively.

The net stock figures indicate a larger increase for structures than do the gross figures—from two-thirds to almost one

Table 4.-Net Stocks of Fixed Business Capital,\* Selected Years, 1929-61

[Billions of constant (1954) dollars]

					Based	on Bu	ılletin	F lives								Ва	sed on	lives 2	0 perce	nt sho	rter			
		Straig	tht line	depre	ciation		Declining balance depreciation							Straig	ht line	depre	iation		Declining balance depreciation					
	1929	1945	1949	1953	1957	1961	1929	1945	1949	1953	1957	1961	1929	1945	1949	1953	1957	1961	1929	1945	1949	1953	1957	1961
TotalStructuresEquipment	163	191 124 67	246 137 109	296 156 140	344 183 161	366 206 160	187 134 52	150 97 53	201 111 89	241 129 112	281 154 127	297 172 125	189 137 52	149 95 53	200 108 91	242 126 116	280 154 126	301 178 123	154 113 41	116 74 42	162 88 73	195 105 90	227 129 99	242 147 95
FarmStructuresEquipment	20	27 17 10	34 18 16	40 19 21	42 20 21	41 21 20	23 16 7	21 13 8	28 14 13	33 16 17	33 17 17	33 17 16	23 17 7	21 13 8	27 14 13	33 15 17	33 16 16	31 17 14	19 13 5	16 10 6	22 11 11	26 13 14	26 14 12	25 14 11
Manufacturing Structures Equipment	27	44 22 22	59 26 34	71 28 43	83 33 50	89 35 53	38 23 16	35 17 18	49 21 28	58 24 34	68 28 40	72 29 42	39 23 15	35 17 19	49 21 28	58 23 35	68 28 40	72 30 42	31 19 12	28 13 15	40 17 23	47 19 28	55 23 32	57 25 33
OtherStructures Equipment	116	120 85 35	153 94 60	185 108 76	219 130 89	236 150 86	1 <b>26</b> 96 30	94 66 27	124 76 49	150 90 60	179 109 70	193 125 67	128 97 30	93 66 27	124 74 50	151 87 63	179 109 70	197 131 66	104 80 24	7 <b>2</b> 51 21	100 60 40	122 73 49	146 92 54	159 108 51

<sup>\*</sup>At year end

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

<sup>8.</sup> E.g., George Terborgh, Realistic Depreciation Policy, Machinery and Allied Products Institute, Washington, 1954

hundred percent, depending on the variant selected, as compared with one-third for gross stocks. On the other hand, the postwar expansion of net equipment stocks is about 10 percent less than the increase indicated by the corresponding gross calculations.

As in the case of gross stocks, the tapering in the rate of growth is traceable mainly to equipment. In particular, it can be seen for table 3 that all variants of net equipment stocks are about stationary after 1957.

The larger expansion of total net stocks than of gross stocks, and the larger role of structures in the net stock expansion, is reflected industry-wise in the comparative records of manufacturing and the nonfarm nonmanufacturing industries. It will be recalled that structures constitute a relatively larger part of total stocks of the latter group as a whole. Fixed capital stocks in nonfarm industries outside manufacturing appear to have doubled approximately in terms of the net concepts, as compared with the two-thirds increase indicated for gross stocks. Within these broad groups, the contribution of equipment was larger than that of structures, as for gross stocks, but the differential was much smaller.

It can be seen from table 4 that the other points made in connection with the description of the broad industry pattern of the gross stock increase hold generally for the net variants also.

If the period under review is extended back to 1929, total net stockslike gross stocks-appear to have declined through the 1930's and World War II, but the extent of the decline was somewhat more pronounced. The decline indicated for the total reflected the structure component; at the end of World War II net stocks of equipment—again like gross stocks—appear to have been about as large as in 1929. As in the case of gross stocks, the postwar investment boom has served to restore approximately the relation of equipment stocks to total output that obtained in the late 1920's. However, the ratio of structure stocks, and consequently of total fixed capital, has not been restored. (Table 3.)

As in the case of the similar conclusions regarding the gross capital-output ratio, the structure figures have been

derived from calculations that for deflation purposes utilized the construction cost indexes whose possible shortcomings have already been noted. But if overall GNP deflators are again substituted experimentally for the construction cost indexes, the broad conclusions regarding the relatively slow growth of structure stocks, and the consequent reduction of the capital-output ratio continue to hold, though in a somewhat attenuated form—just as in the case of the gross variants.

Substitution of overall GNP deflators for construction cost indexes substantially modifies also the picture of the postwar increase in net stocks. As in the case of the corresponding gross calculations, the dimensions of the postwar boom appear to be larger, and the share of structures in the total expansion is increased. But whereas for the gross variants, equipment stocks continued to show a larger percentage expansion than structures on the basis of the alternative deflation, in the case of net stocks no consistent differential between the indicated expansion of structure and equipment stock remains, the relative movement of the two components depending on the particular depreciation variant used.

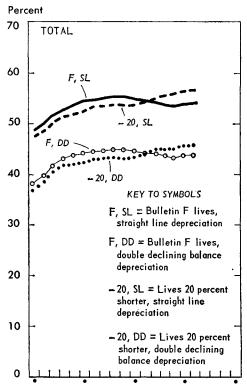
#### Composition of stocks in 1961

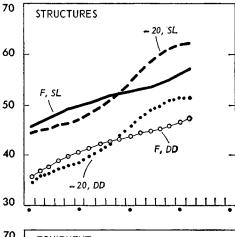
Finally, we comment on the composition of net capital stocks in 1961, as contrasted with the composition of gross stocks shown in the second chart. On a net basis the share of equipment in the total is somewhat lower than on a gross basis—between about 40 and 45 percent of the total depending on the variant adopted. The broad industry composition of the total is very similar for all variants of net stocks, and similar in turn to that of gross stocks. As compared with similar breakdowns for 1929, the share of net equipment stocks has increased; and so has the share of manufacturing at the expense of nonfarm industries outside manufacturing. It will be recalled that similar changes were indicated by the percentage distribution of gross stocks.

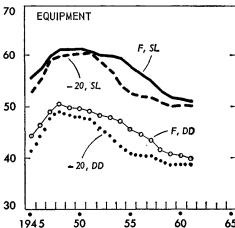
It is interesting to note that the percentage distributions of net stocks for 1929 and 1961 are not changed by the substitution of overall GNP deflators

#### RATIOS OF NET TO GROSS CAPITAL STOCKS

Leveling Reflects Reversal of Postwar Rise for Equipment Ratios for Structures Continue Up







Based on Constant (1954) Dollars
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economic

62-11-1

Table 5.-Ratios of Net to Gross Stocks of Fixed Business Capital, Selected Years, 1929-61

[Percentages based on constant (1954) dollars]

		Based on Bulletin F lives													Ва	sed on	lives 2	0 perce	nt sho	rter				
		Straight line depreciation Declining balance depreciation									on		Straig	ht line	depre	ciation		D	eclinin	g balar	ice del	oreciatio	on	
	1929	1945	1950	1953	1957	1961	1929	1945	1950	1953	1957	1961	1929	1945	1950	1953	1957	1961	1929	1945	1950	1953	1957	1961
Total Structures Equipment	56. 1 57. 1 53. 7	48, 6 45, 6 55, 4	54.3 49.7 61.1	55, 2 51, 7 59, 8	54.1 53.6 54.8	54.0 56.8 50.7	45.7 47.0 42.7	38. 2 35. 5 44. 1	44. 2 40. 5 49. 7	44.9 42.8 47.7	44. 2 44. 9 43. 3	43.8 47.4 39.7	54. 4 54. 8 53. 2	47.0 44.3 52.8	52.3 46.8 60.3	53.5 50.8 56.7	55. 1 58. 2 51. 6	56. 5 62. 1 50. 0	44.1 45.0 41.7		42.3 38.4 48.0	43. 2 42. 3 44. 2	44.6 48.7 40.2	45. 5 51. 4 38. 6
Farm Structures Equipment	56. 9 58. 0 54. 3	51.0 48.5 56.0	54.7 49.6 61.2	55. 5 50. 5 61. 2	52.8 50.4 55.4	48.9 50.3 47.6	46, 0 47, 1 43, 6	40, 3 38. 0 44. 7	44.8 40.1 50.8	45. 2 41. 4 49. 4	42, 4 41, 7 43, 1	39.3 41.7 36.9	53. 3	46, 2 42, 9 52, 9	54. 1 48. 1 61. 6	54.7 50.0 59.8	49.6 50.3 48.9	48, 1 50, 3 45, 8	42.8 42.9 42.5	36. 2 33. 5 41. 5	44.0 39.1 50.2	44.1 41.4 47.0	39.5 41.9 37.2	38. 7 42. 0 35. 2
Manufacturing Structures Equipment		51.5 46.5 57.7	56.1 49.7 61.9	56.8 52.6 60.1	56.3 55.0 57.2	54. 2 57. 0 52. 6	45, 8 48, 2 42, 6	41.3 36.6 47.2	45.8 40.7 50.5	46.3 43.5 48.5	46. 0 46. 1 45. 9	43.8 47.2 41.8	57.6	51.5 44.9 59.3	54.9 49.1 59.8	55. 6 53. 5 57. 1	54.7 57.3 53.0	55.8 61.6 52.3	44, 4 47. 3 40. 5	35. 3	44.3 40.3 47.7	44.8 44.3 45.2	44. 2 47. 8 42. 0	44.6 50.5 41.0
OtherStructures Equipment		47.1 44.8 53.8	<b>53.5</b> 49.7 60.6	54.5 51.6 59.2	53, 6 53, 7 53, 4	54. 8 57. 8 50. 4	45.7 46.8 42.5	36.7 34.8 42.1	43.5 40.5 49.1	44. 4 42. 8 46. 9	43. 9 45. 1 42. 1	44.7 48.4 39.2	54. 4 54. 4 54. 2	45.7 44.4 49.1	<b>51. 0</b> 46. 0 60. 3	<b>52. 4</b> 50. 3 55. 6	<b>56.3</b> 59.9 51.6	58, 4 64, 2 49, 6	44. 2 44. 9 42. 1	35.3 34.4 37.8	41. 2 37. 8 47. 6	42, 4 42, 0 43, 0	45. 9 50. 2 40. 0	47, 1 53, 1 37, 9

for construction cost indexes in the computation of structure stocks.

Age of Capital Stocks

Obvious interest attaches to the age structure of our capital stock and it components. Information of this type is essential for gaging the extent to which the stock is up-to-date both in terms of physical condition and technological characteristics.

No analysis will be made in this report of the detailed age distribution data that are part of the complete study underlying this summary report. Instead two sets of measures which summarize the central tendencies in these age-distributions will be presented. The first of these, shown in table 5, gives the ratios of the net stocks of capital to the gross stocks, for the several variant definitions distinguished so far. An alternative set of measures, presented in table 6 for the same variants, is the mean age of the capital stock and its components.

These two sets of measures can be used interchangeably for many purposes, but each of them also provides specific information. Thus, the ratios show the relative extent to which the services initially embodied in capital goods remain intact—on the assumption that the purchase price is a measure of the value of the services bought initially and that depreciation reflects the value of the services that have been used up. This type of information is not provided by the average-age meas-

Table 6.—Mean Age of Stocks of Fixed Business Capital, Selected Years, 1929-61

	[Based	on Co	nstant	(1954)	dollars	s] ———		<del></del>						
					GF	eoss s	STOC	KS						
	-	Based	on Bu	lletin l	Flives		Ba	sed on	lives 20	) perce	nt shor	ter		
	1929	1945	1950	1953	1957	1961	1929	1945	1950	1953	1957	1961		
Total	14.7	18. 5	15, 6	14. 4	14. 0	13.6	13, 1	15.3	12.6	11.6	10.6	10. 0		
Structures	18.8	23. 6	22, 1	21. 4	20. 4	19.0	15, 7	19.9	18.3	17.0	15.0	13. 8		
Equipment	6.7	6. 6	5, 7	5. 9	6. 6	7.2	5, 2	5.2	4.4	4.8	5.4	5. 6		
Farm	28.4	33.1	28. 2	26. 6	26.4	26. 2	25. 7	29.3	22.8	20, 9	20.7	21, 5		
	37.7	46.5	45. 4	44. 6	44.7	44. 7	33. 5	41.2	37.5	36. 0	35.8	35. 7		
	7.3	7.1	6. 2	6. 2	7.1	8. 4	5. 6	5.7	4.6	4. 8	6.1	6. 5		
Manufacturing	12.9	15.0	12. 9	12.0	11.6	11.5	10. 5	12.0	10.3	9.4	9. 0	8, 5		
Structures	16.7	21.4	20. 1	19.0	17.9	17.2	13. 6	17.6	16.3	14.9	13. 6	12, 3		
Equipment	7.9	7.2	6. 5	6.8	7.3	8.1	6. 3	5.3	5.2	5.6	6. 1	6, 2		
Other Structures Equipment	13. 2	16. 4	13.5	12.8	12. 4	11.7	11.1	13. 1	11.6	10.5	8.7	8, 2		
	15. 6	19. 8	18.1	17.4	16. 7	15.2	13.2	16. 1	15.6	14.4	11.6	10, 4		
	6. 0	6. 0	5.1	5.3	6. 1	6.4	4.6	5. 1	4.0	4.4	4.8	5, 0		
	NET STOCKS Based on Bulletin F lives													
	Straight line depreciation Declining balance depreciation													
	1929 1945 1950 1953 1957 1961 1929 1945 1950 1953 1957 19													
Total	10. 0	12.4	9.6	9. 0	8.3	8. 1	9. 2	11.7	8.6	8.3	7.6	7. 4		
	12. 3	17.0	14.7	13. 1	11.3	11. 1	11. 4	16.3	13.3	11.8	10.4	10. 3		
	4. 5	4.4	3.8	4. 2	4.6	4. 9	4. 1	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.2	4. 6		
Farm Structures Equipment	20, 9	23.7	18. 2	16.8	16.7	16. 9	19, 8	22. 5	16.5	15, 2	15. 5	16, 0		
	27. 9	35.0	31. 6	29.9	28.6	27. 8	26, 1	33. 3	29.3	27, 3	25. 9	25, 5		
	4. 8	4.8	3. 9	4.3	5.4	5. 9	4, 4	4. 4	3.6	4, 0	5. 0	5, 4		
Manufacturing	8.7	9.8	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.6	8.0	9.1	7.3	7.0	6.7	7. 6		
Structures	11.1	15.3	12.9	11.8	10.6	10.7	10.2	14.4	11.8	10.7	9.6	9. 9		
Equipment	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.7	5. 0		
Other	8,8	11.4	8, 6	7.9	7.3	7.3	8, 0	10.7	7.8	7.2	6, 6	6. 7		
	10.3	14.3	12.0	10.8	9.3	8.9	9. 4	13.5	10.9	9.7	8, 6	8. 2		
	4.0	4.3	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.4	3. 6	3.9	3.1	3.5	3, 8	4. 1		
		<u>'</u>	<u>,                                    </u>	Ва	sed on	lives 2	0 perce	nt sho	rter		<del></del>	<u>-</u>		
		Straig	ht line	depre	iation		D	eclinin	g bala	n <b>c</b> e der	reciati	on.		
	1929	1945	1950	1953	1957	1961	1929	1945	1950	1953	1957	1961		
Total	8.7	10. 2	7.5	6.8	6.3	6.6	7.7	9.5	6.9	6, 3	5.7	6, 1		
Structures	10.2	14. 2	11.3	9.9	8.7	8.9	9.5	13.5	10.1	8, 9	8.0	8, 2		
Equipment	3.5	3. 5	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.8	3, 2	3.3	3, 5		
Farm	18.2	19.6	13.9	12.9	13, 1	13.3	17.3	18.6	12.7	11.9	12.3	12.3		
	24.0	29.3	25.2	23.2	22, 0	21.2	22.7	27.9	23.2	20.9	20.0	19.4		
	3.6	3.8	3.0	3.5	4, 4	4.3	3.3	3.6	2.7	3.3	4.1	4.0		
Manufacturing Structures Equipment	7.1	7.8	6.2	5. 9	5.6	6.0	6.6	7, 2	5.7	5.4	5.3	5, 6		
	9.1	12.4	9.8	8. 9	8.1	8.6	8.3	11. 6	9.0	8.1	7.4	8. (		
	4.1	3.6	3.7	3. 9	4.0	4.2	3.7	3. 3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3. §		
Other	7.1	9.5	6.5	5, 9	5.5	6.0	6, 8	8.9	6.0	5. 4	5, 1	5, 8		
	8.3	12.0	9.2	7, 9	6.9	7.3	7, 6	11.3	8.3	7. 1	6, 4	6, 8		
	3.1	3.4	2.7	3, 2	3.2	3.4	2, 8	3.1	2.5	2. 9	2, 9	3, 1		

ures. In contrast, the latter provides information on absolute age not provided by the net-gross ratios.

Two other examples of the partial independence of the two measures may be given. Consider, for instance, a shift in the capital stock towards items having a longer service life, but assume also that the proportion of services stored up in the gross stocks are and remain the same for all types of capital equipment. In these circumstances, the average age of the capital stock will increase, but the net-gross ratios will show no change. While this example is artificial, in the sense that the assumptions underlying it are not likely to hold in any real situation, it does bring out an important difference between the two measures, and indicates that a choice may have to be made between them depending on the nature of the proposed analysis.

Another instance in which the two measures may point in different directions should be noted: Even for items of uniform service life, it is entirely possible for the net-gross ratios to increase (decrease) and for the average age of the capital stock to increase (decrease) at the same time, and although the first impression is that this cannot occur.

If the straight line method of charging depreciation is employed, a movement in the same direction of net-gross ratios and of the average age of net capital stocks is possible essentially because we are dealing with two averages that are weighted differently. The net-gross ratios can be seen to involve the assignment of gross value weights to the ages of the various items; in the average-age calculations for net stocks the corresponding weights are net (depreciated) values.

If, in addition, we depart from straight line depreciation, further opportunities arise for seemingly inconsistent movements of the net-gross ratios, on the one hand, and of the averageage figures, on the other. These stem from the fact that with alternative methods of depreciation, the net-gross ratios for individual items are no longer inversely proportional to the ratios of their age to their total service life.

# Changes in the age structure of capital

In summarizing the information relating to net-gross ratios in table 5 and the fourth chart, we shall concentrate on changes in these ratios rather than on their levels. With respect to the latter, it will be sufficient to note that in the case of straight line depreciation significance attaches to the 50 percent figure. This is the figure that would be reached in stationary conditions in which new investment just equaled the capital goods used up. For the double declining method of depreciation the corresponding ratio is significantly lower and depends on the length of the service life. For a service life of 10 years the ratio is approximately 38 percent, for service lives of 20 and 40 years it is about a percentage point higher.9

Common to all the variants shown in table 5 is a rapid improvement in the net-gross ratios for equipment in the early part of the postwar period and a subsequent decline of substantial proportions. This pattern of the equipment calculations for the business system as a whole is repeated also in the equipment series for the major industry groups. With near unanimity the alternative variants indicate that the most recent net-gross ratios are below those that obtained at the end of World War II. As can be seen from table 5, current equipment stock ratios appear to be a little below those obtaining in 1929.

Net-gross ratios for structures follow a pattern that is quite different. According to all variants shown here, the improvement from the low ratios at the end of World War II has continued throughout the postwar period, and these ratios are now higher than those of 1929 for the shorter life variant. As in the case of equipment, the overall pattern is reflected in that of the several groups.

The net-gross ratios for equipment and stocks combined represent an average of the separate ratios, the post-war upsurge being followed by a period of relative stability. There seems to be little change from 1929 in the overall ratios.

Table 6 presents calculations of the average age of structures and equipment for the variant concepts shown in table 5. Perspective is gained if these figures are compared with the total service lives of structures and equipment as given in table 7 (technical appendix).

The story told by these average-age series is of course very similar to that conveyed by the net-gross ratios: A marked reduction in the average ages of both structures and equipment in the early postwar years was followed for structures by somewhat more moderate improvement during the remainder of the period. Equipment stocks, on the other hand, have aged in recent years. Combined ages have continued to fall, reflecting the larger weight of structures. The separate patterns of the three broad industry groups appear to have been quite similar.

Table 7.—Service Lives in Years, Corresponding to Seven Alternative Assumptions, by Industry Group, and Type of Asset

Alternative	Nonfarm	Manufa	neturing		excluding acturing		Farm	
assumptions	residential structures	Equip- ment	Nonresi - dential structures	Equip- ment	Nonresi- dential structures	Equip- ment	Nonresi- dential structures	Residential structures
40 percentlonger	70	24	56	18	50	23	126	140
20 percent longer	60	21	48	16	43	19	108	120
10 percent longer	55	19	44	15	40	18	99	110
Bulletin F.	50	17	40	13	36	16	90	100
10 percent shorter	45	15	36	11	32	14	81	90
20 percent shorter	40	13	32	10	29	12	72	80
40 percent shorter	30	10	24	8	22	9	54	60

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

<sup>9.</sup> It should be noted that the exact numbers depend on the method that is adopted to ensure that the entire value of the capital asset is depreciated over its assumed service life.

# **Corporate Profits and National Output**

# Profits Decline Relative to Output in Postwar Period Depreciation Allowances Show Sharp Rise

### Quarterly Estimates of Corporate Gross Product Depict Postwar Changes

CORPORATE profits before taxes were at an annual rate of \$50½ billion in the first six months of 1962, well above the total for the preceding year though off slightly from the \$51 billion flow recorded in the final quarter of 1961. When the profits estimates for the current period are adjusted to reflect the Treasury Department's 1962 liberalization of depreciation allowances, it is expected that the first half figures will be lowered substantially.

This article reviews the trend in corporate profits over the postwar period; discusses the effect on corporate profits and national income of the most recent change in regulations governing depreciation allowances; assays the impact of other changes of a similar nature that have occurred during the postwar period; and presents a quarterly measure of corporate gross product to provide a series for use in analyzing changes in corporate output and earnings.

Earnings of corporations are measured net of charges for depreciation of plant and equipment. Depreciation measures the wear and tear and obsolescence of fixed capital and is based on accounting practices used for tax purposes. Since World War II, laws and regulations governing the computation of depreciation write-offs have been changed several times as a result of the accumulation of experience regarding the life of capital assets, and as opinions changed as to the proper timing of depreciation allowances. Each such change in procedure has introduced a new element into the measurement of corporate profits for national income purposes.

Hitherto, the generally moderate increases in depreciation stemming from tax changes have been obscured by the long-term uptrend in depreciation allowances associated with a steadily expanding stock of capital and the replacement of prewar equipment by new and more costly items. This was because earlier changes in the rules of depreciation applied only to capital purchased after the liberalization of procedures, and the effects therefore showed up gradually.

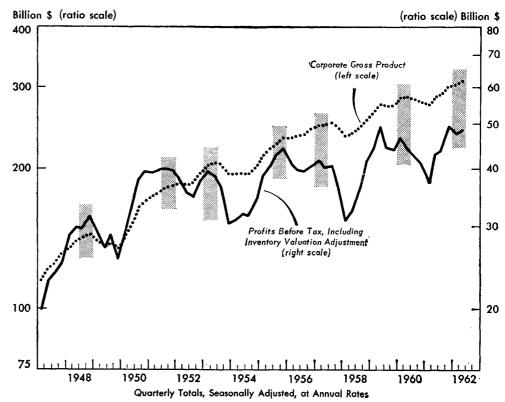
#### New depreciation rules

Treasury provisions designed to permit more realistic depreciation, and which became effective in mid-1962, are applicable to all existing capital.

They may result in an increase of as much as \$2 billion to \$3 billion in depreciation in 1962, with a corresponding decline in corporate profits on this account. This latest change in procedures, together with the accelerated amortization authorized in World War II and again in the Korean crisis, and the larger depreciation allowances stemming from the Internal Revenue Act of 1954, will yield a corporate profits total in 1962 about \$6–7 billion lower than would have been the case had these legal changes not occurred. These developments have made the evalua-

# POSTWAR MOVEMENTS OF TOTAL CORPORATE OUTPUT AND CORPORATE EARNINGS

Trends Have Diverged in the Postwar Period With Profits Showing Lesser Rise and High Cyclical Sensitivity



Note: Shaded areas represent cyclical peaks chosen for analysis.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

Table 1.—Charges to Account of Corporate Business, 1947-62 1

[Billions of dollars]

		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	19€
Total charges to corporate account	}	367.5	411, 1	389.3	459.8	521. 6	528.8	553.7	545. 9	638, 3	674.9	713, 1	697. 6	790, 3	811, 2	83
Intermediate purchases Corporate gross product		244. 5 123. 0	270. 4 140. 7	251. 9 137. 3	303. 3 156. 5	341. 4 180. 2	340. 2 188. 6	351 2 202. 4	348. 1 197. 8	415. 2 223. 1	437. 6 237. 3	464.3 248.8	454. 0 243. 5	518. 2 272. 1	528. 4 282. 8	54 28
Indirect taxes		12. 0 6. 3 104. 7	12.6 7.7 120.4	13. 3 8. 5 115. 5	14. 8 9. 4 132. 3	15. 9 11. 0 153. 3	17. 8 12. 3 158. 5	19.3 14.1 169.0	18. 7 15. 8 163. 3	20. 6 18. 4 184. 2	22. 1 20. 0 195. 2	24. 0 21. 8 202. 9	25. 1 22. 7 195. 8	27. 0 24. 3 220. 8	29. 5 25. 9 227. 4	3 2 23
Compensation of employees	y valua-	81. 2 77. 3 3. 9 . 6	90. 0 85. 9 4. 1 . 3	87. 7 83. 4 4. 4 . 4	97. 4 91. 7 5. 7 . 2 34. 7	113. 3 106. 2 7. 1 . 3	121. 6 114. 1 7. 5 . 3 36. 6	132. 4 124. 2 8. 2 . 4 36. 2	130. 4 121. 9 8. 5 . 5	142. 2 132. 5 9. 7 . 5 41. 6	154. 6 143. 8 10. 9 . 3	162. 7 150. 6 12. 2 . 4 39. 7	159. 5 147. 4 12. 1 1. 0 35. 4	174. 5 160. 4 14. 1 . 9 45. 4	183. 1 167. 5 15. 6 . 6	18. 16 <sup>1</sup> 10
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	l	194	T 7	}		194	1			194	19	1		198	T	<del></del>
	1	11	ш	IV	I	II	111	IV	I	11	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Total charges to corporate account	1	360.5	368.8	395, 5	400.3	407.7	418. 2	418, 1	399.8	388, 4	388.7	380, 3	404.6	437.8	494.0	502
Intermediate purchases	116.0	239. 2 121. 3	244. 1 124. 6	265.3 130.1	264. 0 136. 2	268. 0 139. 7	275. 9 142. 3	273. 6 144. 5	259. 9 139. 9	251. 4 137. 0	250. 5 138. 2	246. 0 134. 3	263. 8 140. 8	286. 7 151. 1	330.0 164.0	332 170
Indirect taxes	11. 9 5. 8 98. 3	11. 8 6. 3 103. 3	11. 9 6. 5 106. 3	12. 4 6. 8 110. 9	12.3 7.2 116.7	12. 6 7. 6 119. 5	12. 7 7. 8 121. 8	12. 7 8. 1 123. 6	1	13. 2 8. 4 115. 3	13. 7 8. 6 115. 9	13. 5 8. 8 112. 1	13. 7 9. 0 118. 1	14. 4 9. 3 127. 3	15. 9 9. 5 138. 6	15 9 145
Compensation of employees Wages and salaries Supplements	78.3 74.5 3.7	79. 6 75. 7 3. 8	81. 8 77. 8 4. 0	85. 1 80. 9 4. 1	87. 5 83. 4 4. 1	89. 2 85. 1 4. 1	91. 7 87. 6 4. 2	91. 8 87. 6 4. 2		88. 2 83. 9 4. 3	86. 8 82. 4 4. 4	86. 2 81. 7 4. 5	89. 4 84. 3 5, 1	94. 5 89. 0 5. 4	100. 4 94. 5 5. 9	
Net interest.  Profits before tax, including inventory valuation adjustment?	19.5	23.1	23.8	25. 2	28.8	30.0	29.7	31.5	28.8	26. 7	28.7	25. 4	28, 5	32.6	38.0	
wiy valuawii miga	<del></del>	<u> </u>	951			195	1			]	953				954	1
TO 4 1 1 to corporate account	530, 0	525, 5	514, 9	516, 2	518, 8	514, 1	526,8	555, 6	555, 7	561. 1	561, 5	536, 3	535, 5	538.7	544.2	565.
Total charges to corporate account	353.7	345.8	333.8	332. 5	333.0	329.1	340.3	358.3	352. 6	355. 7	357.1	339. 6	339. 4	342.1	348. 2	362.
Corporate gross product  Indirect taxes	176. 3 16. 2	179. 7 15. 4	15.7	183. 7 16. 4	185. 7	185. 0	186. 6 17. 9	197. 3	19. 1	205. 4 19. 4	19.6	19. 4	196. 1 18. 8	196. 6 18. 7	196. 0 18. 3	18.
Capital consumption allowances Income originating in corporate business	10.3 149.8	10. 7 153. 5	11. 2 154. 2	11. 6 155. 7	11.8 157.1	12. 2 155. 1	12. 4 156. 2	13. 0 165. 7	13. 5 170. 5	13. 9 172. 2	14.3 170.5	14. 7 162. 7	15. 1 162. 2	15. 6 162. 3	16. 1 161. 6	16. 167.
Compensation of employees Wages and salaries Supplements	103.4	113.3 106.3 7.0	106, 8 7, 1	108. 4 7. 3		119. 2 111. 8 7. 4	121. 0 113. 4 7. 5	127. 5 119. 7 7. 8	122. 8 8. 0	133. 2 125. 1 8. 1	125. 4 8. 3	8.3	122. 0 8. 5	129. 8 121. 4 8. 4	129. 4 120. 9 8. 5	123. 8.
Net interest.  Profits before tax, including inventory valuation adjustment 2	. 3	39.9	.3	.3	.3	35. 5	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	. 5	32.0	. 5	
toly variation augustines.		<u> </u>	955			!!	956			1	957		-	l	958	
Total charges to corporate account	601, 5	7	1	661, 7	662, 6	1 1	T	700.3	712, 1	1	Т	706, 2	669. 2	674.5	T	741.
Intermediate purchases	389. 4	417.1	425. 7	428.8	429.7	432.3		457.0	463.7	461. 2	471.8	460. 4	433. 2	436. 9	459.8	486.
Corporate gross product  Indirect taxes  Capital consumption allowances  Income originating in corporate business.	19. 5 17. 4	20. 6 18. 0	20. 9 18. 7	21. 2 19. 2	21. 4 19. 6	21. 8 19. 9	22. 2 20. 2	23. 2 20. 4	23.6	23. 9 21. 7	24.3 22.2	24. 3 22. 3	24. 3 22. 4	22. 5	25. 2 22. 7	25. 23.
Compensation of employees	135.9 126.7 9.1	140. 7 131. 2	144.3 134.3	147. 9 137. 7	150. 6 140. 1 10. 5	154. 0 143. 2 10. 7	155. 0 144. 0 11. 0	159. 0 147. 7 11. 3	161. 3 149. 5 11. 9	163. 1 151. 0	164. 3 152. 0 12. 3	162. 2 149. 8 12. 3	157. 6 145. 6 12. 0	156. 8 144. 8 11. 9	160. 0 148. 0 12. 1	163. 151. 12.
Net interest	4	.5	.5	. 5	.3	.3	. 3	.3	. 4	. 4	.5	.5	.9	1.0	1.0	1.
		<del></del>	1959			19	960			1'	1961	1			1962	
Total charges to corporate account	764.0	811.1	791.6	794, 4	818, 8	819, 8	807, 1	799. 1	796.0	825, 2	841, 5	869, 5	878.4	892.3		
Intermediate purchases Corporate gross product																
Indirect taxes	_ 23.4	24.1	24.5	5 25.0	25.5	26.0	25. 9	26. 2	26.6	27. 3	27.8	28.5	28.7	29.1		
Compensation of employees	155. 9 13. 7	161. 9 14. 2	161.3 2 14.3	3 162. 4 3 14. 4	167. 3 1 15. 5	168. 8 15. 6	168. 2 15. 6	165. 8 15. 5	164. 8 15. 7	168. 9 15. 9	171. 1 16. 1	174. 1 16. 4	176.0 1 17.5	179. 9 17. 9	)	
Profits before tax, including inventory valuation adjustment <sup>2</sup>	1		1		ĺ	1	1		1		i					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Total charges to corporate account (sales plus inventory change) and intermediate purchases are unconsolidated totals, because intercorporate sales and purchases are included.

Corporate gross product is a consolidated aggregate.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes profits originating in the rest of the world,

ion of movements in corporate profits nost difficult because of the entanglenent of economic and legal aspects.

Here, it may be noted that the extent of the current increase in depreciation, and the reduction in profits resulting therefrom, is quite speculative because of the lack of comprehensive reports since the effective date of the new regulations. Indeed, some companies have probably not yet made a final decision regarding use of the new depreciation guidelines. The \$2-3 billion range used is based on an assessment of corporate potentials rather than on reported data or tax records.

#### Depreciation and profits

A brief résumé of changes in the laws relating to depreciation will give perspective to the more recent development. Business expenditures for plants, machinery, and equipment cannot, as a general rule, be written off fully as an expense of any one year's operations. Instead, each year's business is charged with a portion of the capital expense until the entire cost, less salvage value, has been deducted.

Total depreciation chargeable against a capital asset is fixed, but modifications in law or by administrative action may have an important effect on the timing of deductions. The pronounced liberalizations of depreciation introduced in 1954 and again in 1962 will effect an indefinite postponement of some taxes as long as capital outlays increase.

Prior to 1934, taxpayers generally fixed their own periods for writing off capital assets, unless the (then) Bureau of Internal Revenue showed their choices to be unreasonable. From 1934 on, the burden of proof as to the correctness of a deduction was on the taxpayer, and in 1942, the Bureau issued Bulletin F which specified for many types of machinery and equipment the length of life to be used in calculating depreciation. Individual companies were permitted to use variations determined from experience factors.

Temporary departures from this general policy occurred when accelerated amortization of defense facilities was authorized in 1940 and again in 1950. Such facilities could be written off in

5 years on a straight line basis, regardless of their customary length of useful life. This rapid writeoff was available for only that part of the cost which was certified as necessary to national defense. Many capital assets qualifying for this accelerated amortization have since been completely depreciated and the impact of these programs on reported depreciation is negative at the present time. That is, although depreciation on many defense facilities is now zero, the facilities continue to contribute to production, and total depreciation charges on this account are less than they would otherwise be.

Until 1954, depreciation was generally calculated on a straight line basis. That is, the annual depreciation allowance on a capital item was computed by dividing the cost of the item by the number of years of its useful life, with the annual dollar depreciation the same in all years.

#### Changes in 1954 and 1962

The Internal Revenue Code of 1954 authorized the use of 2 alternative methods of calculating depreciation. The double declining balance method permits a high annual rate of depreciation to be used—currently, the rate is double that employed in straight line depreciation—but this rate is applied to only the undepreciated portion each year.

The second method is known as the sum-of-the-years-digits. Under this method, annual depreciation is calculated by applying to the asset's cost a fraction which is reduced each year. The fraction is determined as the ratio of the number of vears of useful life remaining in the asset to the sum of the digits in the original total useful life. For an asset with a 5-year life, the denominator would be 5+4+3+2+1=In the first half of an asset's life the straight-line method writes off onehalf of its cost; the double declining balance method writes off approximately two-thirds; while the sum-ofthe-years-digits method writes off about three-fourths.

The new depreciation procedure, effective for income tax returns filed on or after July 12, 1962, permits substantial reductions in the length of depre-

ciable lives of machinery and equipment used by industry and allows greater flexibility in the rate at which equipment may be written off. As noted, the full-year effect of the use of the new procedures, at 1962 levels, may amount to a \$2 billion to \$3 billion increase in corporate depreciation deductions claimed by industry. The counterpart of these higher depreciation charges will be a reduction in taxes of about half as much.

Comprehensive data reflecting these changes will not become available until tax returns filed subsequent to mid-1962 have been tabulated by the Internal Revenue Service—probably in early 1964.

#### **Problem of Current Profits Measure**

Since national income is measured on an accrual basis and the quarterly profits estimates are tied to annual corporation tax returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service, the quarterly profits and national income estimates will reflect retroactively as far back as the third quarter of 1961 the higher levels of depreciation and lower profits. However, no empirical estimates of the extra depreciation to be claimed are as yet available. Moreover, company reports for the first and second quarters of this year did not, of course, reflect the new depreciation rates which were not authorized until July, nor do the national accounts.

Some corporations may introduce the adjustment into their third quarter reports; others will include it in their annual report; some will probably not adopt the new procedures. Practice, doubtless, will vary widely in this respect. In any event, there will be considerable uncertainty in the quarterto-quarter estimates of corporate profits for some time to come—until the new procedures have been in effect long enough for the movement in corporate profits to be established on a comparable basis, and until data have become available by which current tendencies can be measured under the new rules.

Meanwhile, the Office of Business Economics will prepare estimates of corporate earnings before depreciation allowances. From these will be deducted estimates of depreciation which will represent an extension of the presently published depreciation series before the 1962 liberalization. When the data necessary to measure depreciation, as defined in the 1962 tax laws, have been assembled, we shall use such data to construct a new series which will reflect the impact of changes in Treasury regulations.

A series measuring the true economic depreciation of the Nation's capital stock would be desirable so that the national income aggregate would not be influenced directly by changes in the laws and regulations governing depreciation. But the development of such a series, controversial in concept and difficult of execution, remains in the future. Accordingly, it seems appropriate to introduce a broader measure of economic output that, though it does not "solve" the problem, is independent of changes in depreciation. This measure is corporate gross product, which is the corporate segment of the gross national account.1

Corporate gross product is a useful

tool for analyzing corporate operations. It furnishes a means for evaluating the place of depreciation and indirect business taxes, as well as the various factor costs, in the corporate cost structure, and for relating them to profits. It is more comprehensive than is income originating, and provides a broader base against which changes in costs and in profits, either gross or net of depreciation, can be meaningfully compared.

#### Measure of corporate gross product

Corporate gross product consists of the contribution of corporations to the market value of the output of goods and services produced by the domestic economy. It is computed as the sum of compensation of corporate employees, net interest paid by corporations. corporate earnings before taxes (these components make up income originating in corporations), indirect business taxes, capital consumption allowances. and business transfer payments less subsidies paid corporations government.

Table 2.-Charges to Account of Corporate Business, Selected Periods

[Billions of dollars seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Second half 1948	Second half 1951	First half 1953	Second half 1955	First half 1957	First half 1960	First half 1962
Total charges to corporate account	418. 2	515, 5	558, 4	657.3	711.4	819.3	885, 4
Intermediate purchases	274. 8 143. 4	333. 1 182. 4	354, 1 $204, 3$	427. 2 230. 1	$\frac{462.5}{248.9}$	534.3 285.0	579. 7 305. 7
Indirect taxes  Capital consumption allowances  Income originating in corporate business	8.0	16. 0 11. 4 155. 0	19. 2 13. 7 171. 3	21. 0 19. 0 190. 0	23.7 $21.5$ $203.7$	29. 6 25. 7 229. 7	32. 0 28. 9 244. 7
Compensation of employees. Wages and salaries. Supplements. Net interest.	87.6	114.8 107.6 7.2 .3	132.0 123.9 8.1 .3	146. 1 136. 0 10. 1 . 5	162. 2 150. 3 12. 0 . 4	183. 6 168. 0 15. 6 . 6	195. 6 178. 0 17. 7 1. 0
Profits before tax, including inventory valuation adjustment <sup>1</sup>	30.6	39.8	39.0	43. 5	41.0	45. 5	48. 1

<sup>1.</sup> Excludes profits originating in the rest of the world.

Table 3.—Charges to Corporate Gross Product, Selected Periods

[Percent distribution]

	Second half 1948	Second half 1951	First half 1953	Second half 1955	First half 1957	First half 1960	First half 1962
Corporate gross product	100, 0	100, 0	100,0	100, 0	100, 0	100, 0	100, 0
Indirect taxes Capital consumption allowances Income originating in corporate business.	8. 9 5. 5 85. 6	8, 8 6, 2 85, 0	9. 4 6. 7 83. 9	9. 1 8. 2 82. 6	9. 5 8. 6 81. 8	10, 4 9, 0 80, 6	10. 5 9. 5 80. 1
Compensation of employees		63. 0 59. 0 4. 0	64. 6 60. 7 3. 9 . 2	63. 5 59. 1 4. 4 . 2	65. 2 60. 4 4. 8 . 2	64. 4 58. 9 5. 5	64. 0 58. 2 5. 8
Profits before tax, including inventory valuation adjustment 1	21.3	21.8	19. 1	18.9	16.5	16.0	15. 7

<sup>1.</sup> Excludes profits originating in the rest of the world.

The profits component of national income and of corporate gross product shown in line 11, table 1, is measured before deduction of income taxes of depletion. It is adjusted to take our gains and losses arising from changes in replacement costs of inventories as well as other capital gains and losses, since these result from price phenomenal rather than from production.

The profits totals used exclude profits received by U.S. corporations from their foreign branches and from their investments abroad. This last exclusion amounts to approximately \$2½ billion currently.

Accordingly, the profits total for the first half of 1962 discussed in the following sections and shown in the accompanying tables amounts to \$48.1 billion instead of the \$50½ billion aggregate noted in the opening paragraphs. The larger figure, which includes corporate profits originating outside the United States, is a component of total gross national product, whereas the \$48.1 billion figure relates to corporate gross product originating within the domestic economy.

Those familiar with the usual comparisions of corporate profits as a percentage of national output will note that profits are a substantially smaller proportion of corporate gross product than of corporate national income. This difference reflects the inclusion of capital consumption allowances and indirect business taxes in the product measure and their exclusion from the income aggregate. Compensation of employees and net interest, the other income shares, are affected in the same manner as are corporate profits by the substitution of gross product for national income as the denominator.

Table 1 presents the cost structure or framework of corporate business for the period 1947 through the first half of 1962. Its composition will be discussed as the various components are considered.

#### Analysis confined to cyclical peaks

The well-known tendency of corporate profits to fluctuate sharply with

<sup>1.</sup> Annual estimates of corporate gross product were first presented in a review of corporate profits in the early postwar years in the January 1956 issue of the Survey of Current Business. The present report presents a comparable series on a quarterly basis.

changes in the level of business activity may be seen in the chart on page 19. In this review, attention centers on the longterm, basic changes in the share of production that accrues to capital in the form of corporate earnings—rather than on changes that reflect simply the course of the business cycle. These latter are best eliminated by measuring profits over time at comparable stages of the cycle. For this, we have chosen the high points of the several cycles which are shown as shaded areas in the chart.

Because short-run changes in the corporate profits share are so pronounced that small differences in timing with respect to cyclical position may influence the observed secular trend, time spans 6 months long—broad enough to mask random changes—have been selected to represent each cyclical peak. For brevity, the individual periods will hereafter be referred to by the year in which they fall, i.e., 1948, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1960, and 1962. The values for each time period have been converted to annual rates by multiplying all figures by 2.2

The choice of these periods is not intended to suggest that corporate business was operating at the same level of capacity in each. Indeed, there is evidence that compared to the early postwar period, there has been considerable excess capacity at recent cyclical peaks as complete recovery was not achieved. The effect of this excess capacity, or lack of demand, on the profits share is considered later in the discussion.

#### Corporate Profits Decline Relative to Output

The relation of corporate profits and total corporate output (corporate gross product) at selected periods of high economic activity are shown in table 2. Earnings before taxes rose from \$30½ billion in 1948 to an annual rate of \$48 billion in early 1962. This increase of almost three-fifths in profits went along with a more than doubling of corporate gross product. Accordingly, the share

of total corporate output returned to capital in the form of profits declined by one-fourth over the postwar years. With tax liabilities doubling over this span, after tax profits rose about onefourth, and the share of corporate output accruing to capital after payment of income taxes dropped two-fifths.

The course of the decline in the profits share of output has been irregular. From 1948 to 1951, there was a temporary rise in earnings relative to total output. From 1951 to 1957, the profits share of total corporate output declined sharply. Since 1957, this share has remained roughly constant, though well below earlier highs.

#### Types of change in profit ratios

Changes in the overall profit ratio may originate in shifts in the distribution of factor income within individual industries, or, they may reflect changes in the industrial composition of income. That is, the shares of income going to labor and capital may change in one or more industries thereby causing a change in the all-industry profit-ratio. Or, there may be a shift in the industrial composition of output from high (low) profit industries to low (high) profit industries. Such a change in industry mix could affect the overall profits ratio even though profit margins within individual industries remained constant.

The impact of each type of change on the profits was measured by first holding the industry-mix constant and allowing profit ratios to vary in accordance with actual developments. Next. profit ratios were held constant for each industry and applied to actual sales—because corporate gross product is not available by industry, it was necessary to use sales to test the effect of changes in profit margins. In each instance, the computations were made in considerable industrial detail. profits aggregate resulting from each of these standardizations was then compared with actual profits. As a check, the same standardization procedure was applied to profits and income originating by industry. The two procedures yielded similar results.

The results reveal that changes in product-mix had comparatively little effect on movements in the overall profit ratio in most periods. From 1948 to 1953, and again from 1957 to 1962, changes in industrial composition tended to raise the ratio of profits to corporate gross product by a very small amount. From 1953 to 1957, industry shifts tended to reduce overall profit margins somewhat.

#### Change in profit margins large

Over the course of the decade and a half, declines in profit ratios among individual industries were widespread. From 1948 to 1951, changes in industry margins had a bolstering effect on the overall profit ratio. This, together with the fact that the largest increases in sales during this period occurred in relatively "high-profit" industries, explains the small increase in the total profits share between 1948 and 1951.

From 1951 to 1957, however, profit ratios were off in almost every industry, and in most, the decline was substantial. Practically all of the contraction in profits as a percent of corporate gross product was caused by declines in profit ratios for individual industries.

A further decline in industry profit margins from 1957 to 1962 was partly offset by the more favorable industrymix, and the overall profit ratio held up rather well.

#### Industrial shifts in profit ratios

From 1948 to date, the ratio of profits before taxes to total income originating in corporations (income originating is used in the absence of corporate gross product by industries) declined one-fifth. The decline differed widely among industries. In construction, trade, and the services, profit ratios declined substantially, as the sellers' market of the immediate postwar years rapidly siphoned off pent up consumer demand.

The return of a more normal competitive situation in the world market for raw materials forced a sharp cut in mining profit margins. A steep decline in profit margins occurred in the transportation field, where the dominant railroad industry lost ground to other carriers in which the corporate form of organization is less prevalent. In both of these industrial groups, as well as in trade and service industries, profits in

The profits peak in mid-1959 is omitted because it reflects the special situation surrounding the major steel strike of that time. It does not represent a cyclical peak.

1957

1962, measured as a percent of total income originating, were about half the 1948 rate.

On the other hand, in communications and public utilities regulated rates, which were independent of market forces, had been held down so that producers had not benefited from the immediate postwar situation. Profit margins in these groups gradually advanced-rising by more than 50 percent from 1948 to 1962.

Earnings ratios held up well in the finance industry as interest rates moved

up substantially over the postwar period. Manufacturing industries, accounting for about half of all income originating in corporations, showed declines approximating the all-industry figure of one-fifth, with no significant relative difference between the durable and nondurable goods sectors in this respect.

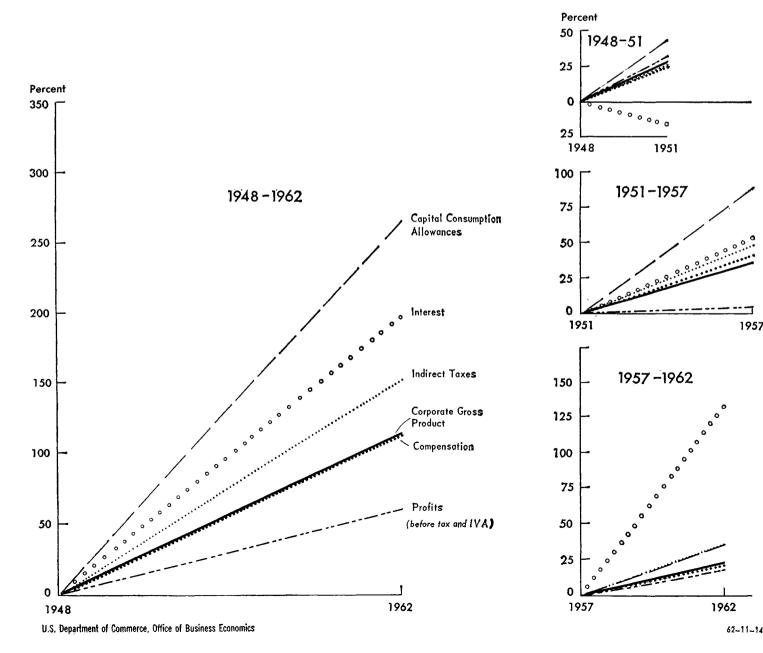
#### Source of Change in Profit Margins

Attention is turned now to an examination of factors underlying changes in the corporate profit margins. The percentage distributions in table 3, computed from the figures in table 2, show relative changes in the cost structure of all corporations taken together.

Before examining the relative shifts in profits and the various charges against gross product, a related development may be noted. This is the striking stability in the apportionment of total charges to corporate account between corporate gross product (onethird) and intermediate purchases from

#### OVER THE POSTWAR PERIOD-

#### COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES HAS KEPT PACE WITH THE RISE IN PRODUCT; PROFITS HAVE LAGGED; DEPRECIATION AND INDIRECT TAXES HAVE RISEN FASTER THAN CORPORATE OUTPUT



other businesses, corporate and noncorporate, of goods and services used in the productive process (two-thirds). This latter measure (line 2, table 2) is derived by subtracting corporate gross product (line 3) from corporate revenue (line 1).

Corporate gross product represents a consolidated account for all corporations and there is no duplication involved in the items in lines 4 through 11. Corporate revenue and intermediate purchases, on the other hand, contain considerable duplication as they both include sales and purchases made businesses in successive stages of the production process.3

Table 4.—Charges to Account of Corporate Business

[Percent change selected periods]

	1948- 51	1951- 57	1957- 62	1948- 62
Total charges to corporate ac-				
count	23. 3	38.0	24. 5	111.7
Intermediate purchases	21.2	38.8	25.3	111.0
Corporate gross product	27. 2	36.4	22.8	113. 2
Indirect taxes	26.0	48.0	35.0	151.6
ances	43. 1	88. 7	34.7	263.8
porate business	26.3	31.4	20.2	99.4
Compensation of employ-				
ees	25. 2	41.3	20.6	113. 2
Wages and salaries	22.9	39.6	18.4	103. 2
Supplements	72.5	66.0	47.6	322. 6
Net interest	-16.5	53. 5	132.1	197. €
Profits before tax in- cluding inventory valu-				
ation adjustment 1	30. 2	2.8	17.3	57. 0

<sup>1.</sup> Excludes profits originating in the rest of the world.

#### Changes in corporate costs

In considering factors in the relative decline in corporate profits, attention is directed to the left panel of the chart on page 24 and to the percentage distributions of charges against corporate gross product in table 3. These show clearly the lag in profits over the postwar period. Corporate gross product more than doubled from 1948 to the first half of 1962, while profits rose three-fifths. Accordingly, earnings fell from 21 percent of gross corporate output in 1948, to a little less than 16 percent in 1962.

The smaller panels in the chart depict the timing of the relative decline in profits. From 1948 to 1951, corporate earnings rose almost one-third, compared to a gain of a little more than one-fourth in *product*. Over this span, profits as a residual share benefited from the fuller utilization of resources resulting from military and civilian demands that accompanied the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, and in 1950-51, they reached a postwar high as a proportion of total output.

#### Profits share of output decreases

From 1951 to 1957, corporate profits rose 3 percent, while corporate gross product advanced more than one-third. As a consequence, the share of total output accruing to capital in the form of earnings fell one-fourth. Over the next five years, the increase in corporate earnings (17 percent) was not much less than the overall growth in output (23 percent), and the share of profits was down only 5 percent. The relative decline in profits that has characterized the postwar period as a whole is thus seen to be a product of the 1951 to 1957 period.

#### Employee compensation stable

In order to identify the factors related to the profits decline, the various charges that must be met are now considered. By far the largest of these is compensation of employees.

Wages and salaries plus supplementary labor income ("fringe benefits") account for just under two-thirds of the total cost of the national outputa fraction that has remained quite constant. Over the postwar period, expansion in employee compensation paralleled that in total output. From 1948 to 1962, compensation increased 113 percent, a rate of gain identical with that in corporate gross product. In the first and last of the three periods considered, the payroll component lagged slightly behind other costs. From 1951 to 1957, when the profits "squeeze" developed, the corporate wage bill expanded a little more than did total output. Over the entire period, gains and losses offset, leaving the share of employee compensation in 1962 the same as in 1948.

#### Net interest a minor cost

The third item of factor income, net interest paid by corporations, has expanded from \$1/3 billion in the early postwar years to \$1 billion currently.

In relative terms this expansion is exceeded only by that in capital consumption allowances and supplementary labor income. Over this period, however, the dollar volume of net interest originating in corporations has been so small that despite its rapid growth, its share of corporate output has increased from only 0.2 percent to 0.3 percent.

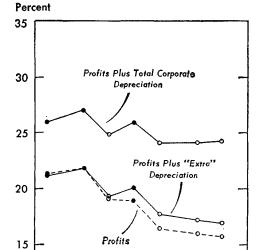
#### Indirect business taxes rise

After employee compensation and profits, indirect business taxes, essentially taxes on sales and property, account for the largest portion of corporate gross product. From \$12% billion in 1948, they rose to a current rate of \$32 billion—an increase of onefifth in importance in the corporate gross product cost-price structure.

Most of the rise in indirect taxes is associated with the growth of the economy. With sales in 1962 more than double those in 1948, the yield from excise taxes has risen substantially simply because of the increased volume of business. As a further reflection of the growth of the economy, there has been a great increase in plant and equipment expenditures since World War II.

#### DEPRECIATION AND PROFITS AS A PERCENT OF CORPORATE GROSS PRODUCT AT CYCLICAL PEAKS AND IN 1962

**Both Combined Total and Profits Alone Decline** 



53 Note: Profits are before tax and include inventory valuation adjustment

51

10

1948

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 62-11-15

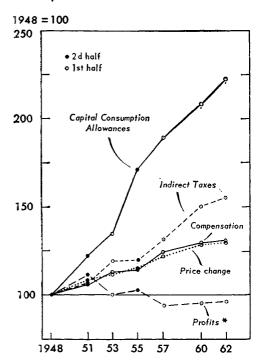
55 57 2d half

60 62

<sup>3.</sup> In the cost of intermediate purchases, the full purchase price for goods and services obtained from noncorporate business (this would apply to most farm products) is counted. In purchases by one corporation from another, the purchase price less charges against gross product is counted.

#### PROFITS PER UNIT OF REAL CORPORATE OUTPUT

Remain Stable While Other Charges Against Corporate Gross Product Rise



\*Profits are before tax and include inventory valuation adjustment.

U.S Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 62-11-16

This has expanded the property tax base, and hence, property tax payments, appreciably.

In addition to the factors whose expansion in line with output was to have been expected, property tax rates have risen and State and local governments have been resorting to sales taxes to an increasing degree to finance their activities. As a result, total indirect taxes have been pushed up relatively more than corporate sales. This, of course, has been one of the influences affecting the relative corporate cost structure.

#### Capital consumption allowances expand

Capital consumption allowances have expanded steadily at a rate significantly faster than the growth of gross product. Over the entire span since 1948, the share has almost doubled. If the output currently set aside for capital replacement has increased only in proportion to the growth of the corporate economy, capital consumption allow-

ances currently would amount to about \$16% billion. Instead, they totaled \$29 billion, at annual rates in early 1962.4 This \$12% billion increase in capital consumption allowances relative to other costs is the major element in the postwar changes in the corporate cost structure.

The postwar rise in the share of capital output claimed by depreciation may be explained by reference to three separate factors. First, for the period as a whole, the growth of capital stocks exceeded the growth in the physical volume of output. The immediate postwar years were characterized by a deficiency of capital, reflecting the low operating rates of the depression; the concentration of special-purpose defense facilities during the war boom; and wartime restrictions on "nonessential" expenditures. In contrast, capital stocks in recent years have been adequate for the levels of production obtaining and more than adequate in some areas.

Secondly, much of the plant and equipment in operation in the immediate postwar period had been constructed or purchased at the relatively low prices prevailing in the inter-war period. Consequently, depreciation charges were low relative to the price of current output and the replacement costs of capital goods which had risen sharply.

The abnormally low level of capital consumption in the early postwar years is strikingly illustrated by comparison with the prewar period. Capital consumption allowances accounted for about 8½ percent of corporate gross product in 1929 and 1939, but amounted to only 5% percent in 1948 and did not again reach their prewar level until about 1957.

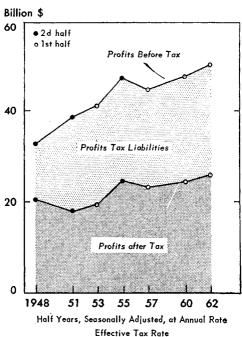
Finally, the Korean War defense facilities program permitting accelerated amortization on certain facilities tended to increase reported depreciation allowances during the middle and late fifties. By 1962, the effect of this program on reported depreciation had become negative. The Internal Revenue Act of 1954, on the other hand, authorized a speed-up in amortization schedules which has had a continuing effect. It is estimated that the net effect of these two programs by 1961 had added about \$4 billion to corporate depreciation. The recentlyintroduced procedures will likely add a similar amount to depreciation allowances in a much shorter period.

The three curves in the chart on page 25 bring into focus the role of capital consumption allowances in the corporate profits experience. The lowest of the three lines depicts changes in corporate earnings as a percent of corporate gross product. This is the profits measure that has been reviewed in this article.

The center line of the three depicts the profits share plus the extra depreciation permitted by the Korean-accelerated schedule of tax amortization and by the more liberal methods of calculating depreciation provided by the Revenue Act of 1954. Even with the effects of this speed-up in the write off of capital equipment eliminated, profits show a comparatively steep decline relative to total corporate output. Whereas the profit share as measured in accordance with IRS rules fell one-fourth from 1948 to 1962, it declined almost onefifth even with the "extra" depreciation added back.

The top line in the chart shows corporate profits plus total capital consumption allowances. The decline in this aggregate over the entire postwar

Corporate Tax Liabilities Have Doubled Since 1948 While Profits After Tax Have Risen One-Fourth



53% 49% 48% 38% 62-11-17

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

<sup>4.</sup> It will bear repeating that in the comparisons being used the increased depreciation assumed to result from the current liberalized procedures has not been included.

period amounts to 7 percent—about 10 percent if the abnormally high 1951 period is used as a base.

#### Summary of corporate cost changes

The tabulation below summarizes postwar changes in the corporate cost structure and, for perspective, shows comparable distributions of charges against corporate gross product in 1929 and 1939.

Percent Distribution of Charges Against Corporate Gross Product

	1929	1939	1948	1962*
Corporate gross product	100. 0	100. 0	100.0	100. 0
Capital consumption allow- ances. Indirect business taxes. Employee compensation. Net interest.	8. 3 6. 2 63. 3 3. 0	8. 5 11. 6 64. 2 3. 1	5. 5 8. 9 64. 0 . 2	9. 5 10. 5 64. 0
Profits before tax and including IVA	19. 0	12. 5	21.3	15. 7
Addendum: Profits and interest	22. 0	15. 6	21.5	16. 0

<sup>\*</sup>Data for first 6 months are annual rates.

Comparison of the 1948 and 1962 distributions show that over the postwar years, capital consumption allowances and indirect business taxes have risen faster than corporate output; employee compensation has increased at the same rate as output; and corporate profits, as a residual income share, have borne the brunt of these changes in the corporate cost structure.

If a longer view is taken, much the same picture obtains but the changes are more moderate and some further shifts among income shares are evident. Comparison of 1929 and 1962 indicates only a moderate rise in capital consumption relative to output—a rise that can be accounted for fully by the "extra" depreciation authorized by the postwar changes in laws and regulations regarding depreciation.

The long-term comparison also buttresses the view noted earlier that corporate depreciation in 1948 was "abnormally" low. The other major difference between the short- and long-run views is that between 1939 and 1948 there was a shift from interest to profits in the distribution of returns to capital as corporations used relatively less borrowed capital.

Comparison of the position of corporate profits relative to corporate output in the several years shown in the tabulation indicates that a portion of the decline in the profits share since World War II represents a basic reduction in capital's share, while a portion seems to represent a return from an unusually high profits position in 1948 and 1951.

Finally, in evaluating the relative position of corporate profits in the income distribution, an additional fact should be considered. The use in this review of selected periods of high economic activity was designed minimize the effect on profits of changes in the business cycle. Nonetheless, it should be noted again that since the midfifties the Nation's economy has been operating well below capacity even at the top of the expansive phase of the cycle. This excess capacity, along with competition, has intensified doubtedly been a prime factor in the profit lag. That is, unused capacity in an industry contributes in full measure to overhead costs but adds nothing to revenues, thereby depressing net earnings. Such measures as are available indicate strongly that over the recent period there has been considerable slack in the rate at which industrial capacity has been utilized. An increase in this rate would most certainly increase corporate earnings through the joint action of a rise in

profit margins and a greater volume of revenue.

#### Disposition of Corporate Cash Flow

It is of interest to note the disposition that corporate management collectively has made of the cash flow which is defined as book profits after taxes plus depreciation charges. Also, cash flow includes profits after taxes received by U.S. corporations from their foreign branches and investments.

After-tax profits exclusive of inventory gains and losses, rose from \$20½ billion in 1948 to \$26 billion in 1962. This increase of a little more than one-fourth compares with a doubling of corporate tax liabilities over this period—from \$12½ billion to \$24½ billion.

The sharp rise in tax liabilities is largely the product of tax-law changes in the late 1940's and early 1950's when the effective tax rate rose from about 38 percent to 52 percent. From 1948 to 1951, pre-tax profits rose a little less than \$6 billion, while tax liabilities were up more than \$8 billion, leaving the after-tax figure down \$2½ billion.

Compared with 1951, however, tax liabilities have risen \$4 billion and after-tax profits have moved up nearly \$8 billion, largely owing to the elimination of the Korean War excess profits tax in 1954. The course of tax liabilities and of profits after tax are shown in the chart on page 26.

Profits after tax plus depreciation charges (corporate cash flow) rose from \$27 billion in 1948, to \$52½ billion currently. Of this total, between one-third and one-fourth has been disbursed to stockholders in the form of dividends while the remainder has constituted a fund for replacement and expansion of capital, and other corporate needs.

Dividend disbursements have risen 111 percent from 1948 to 1962, a rise that matches the growth of total corporate output and compensation of employees and exceeds the relative growth of earnings. Maintenance of dividend payments at a rate commensurate with overall growth, has resulted in a smaller growth in the residual left for replacement and expansion.

Although depreciation in the first half of 1962 is four times the 1948 volume, undistributed profits have actually declined—from \$13 billion in 1948, to \$10 billion so far in 1962. Together, undistributed profits and depreciation have risen 90 percent. There has been little additional resort to external financing, and capital formation has declined as a proportion of gross national product. Nonetheless, as indicated above, the Nation's capital stocks have increased more than has the physical volume of output over the period.

Table 5.—Disposition of Corporate Internal Funds, Selected Periods

[Billions of dollars]

	Second half 1948	Second half 1951	First half 1953	Second half 1955	First half 1957	First half 1960	First half 1962
Profits before tax, including inventory valuation adjustment 1	31, 5	41, 2	40, 1	45, 1	42, 9	47.4	<b>50.</b> 6
Inventory valuation adjustment Profits before tax Tax liability Profits after tax	32. 9 12. 4	2. 5 38. 7 20. 6 18. 1	-1.0 41.2 21.7 19.4	-2.5 47.6 23.2 24.4	-2. 0 44. 8 21. 7 23. 1	4 47. 8 23. 6 24. 2	. 1 50. 5 24. 6 25. 9
Cash flow 2	27.1	27.6	31, 1	40, 9	42, 1	47.5	52, 2
Dividends Undistributed profits plus depreciation Undistributed profits Depreciation	19. 5 12. 9	9. 1 18. 4 8. 9 9. 5	9. 3 21. 8 10. 1 11. 7	11. 5 29. 3 12. 9 16. 4	12. 7 29. 4 10. 4 19. 0	14. 3 33. 2 9. 9 23. 3	15. 8 36. 4 10. 1 26. 4

<sup>1.</sup> Includes profits originating in rest of the world. 2. After-tax profits plus depreciation.

#### (Continued from p. 5)

employees costing about \$\% billion \frac{1}{2} for the three quarters of the current fiscal year it is in effect.

Federal expenditures other than for goods and services are slated to rise by almost \$3 billion, with transfer payments to individuals up \$1½ billion, largely unchanged from the January estimate. Higher unemployment compensation payments, in line with the lower than earlier estimated rise in economic activity, were offset by the reductions from estimated budget expenditures made by the non-passage of proposed legislation, such as the youth employment opportunities program. Federal aid to State and local governments would rise because of higher highway construction and public assistance outlays. The effects of the accelerated public works program will probably be only small in this category of Federal spending.

Interest charges are projected about \$½ billion higher than in the past fiscal year, partly because of the increase in the national debt and partly because of a higher average rate of interest to be paid. Finally, the "subsidies less current surplus of government enter-prises" category will remain at about the current level of \$4½ billion, amual rate, rather than decline by \$\% billion as estimated in January. The postal rate increases are to become effective in January 1963 rather than in July 1962 as anticipated in the January budget and the postal pay raise was larger than proposed so that the postal deficit is larger than first estimated. In addition, the non-passage of certain parts of the President's farm program proposals is expected to increase the deficit of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

#### (Continued from p. 7)

the first year of the current expansion, continued the rise begun in the second quarter. By virture of the gains of the last two quarters, business fixed investment, after allowance for price increases is currently well above 1960's peak quarter and about back to the postwar peak reached early in 1957. As a percentage of GNP, however, outlays for plant and equipment are still somewhat lower than in 1956–57.

#### Residential construction

There was a further sharp rise in residential construction activity for

the quarter, bringing the cumulative rise since the 1961 first quarter low to over 25 percent. After allowance for price changes, the third quarter rate about matched that of the second quarter of 1959, the previous high in residential construction activity. Housing starts during the quarter were off somewhat from the spring peak, but the behavior of this series has been highly erratic in recent quarters.

#### Lower inventory accumulation

Businessmen sharply reduced their rate of inventory accumulation for the second successive quarter, following three quarters of cyclical recovery in 1961, and a moderate degree of hedging against a steel strike in the first quarter of this year. Additions to stocks during the quarter in terms of annual rates amounted to only \$1 billion as against \$4 billion in the second and nearly \$7 billion in the opening quarter of the year.

In contrast to the second quarter decline, which reflected principally a reaction from the first quarter buildup in the durable goods lines, third quarter additions to stocks were lower in most areas of production and distribution, and there was some liquidation of stocks among distributors of nondurable goods. Automobile dealers were a notable exception, accounting for most of the third quarter gain, as stocks were built up to meet the requirement for 1963 model cars.

#### (Continued from p. 18)

#### Appendix

This appendix describes the procedures used in deriving the full set of calculations of capital stocks and related items upon which this summary report is based. This project has been planned in the Office of Business Economics as part of an inter-departmental study of economic growth in which OBE cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Council of Economic Advisers, and other Federal agencies. The programing and machine work were done on contract by CEIR, Incorporated, formerly the Corporation for Economic and Industrial Research.

The calculations are based on a summary, short-cut methodology; they will be followed by a second version based on more elaborate techniques. In particular, separate distributions of lives will be used for a list of more than 40 items of equipment and structure types; in the present study only eight average service lives are used. (See below.) No allowance is made for dispersion of retirements around the average service lives.

In view of the nature of this pilot project, some of its results will probably have to be modified when the results of the more detailed study become available.

The series cover fixed capital assets—structures and equipment—located in the Continental United States and owned by U.S. private business (including private ownership of residences), nonprofit institutions, and foreigners.

Series have been prepared for residential structures, nonresidential structures, and for equipment; the first of these items is carried separately and not included in any of the type of asset or industry summaries. (The residential estimates have not been used in the preceding article.)

Breakdowns are provided for farms, manufacturing, and all nonfarm nonmanufacturing industries combined, in addition to subtotals and totals for these industrial groups.

Calculations have been made for gross capital stocks, discards, depreciation, net capital formation, net stocks, ratios of net to gross stocks, and the age composition af gross and net stocks. All these are continuous time series for the period 1928 or 1929 to 1961, except for the age composition data which are given only for selected years.

The figures were prepared by the perpetual inventory method—involving the application of expiration dates to time series on gross investment—and accordingly necessitated assumptions as to economic lifetime and proper depreciation formula.

There is no consensus as to what are the economic lifetimes of capital assets. One set of estimates was prepared largely on the basis of lifetimes published in Bulletin F (1942 edition) of the Internal Revenue Service, and, in the case of the farm components on Department of Agriculture data. In addition, estimates based on lifetimes 10 percent, 20 percent, and 40 percent longer and shorter were calculated. These seven lifetimes were used in all the calculations except in the age distribution tabulations in which the 10 percent variants were omitted.

A similar approach was taken to the depreciation calculations. Since we do not know what is the economically correct formula for spreading depreciation over the lifetime of a capital asset, five different formulas were used: Straightline; 1½, double, and triple declining balance method; and the sum of the years-digits method. All series affected by the variant calculations of depreciation were computed for each of the depreciation formulas.

Finally, there is no single economically correct method for valuing capital stocks and related magnitudes. Different valuations are relevant for different purposes. In the light of this, the estimates have been presented on alternative bases of valuation. The first set is in terms of historical costs.

The second set is in terms of constant (1954) dollars. In view of the well-known uncertainties attaching to price index numbers, two versions of the constant-dollar figures are calculated in addition to the basic version (1) which uses the implicit price deflators for producers' durable equipment and construction prepared for the national income and product accounts. In view of their possible deficiency-they measure, in general, prices of inputs rather than of outputs—the construction deflators were replaced by (2) the implicit deflator for nonfarm business GNP as a measure of the price of structures. In view of the known inability of price indexes to reflect quality improvement comprehensively, a further adjustment was applied to variant (2) for structures and to variant (1) for equipment. This variant (3) assumes a one percent per year allowance for unmeasured quality improvement. Needless to say, this latter adjustment is speculative; it has little conceptual or statistical foundation and is introduced only because it has been suggested by responsible students in the field.

The third set of valuations is in terms of current dollars. This set expresses the physical volumes of a particular time in terms of the prices that actually prevailed at that time. Inasmuch as this involves multiplication of series expressed in 1954 prices by the ratio of given period prices to 1954 prices, it can be seen that a separate current-dollar version corresponds to each of the three constant-dollar calculations.

Current-dollar calculations for net-gross ratios and age composition calculations have been omitted. It is believed that they are of lesser interest than the historical and constant-dollar calculations, and that they would not differ materially from the latter.

The machine calculations were based on the following separate time series of gross capital formation:

Residences, farm

Residences, nonfarm

Nonresidential structures, farm

Nonresidential structures, manufacturing

Nonresidential structures, all other private industries

Equipment, farm

Equipment, manufacturing

Equipment, all other private industries

Each of these series was provided in historical dollars as well as in constant-dollars—including all applicable variants of the latter valuation, as discussed above. Table 7 presents the average lifetimes based mainly on Bulletin F (1942 edition) information and the six additional lifetimes that were assumed.

<sup>1.</sup> This excludes the cost of the pay raise for Post Office employees, which is included in the "subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises" category discussed below.

# 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.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1959	1960	1961	19	59		19	60			19	961			1962	
	l	nnual to	tal	Ш	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
							Seas	onally a	djusted o	uarterly	totals at	annual i	ates			
G	ENE	RAL I	BUSI	NESS	IND	ICAT	ORS-	-Qua	rterly	Serie	es					

														_		
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT																
National income, total†bil. \$	400.5	415.5	427.8	400.6	403. 9	413. 9	417. 2	416.6	414. 4	411.8	424.3	431.3	444.0	448. 9	456.7	
Compensation of employees, totaldo	278. 5	293.7	302, 2	280. 2	283.0	290.6	294.6	295.8	293. 9	294.1	300.2	304. 5	309. 9	315. 2	321. 7	323.8
Wages and salaries, total do Private do Military do Government civilian do	258. 5 213. 1 9. 9 35. 4	271. 3 222. 9 9. 9 38. 5	278. 8 227. 0 10. 2 41. 6	259. 9 214. 4 9. 9 35. 7 20. 3	262. 5 216. 5 9. 8 36. 1	268. 5 221. 6 9. 8 37. 1 22. 0	272. 2 224. 4 9. 8 38. 0 22. 3	273. 3 224. 2 9. 9 39. 1	271. 3 221. 6 10. 0 39. 7	271. 2 220. 8 10. 0 40. 4	276. 9 225. 8 10. 0 41. 2	281. 0 228. 8 10. 0 42. 2	286. 1 232. 5 10. 8 42. 8	289. 9 235. 0 11. 2 43. 7	295. 9 240. 1 11. 2 44. 6	297. 8 241. 4 10. 9 45. 5
Supplements to wages and salaries	20.1 46.5 35.1 11.4 11.9	22. 4 46. 2 34. 2 12. 0 11. 9	23. 4 47. 8 34. 8 13. 1 12. 3	46. 0 35. 4 10. 6 11. 9	20. 6 45. 9 35. 1 10. 8 11. 9	45. 2 34. 5 10. 7 11. 9	46. 9 34. 5 12. 4 11. 9	22. 5 46. 3 34. 1 12. 2 11. 9	22. 6 46. 5 33. 8 12. 7 12. 0	22, 9 46, 5 33, 7 12, 8 12, 0	23. 2 47. 2 34. 5 12. 7 12. 2	23. 5 48. 1 35. 1 13. 1 12. 3	23. 8 49. 5 36. 0 13. 6 12. 5	25, 2 49, 1 36, 2 12, 9 12, 6	25. 8 49. 5 36. 8 12. 8 12. 8	25. 9 49. 7 37. 0 12. 8 12. 9
ment, totalbil. \$	47. 2	45.6	45. 5	46.1	46.0	48.6	46. 2	44.4	43.3	40.1	45.0	46.0	51.1	50.4	50. 7	
Corporate profits before tax, totaldo Corporate profits tax liabilitydo Corporate profits after taxdo Dividendsdodo Undistributed profitsdo. Inventory valuation adjustmentdo	47. 7 23. 2 24. 5 13. 7 10. 8 5	45. 4 22. 4 23. 0 14. 4 8. 6 . 2	45. 6 22. 3 23. 3 15. 0 8. 3 . 0	46. 5 22. 6 23. 9 14. 1 9. 8 5	45. 3 22. 0 23. 3 14. 2 9. 0	49. 2 24. 3 24. 9 14. 3 10. 6 6	46. 4 22. 9 23. 5 14. 2 9. 2 2	43.3 21.4 21.9 14.4 7.5 1.2	42.8 21.1 21.7 14.5 7.1 .5	39. 8 19. 4 20. 3 14. 7 5. 6 , 3	44. 8 21. 9 22. 9 14. 8 8. 1	46. 3 22. 6 23. 7 14. 9 8. 7 3	51. 4 25. 1 26. 3 15. 5 10. 8 3	50.1 24.4 25.6 15.8 9.9	50. 9 24. 9 26. 1 15. 8 10. 3 2	15.8
Net interestdo	16.4	18.1	20.0	16. 4	17.0	17. 6	17. 7	18. 2	18.8	19.1	19.8	20.3	21.0	21.5	22. 0	22. 5
Gross national product, total†do	482.7	503.4	518.7	482.7	488. 5	501.7	504.8	503.7	503.3	500.8	513.1	522.3	538.6	545.0	552. 0	555. 3
Personal consumption expenditures, totaldo	313.5	328. 5	338.1	316. 7	318.8	323. 9	329.9	329.8	330. 5	330. 5	335. 5	340.1	346. 1	350. 2	<b>3</b> 54. 9	358. 2
Durable goods, total ⊕do Automobiles and partsdo Furniture and household equipmentdo	43. 6 18. 1 18. 9	44. 8 18. 8 19. 1	43. 7 17. 2 19. 3	44. 9 18. 9 19. 2	43. 1 16. 9 19. 3	45, 1 19, 0 19, 3	45. 8 19. 5 19. 2	44. 5 18. 3 19. 1	44. 0 18. 3 18. 7	40, 8 15, 4 18, 4	43. 5 16. 9 19. 2	44, 0 16, 9 19, 7	46. 6 19. 4 19. 8	46. 3 19. 1 19. 7	47. 2 20. 3 19. 3	47. 1 19. 3 20. 1
Nondurable goods, total ⊕do Clothing and sheesdo Food and alcoholic beveragesdo Gasoline and oildo	147.1 27.5 77.7 11.1	151. 8 28. 1 79. 5 11. 7	155. 2 28. 6 81. 1 11. 9	147. 7 27. 7 77. 4 11. 3	148. 9 27. 8 78. 3 11. 3	150. 0 28. 1 78. 5 11. 5	152.6 28.3 79.9 11.6	152. 5 28. 4 79. 5 11. 7	152.3 27.8 80.2 11.9	153. 5 28. 1 80. 3 11. 9	153. 9 28. 0 80. 6 11. 7	156. 2 29. 0 81. 5 11. 9	157. 2 29. 2 82. 1 12. 1	159. 9 29. 8 83. 7 12. 1	161. 3 29. 8 84. 2 12. 3	163. 0 30. 3 85. 3 12. 5
Services, total ⊕       do         Household operation       do         Housing       do         Transportation       do	122. 8 18. 1 39. 6 10. 0	131. 9 19. 6 41. 8 10. 7	139.1 20.6 43.9 11.1	124. 0 18. 2 39. 9 10. 2	126. 8 18. 8 40. 3 10. 5	128. 9 19. 2 40. 9 10. 6	131. 5 19. 6 41. 7 10. 6	132.8 19.7 42.2 10.6	134. 2 20. 0 42. 6 10. 7	136. 2 20. 2 43. 1 10. 9	138. 0 20. 6 43. 6 10. 9	139. 9 20. 7 44. 1 11. 1	142.3 21.0 44.8 11.4	144. 1 21. 3 45. 2 11. 5	146. 3 21. 8 45. 7 11. 5	148. 1 21. 9 46. 2 11. 6
Gross private domestic investment, totaldo	72. 7	72.4	69. 3	68.8	73. 2	79.1	73. 5	70.3	66. 5	60.1	67.6	72.4	76.6	75. 9	77.4	76. 3
New construction do Residential nonfarm do Producers' durable equipment do Change in business inventories do Nonfarm do	40. 2 22. 3 25. 9 6. 6 6. 5	40.7 21.1 27.6 4.1 3.7	41.6 21.0 25.5 2.1 1.9	41. 0 22. 6 26. 6 1. 1 1. 1	39. 6 21. 3 26. 4 7. 1 7. 0	40. 9 21. 5 27. 4 10. 8 10. 6	40. 7 21. 2 28. 4 4. 4 4. 1	40.5 21.0 27.7 2.1 1.7	40. 7 20. 5 26. 8 -1. 1 -1. 5	39. 3 19. 0 24. 4 -3. 6 -3. 9	41. 0 20. 1 24. 6 2. 1 1. 8	42.6 21.9 25.8 4.0 3.8	43. 2 22. 8 27. 4 6. 0 5. 9	41. 6 21. 2 27. 6 6. 7 6. 6	44. 5 23. 3 28. 9 4. 0 3. 9	46. 1 24. 3 29. 2 1. 0 1. 0
Net exports of goods and services do Exports do Imports do	8 22. 9 23. 6	2. 9 26. 4 23. 5	$\begin{array}{c} 4.0 \\ 27.3 \\ 23.3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r}5 \\ 23.8 \\ 24.3 \end{array} $	.0 23.8 23.9	1. 4 25. 3 23. 9	2. 4 26. 5 24. 2	2. 8 26. 5 23. 6	4. 9 27. 2 22. 3	5. 3 27. 4 22. 2	4.0 $26.4$ $22.4$	2. 8 26. 9 24. 1	3. 8 28. 3 24. 5	3. 7 28. 2 24. 5	3. 7 29. 0 25. 3	2. 5 28. 3 25. 8
Govt, purchases of goods and services, totaldo Federal (less Government sales)do National defense 9do State and localdo	97. 2 53. 6 46. 2 43. 6	99. 7 53. 2 45. 7 46. 5	107. 4 57. 0 49. 0 50. 4	97. 8 54. 0 46. 4 43. 8	96. 5 52. 8 46. 1 43. 7	97. 2 52. 5 45. 4 44. 7	99. 0 53. 1 45. 8 45. 9	100. 8 53. 6 45. 7 47. 2	101. 4 53. 6 45. 8 47. 8	104. 8 55. 4 47. 7 49. 4	106. 0 56. 6 49. 0 49. 4	106. 9 56. 5 48. 4 50. 4	112. 1 59. 5 50. 8 52. 6	115. 2 61. 9 53. 0 53. 3	116. 0 62. 1 53. 2 54. 0	118. 2 62. 7 54. 0 55. 5
By major type of product:*†   Final sales, total	476. 1 244. 0 91. 5 152. 5 175. 8 56. 3	499. 4 254. 1 95. 0 159. 2 188. 6 56. 7	516. 6 257. 2 94. 0 163. 3 200. 7 58. 6	481. 5 247. 0 93. 1 153. 9 177. 6 56. 9	481. 4 245. 7 91. 9 153. 8 181. 3 54. 4	490. 8 251. 3 94. 0 157. 3 183. 8 55. 8	500, 4 256, 2 96, 9 159, 3 187, 7 56, 4	501. 5 254. 9 94. 8 160. 1 189. 9 56. 8	504, 4 254, 1 94, 2 160, 0 193, 1 57, 2	504. 4 251. 6 90. 2 161. 4 195. 9 56. 8	511.0 254.4 92.6 161.8 199.0 57.5	518.3 257.8 94.3 163.5 201.3 59.2	532. 6 265. 0 98. 8 166. 3 206. 6 61. 0	538, 3 268, 2 99, 9 168, 4 211, 1 59, 0	547. 9 272. 6 102. 6 170. 0 213. 5 61. 8	554. 2 274. 7 103. 0 171. 7 215. 9 63. 6
Inventory change, totaldo Durable goodsdo Nondurable goodsdo	6.6 3.5 3.1	4.1 2.3 1.8	2.1 .0 2.1	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1.1 \\ -2.0 \\ 3.1 \end{array} $	7. 1 2. 6 4. 5	10. 8 8. 6 2. 2	4. 4 2. 8 1. 6	2.1 1.0 1.1	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.1 \\ -3.3 \\ 2.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.6 \\ -5.5 \\ 1.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2.1 \\ -1.3 \\ 3.4 \end{array} $	4.0 3.4 .6	6.0 3.5 2.5	6.7 3.5 3.1	4. 0 1. 9 2. 2	1.0 1.9 9

 $<sup>^</sup>r$  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.  $\sigma^{\rm I}$  Includes inventory valuation adjustment.  $\oplus$  In-

cludes data not shown separately. Q Government sales are not deducted. \*For quarterly data back to 1947, see p. 35 of the July 1962 Survey.

1959 1961 1959 1961 1960 1960 1962 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS IVI H Ш ıν IIш Annual total IVI IIШ IV

#### GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series—Continued

GENER	AL B	USIN.	ESS !	INDIC	CATO	RS-	Quart	terly	Series	—Cor	ıtinu	ed				
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT—Con.†											-					
Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates GNP in constant (1954) dollars																
Gross national product, total†bil. \$	428.6	440.2	447. 9	431.1	440. 9	442.3	439. 7	437. 7	433.9	443. 9	450.4	463.4	467.4	470.8	471.6	
Personal consumption expenditures, total_do	288.9	298.3	304.3	291.9	295. 6	299. 7	299.1	298.8	298. 2	302. 5	306.0	310.6	313. 9	316. 9	319.0	
Durable goods doNondurable goods doServices do	41. 0 138. 7 109. 2	42. 2 141. 4 114. 7	41.6 143.3 119.4	40. 8 139. 8 111. 3	42. 4 140. 6 112. 6	43. 0 142. 3 114. 5	41.8 141.9 115.4	41.8 140.7 116.3	39. 0 141. 5 117. 7	41.3 142.3 118.8	$\begin{array}{c c} 41.7 \\ 144.4 \\ 120.0 \end{array}$	44. 4 144. 9 121. 4	44. 1 147. 0 122. 8	44. 6 148. 1 124. 1	149.5	
Gross private domestic investment, totaldo	61.7	60.7	57. 8	62.0	66.7	61.5	58. 6	55. 8	50.0	56. 5	60. 4	64. 1	63. 3	64. 1	62. 4	
New constructiondo Producers' durable equipmentdo Change in business inventoriesdo	34. 4 21. 4 5. 9	34. 3 22. 7 3. 7	$34.8 \\ 21.1 \\ 2.0$	$\begin{array}{c} 33.6 \\ 21.8 \\ 6.6 \end{array}$	34.6 22.6 9.6	34. 2 23. 3 4. 0	34. 0 22. 7 1. 9	34. 3 22. 2 7	33. 0 20. 1 -3. 0	34. 3 20. 2 2. 0	35. 6 21. 3 3. 5	36. 1 22. 7 5. 4	34. 6 22. 8 5. 9	36. 7 23. 8 3. 7	37.7 24.0 .8	
Net exports of goods and servicesdo	-2.1	1.5	1.8	-1.1	. 2	1.0	1.5	3.3	3. 5	1.7	. 7	1.4	1.3	. 7	3	
Government purchases of goods and services, total	80.1	79.8	84.0	78. 3	78. 4	80.0	80. 5	79. 9	82, 2	83. 3	83, 3	87.2	88. 9	89. 2	90. 5	
Federal do do State and local do	43. 9 36. 2	42.3 37.4	44. 5 39. 4	42. 4 35. 9	42. 0 36. 4	42. 9 37. 1	42.7 37.8	41. 8 38. 1	42, 9 39, 2	44. 4 38. 9	44. 1 39. 2	46. 7 40. 5	48. 3 40. 6	48. 6 40. 6	49. 0 41. 5	
DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME																
Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rotes Personal income, totalbil. \$ Less: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo. Equals: Disposable personal incomedo	383. 9 46. 8 337. 1	400. 8 51. 4 349. 4	416. 4 52. 8 363. 6	390. 2 48. 3 341. 9	395. 4 51. 4 344. 0	401. 4 51. 9 349. 6	403. 1 51. 4 351. 7	403. 7 50. 9 352. 7	405. 4 51. 0 354. 3	413. 5 52. 5 361. 0	419. 4 53. 0 366. 3	427. 3 54. 6 372. 6	432. 0 56. 4 375. 6	439. 5 57. 7 381. 8	442. 6 58. 5 384. 1	
Personal saving §dodo  NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES	23. 6	20. 9	25. 6	23. 1	20. 1	19. 7	22. 0	22. 2	23.8	25. 5	26. 3	26. 5	25. 4	26. 9	26. 0	
Unadjusted quarterly totals or averages: All industriesbil. \$bil. \$	8.14	8.92	8.59	8.99	7.89	9.28	8.98	9, 53	7.57	8. 61	8, 65	9.54	8.02	9. 50	1 9.46	2 10. 19
Manufacturing do Durable goods industries do Nondurable goods industries do	3. 02 1. 44 1. 57	3. 62 1. 80 1. 82	3. 42 1. 57 1. 85	3. 57 1. 74 1. 83	3. 09 1. 55 1. 54	3.76 1.88 1.88	3. 62 1. 80 1. 81	4, 01 1, 95 2, 06	3, 00 1, 41 1, 59	3. 46 1. 58 1. 88	3. 34 1. 50 1. 84	3, 88 1, 79 2, 09	3, 14 1, 44 1, 69	3. 69 1. 77 1. 92	3. 61 1. 74 1. 87	4. 13 2. 03 2. 11
Mining         do           Railroads         do           Transportation, other than rail         do           Public utilities         do           Commercial and other         do	. 25 . 23 . 51 1. 42 2. 72	. 25 . 26 . 48 1. 42 2. 89	. 24 . 17 . 46 1. 38 2. 92	. 27 . 22 . 55 1. 51 2. 87	. 22 . 25 . 47 1. 18 2. 69	. 27 . 29 . 55 1. 42 2. 99	. 25 . 24 . 47 1. 50 2. 90	. 24 . 25 . 46 1. 58 2. 99	. 21 . 17 . 41 1. 09 2. 69	. 26 . 18 . 48 1. 39 2. 85	. 25 . 16 . 47 1. 50 2. 94	. 26 . 16 . 50 1. 54 3. 20	. 26 . 16 . 47 1. 06 2. 94	. 27 . 26 . 60 1. 37 3. 30	. 28 . 23 . 47 1. 49 3. 38	. 29 . 18 . 53 1. 52 3. 54
Seas. adj. qtrly. totals at annual rates: All industriesdodo				33. 58	35.15	36, 30	35.90	35. 50	33.85	33. 50	34.70	35. 40	35. 70	36. 95	137.75	2 37. 95
Manufacturing do Durable goods industries do Nondurable goods industries do Nondurable goods industries do Durable goods do Durable				12.87 6.16 6.71	14.10 7.15 6.95	14.70 7.40 7.30	14.65 7.35 7.30	14. 40 6. 85 7. 55	13. 75 6. 50 7. 25	13. 50 6. 20 7. 30	13. 65 6. 10 7. 55	14.00 6.40 7.60	14. 20 6. 55 7. 60	14. 45 6. 95 7. 50	14. 65 7. 05 7. 60	14. 98 7. 28 7. 70
Miningdo	.			1.04 .85	1.00 1.00	1.05 1.10	1.00	1.00	. 95	1.00 .70	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
Railroads do Transportation, other than rail do				2.15	2.00	2.15	1.90	1.80	. 70 1. 75	1.80	. 65 1. 90	. 60 1. 95	. 70 2. 05	. 95 2. 25	. 95 1. 90	1. 9
Public utilitiesdo Commercial and otherdo				5.48 11.19	5. 75 11. 35	5. 70 11. 60	5. 60 11. 75	5. 70 11. 65	5, 35 11, 30	5. 50 11. 05	5, 65 11, 85	5, 55 12, 35	5. 15 12. 45	5. 40 12. 85	5. 55 13. 55	5. 50 13. 70
BUSINESS POPULATION  Firms in operation, end of quarter (seasonally adjusted)thousthous	<sup>3</sup> 4, 583	3 4, 658	3 4, 713	4, 670	4,690	4, 710	4, 720	4, 730	4, 740	4, 750	4, 760	4. 770	4, 780	4,790	4,800	
U.S. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS:							}									
Quarterly Data are Seasonally Adjusted U.S. payments, recordedmil. \$	29, 548	31, 317	31, 805	7, 541	7, 549	7, 690	8,000	8,078	7, 690	7, 411	8,082	8, 622	8, 291	8, 030		
Imports: Merchandisedo	15, 310	14, 723	14, 514	3, 862	3, 801	3, 836	3, 664	3, 422	3, 369	3, 417	3, 840	3, 888	3,920	4,032		
Military expenditures do Other services do		3, 048 5, 417	2, 947 5, 462	754 1, 300	771 1, 347	758 1, 375	797 1, 368	722	770 1, 309	756 1, 337	699 1, 388	722 1, 428	752 1, 388	743 1, 405		
Remittances and pensionsdododo	791 3,040	842 3, 405	878 4,051	196 741	768	205 833	211 826	222 978	221 962	221 804	216 1,094	220 1, 191	234 1,050	222 1, 032		
U.S. private capitaldo	_] 926	3, 882 1, 694 850	3, 953 1, 475 1, 006	688 364 202	658 324 236	683 271 209	1, 134 415 170	1, 407 684 235	1,059 457 120	876 269 218	845 429 194	1, 173 320 474	947 229 398	596 377 330		
Short-termdo U.S. receipts, recordeddo	25, 393	1, 338 27, 984	1, 472 29, 946	122 6, 715	98 6, 865	203 7, 055	549 7,002	488 7,062	482 7, 400	389 7, 953	6, 979	379 7, 614	320 7, 709	7, 983		
Exports:	20,000		20,010	0,110	0,000	.,000	', 002	.,002	,, 100	1,000	0,0,0	', 014	1, 109	1,900		
Merchandise do Services and military sales do Repayments on U.S. Govt. loans do Foreign capital other than liquid funds do	7, 194	19, 459 7, 554 636 335	19, 915 8, 151 1, 274 606	4, 195 1, 901 430 189	4, 657 1, 827 170 211	4, 876 1, 909 147 123	4, 940 1, 843 172 47	4, 986 1, 975 147 -46	5, 061 2, 008 133 198	4,768 2,060 851 274	4, 940 1, 951 81 7	5, 146 2, 132 209 127	5,070 2,189 160 4 290	5,345 2,307 237 94		
Excess of recorded receipts or payments (-)do	-4, 155	-3, 333	-1,859	-826	-684	-635	-998	-1,016	-290	542	-1, 103	-1,008	-582	-47		
Unrecorded transactionsdo	412	-592	-602	r 287	<i>r</i> 4	r-140	r-159	r-297	-29	-366	193	-400	106	-171		
Total, net receipts (+) or payments (-)do	-3, 743	-3, 925	-2, 461	r-539	r-680	7-775	r-1,157	-1,313	-319	176	-910	-1, 408	-476	-218	p-720	
Major special transactionsdo	335	-524	129	285		-80		-444		724	-75	-520	100	77		
Total, excluding special transactionsdo	4,078	-3, 40I	<sup> </sup> -2, 590	r-824	r-680	r-695	) <sub>r</sub> —1,157	r-869	-319	-548	-835	-888	-576	-295	1	1

(based on incomplete data) is 4,752,000. Includes changes in nonliquid Govt. liabilities. † See corresponding note on p. 8-1 (revisions prior to 3d qtr. 1959 appear on p. 8 ff. of the July 1962 Surver.)

§ Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product on p. S-1.

‡ Revised effective with the June 1962 Survey; revisions prior to 4th qtr. 1959 will be available later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		190	81						19	62				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		nthly rage	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
G	ENE	RAL	BUSI	NESS	IND	ICAT	ORS-	-Mor	thly	Serie	s	<del>'</del>				<del>'</del>
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE																
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:† Total personal incomebil. \$	1400.8	1416.4	419.7	423.6	427.8	430. 5	428.8	431.9	435. 2	438.3	439. 7	440.7	441.9	443. 0	· 443. 5	445.6
Wage and salary disbursements, totaldo	271.3	278.8	281.4	283.6	286. 4	288. 3	287. 4	290. 2	292. 2	295.3	296.0	296. 9	297.8	298.1	r 298.0	298. 6
Commodity-producing industries, total_do Manufacturing onlydo Distributive industriesdo	110. 4 87. 4 71. 8	110. 8 87. 5 72. 9	111. 4 87. 8 73. 4	113, 1 89, 4 73, 6	115. 0 91. 1 73. 5	114. 9 91. 5 74. 5	113. 8 90. 8 74. 4	115, 2 92, 0 75, 0	116. 1 92. 8 75. 4	118. 2 94. 4 75. 8	118. 2 94. 5 76. 1	118. 1 94. 5 76. 2	118. 4 94. 5 76. 4	118. 1 94. 1 76. 6	7 117. 9 7 94. 0 7 76. 7	117. 9 94. 0 76. 9
Service industriesdo Governmentdo	40. 7 48. 4	43. 4 51. 8	43. 8 52. 7	43. 9 53. 0	44. 2 53. 7	44. 9 54. 0	44. 9 54. 4	45. 1 55. 0	45. 3 55. 4	45. 6 55. 6	45. 9 55. 8	46. 5 56. 0	46. 7 56. 3	47. 0 56. 5	47. 0 56. 4	47. 1 56. 7
Other labor incomedo Proprietors' income: Business and professionaldo Farmdo	11.0 34.2 12.0	34. 8 13. 1	11. 5 35. 2 13. 1	35. 6 13. 5	11. 6 36. 1 13. 8	11. 6 36. 2 13. 5	11. 8 36. 1 13. 1	12.0 36.2 12.8	12. 1 36. 4 12. 9	12. 2 36. 6 12. 8	12.3 36.8 12.8	12. 4 36. 8 12. 8	12. 4 36. 9 12. 7	12. 4 37. 0 12. 8	12.4 r 37.0 r 12.9	12. 5 37. 1 13. 1
Rental income of personsdododo	11.9 14.4	12.3 15.0	12. 4 15. 0	12. 4 15. 3	12. 5 15. 4	12, 5 15, 9	12.6 15.6	12. 6 15. 8	12. 7 15. 9	12. 7 15. 8	12.8	12.8	12. 8 15. 7	12. 9 15. 7	12.9	12.9
Personal interest income do. Transfer payments do. Less personal contributions for social insurance bill. \$\frac{1}{2}\$.	25. 8 29. 4 9. 2	27. 4 33. 4 9. 7	27. 7 33. 1 9. 7	27. 9 33. 5 9. 8	28. 1 33. 8	28. 4 34. 0	28. 6 33. 9	28. 8 33. 8	29. 0 34. 5	29. 2 34. 2	15. 8 29. 4 34. 2	15. 8 29. 6 34. 1	29. 8 34. 2	30.0 34.5	30. 2 7 34. 5	16. 3 30. 4 35. 2
Total nonagricultural incomedo	384.7	399. 1	402.3	405. 9	9. 9 409. 5	9. 9 412. 7	10.3 411.6	10. 4 414. 8	10. 4 418. 0	10. 5 421. 2	10. 5 422. 6	10. 5 423. 5	10. 5 424. 8	10. 5 425. 9	7 426.4	10.5
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS♂																
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total ♂mil. \$	2,892	3,061	3, 421	4, 849	4, 258	3, 344	3, 244	2, 413	2, 531	2, 248	2,365	2, 428	2,792	3, 272	3,827	
Farm marketings and CCC loans, totaldo	2,834 1,259	2, 937 1, 319	3, 315 1, 691	$4,368 \\ 2,419$	$\frac{4,046}{2,291}$	3, 245 1, 691	3, 179 1, 546	2, 308 850	2,310 708	2, 153 615	2,342 667	2, 407 873	2, 717 1, 209	3, 181 1, 463	3, 543 1, 838	
Crops	1, 576 395 882 273	1,618 409 918 265	1, 624 389 956 263	1,949 403 1,238 294	1,755 389 1,070 282	1, 554 410 858 263	1, 633 411 953 233	1, 458 383 813 227	1,602 431 904 243	1, 538 412 862 230	1,675 441 949 251	1, 534 418 854 237	1, 508 395 857 241	1,718 385 1,046 271	1,705 380 1,015 294	
Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted: 7 All commodities	116	121	136	179	166	133	131	95	95	88	96	99	112	131	145	
All commodities 1947-49=100 Crops do Livestock and products do do Livestock and products word restrictions and products and products do	117 116	123 119	158 119	226 143	$\frac{214}{129}$	158 114	144 120	79 107	66 118	57 113	62 123	81 113	113 111	136 126	171 125	
All commodities 1947-49 = 100 Crops do	133 131	136 131	151 162	201 243	188 231	146 163	146 163	106 89	105 67	98 51	110 55	114 82	126 118	144 142	155 176	
Livestock and productsdo	135	140	143	170	155	133	134	119	134	133	150	139	133	146	140	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ‡  Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output		Ì	1													
Unadj., total index (incl. utilities) \$\frac{1}{2} \cdots \frac{1957-59}{2} = \frac{100}{2} \cdots	108.7	109.8	113.6	117.1	115.8	114. 0	113. 1	116.4	118.1	118.3	118.2	119.9	113. 9	117. 6	121.5	123.0
By industry: Manufacturing, totaldodododo	108. 9 108. 5	109. 7 107. 0	113. 7 110. 4	117.7 114.1	116.3	114.0	112.7	116.6	118.6	119.1	119.0	120.4	114.0	117.5	122.0	124.6
Nondurable manufacturesdodo	109. 5 101. 6	112. 9 102. 6	117.8 103.2	122.3 106.0	115. 1 117. 9 105. 3	115.1 112.6 104.6	112.9 112.5 103.1	116.6 116.6 103.7	118.6 118.6 103.5	119.6 118.4 104.9	118.8 119.1 105.5	119. 2 121. 8 107. 5	113.6 114.5 101.0	112. 8 123. 5 106. 4	120. 5 123. 9 106. 7	122. 5 125. 9 106. 9
Utilitiesdodo	115.6	122.8			• <b>•</b>											
Final products, totaldo Consumer goodsdo	109. 9 111. 0	111.3 112.7	115. 2 117. 7	119.0 122.7	117.0 118.9	115, 2 115, 1	113.8 113.9	116.7 116.9	118.6 118.7	118.6 118.5	118.5 118.2	121.3 121.3	117. 5 116. 5	119. 4 118. 8	123. 9 124. 7	126. 2 127. 8
Automotive and home goodsdo Apparel and staplesdo Equipment, including defensedo	115. 9 109. 4	112.0 112.9	114. 4 118. 7	126. 5 121. 4	128. 7 115. 8	127.0 111.3	120.1 112.1	124.3 114.8	127. 4 116. 1	129.3 115.3	128. 4 115. 1	128. 8 119. 1	118.8 116.0	102. 2 124. 3	128.6 123.6	138 125
Materials do	107. 6 107. 6	108.3	110.0 112.2	111. 1 115. 4	112.9 114.7	115. 4 112. 9	113.6 112.6	116. 1 116. 1	118.3	118.6 118.2	119.1 118.0	121.1	119.6	120. 6 116. 0	122. 2 119. 5	122. 9
Durable goods materialsdo Nondurable materialsdo	106. 6 108. 7	104.8 112.1	109. 4 115. 1	112.4 118.5	112.0 117.5	110.8 115.1	109. 5 115. 7	113. 4 118. 8	115.3 120.0	116. 9 119. 4	116.5 119.7	116. 1 121. 3	108.7 112.7	111.3 120.8	116. 8 122. 3	117 123
Seas. adj., total index (incl. utilities)‡do By industry: Manufacturing, totaldo	108.7	109.8	112.0	113. 5	114.8	115.6	114.3	116.0	117.0	117. 7	118.4	118.6	119. 3	119. 6	119.8	119. 5
Durable manufactures ?do	108. 9	109.7	112. 1 109. 7	113. 5 111. 2	115. 0 113. 0	115.9 114.5	114. 4 113. 2	116.3 115.4	117. 4 116. 5	118. 1 118. 5	118.8	118. 9 117. 7	119.7	120. 2 119. 8	120. 2 119. 8	119.9
Primary metalsdodo	101.3 100.9	98. 9 96. 5	110.0 106.9	106. 7 103. 8	106. 2 103. 9	111.0 110.6	111.9 112.9	117. 5 117. 7	116.6 118.5	112. 4 112. 6	101.3 96.5	96. 8 89. 5	96. 6 87. 8	99. 1 92. 1	101.0 94.0	100 94
Nonferrous metals and productsdoFabricated metal productsdoStructural metal partsdo	102.8 107.6 106.1	107. 5 106. 5 105. 2	110, 5 108, 5 106, 5	112. 2 111. 3 109. 4	115. 9 113. 5 109. 8	119. 2 113. 3 110. 0	117.6 111.0 107.3	122.0 111.9 108.6	120. 6 113. 6 110. 2	118.6 116.3 113.7	120.8 117.4 115.7	118. 2 118. 5 116. 4	117.9 118.8 115.6	112.7 119.9 115.2	116. 8 119. 6 115. 6	116 120 116
Machinerydo Nonelectrical machinerydo Electrical machinerydo	110. 8 108. 8 113. 6	110. 4 106. 5 115. 7	112.8 109.6 117.1	113. 9 110. 0 119. 0	114. 7 110. 1 120. 9	116. 8 111. 6 123. 6	115.6 110.1 122.9	117. 5 112. 4 124. 3	120, 2 115, 2 126, 8	122. 9 117. 8 129. 7	124. 5 120. 0 130. 4	125. 9 121. 8 131. 3	125. 4 121. 9 130. 1	126. 5 124. 6 129. 0	125. 7 122. 7 129. 6	125 122 128
Transportation equipmentdo Motor vehicles and partsdo Aircraft and other equipmentdo	108. 2 124. 3 93. 4	103. 6 111. 9 95. 7	100. 5 102. 6 97. 8	107. 0 116. 0 98. 5	112. 2 125. 1 100. 4	113. 7 127. 9 100. 6	112. 5 126. 9 99. 6	113. 4 126. 2 101. 5	113. 4 126. 3 101. 4	116. 8 134. 4 100. 7	119. 4 139. 1 101. 6	116. 8 132. 0 103. 0	122. 1 141. 3 104. 7	122. 2 138. 4 107. 3	122. 4 139. 0 107. 4	123 140 108
Instruments and related productsdo Clay, glass, and stone productsdo Lumber and productsdo Furniture and fixturesdo Miscellaneous manufacturesdo	116. 5 107. 8 102. 1 115. 5 111. 2	115. 8 106. 3 101. 3 115. 3 112. 8	118. 0 109. 7 103. 1 119. 6 115. 8	118. 0 108. 5 99. 9 120. 6 117. 3	119. 4 107. 9 101. 6 123. 2 119. 4	119. 8 106. 0 102. 4 123. 2 118. 3	118. 9 104. 4 96. 5 118. 3 116. 9	118. 5 105. 1 109. 2 120. 8 115. 5	119. 0 104. 8 107. 9 124. 0 119. 0	122.3 110.3 106.4 126.6 125.5	122. 6 111. 9 107. 1 129. 3 125. 2	124. 7 112. 5 107. 5 129. 2 125. 5	124. 9 113. 7 103. 4 127. 7 126. 9	125. 8 114. 9 107. 4 128. 3 123. 3	124. 3 115. 6 107. 4 129. 3 123. 0	123 115 127 123
Nondurable manufactures do Textile mill products do Apparel products do Leather and products do Paper and products do	109. 5 105. 0 111. 9 99. 6 107. 7	112. 9 106. 9 112. 1 100. 2 113. 7	115. 2 113. 3 113. 0 100. 6 117. 4	116. 5 113. 0 116. 5 102. 7 116. 4	117. 5 113. 7 118. 9 104. 9 118. 2	117. 7 114. 1 119. 8 107. 3 119. 3	115. 9 113. 4 115. 5 100. 1 117. 3	117. 3 114. 6 116. 0 103. 0 119. 0	118. 6 116. 8 116. 5 104. 0 120. 7	117. 5 115. 0 117. 6 105. 5 117. 5	119. 6 116. 1 118. 3 102. 9 119. 9	120.3 117.1 118.4 103.8 119.6	121.0 116.6 119.2 100.5 121.1	120.6 116.5 118.2 100.6	120. 7 115. 1	120. 3

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 will appear in the forthcoming separate Federal Reserve publication, "Industrial Production—1957-59 Base."

Revised. P Preliminary.
The total and components are annual totals.
See corresponding note on p. S-1. Revised beginning 1959; revisions prior to May 1961 will be shown later. Pincludes data not shown separately.
Revised series. 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

S-1		SUR	SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS November													r 1962
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	61						19	962				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon avei		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. P
	GEN	NERA]	L BU	SINE	SS IN	NDIC	ATOR	S—C	ontin	ued						
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ‡—Continued  Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output—Con. Sensonally adjusted indexes—Continued ‡ By industry—Continued Nondurable manufactures—Continued Printing and publishing	110. 0 107. 3 116. 6 120. 1 106. 5	111. 5 106. 0 123. 3 129. 6 108. 7	112. 3 106. 5 126. 7 134. 2 108. 1	112. 6 106. 7 129. 0 138. 7 111. 7	113. 1 107. 6 130. 0 139. 1 111. 3	113. 0 107. 9 130. 0 139. 0 110. 7	113. 5 108. 6 128. 4 138. 6 112. 2	114. 2 109. 4 131. 1 140. 4 111. 1	114. 1 108. 6 131. 8 141. 0 114. 0	114. 4 107. 5 131. 6 142. 2 109. 6	114. 9 107. 9 135. 7 145. 8 112. 6	114. 7 108. 6 137. 1 147. 7 115. 1	115. 7 110. 3 137. 6 149. 7 113. 4	116.3 111.8 137.9 149.8 112.1	116. 5 111. 3 138. 7 112. 6	117
Rubber and plastics products	111. 0 106. 6 106. 9 104. 9 107. 4	111. 9 110. 3 110. 6 107. 9 110. 8	116. 8 111. 5 111. 8 109. 1 110. 8	120.3 111.9 111.8 111.4 113.8	120. 8 112. 8 113. 1 110. 1 114. 1	125. 1 112. 0 112. 4 108. 7 112. 4	119. 6 111. 4 112. 0 108. 1 109. 1	120. 5 111. 7 112. 2 109. 3 111. 1	119. 9 113. 2 113. 4 112. 2 116. 8	124. 0 112. 3 113. 6 105. 2 110. 3	130. 2 112. 9 113. 9 107. 3 112. 5	132. 8 112. 9 113. 5 109. 4 108. 2	136. 1 114. 3 115. 1 109. 7 113. 4	134. 1 113. 7 115. 2 105. 9 112. 0	113. 9 115. 2	
Mining         do           Coal         do           Crude oil and natural gas         do           Crude oil         do           Metal mining         do           Stone and earth minerals         do	101. 6 93. 7 101. 0 100. 9 111. 8 109. 8	102. 6 90. 1 103. 1 103. 0 111. 9 109. 4	102. 4 93. 2 102. 3 103. 1 108. 5 111. 8	104. 4 94. 9 104. 1 103. 8 115. 5 111. 3	105. 2 96. 9 104. 6 103. 2 122. 4 107. 7	104. 7 96. 9 104. 4 102. 8 125. 0 102. 2	104. 0 98. 0 103. 9 102. 7 129. 4 94. 5	104. 3 95. 2 103. 8 103. 2 131. 7 100. 6	104. 8 96. 3 104. 2 102. 4 128. 9 102. 7	105. 5 97. 6 105. 3 104. 1 120. 0 106. 9	104. 8 92. 2 104. 7 104. 1 116. 6 115. 1	104. 6 91. 8 105. 3 105. 6 109. 5 113. 8	106. 1 91. 8 107. 4 107. 7 110. 4 114. 5	105. 5 93. 7 106. 2 106. 7 104. 1 117. 9	106. 0 93. 8 107. 5 108. 1 99. 9 118. 3	105. 3 94 107 107
Utilitiesdo Electricdo Gasdo	115. 6 115. 7 115. 1	122. 8 123. 2 121. 5	125. 7 126. 0 124. 8	126. 5 127. 2 124. 4	126. 7 127. 3 124. 7	$\begin{array}{c} 127.3 \\ 128.0 \\ 125.4 \end{array}$	128. 8 129. 8 125. 5	129. 0 129. 6 126. 9	128. 8 129. 5 126. 5	128. 1 129. 3 124. 2	129. 8 131. 8 123. 6	132. 4 135. 1 123. 8	133. 5 136. 2	132. 3 134. 5	133.0	134.0
By market grouping: ‡  Final products, totaldo  Consumer goodsdo  Automotive and home goodsdo	109. 9 111. 0 115. 9	111.3 112.7 112.0	112. 6 113. 4 110. 5	114. 8 115. 9 116. 2	116. 4 117. 5 121. 8	116. 9 117. 9 124. 6	115. 7 116. 5 122. 6	116. 8 117. 3 121. 8	118. 2 118. 8 122. 7	118. 5 119. 1 126. 5	120, 2 121, 1 128, 9	120. 6 120. 9 126. 5	121.7 121.7 127.9	121. 6 120. 9 126. 5	121. 5 121. 0 127. 8	121. 6 120. 7 127
Automotive productsdododododododododo	123. 2 131. 4 112. 5	111. 8 108. 6 116. 0	102. 8 91. 8 117. 2	116. 4 114. 4 119. 0	127. 3 131. 5 121. 6	130. 8 136. 1 123. 7	127. 8 132. 8 121. 1	123. 7 125. 5 121. 4	122. 6 123. 8 121. 0	129. 4 133. 9 123. 5	132. 8 140. 8 122. 3	126. 8 129. 3 123. 6	135. 2 142. 4 125. 7	134. 1 140. 0 126. 3	135.3 141.2 127.5	135 142
Home goods?do Appliances, TV, and radiosdo Furniture and rugsdo	110. 8 108. 8 111. 9	112. 2 109. 9 112. 8	115. 9 114. 1 118. 4	116. 0 113. 8 118. 5	117. 9 115. 7 120. 7	120.3 116.3 120.1	118. 8 114. 0 118. 5	120. 4 116. 0 121. 0	122. 6 120. 3 121. 5	124. 4 123. 8 123. 8	126. 0 124. 2 124. 5	126. 2 123. 3 126. 5	122. 7 118. 5 124. 3	121. 2 115. 2 125. 4	122. 4 115. 5 127. 9	
Apparel and staplesdo Apparel, incl. knit goods and shoes.do Consumer staplesdo Processed foodsdo	109. 4 108. 6 109. 6 106. 9	112.9 109.0 114.0 110.5	114.3 110.1 115.5 112.0	115. 8 112. 6 116. 7 112. 8	116. 1 113. 9 116. 8 112. 7	115. 8 114. 6 116. 1 111. 6	114. 6 110. 2 115. 8 111. 3	115. 9 113. 2 116. 6 111. 5	117. 6 116. 0 118. 0 113. 2	117. 0 116. 5 117. 1 113. 6	118. 4 117. 1 118. 8 114. 3	118.9 118.0 119.2 112.8	119. 8 118. 0 120. 3 115. 9	119.0 116.5 119.7 115.2	118. 9 119. 9 115. 2	119
Beverages and tobaccodo Drugs, soap, and tolletriesdo Newspapers, magazines, booksdo Consumer fuel and lightingdo	105. 7 115. 3 111. 7 112. 8	109. 5 120. 7 114. 9 119. 2	110. 2 122. 9 116. 2 120. 7	112. 8 123. 7 116. 6 122. 4	112. 1 125. 2 115. 9 122. 5	110. 7 125. 2 115. 2 122. 7	108. 4 123. 6 116. 2 124. 2	109. 9 126. 6 116. 9 124. 3	113. 7 127. 5 116. 6 124. 8	106. 9 125. 8 115. 7 125. 1	109. 1 129. 9 117. 4 126. 9	109. 0 131. 9 117. 7 130. 7	110. 9 131. 5 117. 7 128. 3	108.0 131.0 117.0 127.0	132. 0 117. 4 129. 4	
Equipment, including defense 9do Business equipmentdo Industrial equipmentdo Commercial equipmentdo Freight and passenger equipmentdo Farm equipmentdo	107. 6 110. 2 109. 6 120. 9 106. 1 87. 2	108. 3 110. 1 107. 4 127. 0 103. 4 93. 4	110. 8 112. 7 108. 4 129. 0 107. 9 91. 1	112. 4 114. 1 110. 4 131. 0 109. 7 85. 1	114. 1 115. 8 111. 8 133. 7 113. 7 91. 3	114. 9 116. 4 113. 4 135. 2 113. 8 90. 3	112. 7 113. 4 112. 2 136. 3 107. 0 87. 8	115. 0 116. 3 113. 4 139. 3 109. 0 94. 3	116. 1 118. 0 114. 2 141. 7 111. 6 99. 9	117. 0 119. 3 115. 1 144. 0 109. 7 102. 6	118. 5 121. 2 116. 7 144. 4 111. 2 105. 6	120. 1 123. 1 118. 5 144. 8 114. 9 110. 4	121.8 124.4 119.0 145.6 121.0 110.4	123. 2 125. 5 119. 2 144. 7 123. 5 110. 8	123. 5 125. 8 119. 4 145. 1 124. 0 101. 9	124. 2 127
Materials         do           Durable goods materials ♀         do           Consumer durable         do           Equipment         do           Construction         do	107. 6 106. 6 117. 6 105. 4 106. 3	108. 4 104. 8 107. 9 105. 7 105. 2	110. 9 107. 6 106. 7 108. 4 107. 3	112. 9 110. 2 109. 3 111. 1 107. 9	113. 9 110. 9 114. 0 111. 7 107. 5	114. 8 111. 8 120. 3 113. 4 106. 5	113.7 110.8 120.5 113.1 103.0	115. 5 113. 1 119. 2 114. 5 107. 3	116. 9 115. 1 124. 1 116. 9 109. 9	117. 1 116. 2 134. 7 120. 3 110. 7	117. 0 114. 6 134. 5 119. 5 111. 4	117. 1 113. 7 127. 0 120. 8 111. 8	117. 0 113. 8 134. 2 119. 3 112. 1	117. 7 114. 8 130. 6 119. 2 112. 6	118. 2 115. 0 131. 8 121. 3 113. 4	
Nondurable materials ♀do Business suppliesdo Containersdo General business suppliesdo	108. 7 108. 3 105. 4 109. 8	112.1 110.5 111.3 110.0	114.3 111.3 114.0 110.0	115.7 112.3 114.6 111.2	116. 9 114. 2 117. 2 112. 7	118.0 114.9 117.1 113.8	116. 6 113. 1 114. 1 112. 6	117. 8 115. 0 116. 7 114. 2	118. 6 115. 8 119. 7 113. 9	117. 9 114. 1 113. 1 114. 6	119. 3 116. 1 115. 9 116. 2	120. 5 116. 9 117. 5 116. 6	120. 3 116. 1 117. 2 115. 5	120. 7 116. 5 116. 4 116. 6	121. 5 117. 8 119. 2 117. 1	120
Business fuel and powerdo	104.7 100.8 114.8	107. 1 102. 0 121. 0	108. 3 102. 3 123. 9	109. 7 103. 8 124. 7	110. 1 104. 1 125. 4	109. 9 103. 4 126. 0	110. 5 103. 7 127. 5	110. 5 103. 2 128. 0	110. 2 103. 2 128. 0	110, 9 104, 6 127, 7	110. 9 103. 6 130. 2	111. 8 104. 5 131. 4	112.6 106.1 130.9	112.0 105.5 129.1	112. 6 106. 6	112 106
(fg. and trade sales (seas. adj.), totalo³bil.\$         Manufacturing, total	30. 41 14. 68 15. 73	30. 73 14. 54 16. 18	61. 57 31. 36 14. 95 16. 40	63, 20 31, 75 15, 27 16, 48	64. 40 32. 18 15. 62 16. 56	63. 94 32. 40 15. 66 16. 74	32. 04 15. 50 16. 54	32, 85 15, 95 16, 89	65. 25 33. 22 16. 33 16. 89	33. 48 16. 40 17. 08	33. 50 16. 40 17. 10	65. 18 32. 96 15. 89 17. 08	66. 43 33. 40 16. 33 17. 08	r 66.01 r 33.29 r 16.35 r 16.93	33. 68 16. 40 17. 28	
Wholesale trade, totalo do Durable goods establishments do Nondurable goods establishments do Retall trade, totalo do Durable goods stores do Nondurable goods stores do	12. 33 4. 44 7. 89 18. 29 5. 89 12. 40	12. 56 4. 28 8. 27 18. 23 5. 61 12. 63	12. 08 4. 17 7. 91 18. 13 5. 61 12. 52	12. 87 4. 35 8. 52 18. 58 5. 86 12. 72	13. 12 4. 46 8. 66 19. 10 6. 19 12. 91	12. 72 4. 40 8. 32 18. 83 5. 92 12. 91	13. 08 4. 55 8. 53 18. 84 5. 92 12. 92	12. 73 4. 53 8. 20 18. 96 5. 98 12. 99	12.76 4.47 8.29 19.27 6.18 13.09	13. 06 4. 59 8. 48 19. 60 6. 33 13. 26	13. 38 4. 60 8. 78 19. 43 6. 17 13. 26	13. 13 4. 52 8. 60 19. 09 6. 03 13. 06	13. 35 4. 64 8. 71 19. 68 6. 38 13. 30	7 13. 16 7 4. 49 7 8. 67 7 19. 57 7 6. 13 13. 44	13. 46 4. 65 8. 81 19. 66 6. 11 13. 55	
If g. and trade inventories, book value, end of year or month (seas. adj.), total †bil.\$	94.13	95.54	94. 26	94. 62	95. 12	95. 54	96. 17	96. 70	97. 05	97. 26	97. 52	97. 88	98. 15	97.90	98. 18	
Manufacturing, total	53. 74 30. 86 22. 88	55, 20 31, 47 23, 72	54. 44 31. 10 23. 34	54. 78 31. 40 23. 38	55. 03 31. 53 23. 50	55. 20 31. 47 23. 72	55. 73 31. 88 23. 84	56. 18 32. 19 23. 99	56. 57 32. 41 24. 16	56. 69 32. 47 24. 22	56. 81 32. 58 24. 23	56. 91 32. 58 24. 34	57. 00 32. 63 24. 37	r 56. 97 r 32. 69 24. 28	57, 13 32, 69 24, 45	
Wholesale trade, totalo. do Durable goods establishments do Nondurable goods establishments do Retail trade, total † do Durable goods stores do Nondurable goods stores do	13. 21 6. 81 6. 40 27. 18 12. 33 14. 85	13. 48 6. 89 6. 60 26. 86 11. 52 15. 34	13. 48 6. 82 6. 66 26. 34 11. 26 15. 09	13. 44 6. 80 6. 63 26. 40 11. 25 15. 14	13. 34 6. 80 6. 54 26. 75 11. 44 15. 32	13. 48 6. 89 6. 60 26. 86 11. 52 15. 34	13. 58 6. 86 6. 73 26. 86 11. 52 15. 34	13. 62 6. 83 6. 79 26. 90 11. 48 15. 42	13. 70 6. 87 6. 84 26. 78 11. 38 15. 40	13. 70 6. 88 6. 82 26. 87 11. 43 15. 44	13, 78 6, 95 6, 83 26, 94 11, 42 15, 52	13. 89 6. 97 6. 91 27. 08 11. 45 15. 62	13. 97 7. 03 6. 94 27. 18 11. 59 15. 59	13. 88 77. 01 6. 87 727. 05 711. 51 715. 54	13. 86 7. 04 6. 82 27. 19 11. 64 15. 55	
Revised. Preliminary. Total and com See corresponding note on p. S-3, Includes data not shown separately.	iponents	are base	d on una	djusted	data.	as sho data f and S	wn on p. or manu -12.	S-1 cove facturing See not	ss" here i or data for are show te marked See note i	all type: m on p. l "f" on	s of produ S-5; thos p. S-11.	ucers, bot se for reta	th farm a	nd nonfa	rm. Ur	batzuiher

<sup>§</sup> The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade. Business inventories as shown on p. S-1 cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm. Unadjusted data for manufacturing are shown on p. S-5; those for retail and wholesale trade on pp. S-11 and S-12. of See note marked "f" on p. S-11.
† Revised series. See note marked "f" on p. S-11.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	61						19	62				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mor ave		Sept.	Oet.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan,	Feb.	Mar.	Apr,	May	June	July	Aug,	Sept.	Oct.
Salari de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya del la companya de	GEN	ERA	L BU	SINE	SS IN	IDICA	ATOR	SC	ontin	ued	<del>-</del>		'			
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES—Con.																
Inventory-sales ratios:* Manufacturing and trade, totalratio			1. 53	1. 50	1.48	1. 49	1. 50	1. 50	1. 49	1. 47	1. 47	1. 50	1.48	1.48	1.47	
Manufacturing, total			1.74 2.08 .53 .83 .72	1.73 2.06 .53 .82 .70	1. 71 2. 02 . 52 . 81 . 69	1, 70 2, 01 , 52 , 81 , 69	1, 74 2, 06 , 54 , 82 , 70	1. 71 2. 02 . 53 . 81 . 68	1. 70 1. 99 . 52 . 79 . 67	1, 69 1, 98 , 52 , 79 , 67	1. 70 1. 99 . 53 . 79 . 67	1.73 2.05 .54 .82 .69	1.71 2.00 .52 .80 .68	r 1.71 2,00 .52 .80 .68	1, 70 1, 99 , 51 , 81 , 67	
Nondurable goods industries do. Purchased materials do. Goods in process do. Finished goods do.			1. 42 . 55 . 20 . 67	1, 42 , 54 , 20 , 68	1. 42 . 54 . 20 . 67	1. 42 . 54 . 20 . 67	1. 44 . 56 . 20 . 68	1. 42 . 55 . 20 . 66	1. 43 . 56 . 20 . 67	1, 42 , 56 , 20 , 66	1. 42 . 55 . 20 . 66	1. 43 . 55 . 20 . 67	1. 43 . 55 . 21 . 67	r 1.43 .55 .21 .68	1.41 .54 .20 .67	
Wholesale trade, total			1. 12 1. 64 . 84 1. 45 2. 01 1. 20	1. 04 1. 56 . 78 1. 42 1. 92 1. 19	1, 02 1, 52 , 76 1, 40 1, 85 1, 19	1, 06 1, 57 , 79 1, 43 1, 95 1, 19	1. 04 1. 51 . 79 1. 43 1. 95 1. 19	1. 06 1. 51 . 83 1. 42 1. 92 1. 19	1, 07 1, 53 , 82 1, 39 1, 84 1, 18	1, 05 1, 50 , 80 1, 37 1, 81 1, 16	1, 03 1, 51 , 78 1, 39 1, 85 1, 17	1. 06 1. 54 . 80 1. 42 1. 90 1. 20	1. 05 1. 52 . 80 1. 38 1. 82 1. 17	7 1.06 7 1.56 .79 1.38 1.88 1.16	1. 03 1. 51 . 77 1. 38 1. 91 1. 15	
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS																
Sales, value (unadjusted), totalbil. \$bil. \$box.  Durable goods industries, total \$\varphi\$do	30.41 14.68	30. 73 14. 54	32. 01 15. 09	33, 42 15, 97	32, 18 15, 66	31, 21 15, 35	31. 43 15. 09	30, 62 14, 86	34, 56	33, 17	34. 67	33, 95 16, 83	31, 34 15, 06	* 34. 03 15. 96	33. 44 16. 01	
Primary metal	2, 15 1, 34 1, 67	2.06 1.25 1.68	2. 18 1. 35 1. 88	2. 26 1. 38 1. 89	2.17 1.30 1.72	2, 18 1, 35 1, 62	2, 33 1, 47 1, 64	2, 26 1, 42 1, 56	17, 06 2, 61 1, 68 1, 86	16. 41 2. 37 1. 47 1. 80	17. 24 2. 31 1. 38 2. 01	2, 15 1, 24 2, 03	1, 79 1, 03 1, 89	7 2.09 7 1.24 7 2.19	2.00 1.18 2.07	1 17. 7
Machinery         do           Electrical         do           Nonelectrical         do           Industrial         do	4.72 1.95 2.77 1.16	4.87 2.00 2.87 1.25	5. 03 2. 11 2. 92 1. 28	5, 22 2, 24 2, 98 1, 37	5, 03 2, 19 2, 84 1, 34	5, 14 2, 21 2, 93 1, 37	4, 84 2, 04 2, 80 1, 22	4, 95 2, 05 2, 90 1, 25	5, 64 2, 27 3, 37 1, 47	5, 37 2, 12 3, 25 1, 36	5, 61 2, 20 3, 40 1, 44	5, 59 2, 25 3, 34 1, 43	4. 87 1. 92 2. 95 1. 30	7 5. 38 7 2. 22 7 3. 15 1. 38	5. 33 2. 23 3. 09 1. 38	
Transportation equipment	3. 45 2. 16 . 86 . 73	3. 24 1. 94 . 82 . 76	3. 07 1. 72 . 90 . 83	3. 54 2. 25 . 92 . 89	3.84 2.50 .87 .80	3. 82 2. 43 . 76 . 68	3, 73 2, 35 .77 .68	3, 55 2, 18 , 78 , 65	4.03 2.52 .88 .76	3 , 94 2, 47 , 88 , 79	4, 23 2, 70 . 91 . 87	3, 96 2, 42 , 94 , 90	3, 68 2, 33 , 83 , 81	r 2.95 r 1.47 r 1.05 r .95	3. 49 2. 06 . 94 . 81	
Nondurable goods industries, total 9do	15. 73	16.18	16.92	17.45	16, 53	15. 86	16, 31	15, 76	17. 50	1 6, 76	17. 43	17, 13	16, 29	r 18, 07	17. 44	
Food and beverage         do           Tobacco         do           Textile         do           Paper         do           Chemical         do           Petroleum and coal         do           Rubber         do	4.70 .40 1.21 1.06 2.31 3.18 .51	4. 80 . 42 1. 22 1. 13 2. 49 3. 21 . 50	5.00 .42 1.33 1.17 2.67 3.13	5. 16 . 44 1. 38 1. 21 2. 75 3. 24 . 56	4.89 .45 1.32 1.16 2.55 3.16 .50	4, 70 , 40 1, 25 1, 11 2, 39 3, 31 , 49	4. 73 . 41 1. 29 1. 17 2. 63 3. 38 . 53	4.58 .37 1.31 1.12 2.50 3.00 .49	5. 02 . 41 1. 40 1. 27 2. 84 3. 27 . 57	4. 84 . 41 1. 34 1. 18 2. 83 3. 06 . 56	5. 15 . 46 1. 37 1. 22 3. 00 3. 19 . 59	5, 14 -, 44 1, 40 1, 23 2, 78 3, 14 -, 57	4. 94 - 45 1. 21 1. 40 - 2. 58 3. 10 - 53	7 5, 25 47 7 1, 44 7 1, 28 7 2, 83 7 3, 26 55	5. 21 . 42 1. 44 1. 23 2. 78 3. 07 . 55	
Sales, value (seas. adj.), totaldodo			31.36	31.75	32.18	32.40	32.04	32, 85	33, 22	33. 48	33, 50	32, 96	33, 40	r 33, 29	33. 68	
Durable goods industries, total			14, 95 2, 21 1, 36 1, 70	15. 27 2. 16 1. 31 1. 75	15, 62 2, 19 1, 31 1, 80	15, 66 2, 27 1, 40 1, 80	15, 50 2, 27 1, 42 1, 80	15, 95 2, 41 1, 52 1, 83	16, 33 2, 46 1, 60 1, 89	16. 40 2. 37 1. 49 1. 84	16, 40 2, 19 1, 33 1, 92	15, 89 2, 00 1, 16 1, 89	16, 33 2, 04 1, 17 1, 90	r 16, 35 r 2, 06 r 1, 20 r 1, 88	16, 40 2, 05 1, 19 1, 92	1 16. 4
Machinery do Electrical do Nonelectrical do Industrial do			4. 94 2. 00 2. 94 1. 29	5. 04 2. 04 3. 00 1. 36	5. 11 2. 10 3. 00 1. 34	5. 13 2. 10 3. 02 1. 35	5. 10 2. 13 2. 97 1. 30	5, 22 2, 18 3, 04 1, 32	5. 30 2. 21 3. 09 1. 37	5, 32 2, 22 3, 69 1, 33	5, 42 2, 25 3, 17 1, 37	5, 29 2, 19 3, 10 1, 32	5, 37 2, 19 3, 18 1, 42		5, 37 2, 17 3, 20 1, 44	
Transportation equipment do Motor vehicles and parts do Lumber and furniture do Stone, clay, and glass do			3, 34 2, 00 , 83 , 79	3, 53 2, 23 , 84 , 81	3. 62 2. 29 . 88 . 83	3, 55 2, 22 . 87 . 80	3, 48 2, 02 , 85 , 80	3, 60 2, 16 , 88 , 80	3, 78 2, 33 , 88 , 78	3, 92 2, 43 , 89 , 80	3, 96 2, 50 , 90 , 79	3, 80 2, 35 , 88 , 81	4, 05 2, 60 , 89 , 83	7 4, 05 7 2, 50 7 , 91 7 , 82	4, 09 2, 61 , 90 , 80	
Nondurable goods industries, total 9do	1	ĺ	16, 40	16.48	16, 56	16, 74	16, 54	16, 89	16. 89	17. 08	17. 10	17.08	17. 08	r 16, 93	17. 28	
Food and beverage         do           Tobucco         do           Textile         do           Paper         do           Chemical         do           Petroleum and coal         do           Rubber         do			1. 84 . 42 1. 27 1. 14 2. 53 3. 21	4. 83 . 44 1. 25 1. 14 2. 63 3. 28 . 51	4. 84 . 43 1. 27 1. 19 2. 65 3. 17 . 54	4. 94 . 40 1, 34 1, 22 2, 66 3, 15 . 53	4, 86 . 43 1, 33 1, 19 2, 66 3, 19 . 52	4. 95 . 43 1. 37 1. 21 2. 75 3. 17 . 56	1. 92 - 42 1. 37 1. 22 2. 72 3. 18 - 56	5. 07 . 44 1. 41 1. 19 2. 72 3. 16 . 54	5.00 .44 1.39 1.18 2.77 3.20 .56	5, 07 41 1, 39 1, 20 2, 71 3, 18 53	5, 01 . 45 1, 37 1, 17 2, 79 3, 18 . 55	7 5.04 7 .44 1.32 7 1.18 7 2.72 7 3.13	5. 14 . 43 1. 39 1. 23 2. 71 3. 24 . 57	
Inventories, end of year or month: Book value (unadjusted), totaldo	2 53. 90	<sup>2</sup> 55. 19	5 <b>3</b> , 76	54. 23	54. 59	55. <b>19</b>	55, 98	56, 51	56, 87	57, 00	57. 14	57. 08	56, 65	r 56, 64	56, 69	
Durable goods industries, total 9        do	30. 81 4. 69 2. 81 2. 98	31. 23 4. 91 3. 05 3. 00	30, 65 4, 62 2, 82 3, 63	30. 86 4. 74 2. 92 2. 98	30. 99 4. 82 2. 99 2. 97	31. 23 4. 91 3. 05 3. 00	31, 84 4, 91 3, 02 3, 12	32, 33 4, 90 2, 99 3, 22	32.70 4.87 2.92 3.32	32. 82 4. 80 2. 86 3. 38	32, 96 4, 78 2, 84 3, 41	32, 87 4, 76 2, 84 3, 40	32, 53 4, 78 2, 86 3, 34	* 32, 55 4, 76 2, 85 * 3, 26	32, 42 1, 74 2, 83 3, 13	
Machinery         do           Electrical         do           Nonelectrical         do           Industrial         do	10. 27 3. 94 6. 33 2. 48	10. 31 3. 96 6. 35 2. 46	10, 08 3, 96 6, 12 2, 42	10. 15 3. 97 6. 18 2. 44	10. 22 3. 98 6. 24 2. 44	10. 31 3. 96 6. 35 2. 46	10. 46 4. 02 6. 44 2. 49	10, 67 4, 10 6, 56 2, 52	10, 88 4, 22 6, 66 2, 60	10. 97 4. 29 6. 68 2. 61	11, 10 4, 39 6, 72 2, 64	11. 11 4. 44 6. 66 2. 61	11, 01 4, 40 6, 61 2, 61	7 10, 99 7 4, 41 7 6, 57 7 2, 61	10, 96 4, 39 6, 57 2, 60	
Transportation equipment do Motor vehicles and parts do Lumber and furniture do Stone, clay, and glass do By stages of fabrication:	6.97 3.14 1.83 1.43	6. 93 3. 22 1. 84 1. 46	6, 92 3, 16 1, 84 1, 43	7. 01 3. 22 1. 82 1. 41	6, 99 3, 19 1, 81 1, 42	6. 93 3. 22 1. 84 1. 46	7. 14 3. 36 1. 86 1. 49	7, 24 3, 44 1, 84 1, 52	7. 25 3. 45 1. 84 1. 54	7. 27 3. 46 1. 82 1. 55	7. 24 3. 41 1. 83 1. 55	7.14 3.36 1.84 1.54	6, 95 3, 16 1, 87 1, 53	7 7. 17 7 3. 40 1. 84 1. 50	7, 28 3, 48 1, 84 1, 49	
Purchased materials	12.05 10.56	8. 13 12. 56 10. 54	8, 01 12, 38 10, 26	8. 09 12. 50 10. 27		8. 13 12. 56 10. 54	8. 25 12. 73 10. 86	8. 31 12. 95 11. 06		8. 43 13. 05 11. 33	8, 50 13, 07 11, 39	8, 53 13, 00 11, 34	11.05	7 13. 11 7 10. 85	8, 50 13, 22 10, 70	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised, 'Advance estimate. '2 Total and components are end-of-year data.
\*Stock-sales ratios are based on the seasonally adjusted sales and inventories series
presented on this page and on pp. S-4, S-6, and S-11. The ratios are derived by dividing
end-of-month inventory book values by total sales during the month. Data back to 1955

for the manufacturing and wholesale trade segments appear on p. 20 of the June 1961 Survey; data prior to 1961 (recently revised) for total manufacturing and trade and for retail trade are available upon request.

9 Includes data not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		196	51						190	62				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Enc ye	d of ear	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	GEN	IERA	L BU	SINE	SS IN	NDIC	ATOR	S—C	ontin	ued						
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS—Continued																
Inventories, end of year or month—Continued Book value (unadjusted)—Continued Nondurable goods industries, total?bil. \$	23. 09	23. 96	23. 11	23. 37	23. 60	23. 96	24. 14	24. 18	24.17	24. 19	24. 18	24. 22	24. 12	r 24.08	24. 26	
Food and beverage         do           Tobacco         do           Textile         do           Paper         do           Chemical         do           Petroleum and coal         do           Rubber         do           By stages of fabrication;         do	5. 18 2. 08 2. 63 1. 63 4. 19 3. 32 1. 14	5, 44 2, 28 2, 68 1, 68 4, 35 3, 43 1, 13	5. 23 1, 99 2, 65 1, 64 4, 10 3, 49 1, 10	5. 39 2. 07 2. 61 1. 65 4. 16 3. 50 1. 10	5. 46 2. 11 2. 64 1. 66 4. 23 3. 46 1. 11	5. 44 2. 28 2. 68 1. 68 4. 35 3. 43 1. 13	5. 40 2. 34 2. 78 1. 70 4. 35 3. 31 1. 16	5. 27 2. 31 2. 83 1. 73 4. 41 3. 30 1. 19	5. 18 2. 27 2. 89 1. 75 4. 44 3. 31 1. 21	5. 15 2. 20 2. 91 1. 76 4. 41 3. 35 1. 21	5. 10 2. 14 2. 96 1. 77 4. 33 3. 37 1. 20	5. 12 2. 07 2. 91 1. 78 4. 34 3. 40 1. 20	5. 16 1. 99 2. 86 1. 74 4. 35 3. 45 1. 19	7 5. 32 2. 02 7 2. 79 7 1. 73 7 4. 32 3. 45 7 1. 18	5. 48 2. 10 2. 74 1. 71 4. 30 3. 52 1. 19	
Purchased materials         do           Goods in process         do           Finished goods         do	8. 99 3. 00 11. 10	9. 38 3. 27 11. 31	8. 69 3. 28 11. 14	8. 85 3. 28 11. 25	9.03 3.30 11.26	9. 38 3. 27 11. 31	9. 51 3. 36 11. 26	9. 53 3. 39 11. 26	9.60 3.41 11.16	9. 55 3. 44 11. 20	9. 42 3. 51 11. 26	9.31 3.53 11.37	9. 22 3. 60 11. 30	7 9.08 7 3.54 7 11.47	9. 15 3. 52 11. 59	
Book value (seasonally adjusted), totaldo	53. 74	55. 20	54.44	54. 78	55.03	55. 20	55. 73	56. 18	56. 57	56. 69	56. 81	56. 91	57.00	r 56. 97	57. 13	
Durable goods industries, total ?do	30. 86 4. 50 2. 62 3. 12	31. 47 4. 78 2. 89 3. 16	31. 10 4. 67 2. 85 3. 12	31. 40 4. 73 2. 86 3. 14	31. 53 4. 74 2. 86 3. 15	31. 47 4. 78 2. 89 3. 16	31. 88 4. 84 2. 94 3. 23	32. 19 4. 89 2. 98 3. 25	32. 41 4. 91 2. 98 3. 27	32. 47 4. 86 2. 93 3. 29	32. 58 4. 85 2. 92 3. 26	32, 58 4, 83 2, 91 3, 22	32. 63 4. 80 2. 89 3. 23	7 32. 69 7 4. 77 7 2. 86 7 3. 22	32. 69 4. 75 2. 83 3. 20	
Machinery         do           Electrical         do           Nonelectrical         do           Industrial         do	10. 40 4. 02 6. 38 2. 51	10. 46 4. 03 6. 42 2. 49	10. 23 3. 99 6. 24 2. 43	10.36 4.06 6.30 2.47	10. 42 4. 07 6. 34 2. 47	10. 46 4. 03 6. 42 2. 49	10. 56 4. 12 6. 44 2. 52	10. 65 4. 14 6. 51 2. 53	10. 76 4. 21 6. 55 2. 58	10.81 4.24 6.57 2.58	10. 85 4. 25 6. 59 2. 60	10.89 4.32 6.58 2.58	10. 96 4. 34 6. 62 2. 60	11.04 7 4.41 6.64 7 2.62	11. 10 4. 40 6. 59 2. 61	
Transportation equipmentdododo	6, 85 3, 01 1, 84 1, 44	6. 87 3. 12 1. 86 1. 47	6.97 3.19 1.85 1.49	7. 01 3. 18 1. 86 1. 49	7. 04 3. 17 1. 85 1. 48	6. 87 3. 12 1. 86 1. 47	7. 00 3. 24 1. 86 1. 48	7. 12 3. 32 1. 84 1. 48	7. 14 3. 39 1. 84 1. 49	7. 22 3. 49 1. 82 1. 49	7. 29 3. 50 1. 84 1. 50	7. 29 3. 52 1. 84 1. 52	7. 24 3. 42 1. 85 1. 53	77. 29 3. 51 1. 82 1. 54	7. 29 3. 42 1. 84 1. 54	
Purchased materialsdo Goods in processdo Finished goodsdo	8. 05 12. 06 10. 76 22. 88	8.09 12.64 10.74	7. 96 12. 40 10. 74	8. 07 12. 59 10. 74	8. 08 12. 70 10. 76	8. 09 12. 64 10. 74	8. 32 12. 64 10. 93	8. 40 12. 89 10. 90	8. 55 12. 97 10. 89	8. 59 12. 94 10. 95	8. 62 13. 00 10. 96	8. 55 13. 02 11. 01	8. 49 13. 10 11. 04	7 8. 45 7 13. 15 7 11. 09	8. 43 13. 22 11. 03	
Nondurable goods industries, total ? do do do	4. 98 2. 03 2. 67 1. 63 4. 13 3. 31 1. 12	23. 72 5. 24 2. 17 2. 74 1. 68 4. 28 3. 42 1. 13	23. 34 5. 15 2. 05 2. 74 1. 70 4. 20 3. 42 1. 12	23. 38 5. 15 2. 06 2. 74 1. 70 4. 20 3. 39 1. 13	23. 50 5. 19 2. 12 2. 75 1. 70 4. 21 3. 37 1. 12	23. 72 5. 24 2. 17 2. 74 1. 68 4. 28 3. 42 1. 13	23. 84 5. 27 2. 18 2. 78 1. 70 4. 29 3. 36 1. 14	23. 99 5. 26 2. 19 2. 78 1. 71 4. 31 3. 39 1. 17	24. 16 5. 31 2. 19 2. 81 1. 73 4. 36 3. 41 1. 18	24. 22 5. 32 2. 17 2. 80 1. 73 4. 37 3. 44 1. 18	24. 23 5. 34 2. 18 2. 84 1. 74 4. 36 3. 40 1. 18	24, 34 5, 40 2, 18 2, 83 1, 76 4, 37 3, 42 1, 20	24. 37 5. 39 2. 17 2. 81 1. 75 4. 39 8. 43 1. 21	24. 28 7 5. 31 2. 17 7 2. 82 1. 74 7 4. 39 3. 40 7 1. 20	24. 45 5. 37 2. 14 2. 86 1. 74 4. 42 3. 43 1. 22	
By stages of fabrication: Purchased materials. do Goods in process do Finished goods do	8.75 3.08 11.05	9.06 3.37 11.29	8. 97 3. 29 11. 07	8. 90 3. 34 11. 14	8. 96 3. 37 11. 17	9.06 3.37 11.29	9. 26 3. 38 11. 20	9. 35 3. 40 11. 24	9. 45 3. 43 11. 28	9. 49 3. 43 11. 30	9. 47 3. 44 11. 32	9. 46 3. 47 11. 41	9, 39 3, 51 11, 46	r 9. 29	9. 39 3. 52 11. 54	
New orders, net (unadjusted), totaldo	129.90	130.96	32.18	33. 56	32.44	31.61	32. 20	31.13	34. 30	32. 45	33. 99	33. 60	31.99	r 33. 36	33.09	
Durable goods industries, total ?	1. 87 1. 09 1. 62	14. 74 2. 18 1. 35 1. 70	15. 28 2. 13 1. 29 1. 92	16. 13 2. 23 1. 36 1. 87	15. 86 2. 36 1. 52 1. 71	15. 81 2. 69 1. 82 1. 68	15. 89 3. 01 2. 04 1. 75	15. 33 2. 38 1. 49 1. 64	16. 74 2. 36 1. 44 1. 86	15.71 1.69 .74 1.80	16. 48 1. 98 1. 06 1. 95	16. 51 1. 81 . 97 1. 96	15. 77 1. 74 1. 00 1. 95	7 15. 48 7 2. 04 7 1. 18 7 2. 16	15. 64 1. 86 1. 11 2. 00	2 17.
Machinery         .do           Electrical         .do           Nonelectrical         .do           Industrial         .do           Transportation equipment         .do	4.70 1.97 2.72 1.16 3.38	4.92 2.00 2.92 1.26 3.22	5. 38 2. 36 3. 02 1. 29 2. 97	5. 38 2. 23 3. 15 1. 40 3. 57	5. 11 2. 18 2. 93 1. 40 3. 80	5. 06 2. 12 2. 94 1. 36 3. 82	5. 01 2. 03 2. 98 1. 38 3. 47	5. 14 2. 07 3. 08 1. 36 3. 48	5. 71 2. 23 3. 48 1. 51 3. 90	5. 31 2. 15 3. 16 1. 30 3. 99	5. 36 2. 12 3. 23 1. 34 4. 02	5. 64 2. 34 3. 31 1. 46 3. 91	5. 06 1. 98 3. 07 1. 28 4. 04	7 5. 11 2. 04 7 3. 07 7 1. 37 7 2. 89	5. 47 2. 44 3. 63 1. 39 3. 36	
Nondurable goods industries, totaldo	15. 66 3. 38 12. 28	16. 23 3. 53 12. 70	16. 90 3. 69 13. 21	17. 43 3. 81 13. 62	16. 58 3. 74 12. 85	15, 79 3, 47 12, 32	16. 31 3. 53 12. 78	15. 81 3. 58 12. 23	17. 57 3. 99 13. 58	16. 74 3. 74 13. 01	17. 51 3. 92 13. 59	17. 09 3. 83 13. 26	16. 21 3. 40 12. 82	r 17. 88 r 3. 84 r 14. 04	17. 45 3. 97 13. 48	
New orders, net (seas. adjusted), totaldodododo	l		32. 20 15. 74	32. 63 16. 07	32.70 16.10	32. 85 16. 24	32. 94 16. 43	33.08 16.19	32. 95 16. 00	32. 73 15. 73	33. 07 15. 97	32. 43 15. 44	33. 26	r 32. 83	33. 38 16. 04	2 16.
Primary metal do Iron and steel do Fabricated metal do			2.31 1.46 1.78	2. 32 1. 45 1. 75	2. 33 1. 48 1. 85	2. 82 1. 94 1. 84	2. 84 1. 86 1. 93	2. 33 1. 45 1. 83	2. 21 1. 34 1. 88	1. 75 . 79 1. 84	1. 83 . 95 1. 88	1.76	16. 27 1. 90 1. 08 1. 92	7 2. 06 7 1. 20 7 1. 91	1. 96 1. 18 1. 86	
Machinery         do           Electrical         do           Nonelectrical         do           Industrial         do           Transportation equipment         do			5.38 2.31 3.08 1.29 3.49	5, 42 2, 20 3, 22 1, 38 3, 62	5. 46 2. 33 3. 13 1. 42 3. 53	5. 14 2. 08 3. 06 1. 42 3. 32	5, 37 2, 29 3, 09 1, 42 3, 40	5. 35 2. 23 3. 12 1. 38 3. 70	5. 27 2. 13 3. 14 1. 38 3. 79	5. 25 2. 24 3. 01 1. 30 4. 00	5. 28 2. 17 3. 11 1. 32 3. 96	5, 16 2, 05 3, 11 1, 36 3, 76	5. 30 2. 07 3. 23 1. 38 4. 16	7 5. 23 7 2.08 7 3. 15 7 1. 41 7 3. 68	5. 39 2. 26 3. 13 1. 43 4. 01	
Nondurable goods industries, totaldoIndustries with unfilled orders⊕doIndustries without unfilled orders¶do			16. 47 3. 64 12. 82	16, 56 3, 63 12, 94	16, 60 3, 67 12, 92	16. 61 3. 66 12. 95	16, 51 3, 63 12, 88	16. 89 3. 75 13. 14	16. 95 3. 82 13. 12	17. 00 3. 75 13. 25	17. 10 3. 80 13. 29	16. 99 3. 76 13. 23	16.98 3.72 13.27	r 16. 92 r 3. 72 r 13. 20	17. 33 3. 93 13. 41	
Unfilled orders, end of year or month (unadjusted), totalbil. \$	45. 37	48. 20	47. 40	47. 54	47. 80	48. 20	48.97	49.46	49. 20	48. 48	47. 81	47.45	48.09	r 47. 43	47.07	
Durable goods industries, total 9 do Primary metal do Iron and steel do Fabricated metal do	42. 85 3. 41 2. 28 2. 73	45. 12 4. 76 3. 48 2. 98	44. 30 4. 09 2. 81 2. 95	44. 46 4. 06 2. 79 2. 93	44. 66 4. 25 3. 01 2. 93	45. 12 4. 76 3. 48 2. 98	45. 92 5. 45 4. 04 3. 10	46. 37 5. 57 4. 11 3. 18	46. 04 5. 32 3. 87 3. 17	45. 34 4. 64 3. 14 3. 17	44. 59 4. 30 2. 82 3. 12	3, 96 2, 54	44, 99 3, 91 2, 51 3, 11	7 44. 50 7 3. 86 2. 46 7 3. 08	44. 14 3. 72 2. 38 3. 01	
Machinery do Electrical do Nonelectrical do Industrial do Transportation equipment do	. 7. 28	18. 10 10. 29 7. 80 3. 53 14. 64	17. 95 10. 40 7. 54 3. 44 14. 65	18. 10 10. 40 7. 71 3. 48 14. 68	18, 18 10, 38 7, 79 3, 54 14, 64	18. 10 10. 29 7. 80 3. 53 14. 64	18. 27 10. 29 7. 98 3. 69 14. 38	18. 47 10. 31 8. 16 3. 80 14. 30	18. 53 10. 27 8. 26 3. 84 14. 16	18. 47 10. 30 8. 16 3. 78 14. 21	18. 21 10. 22 7. 99 3. 69 14. 00	7. 96 3. 71	18. 46 10. 38 8. 08 3. 69 14. 31	7 10. 19 7 8. 00 7 3. 69	10. 40 7. 94 3. 69	
Nondurable goods industries, total⊕do	2.52	3.08	3.11	3.09	3. 14	3.08	3.05	3.09	3.16	3. 14	3. 22	3.18	3.11	7 2.92	2.93	

 $\P For$  these industries (food, beverages, to bacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber) sales are considered equal to new orders.

r Revised. ¹ Total and components are monthly averages. ² Advance estimate. ♀ Includes data not shown separately. ⊕ Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable goods industries are zero.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	61						19	62				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		thly rage	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	GEN	IERA	L BU	SINE	ss in	NDIC	ATOR	S-C	ontin	ued	<u>'</u>	'		·		
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS♂														-		
New incorporations (50 States):⊕ Unadjustednumber. Seasonally adjusted*do	15, 226	15, 128	13, 616 15, 419	15, 492 16, 286	14, 045 16, 149	14, 802 15, 818	18, 343 15, 124	14, 365 15, 809	17, 196 15, 713	15, 653 15, 402	16, 408 15, 260	15, 234 14, 904	14, 957 15, 247	14, 955 15, 104	12, 777 15, 249	
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES♂																
Failures, totalnumber	1,287	1, 423	1, 285	1, 446	1, 335	1, 278	1, 447	1, 353	1, 490	1, 504	1, 378	1, 281	1, 165	1, 319	1,118	
Commercial service	114 217 218 615 123	123 229 235 691 144	139 183 182 614 167	118 221 217 731 159	122 206 258 624 125	104 215 232 606 121	114 231 213 749 140	110 251 216 625 151	143 276 228 701 142	119 273 200 767 145	102 237 229 664 146	113 194 237 606 131	106 187 215 545 112	120 217 227 622 133	92 194 185 514 133	
Liabilities (current), totalthous. \$	78, 219	90,844	116, 664	70, 257	119, 214	65, 489	106,609	90, 499	80, 878	121, 831	91, 512	88, 493	91, 574	146, 832	96, 165	
Commercial service do  Construction do  Manufacturing and mining do  Retail trade do  Wholesale trade  Wholesale trade	8, 281 16, 781 24, 136 20, 091 8, 930	6, 694 16, 084 27, 107 27, 754 13, 205	10, 950 10, 048 66, 737 17, 927 11, 002	3, 485 14, 583 17, 930 21, 524 12, 735	5, 070 18, 883 35, 237 23, 494 36, 530	3, 453 16, 743 19, 723 18, 361 7, 209	8, 858 19, 017 39, 071 28, 886 10, 777	5, 134 26, 495 25, 023 24, 611 9, 236	9, 998 15, 612 22, 421 25, 044 7, 803	5, 440 24, 586 49, 677 31, 691 10, 437	8, 270 15, 798 29, 659 27, 569 10, 216	5, 445 13, 627 32, 821 27, 065 9, 535	5, 642 22, 412 21, 598 29, 999 11, 923	6, 977 33, 618 36, 170 53, 180 16, 887	5, 605 12, 803 39, 988 27, 944 9, 825	
Failure annual rate (seasonally adjusted) No. per 10,000 concerns	1 57. 0	164.4	67. 5	69, 5	63.8	63. 6	62. 9	61. 1	59. 4	65. 0	58.7	57. 3	58, 3	62. 5	62. 2	
			C	OMM	ODIT	TY PI	RICE	s								
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS															[	
Prices received, all farm products $\P$ 1910–14 = 100	238	240	242	240	239	240	242	243	244	242	242	239	240	244	250	245
Crops         do           Commercial vegetables         do           Cotton         do           Feed grains and hay         do           Food grains         do	221 224 254 151 203	226 218 262 151 209	229 202 277 156 214	226 198 286 154 217	224 223 280 149 218	224 211 269 150 219	225 259 257 152 218	226 272 246 152 219	233 314 248 153 223	236 312 268 155 224	243 325 276 159 230	236 258 275 157 230	231 229 275 155 229	229 201 275 151 226	232 201 280 154 226	226 197 275 152 226
Fruit. doOll-bearing crops. doOll-bearing crops. doOld-bearing crops. doOdo	241 214 204 500	246 257 158 526	255 242 141 541	225 242 135 537	207 248 134 540	216 250 130 544	208 250 127 538	216 253 125 542	229 252 132 543	220 255 137 543	210 255 189 543	203 253 220 543	191 252 205 542	243 245 174 518	266 238 153 525	243 238 139 519
Livestock and products do Dairy products do Meat animals do Poultry and eggs do Wool do	253 259 296 160 235	251 259 299 146 230	253 267 303 138 230	252 272 297 141 228	251 277 293 140 228	254 271 299 146 229	257 268 304 149 231	257 263 305 154 237	254 255 307 147 240	246 240 303 139 253	242 232 303 130 260	242 230 305 128 261	248 239 310 133 257	256 248 318 141 253	266 258 326 153 251	261 265 314 150 249
Prices paid:  All commodities and services do Production items do All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and	275 290 265	276 291 266	276 291 266	276 291 265	276 291 265	277 292 267	278 293 268	279 294 268	279 294 269	280 294 270	280 296 269	279 294 268	279 294 268	279 294 268	7 280 294 271	281 294 271
wage rates (parity index)1910-14=100  Parity ratio§do	299 80	302 79	301 80	301 80	301 79	302 79	304 80	305 80	305 80	307 79	307 79	305 78	305 79	305 80	307 81	307 80
CONSUMER PRICES; (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes)					:											
All items‡	103. 1 103. 7 103. 0	104. 2 104. 8 104. 2	104. 6 105. 3 104. 5	104. 6 105. 5 104. 7	104. 6 105. 6 104. 5	104. 5 105. 5 104. 4	104. 5 105. 3 104. 4	104. 8 105. 5 104. 8	105. 0 105. 7 105. 0	105. 2 106. 0 105. 2	105. 2 106. 0 105. 2	105, 3 106, 1 105, 3	105. 5 106. 1 105. 4	105, 5 106, 2 105, 5	2 106, 1 106, 6	
All commodities do  Nondurables do  Durables do  Services do	101. 7 101. 9 100. 7 105. 6	102. 4 102. 8 109. 5 107. 6	102.8 103.1 101.0 107.9	102. 9 103. 0 101. 7 108. 0	102. 6 102. 7 101. 6 108. 2	102, 4 102, 6 101, 1 108, 5	102.3 102.6 100.8 108.7	102. 7 103. 1 100. 8 108. 9	102. 8 103. 2 100. 9 109. 0	103. 1 103. 5 101. 4 109. 2	103. 0 103. 2 101. 5 109. 4	103. 1 103. 4 101. 6 109. 5	103. 1 103. 5 101. 5 109. 8	103, 2 103, 5 101, 7 109, 9	104. 1 104. 7 101. 6 109. 8	
Apparel         do           Food ♀         do           Dairy products         do           Fruits and vegetables         do           Meats, poultry, and fish         do	102. 1 101. 4 103. 2 103. 8 99. 1	102, 8 102, 6 104, 8 104, 2 99, 3	103. 6 102. 6 105. 1 102. 3 99. 2	193. 9 102. 5 105. 1 99. 4 99. 5	103. 7 101. 9 105. 5 98. 4 98. 5	103, 5 102, 0 105, 6 99, 8 98, 5	101, 8 102, 5 105, 6 100, 6 99, 8	102. 0 103. 1 105. 1 102. 9 100. 6	102. 7 103. 2 105. 0 104. 4 100. 6	102. 7 103. 4 103. 7 108. 6 100. 1	102. 7 103. 2 103. 0 109. 4 99. 6	102. 8 103. 5 102. 7 111. 9 99. 7	102. 9 103. 8 103. 5 109. 9 100. 8	102. 5 103. 8 103. 9 105. 2 102. 6	104. 6 104. 8 104. 2 102. 2	
Housing ♀ do Gas and electricity do Housefurnishings do Rent do	103. I 107. 0 100. I 103. 1	103. 9 107. 9 99. 5 104. 4	104. 0 107. 8 99. 7 104. 7	104. 1 107. 8 99. 5 104. 8	104.2 $107.8$ $99.3$ $104.9$	104. 4 107. 8 99. 2 105. 0	104. 4 107. 8 98. 7 105. 1	104. 6 107. 9 99. 3 105. 2	104. 6 107. 9 99. 5 105. 3	104. 6 107. 8 99. 3 105. 4	104. 7 107. 7 99. 0 105. 5	104.8 107.7 99.1 105.6	104. 8 108. 0 99. 0 105. 7	104. 8 108. 0 98. 5 105. 8	104. 9 108. 0 98. 7 105. 9	
Medical care	108. 1 104. 1 104. 9	111.3 164.6 107.2	111.9 104.8 107.9	112.3 104.6 108.3	112. 4 104. 8 108. 1	112. 5 105. 2 108. 2	112.6 105.6 108.5	113. 0 105. 8 109. 1	113, 6 105, 9 109, 2	113. 9 106. 3 109. 4	114. 1 106. 4 109. 5	114. 4 106. 1 109. 2	114. 6 106. 8 110. 0	114. 6 106. 8 110. 3		
Transportation         do           Private         do           Public         do           Other goods and services         do	103. 8 103. 2 107. 0 103. 8	105. 0 104. 0 111. 7 104. 6	106. 0 105. 1 112. 5 105. 0	106. 7 105. 8 112. 5 105. 0	106. 8 105. 9 112. 7 105. 0	106. 0 104. 9 113. 3 104. 9	106. 0 104. 8 114. 7 104. 9	106. 0 104. 7 114. 8 105. 0	105. 9 104. 6 114. 9 105. 1	107. 2 106. 0 115. 6 105. 1	107, 3 106, 0 115, 6 105, 1	107. 3 106. 0 115. 6 105. 2	106. 8 105. 4 115. 6 105. 6	107. 4 106. 2 115. 7 105. 5	107. 8 106. 7 115. 7 105. 6	

<sup>7</sup> Revised. ¹ Based on unadjusted data. ² Index based on 1947-49=100 is 130.2.

∂ Data are from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. ⊕ Figures in 1961 Business Statistics volume cover 49 States (Alaska not included); see July 1961 Survey for unadjusted data back to January 1960 for 50 States. \*New series. Data for Jan, Dec. 1959 (49 States) appear in the Oct. 1961 Survey. For revised data (50 States) for 1960, see similar note in the June 1962 Survey.

<sup>¶</sup>Revised beginning Jan. 1959 to incorporate price revisions for individual commodities; revisions for earlier periods will be shown later.

§ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates).

‡Data reflect conversion to the 1957-59=100 reference base period. Monthly and annual data for earlier periods appear on p. 19 of the Oct. 1962 SURVEY.

§ Includes data not shown separately.

1961 1962 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Monthly Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. May June Apr. July Aug. Sept. Oct.

## COMMODITY PRICES—Continued

		CC	MMC	DITY	Y PK	ICES-	—Con	tinue	ed							
WHOLESALE PRICES♂‡																
(U.S. Department of Labor Indexes)				1											1	
All commodities:1957-59=100	100. 7	100.3	100.0	100.0	100. 0	100.4	100.8	100.7	100.7	100.4	100, 2	100, 0	100, 4	100.5	101.2	
By stage of processing: Crude materials for further processingdo Intermediate materials, supplies, etcdo Finished goods: By durability of product: Nondurable goodsdododo	96. 6 101. 0 101. 4 99. 9 101. 7	96. 1 100. 3 101. 4 99. 6 101. 3	96. 0 99. 9 101. 2 99. 2 101. 3	95. 9 99. 7 101. 2 99. 1 101. 1	95. 4 100. 0 101. 3 99. 3 101. 1	96. 4 100. 3 101. 5 99. 7 101. 1	97. 8 100. 3 102. 1 100. 5 101. 1	97. 5 100. 2 102. 1 100. 3 101. 2	97. 6 100. 3 101. 8 100. 2 101. 2	96. 5 100. 5 101. 4 99. 7 101. 2	95. 8 100. 4 101. 2 99. 5 101. 1	95. 2 100. 2 101. 1	96, 5 100, 3 101, 5	97. 2 100. 1 101. 7	100. 2 102. 5	
Durable goodsdodo	96. 9		95. 2			1	į.		98.4	96. 9	1	101.0	101.0	101.0		
Farm products \( \)do Fruits and vegetables, fresh and drieddo Grainsdo Livestock and live poultrydo	100, 6 94, 2 96, 0	96. 0 93. 7 95. 6 92. 5	95. 2 89. 4 97. 2 90. 2	95. 1 89. 1 97. 0 89. 4	95. 6 89. 9 98. 8 89. 4	95. 9 87. 2 98. 4 92. 4	97. 9 97. 0 97. 2 95. 7	98. 2 r 104. 3 96. 7 94. 5	7 106, 0 97, 4 95, 7	7 99. 0 98. 5 94. 1	96. 2 † 107. 1 101. 0 91. 4	95.3 7 98.7 99.9 91.6	96. 5 92. 2 99. 1 95. 8	97. 6 90. 9 98. 1 98. 5	94. 9 98. 6	
Foods, processed Q ⊕	100. 0 103. 2 105. 0 99. 5 97. 8	100. 7 105. 1 107. 5 101. 7 95. 4	100.3 105.3 108.0 99.8 95.3	100, 5 106, 0 109, 5 100, 4 94, 7	100, 2 106, 1 109, 6 100, 5 93, 6	101.0 106.1 110.2 100.4 95.9	102. 0 106. 9 109. 1 99. 3 99. 2	101. 8 107. 3 109. 1 99. 8 98. 7	101. 6 107. 4 108. 0 99. 3 98. 4	100. 2 168. 0 106. 0 99. 0 95. 6	99. 6 107. 5 104. 5 98. 6 95. 5	99. 8 107. 8 105. 0 99. 1 95. 7	100. 8 108. 1 105. 7 98. 7 99. 0	101. 5 108. 0 106. 1 97. 1 101. 0	107. 8 106. 0 96. 4	
Commodities other than farm products and foods $1957-59=100.$	101.3	100.8	100. 7	100, 5	100. 7	100, 9	101. 0	100.8	100.8	100. 9	100. 9	100. 7	100.8	100. 6	100.8	
Chemicals and allied products Q	100. 2 100. 5 100. 2 81. 5 102. 2 100. 7	99. 1 98. 4 98. 3 87. 5 104. 3 103. 6	98. 3 97. 5 97. 0 80. 9 102. 8 103. 7	98. 2 97. 3 97. 1 78. 1 104. 4 103. 6	98. 1 97. 3 97. 3 76. 4 104. 7 103. 6	98. 1 97. 1 97. 3 78. 4 104. 7 103. 6	98. 4 97. 3 97. 2 83. 0 105. 8 103. 7	98. 1 96. 8 97. 1 77. 0 106. 3 103. 7	98. 0 96. 6 97. 1 81. 3 103. 7 103. 7	97. 9 96. 5 97. 0 79. 3 103. 7 103. 7	97. 7 96. 3 97. 0 77. 1 103. 6 103. 8	97. 6 96. 2 97. 0 73, 4 103. 6 103. 8	97. 2 96. 1 95. 1 73. 5 101. 0 103. 8	97. 0 95. 9 95. 0 73. 0 98. 4 103. 8	96. 9 95. 9 95. 0	
Fuel and related prod., and power \( \)do Coaldo Electric powerjan. 1958=100. Gas fuelsdo Petroleum products, refined1957-59=100.	99. 6 98. 8 101. 9 116. 6 97. 6	100, 7 97, 7 102, 4 118, 7 99, 3	99. 6 97. 4 102. 4 116. 9 97. 3	99. 0 98. 0 102. 5 119. 4 95. 8	99. 8 98. 3 102. 6 119. 3 97. 2	100. 6 98. 6 102. 5 118. 4 98. 9	101. 0 98. 7 102. 5 118. 1 99. 6	100. 4 98. 7 103. 0 122. 0 97. 8	98. 9 98. 7 103. 1 119. 4 95. 3	100. 2 95. 3 103. 0 115. 3 98. 9	99. 7 94. 6 102. 9 116. 6 97. 9	99. 6 94. 6 102. 8 113. 8 98. 1	100. 0 95. 3 102. 8 119. 7 98. 0	99. 5 95. 6 102. 8 117. 8 97. 2	100. 8 96. 7 102. 8	
Furniture, other household durables 9 do Appliances, household do Furniture, household do Radio receivers and phonographs do Television receivers do	100. 1 97. 0 101. 6 95. 2 98. 1	99. 5 95. 2 102. 8 91. 4 97. 1	99. 4 95. 1 102. 9 89. 3 96. 9	99. 4 95. 2 103. 1 89. 3 96. 1	99. 5 95. 1 103. 5 89. 4 96. 1	99. 3 94. 9 103. 3 89. 4 96. 2	99. 3 95. 0 103. 4 89. 4 93. 7	99. 1 95. 0 103. 5 87. 8 93. 7	99, 0 94, 9 103, 4 87, 1 93, 7	98. 9 94. 7 103. 4 86. 8 93. 7	99, 0 94, 3 103, 7 87, 2 95, 5	98. 9 94. 3 103. 9 84. 8 94. 9	98.8 93.9 104.1 85.4 94.3	98. 7 93. 6 194. 0 85. 4 94. 3	93. 4 104. 0 85. 1	
Hides, skins, and leather products ♀do Footwear do Hides and skins do Leather do	105. 2 107. 0 100. 5 103. 5	106. 2 107. 4 107. 9 106. 0	108. 4 107. 8 121. 7 109. 7	108. 9 108. 4 121. 2 111. 5	108. 6 108. 5 117. 4 110. 7	108. 2 108. 5 112. 5 110. 5	108. 2 108. 5 110. 1 110. 9	107. 7 108. 5 105. 4 110. 6	107. 4 108. 7 103. 8 109. 6	106. 9 108. 7 103. 3 109. 5	107. 2 108. 7 105. 4 110. 6	108. 0 108. 7 108. 5 110. 0	107. 5 108. 8 104. 2 108. 4	107. 0 108. 8 105. 1 106. 9	108.8	
Lumber and wood productsdo Lumberdo	100.4 99.8	95. 9 94. 7	95. 6 94. 7	94. 8 94. 0	94. 8 93. 8	94. 6 93. 7	94. 7 94. 0	95. 2 94. 8	96. 2 95. 8	96. 8 96. 8	97. 1 97. 5	97. 3 97. 6	97. 5 98. 0	97. 4 97. 7	96. 9	
Machinery and motive prod. 9 do. Agricultural machinery and equip do. Construction machinery and equip do. Electrical machinery and equip do. Motor vehicles do.	102. 4 105. 4 105. 8 101. 3 101. 0	102. 3 107. 4 107. 5 100. 0 100. 7	102. 0 107. 2 107. 6 99. 1 100. 7	102. 1 107. 4 107. 6 99. 5 100. 5	102. 2 107. 8 107. 6 99. 5 100. 4	102, 3 108, 5 107, 6 99, 5 100, 3	102. 3 108. 8 107. 7 99. 0 100. 3	102. 3 109. 2 107. 6 98. 9 100. 2	102. 3 109. 4 107. 6 98. 9 100. 1	102. 3 109. 2 107. 7 98. 9 100. 1	7 102. 4 109. 3 107. 7 98. 9 100. 1	r 102, 3 109, 5 107, 7 r 98, 5 100, 9	102. 3 109. 5 107. 6 98. 4 100. 9	102. 3 109. 4 107. 7 98. 2 100. 9	102.3 109.3 107.7 98.1	
Metals and metal products ♀ do	101. 3 98. 2 100. 6 103. 9	100. 7 94. 6 100. 7 100. 4	101.3 94.7 101.1 101.9	100, 9 94, 4 100, 9 100, 9	100, 4 94, 0 100, 1 100, 2	100, 6 94, 5 100, 2 100, 8	100. 7 93. 8 100. 6 100. 5	100. 6 93. 8 100. 4 100. 3	100. 4 93. 7 99. 8 100. 1	100, 3 93, 7 99, 6 99, 8	100, 2 93, 1 99, 2 99, 9	99. 8 92. 9 98. 9 99. 3	99, 7 92, 9 98, 9 99, 0	99. 8 92. 9 99. 1 99. 0	99, 7 92, 6 99, 0	
Nonmetallic mineral products 9 do Clay products, structural do Concrete products do Gypsum products do	101. 4 103. 1 102. 4 101. 9	101. 8 103. 2 102. 5 103. 8	101. 8 103. 2 102. 6 105. 0	102. 1 103. 3 102. 7 105. 0	101. 9 103. 3 102. 5 105. 0	101. 6 103. 3 102. 4 105. 0	101. 9 103. 4 102. 4 105. 0	102. 1 103. 5 102. 8 105. 0	102, 2 103, 6 102, 8 105, 0	102. 4 103. 6 102. 8 105. 0	102. 1 103. 6 102. 6 105. 0	101. 9 103. 6 102. 6 105. 0	101. 6 103. 6 102. 8 105. 0	101. 6 103. 6 102. 8 105. 0	103. 6	
Pulp, paper, and allied productsdo Paperdo	101.8 102.0	98. 8 102. 2	98. 9 102. 0	99. 6 102. 0	99. 2 102. 0	99. 6 102. 0	99, 9 102, 0	99. 9 102. 5	101. 0 102. 7	101, 3 103, 1	100. 8 103. 1	100. 5 103. 1	100, 0 102, 6	99. 7 102. 6		
Rubber and productsdo Tires and tubesdo	99. 9 93. 0	96. 1 92. 4	96. 3 92. 9	96. 2 92. 9	95. 5 92. 0	94. 5 89. 9	94.1 88.5	93. 5 87. 0	93. 6 87. 6	92 9 86. 1	93. 2 86. 4	93, 0 86, 4	92. 7 86. 4	92. 7 86. 4	92.7	
Textile products and apparel Q	101. 5 101. 3 104. 4 97. 5 105. 7 98. 2	99. 7 101. 0 100. 4 93. 4 113. 2 97. 1	99. 7 101. 1 100. 9 92. 6 117. 1 98. 2	100. 1 101. 2 101. 5 92. 6 114. 6 97. 7	100. 2 101. 2 101. 7 93. 1 114. 2 97. 7	100. 3 101. 2 101. 9 93. 2 111. 4 97. 7	100. 3 101. 2 102. 0 93. 3 111. 5 97. 8	100. 4 101. 2 102. 2 93. 3 113. 2 98. 1	100. 5 101. 3 102. 4 93. 5 116. 3 98. 3	100, 5 101, 3 102, 4 93, 7 121, 6 98, 6	100. 7 101. 4 102. 1 94. 5 126. 4 98. 9	100, 8 101, 5 102, 0 94, 6 130, 7 99, 1	100. 9 101. 8 101. 9 94. 7 130. 2 99. 3	100. 8 101. 8 101. 7 94. 3 132. 4 99. 3	100.6 101.6 101.3 94.0 125.2	
Tobacco prod. and bottled beverages Qdo Boverages, alcoholicdo Cigarettesdo	102. 5 100. 3 101. 4	103. 2 100. 6 101. 4	103. 8 100. 6 101. 4	103, 8 100, 5 101, 4	103. 8 100. 6 101. 4	103. 8 100. 5 101. 4	103. 8 100. 7 101. 4	103. 8 100. 7 101. 4	104. 0 100. 8 101. 4	104. 0 100. 8 101. 4	104. 1 101. 1 101. 4	104. 1 101. 1 101. 4	104. 0 100. 7 101. 4	104, 2 101, 1 101, 4	104. 2 101. 1 101. 4	<del>-</del> -
Miscellaneousdododo	99. 3 100. 2	103. 9 100. 9	103. 0 101. 3	100. 7 101. 6	105. 1 101. 6	106.3 100.9	106. 7 100. 5	105. 6 100. 3	105. 6 100. 5	106. 0 100. 5	106. 0 100. 5	105. 4 r 101. 1	107. 6 101. 0	107. 2 101. 0	109.1	
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR:																
As measured by— Wholesale prices	99.3 7 97.1	99. 7 96. 0	100, 0 95, 6	100. 0 95. 6	100. 0 95. 6	99. 6 95. 7	99. 2 95. 7	99.3 95.4	99. 3 95. 2	99. 6 95. 1	99. 8 95. 1	100, 0 95, 0	99. 6 94. 8		198.8	

<sup>\*</sup> Revised. Indexes based on 1947-49=100 are as follows: Measured by—wholesale prices, 83.2 (Sept.); consumer prices, 76.9 (Sept.). Propartial wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. Data reflect conversion to the 1957-59=100 reference base period. Monthly and annual data for earlier periods for major components appear on p. 20 of the Oct. 1962 Survey.

 $\odot$  Goods to users, including raw foods and fuels.  $\oplus$  Revisions for Mar.–Dec. 1960 appear on p. 20 of the Oct. 1962 SURVEY; those for Jan.–June 1961, respectively, are as follows (1957-59=100): 102.0; 102.6; 101.7; 100.9; 99.8; 99.0.

	1000	1001	I				1				10	co.				
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961	1960 Mor	1961	<u> </u>	I	61				1 35		19	l	Teeler	1	g	0-4
edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	ave		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
		CON	STRU	UCTI	ON A	ND R	EAL	EST	ATE							
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE													}			
New construction (unadjusted), totalmil. \$	4, 630	4, 783	5, 473	5, 325	5, 190	4, 659	4, 082	3, 773	4, 131	4,600	5, 319	5, 826	5, 743	r 5, 844	r 5, 827	5, 648
Private, total 9do	3, 300	3, 364	3,740	3, 698	3, 603	3, 345	2, 962	2, 769	2, 987	3, 325	3, 821	4, 112	4,078	r 4, 082	r 4,069	3, 933
Residential (nonfarm) 9dododo	1, 879 1, 368	1, 875 1, 349	2,122 1,602	2, 094 1, 607	2, 053 1, 563	1,896 1,432	1,629 1,208	1,472 1,078	1, 629 1, 192	1, 928 1, 345	2,308 1,514	2, 492 1, 697	2,388 1,759	r 2, 353 r 1, 794	r 2, 332 r 1, 790	2, 227 1, 722
Additions and alterationsdo Nonresidential buildings, except farm and	433	428	417	383	388	366	324	298	343	487	692	686	516	7 445	r 430	394
public utilities, total 9mil. \$mil. \$ Industrialdodo	847 238	896 230	949 218	954 221	948 221	908 221	863 225	835 224	833 221 348	839 223	894 229	971 235	1, 025 239	1,039 241	1, 037 245	1, 021 245
Commercial ?dododododo	348 172	389 193	421 220	425 224	424 228	398 203	365 175	346 163	167	348 161	383 185	433 225	469 252	471 246	465 234	454 217
Farm constructiondo Public utilitiesdo	107 444	123 449	147 503	127 504	112 472	97 427	92 360	90 355	96 410	107 433	122 476	137 489	147 491	r 152 r 511	r 147 r 524	135 522
Public, totaldo	1, 329	1, 420	1,733	1,627	1,587	1, 314	1, 120	1,004	1, 144	1, 275	1,498	1,714	1,665	r 1,762	r 1,758	1,715
Nonresidential buildingsdo Military facilitiesdo	399 116	428 114	463 138	459 78	418 165	391 79	385 54	353 70	392 95	425 103	436 114	472 157	461 94	464 117	7 460 (1)	454 (1)
Highways do Other types do	455 359	485 393	685 447	651 439	603 401	490 354	332 349	241 340	279 378	339 408	509 439	618 467	643 467	700 7481	708 469	(1)
New construction (seasonally adjusted at annual	000	000		100	101		0.00	010		100	100	100	19.	101	150	(/
rates), totalmil. \$_			58, 896	59,037	60,744	59,006	59, 166	56, 714	57,748	58, 279	60,764	62, 678	62,084	r 62,829	r62,760	62, 646
Private, total 9dodo			41,709	41,767	42,044	41, 881	41, 077	39, 909	40, 553	41,747	43, 472	44, 842	44, 908	r 45,244	<sup>7</sup> 45,332	44, 404
Residential (nonfarm)do Nonresidential buildings, except farm and			23, 782	24,026	24, 504	24, 440	23, 187	22, 245	22, 507	23,484	25, 018	26, 118	25, 987	r 25,957	<sup>7</sup> 26,063	25, 515
public utilities, total ?mil.\$_ Industrialdo			10, 711 2, 610	10,656 2,608	10, 540 2, 554	10, 564 2, 537	10, 982 2, 590	10, 849 2, 592	11, 033 2, 653	11, 234 2, 792	11,257 2,886	11, 403 2, 950	11,661 2,962	11, 830 2, 936	11, 723 2, 930	11, 419 2, 885
Industrial do Commercial 9 do Stores, restaurants, and garages* do Commercial 9 do Commercial			4,718 2,398	4, 681 2, 388	4,608 2,413	4, 641 2, 434	4, 928 2, 612	4, 756 2, 444	4, 795 2, 442	4, 793 2, 353	4,752 2,268	4, 865 2, 352	5, 110 2, 588	5, 273 2, 688	5, 214 2, 549	5, 018 2, 316
Farm constructiondo Public utilitiesdo			1,590 5,422	1,472 5,404	1,416 5,380	1, 337 5, 337	1, 316 5, 357	1, 284 5, 274	1, 295 5, 449	1, 385 5, 388	1,466 5,481	1, 531 5, 539	1, 533 5, 444	7 1, 533 7 5, 626	r 1, 577 r 5, 652	1, 561 5, 599
Public, total 9dodo			17, 187	17, 270	18,700	17, 125	18,089	16, 805	17, 195	16, 532	17, 292	17, 836	17, 176	<sup>7</sup> 17,585	r 17,428	18, 242
Nonresidential buildingsdo Military facilitiesdo			5, 101 1, 364	5, 132 906	5, 175 1, 457	5,087 1,001	5,058 924	5, 116 1, 211	5,069 1,328	5, 106 1, 381	5, 122 1, 354	5, 257 1, 549	5, 043 1, 170	r 5, 083 1, 244	5, 069	5, 073 (1)
Highwaysdo			5, 960	6, 340	7, 099	6, 235	7, 250	5, 414	5, 771	5, 057	5, 830	5, 989	5, 876	6, 195	6, 140	(1)
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS																
Construction contracts in 48 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):	0.000	0.414	• • • •													
Valuation, totalmil. \$Index (mo. data seas. adj.)*1957-59=100	3,026	3,114	3,004 103	3, 291 114	3,008 116	2,712 119	2, 658 115	2, 749 119	3, 986 131	3, 860 121	4, 009 117	3, 900 120	3, 747	3, 631 118	3, 273	
Public ownership mil. \$- Private ownership do	1,049 1,978	1,052 2,062	954 2,050	1,021 2,270	942 2,066	1,091 1,621	$922 \\ 1,736$	877 1, 871	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,475 \\ 2,511 \end{bmatrix}$	1, 211 2, 650	1,227 $2,782$	1, 331 2, 569	1, 231 2, 516	1,039 2,591	1,099 2,174	
By type of building: Nonresidentialdododododo	1,020 1,259	1,019 1,348	987 1,381	1,005 1,498	1,095 1,306	883 1,125	853 1, 190	893 1, 192	1, 325 1, 552	1, 102 1, 816	1,275	1,242	1, 197	1,177	1,019	
Public works dododo	579 169	581 166	534 103	1,498 631 156	496 111	597 107	1, 190 527 88	1, 192 488 176	806 303	702	1,819 729 186	1,656 724 277	1, 623 719 207	1, 651 626 176	1,519 624 111	
Engineering construction:																••••
Contract awards (ENR) \$do	1,888	1,832	1, 657	1,869	2, 071	1,351	1,501	1,806	2, 151	1, 687	2, 252	1,821	1,908	2, 181	1,621	
Highway concrete pavement contract awards:  Totalthous, sq. yds Airportsdo	9, 315	8, 939 476	6, 929 304	8, 671 174	9, 192 327	5, 706 112	8, 896	6, 386 416	6, 530 408	8, 888 848	9, 796		8, 861	10, 414	6, 986	- <b>-</b>
Roads do Streets and alleys do	5, 653 3, 041	5,390 3,073	3, 203 3, 423	5, 418 3, 080	5, 117 3, 748	4, 114 1, 479	6, 338 2, 176	4, 712 1, 257	4, 170 1, 953	5, 694 2, 346	4, 973 4, 037	6, 445 3, 674	1, 017 4, 443 3, 402	6, 205 3, 788	4, 415 2, 447	
HOUSING STARTS			,,	,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	_,		-,	-,		,,,,,,	0, 0.12	-, -,	0,100	-,	
New housing units started:							 									
Unadjusted: Total, incl. farm (public and private)thous_	108.0	113.0	128.2	128.9	105. 5	86. 7	83. 0	77.8	117.9	151.6	156.4	139. 5	, 139. 3	r 147. 8	r 114. 2	131. 5
One-family structures dodo	84. 1 104. 3	81.7 108.6	91. 5 122. 4	94.1 124.0	74.1 102.5	54. 4 82. 4	54. 4 80. 6	53.8 76.4	79.8 115.4	101. 7 147. 0	107. 7 154. 2	96. 9 136. 2	<sup>7</sup> 96. 0 <sup>7</sup> 135. 8	104.2 r 146.1	r 112.7	129. 1
Total nonfarm (public and private)do In metropolitan areasdo	106. 2 74. 0	110.6 78.0	126.5 90.9	126, 4 88, 0	103.8 71.9	84. 5 62. 7	81. 7 59. 9	76. 7 55. 8	116.3 83.9	149. 5 110. 6	154. 9 112. 0	137.0	7 137. 4 7 97. 7	* 144. 7	7 111. 6	128. 6
Privately owneddo	102. 5	106.3	120.7	121.5	100.8	80. 2	79.3	75. 3	113. 8	144. 9	152.7	96. 2 133. 7	133.9	7 99.1 7 143.0	84. 2 7 110. 1	126. 2
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates: Total, including farm (private only)do			1, 383	1,434	1, 351	1, 297	1, 273	1, 152	1, 431	1,542	1.579	1,425	<sup>7</sup> 1, 466	7 1, 529	r 1, 278	1,497
Total nonfarm (private only)do			1, 365	1,404	1, 328	1, 257	1, 247	1, 134	1,407	1, 521	1,566	1, 399	r 1, 447	1,500	7 1, 250	1, 463
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES																
Department of Commerce composite 1947-49=100	144	145	145	145	144	145	145	147	147	148	147	148	148	r 149	r 149	148
American Appraisal Co., The: Average, 30 cities1913=100	722	741	747	748	747	747	748	748	749	750	751	754	758	760	762	tren
Atlanta	793 783	810 814	809 821	819 821	815 819	815 815	824 825	824 825	824 825	824 825	824 824	825 825	833 845	833 845	835 845	762 845 846
San Francisco do St. Louis do	677	703 720	708 722	715 722	711 731	711 731	711 733	711 733	711 735	711 735	711 738	711 742	711 743	718 743	734 743	734 743
Associated General Contractors (building only)												'	110	, 40	130	149
1957-59=100  **Revised. 1 Not available.	107	109	110	110	110	110	l 110 Data for i	110	110	111	111	111	111	112	112	112

\$Data for Nov. 1961 and Mar., May, and Aug. 1962 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. © Note shift in reference base; data prior to Sept. 1961 on 1957-59 base are available upon request.

r Revised. <sup>1</sup> Not available.
<sup>2</sup> Includes data not shown separately.
\*For data prior to Aug. 1960 for stores, restaurants, etc., see *Bureau of Census* reports; data prior to Mar. 1961 for F. W. Dodge index will be shown later.

5-10		20-		. 01	COR				2.0.0							
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	61						19	62				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon aver		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	CON	STRU	CTIO	N AN	ND R	EAL	ESTA	TE-	Conti	nued						
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES—Con.																
E. H. Boeckh and Associates: ¶ * Average, 20 cities: All types combined	104. 7 105. 0 104. 7 104. 2	105. 6 106. 3 105. 6 104. 5	106. 3 107. 1 106. 3 105. 2	106. 2 107. 1 106. 2 104. 9	106. 2 107. 0 106. 2 104. 9	106. 3 107. 1 106. 3 104. 9	106. 4 107. 3 106. 4 105. 1	106. 5 107. 4 106. 5 105. 1	106. 5 107. 4 106. 5 105. 1	107. 0 107. 9 106. 9 105. 6	107. 6 108. 6 107. 6 106. 2	107. 9 108. 9 107. 9 106. 4	108. 5 109. 4 108. 5 106. 9	108. 7 109. 7 108. 6 107. 2	108. 8 109. 8 108. 7 107. 3	
Engineering News-Record: O  Building do  Construction do  Bu. of Public Roads—Highway construction:†  Composite, stand. mile (avg. for qtr.). 1957–59=100.	106. 1 108. 4	107.8 111.5	108. 4 112. 4 95. 1	108. 3 112. 4	108. 3 112. 5	108. 2 112. 5 97. 2	108. 3 112. 5	108. 7 112. 9	109. 1 113. 3 97. 4	109. 2 113. 6	109. 9 114. 7	109. 9 114. 8 97. 0	110. 6 115. 4	111.1 116.0	111.1 115.8 98.4	110. 9 115. 8
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS Output index:				į												
Composite, unadjusted $Q \ddagger$ 1947-49=100_ Seasonally adjusted $Q \ddagger$ dodo	131. 6	130. 2	141. 2 135. 5	144. 5 127. 7	126. 8 132. 7	109. 5 127. 7	115, 0 123, 0	† 114. 5 † 129. 4	r 134. 8 r 139. 4	r 137. 2 r 135. 0	, 151.1 , 140.8	7 146.2 7 137.0	132.8 r 137.3	152.0 137.5		
Iron and steel products, unadjusted ddo Lumber and wood products, unadj.tdo Portland cement, unadjusteddo	128. 6 131. 7 159. 0	130. 2 130. 8 161. 6	144. 5 137. 7 188. 3	144. 7 142. 9 193. 5	123. 2 131. 1 165. 3	105. 3 113. 9 139. 9	112.3 122.5 102.0	116. 5 127. 7 91. 6	138. 8 139. 3 122. 4	139. 2 138. 3 168. 0	150. 5 149. 9 201. 7	146. 3 138. 5 193. 2	r 128. 5 128. 0 199. 7	151. 9 144. 2 216. 1		
Mortgage applications for new home construction:* Applications for FHA commitments																
thous. units_ Seasonally adjusted annual ratedo Requests for VA appraisalsdo	20. 2	20. 3 14. 8	19. 6 222 15. 7	22.1 $272$ $16.1$	17.4 $265$ $13.5$	16. 4 299 11. 0	14. 5 227 12. 9	18. 7 239 12. 0	24. 6 246 19. 0	22. 7 240 16. 3	23. 1 233 17. 8	20. 4 212 14. 7	19. 8 219 17. 1	19. 3 197 15. 5	15. 4 189 12. 1	17.7 212 14.1
Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by— Fed, Hous, Adm.: Face amount	383.38 165.42 21,981	397. 10 152. 63 2 2, 662	422, 39 167, 99 2, 124	432, 48 200, 91 2, 202	483, 73 205, 91 2, 288	425, 65 197, 11 2, 662	480. 34 226. 58 2, 320	397. 95 175. 44 2. 228	418. 17 204. 97 2, 151	371. 89 181. 81 2, 323	402, 80 183, 76 2, 429	403.77 206.90 2.767	432. 60 219. 34 2, 860	464. 73 247. 35 2, 948	430, 95 231, 21 3, 046	
New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associa- tions, estimated totalmil. \$_ By purpose of loan:	1,192	1, 447	1. 594	1,629	1,529	1,500	1, 323	1, 303	1, 611	1, 661	1,857	1, 936	1, 839	r 2. 036	1, 713	
Home construction	390 511 291	423 601 423	436 695 463	464 696 469	436 645 448	417 598 485	353 550 420	362 509 432	464 633 514	512 635 514	584 739 534	572 823 541	515 796 528	7 540 7 920 7 576	485 735 493	
New nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under), estimated total	2, 445 4, 279	2, 596 6, 090	2, 777 6, 214	2, 961 6, 352	2, 754 6, 564	2, 579 6, 151	2,459 7,103	2, 238 6, 382	2, 627 7, 441	2,704 7,055	2,983 7,214	3, 075 7, 396	3, 134	3, 333		
Fire lossesmil, \$	92. 32	100.75	76.98	86. 93	115. 85	109. 52	133, 48	115, 86	114.42	106. 14	114.53	95. 99	94. 79	94. 58	85. 25	<u> </u>
				DOM	ESTI	C TR	ADE									
ADVERTISING  Printers' Ink advertising index, seas. adj.: Combined index	235 246 188	233 246 185	245 250 192	237 256 187	244 250 183	244 254 194	240 251 190	244 248 190	240 254 184	243 268 194	240 242 192	239 248 189	240 261 186	245 243 188		
Newspapers         do           Outdoor         do           Radlo (network)         do           Television (network)         1950-52=100	210 160 23 462	201 143 20 483	216 152 22 518	189 139 23 526	223 132 23 530	212 140 19 520	207 132 19 516	216 128 20 533	200 128 20 544	196 131 18 533	196 133 20 550	191 133 21 551	193 140 17 549	203 146 17 583		
Television advertising: Network:3																
Gross time costs, total	4. 6 16. 3	1 178.0 1 12.0 1 52.0 1 36.7	51.9			58.4			60.7			193. 2 12. 2 58. 1 39. 1				
Soaps, cleansers, etcdo   Smoking materialsdo   All otherdodo   Spot (national and regional):	5. 8 6. 4 13. 0	1 19. 2 1 21. 2 1 37. 0	20. 2 23. 3 28. 9						19. 6 21. 9 37. 0			20. 9 21. 7 41. 2				
Gross time costs, total		1 154. 4 1 4. 3 1 30. 2 1 52, 5	127. 6 4. 0 24. 5			177. 8 4. 5 37. 3 61. 0			182.1 4.2 39.7 64.5			189. 4 7. 4 31. 8 62. 8				
Soaps, cleansers, etcdo Smoking materialsdo.All otherdo		118.0 17.4 141.9	16. 1 6. 3			17. 4 7. 6 50. 2			21.5 8.4 43.8			23.5 9.0 54.9				
Magazine advertising:         .do.           Cost, total	71. 1 4. 7 7. 8 3. 0 6. 7	69. 7 4. 5 7. 0 2. 5 6. 6 10. 2	80. 0 8. 6 7. 1 3. 6 7. 7 9. 0	89. 8 6. 0 11. 0 2. 9 8. 7 13. 0	84. 7 5. 1 9. 4 1. 8 7. 7 12. 3	68. 5 3. 3 5. 8 . 9 7. 1 9. 3	48. 9 1. 4 6. 9 1. 0 4. 4 7. 5	66. 9 2. 7 7. 3 2. 4 6. 3 12. 3	81. 3 5. 0 9. 3 3. 5 7. 0 12. 5	87. 1 7. 2 10. 8 3. 6 7. 5 11. 1	82. 0 5. 7 9. 2 3. 7 7. 3 10. 1	72. 9 2. 9 7. 6 2. 6 8. 1 10. 3	51. 7 . 9 4. 4 1. 7 6. 4 8. 8	50. 2 5. 2 3. 6 1. 4 5. 0 7. 1	75. 0 8. 4 5. 6 2. 7 6. 9	
Beer, wine, liquors do do Household equip., supplies, furnishings do Industrial materials do Soaps, cleansers, etc do Smoking materials do All other do do	4.6 .8 2.2	4.3 4.8 3.8 .7 2.4 22.9	3.8 6.2 4.8 .6 2.6 25.8	5. 1 8. 0 5. 2 1. 1 2. 3 26. 5	5.8 7.1 4.8 .9 2.6 27.4	7. 5 4. 2 3. 6 . 5 2. 9 23. 2	2. 4 1. 9 2. 1 . 3 1. 9 19. 2	3. 3 3. 1 2. 5 . 7 2. 8 23. 6	4.7 4.9 3.6 .8 2.6 27.5	3.7 7.2 4.2 .8 2.6 28.5	4. 6 7. 5 4. 3 . 7 2. 9 26. 0	5. 1 5. 0 4. 1 . 6 3. 5 23, 2	3. 6 3. 4 3. 2 . 6 2. 7 16. 0	2.8 2.4 3.3 .7 2.5 16,3	3. 9 5. 0 4. 9 1. 0 2. 5 24. 7	

"Revised. 1 Quarterly average based on quarterly data. 25.8 | 26.8 | 26.5 | 27.

The revised. 1 Quarterly average based on quarterly data. 25.8 | 26.5 | 27.

The revised annual total; breakdown not available.

The revised to reflect data as of 1st of indicated month and shift to 1937-59=100 reference base; data for building costs prior to Aug. 1961 are shown on p. 18 of the Oct. 1962 Survey. Revised to reflect current specifications and base period; data prior to 4th qtr. 1960 are available upon request.

Q Includes data for items not shown separately. ‡Revisions for 1955-Mar, 1961 (1959-1960 for lumber and wood) are available upon request. ♂ Revised beginning 1961 to provide for horizontal contiguity rate structure, wherein a single advertiser might obtain a lower basic rate through the purchase of time across-the-board; not directly comparable with earlier data.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		196	1						19	962				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon ave		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
		I	ОМІ	ESTIC	TRA	DE-	-Cont	inued	l							
ADVERTISING—Continued		İ												]		<u> </u>
Newspaper advertising linage (52 cities):         mil. llnes           Total         mil. llnes           Classified         do           Display, total         do           Automotive         do           Financial         do           General         do           Retail         do	240. 7 61. 3 179. 5 13. 8 4. 5 28. 8 132. 4	231. 4 58. 1 173. 3 12. 3 4. 9 26. 9 129. 1	231. 8 59. 1 172. 7 13. 7 4. 2 26. 9 127. 9	260. 9 63. 2 197. 8 13. 9 5. 2 34. 1 144. 6	261.3 57.5 203.9 13.0 4.8 31.5 154.5	242. 8 50. 8 192. 0 8. 9 5. 6 23. 3 154. 3	201. 3 55. 7 145. 6 10. 7 7. 8 18. 7 108. 4	198. 9 54. 1 144. 8 11. 4 4. 4 23. 4 105. 6	236. 9 62. 2 174. 7 12. 7 4. 8 27. 6 129. 5	246. 0 63. 6 182. 4 13. 7 5. 5 27. 6 135. 6	256. 9 65. 9 190. 9 15. 1 4. 4 30. 5 140. 9	227. 6 62. 3 165. 3 14. 2 4. 4 26. 1 120. 6	207. 0 61. 7 145. 3 12. 6 5. 4 19. 0 108. 3	229. 8 64. 6 165. 1 11. 3 3. 5 20. 0 130. 4	239. 5 63. 2 176. 3 11. 2 4. 1 26. 1 134. 9	
RETAIL TRADE  All retail stores: Estimated sales (unadj.), total†⊕mil. \$	18, 294	18, 234	18, 149	18,751	19,215	22,869	16, 942	15, 982	18, 970	° 19,172	20, 144	20, 184	19,068	r 19, 852	r 18, 839	120, 913
Durable goods stores $\lozenge \oplus$	5, 894 3, 292 3, 082 211	5, 608 3, 076 2, 870 206	5, 377 2, 722 2, 510 212	6, 037 3, 298 3, 082 216	6, 086 3, 389 3, 180 209	6, 295 3, 136 2, 862 274	5, 174 3, 106 2, 931 175	4, 980 2, 994 2, 832 162	6, 139 3, 780 3, 579 201	6, 284 3, 763 3, 544 219	6, 828 4, 026 3, 786 240	6, 786 3, 944 3, 697 247	6, 330 3, 567 3, 334 233	r 6, 321 r 3, 421 r 3, 194 r 227	7 5, 589 7 2, 801 2, 595 206	7, 169 14, 204
Furniture and appliance group	883 564 319 943 718 224	865 547 318 913 700 213	879 553 326 985 775 210	915 591 324 1, 028 821 207	960 614 346 949 743 206	1, 181 718 463 906 626 280	781 492 289 687 522 165	725 461 264 652 501 151	814 532 282 816 623 193	789 529 260 950 728 222	876 577 299 1, 063 814 249	894 580 314 1,068 829 239	873 573 300 1,070 850 220	r 948 r 625 r 323 r 1,096 r 874 r 222	7 907 592 315 1,005 787 218	1,003
Nondurable goods stores Q	12, 400 1, 142 218 444 276 204	12, 626 1, 144 222 439 282 201	12,772 1,153 201 438 285 229	12, 714 1, 188 224 462 299 203	13,129 1, 261 252 483 329 197	16, 574 2, 051 449 770 550 282	11, 768 948 196 361 225 166	11,002 795 149 312 189 145	12, 831 1, 063 186 418 263 196	12, 888 1, 307 221 496 320 270	13, 316 1, 183 221 463 285 214	13, 398 1, 121 233 407 269 212	12.738 971 185 368 236 182	7 13, 531 7 1, 096 192 414 7 275 7 215	r 13, 250 r 1, 177 203 446 291 237	<sup>1</sup> 13, 744 <sup>1</sup> 1, 193
Drug and proprietary stores	628 1, 341 4, 486 4, 028 1, 466	645 1, 367 4, 618 4, 159 1, 498	629 1, 440 4, 816 4, 357 1, 519	634 1, 409 4, 523 4, 070 1, 550	646 1, 359 4, 595 4, 146 1, 514	890 1, 421 5, 168 4, 670 1, 546	651 1, 272 4, 470 4, 043 1, 447	622 1,185 4,314 3,902 1,333	657 1, 336 4, 971 4, 522 1, 487	643 1, 371 4, 520 4, 073 1, 511	669 1, 486 4, 791 4, 326 1, 577	667 1,537 5,033 4,563 1,623	646 1,566 4,733 4,267 1,647	658 r 1,630 r 4,997 r 4,521 r 1,662	r 641 r 1, 524 r 4, 855 r 4, 390 r 1, 568	1 675 1 1, 583 1 4, 838 1 4, 368 1 1, 626
General merchandise group 9	2,001 1,162 155 325 407	2, 076 1, 213 161 340 409	2, 070 1, 225 150 331 403	2, 165 1, 284 178 332 397	2, 459 1, 452 237 375 430	3, 853 2, 293 248 724 647	1, 632 945 131 249 378	1, 513 850 121 265 360	1, 966 1, 146 145 324 395	2, 157 1, 253 156 363 388	2, 206 1, 287 163 351 409	2, 146 1, 267 137 352 420	1,930 1,110 131 323 422	7 2, 247 7 1, 272 180 7 367 7 444	r 2, 240 r 1, 304 165 355 424	1 2, 461 1 1, 429
Estimated sales (seas, adj.), total†⊕do		1	18,131	18,577	19,098	18,827	18, 835	18, 965	19, 266	19,596	19, 432	19,089	19,682	<sup>7</sup> 19, 569	1	1 20, 071
Durable goods stores ♀⊕ do Automotive group ⊕ do Motor veh., other automotive dealers.do Tire, battery, accessory dealers ⊕ do			5, 610 3, 109 2, 893 216	5, 855 3, 268 3, 056 212	6, 190 3, 600 3, 392 208	5, 915 3, 277 3, 050 227	5, 920 3, 348 3, 126 222	5, 977 3, 361 3, 138 223	6, 180 3, 557 3, 329 228	6, 332 3, 646 3, 422 224	6, 169 3, 520 3, 297 223	6, 029 3, 436 3, 220 216	6,378 3,658 3,446 212	7 6, 128 7 3, 423 7 3, 218 7 205	7 6, 108 3, 364 3, 144 220	1 6, 607
Furniture and appliance group			876 556 320 875 670 205	880 562 318 918 719 199	866 545 321 930 729 201	914 577 337 949 726 223	885 569 316 927 714 213	879 558 321 932 722 210	888 576 312 937 715 222	888 582 306 972 753 219	876 562 314 946 728 218	861 565 296 923 713 210	908 604 304 978 763 215	7 909 7 595 7 314 7 951 7 736 7 215	942 619 323 938 714 224	
Nondurable goods stores \( \) do Apparel group do Men's and boys' wear stores do Women's apparel, accessory stores. do Family and other apparel stores do Shoe stores			12, 521 1, 106 218 430 265 193	12, 722 1, 173 231 453 282 207	12,908 1,187 229 459 295 204	12, 912 1, 164 218 445 294 207	12, 915 1, 185 224 447 300 214	12, 988 1, 170 218 438 297 217	13, 086 1, 217 232 464 306 215	13, 264 1, 207 231 450 304 222	13, 263 1, 196 236 451 304 205	13,060 1,114 208 431 277 198	13, 304 1, 200 229 462 301 208	7 13, 441 7 1, 224 237 463 7 301 7 223	713, 554 1, 188 233 458 288 209	113, 464
Drug and proprietary storesdoEating and drinking placesdoFood groupdoGrocery storesdoGasoline service stationsdo			641 1,377 4,602 4,153 1,511	644 1, 369 4, 646 4, 183 1, 521	675 1, 398 4, 694 4, 244 1, 519	693 1, 407 4, 631 4, 196 1, 539	655 1, 387 4, 684 4, 236 1, 543	665 1, 414 4, 732 4, 280 1, 539	658 1, 441 4, 680 4, 237 1, 552	675 1, 426 4, 787 4, 318 1, 547	677 1, 444 4, 801 4, 335 1, 533	680 1, 464 4, 722 4, 269 1, 553	674 1,404 4,835 4,368 1,525	673 r 1, 461 r 4, 856 r 4, 391 r 1, 546	660 1, 465 4, 948 4, 474 1, 567	
General merchandise group \( \)			2,075 1,225 157 331 386	2, 101 1, 216 166 349 411	2, 165 1, 245 174 370 421	2, 184 1, 311 158 347 409	2, 133 1, 232 163 360 431	2, 138 1, 241 159 366 432	2, 246 1, 323 162 380 409	2, 253 1, 308 171 379 443	2, 268 1, 320 167 376 433	2, 198 1, 299 160 357 418	2, 287 1, 344 167 374 433	7 2, 301 7 1, 310 181 7 381 7 454	2,340 1,363 182 371 424	
Estimated inventories, end of year or month: ‡ Book value (unadjusted), total	25. 98 11. 72 4. 88 1. 90 2. 35	25. 78 11. 03 4. 38 1. 88 2. 25	26. 26 10. 72 3. 81 1. 91 2. 31	27. 00 10. 96 3. 90 1. 95 2. 30	27. 71 11. 26 4. 12 1. 99 2. 30	25.78 11.03 4.38 1.88 2.25	25. 82 11. 37 4. 76 1. 85 2. 28	26. 56 11. 62 4. 96 1. 87 2. 32	27. 37 11. 83 4. 99 1. 92 2. 44	27. 54 11. 99 5. 04 1. 97 2. 50	27. 44 11. 98 5. 04 1. 94 2. 49	27. 02 11. 77 4. 87 1. 92 2. 48	26, 91 11, 76 4, 88 1, 91 2, 46	7 26. 66 7 11. 17 4. 21 1. 92 7 2. 44	26. 97 10. 94 3. 95 1. 97 2. 42	
Nondurable goods stores ♀	14. 26 3. 16 3. 14 3. 89	14. 75 3. 22 3. 31 4. 04	15. 54 3. 59 3. 28 4. 58	16. 04 3. 71 3. 38 4. 81	16. 45 3. 70 3. 48 4. 94	14. 75 3. 22 3. 31 4. 04	14. 45 3. 09 3. 24 3. 98	14. 94 3. 25 3. 31 4. 20	15. 54 3. 41 3. 37 4. 43	15. 56 3. 41 3. 35 4. 46	15. 46 3. 35 3. 37 4. 42	15. 25 3. 26 3. 34 4. 34	15, 15 3, 19 3, 28 4, 38	7 15.48 7 3.40 3.28 4.53	16. 03 3. 59 3. 36 4. 76	
Book value (seas. adj.), totaldo  Durable goods stores?do  Automotive groupdo  Furniture and appliance groupdo  Lumber, building, hardware groupdo	27. 18 12. 33 5. 27 1. 95 2. 44	26. 86 11. 52 4. 69 1. 92 2. 33	26. 34 11. 26 4. 38 1. 89 2. 34	26. 40 11. 25 4. 37 1. 89 2. 33	26. 75 11. 44 4. 58 1. 89 2. 36	26. 86 11. 52 4. 69 1. 92 2. 33	26. 86 11. 52 4. 69 1. 93 2. 34	26. 90 11. 48 4. 66 1. 93 2. 34	26. 78 11. 38 4. 54 1. 93 2. 38	26. 87 11. 43 4. 54 1. 96 2. 41	26. 94 11. 42 4. 54 1. 93 2. 40	27. 08 11. 45 4. 55 1. 92 2. 43	27. 18 11, 59 4, 67 1, 94 2, 44	r 27. 05 r 11. 51 4. 58 1. 92 2. 45	27. 19 11. 64 4. 70 1. 94 2. 44	
Nondurable goods stores	14.85 3.36 3.14	15. 34 3. 41 3. 31	15.09 3.33 3.31	15. 14 3. 39 3. 32	15. 32 3. 39 3. 39	15, 34 3, 41 3, 31	15. 34 3. 40 3. 32	15. 42 3. 39 3. 34	15. 40 3. 35 3. 35	15. 44 3. 39 3. 33	15. 52 3. 40 3. 36	15. 62 3. 43 3. 34	15. 59 3. 41 3. 30	7 15. 54 7 3. 39 7 3. 33	15. 55 3. 34 3. 38	

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		196	1						196	2				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon avei		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	00
		Ι	OME	STIC	TRA	DE-	Cont	inued		·	·					
RETAIL TRADE—Continued								-								
Firms with 4 or more stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), totalmil,	4, 724	5, 127	5, 273	5, 231	5, 592	7, 466	4, 564	4, 306	5, 252	5, 236	5, 396	5, 499	5, 041	, 5, 526	5, 408	
Firms with 11 or more stores: Estimated sales (unadj.), total 9¶do	4, 223	4, 378	4, 499	4, 414	4, 716	6, 364	3, 866	3, 673	4, 508	4, 464	4, 594	4, 698	4, 269	4,670	4, 557	 
Apparel group 9do Men's and boys' wear storesdo	293 29	297 30	305 24	310 32	335 37	542 64	$\frac{224}{24}$	198 18	273 25	361 32	315 29	299 30	250 22	291 23	318 25	
Women's apparel, accessory storesdo Shoe storesdo Drug and proprietary storesdo	118 85 121	$120 \\ 86 \\ 127$	122 97 122	125 85 122	138 85 130	229 129 212	85 70 124	79 64 118	108 82 130	138 118 130	128 97 132	116 95 134	100 79 129	115 96	125 105	
Eating and drinking placesdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo	93	95 38	101 36	98 41	98 43	100 50	93	88 31	98 41	98 37	103 41	106 38	105 36	131 106 41	127 101 39	
General merchandise group 9dododododo	1, 290 781	1,354 823	1, 352 834	1, 421 872	1,610 975	2, 517 1, 517	$1,052 \\ 642$	965 576	1, 253 775	1, 398 858	1, 424 883	1, 402 875	1, 262 770	1,459 870	1, 436 884	
Variety storesdododo	251 1,785	262 1,843	256 1, 953	261 1, 771	286 1, 843	$\frac{550}{2,135}$	$\frac{183}{1,784}$	196 1,744	241 2, 100	277 1,805	268 1, 908	271 2,041	248 1, 818	285 1,960	271 1,893	
Lumber yards, bldg. materials dealers Jdo Tire, battery, accessory dealers Ldo	69 82	63 83	71 82	74 87	64 85	51 116	42 72	44 64	54 80	62 87	69 100	71 101	72 96	76 91	67 86	
Estimated sales (seas. adj.), total 9¶do	1	1	4, 377	4, 432	4, 516	4, 569	4, 501	4, 523	4, 653	4, 582	4, 591	4, 523	4, 635	4, 670	4, 689	
Apparel group Qdo Men's and boys' wear storesdo Women's apparel, accessory storesdo			288 28 120	308 32 125	313 31 128	$302 \\ 30 \\ 125$	314 30 126	313 29 125	311 31 124	302 29 119	$\begin{array}{c} 311 \\ 30 \\ 122 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 291 \\ 28 \\ 117 \end{array}$	314 30 125	330 32 127	313 30 129	
Shoe stores	·		82 126	90 126	90 135	84 141	95 133	97 135	$\begin{array}{c} 95 \\ 133 \end{array}$	92 138	93 134	86 136	92 134	98 135	93 133	
Eating and drinking placesdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo			98 <b>3</b> 6	96 38	100 37	100 41	101 39	99 36	100 41	100 39	102 40	102 37	99 40	99 40	99 41	
General merchandise group 9do Dept. stores, excl. mail order salesdo			1, 350 827	1, 379 830	1, 410 851	1, 434 916	1,408 848	1, 407 858	1, 511 941	1, 414 852	1, 451 878	1, 420 870	1, 472 896	1,487 886	1,496 916	
Variety storesdo Grocery storesdo Lumber yards, bldg, materials dealers ofdo			261 1,856 61	276 1, 845 64	$\begin{array}{c} 279 \\ 1,877 \\ 63 \end{array}$	257 1,899 63	268 1,865 56	1, 890 63	288 1, 903 64	283 1, 921 65	287 1, 906 61	275 1,899 61	287 1, 913 64	302 1, 921 62	284 1,936 61	
Tire, battery, accessory dealersdo			87	88	87	90	92	88	91	89	89	87	89	86	93	
Il retail stores, accounts receivable, end of mo.:*  Totalmil. \$dodo	12,937 6, 104	13,053 5,903	11, 838 5, 866	12, 200 6, 016	12, 368 5, 958	13, 053 5, 903	12, 301 5, 698	12,007 5,530	12, 135 5, 609	12,678 5,864	12, 868 5, 948	13, 010 6, 088	12, 948 6, 153	r <b>13,</b> 045	13, 227 6, 170	
Nondurable goods storesdododo	6, 833 7, 122	7, 150 7, 161	5, 972 6, 626	6, 184 6, 819	6, 410 6, 886	7, 150 7, 161	6, 603 6, 812	6, 477 6, 541	6, 526 6, 562	6, 814 6, 901	6, 920 7, 008	6, 922 7, 008	6, 795 6, 898	7 6, 832 7 6, 973	7, 057 7, 058	
Installment accountsdodo	5,815	5,892	5, 212	5, 381	5, 482	5,892	5, 489	5, 466	5, 573	5, 777	5, 860	6,002	6,050	r 6, 072	6, 169	
Ratio of collections to accounts receivable:  Charge accounts  percent	46 15	47 15	46 15	48 16	49 17	48 16	47 16	46 15	50 16	46 17	48 17	48 17	47 16	47	46	
Installment accountsdoSales by type of payment:  Cash salespercent of total sales.  Charge account salesdo	43	43	42	41	42	45	42	42	42	43	42	43	44	17 44	17 42	
Charge account salesdo Installment salesdo	42 15	42 16	42 16	43 16	42 16	40 15	40 18	41 17	42 16	41 16	41 17	40 17	39 17	39 17	41 17	
Sales, total United States:‡ Unadjusted1957-59=100	106	109	109	, 113	134	204 113	83	82	95	112	110	105	96	104	r » 117	
Seasonally adjusteddo Stocks, total U.S., end of month:‡ Unadjusteddo	109	110	110 118	109 125	112 129	103	109 101	110 107	117 116	113 118	114 116	111	114	115	» 117	
Seasonally adjusteddodo			r 112	112	112	113	114	114	116	115	116	118	118	118	₽ 118	
WHOLESALE TRADE † sales, estimated (unadj.), totalbil. \$	12.33	12.56	12.61	13, 69	13. 64	12.87	12.33	11. 57	12. 98	12.60	13. 52	13.12	12.71	, 13. 71	12. 89	
Durable goods establishmentsdo Nondurable goods establishmentsdo	4. 44 7. 89	4. 28 8. 27	4. 42 8. 19	4.74 8.95	4. 55 9. 09	4. 22 8. 65	4.14 8.19	3.96 7.61	4. 52 8. 46	4. 54 8. 06	4. 76 8. 76	4. 69 8. 43	4. 47 8. 24	7 4.78 7 8.93	4. 51 8. 38	1
nventories, estimated (unadj.), totaldo Durable goods establishmentsdo	6,61	113.49 6.68	13. 57 6. 82	13. 74 6. 77	13.78 6.74	13. 49 6. 68	13.59 6.72	13. 56 6. 79	13. 68 6. 96	13.61 6.98	13. 59 7. 05	13. 71 7. 08	13.70 7.06	7 13. 76 7 7. 01	13. 76 6. 96	
Nondurable goods establishmentsdo	6.60	6.81	6,75	6, 97	7.04	6.81	6.87	6. 77	6. 72	6. 62	6. 54	6. 63	6. 64	7 6.75	6.80	
DODUL ARTON	l	EIV	IPLO	I IVE ELI	NI A	ND P	OPUI	JAIN	/IN 		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	j	1	1	T-
POPULATION Population, U.S. (incl. Alaska and Hawaii): Total, incl. armed forces overseas \$mil_	2100.60	2102.74	184. 29	184. 57	184. 84	185. 07	185. 29	185. 51	185. 71	102.04	186. 15	186. 37	100 50	100.05	107.11	
EMPLOYMENT ⊕	130.00	100.74	104. 25	104.57	104.04	183.07	100. 29	100. 01	100.71	100.54	100. 10	100.01	186. 59	186. 85	187. 11	18
Noninstitutional population, est. number 14 years of age and over, total, unadjmil	125. 37	127. 85	128.37	128. 57	128.76	128.94	129. 12	129, 29	129. 47	129. 59	129. 75	129. 93	130, 18	130, 36	130.55	13
Total labor force, incl. armed forcesthous. Civilian labor force, totaldo	1	74, 175 71, 603	73, 670	74, 345 71, 759	74, 096 71, 339	73, 372 70, 559	72, 564 69, 721	73, 218 70, 332	73, 582 70, 697	<sup>3</sup> 73, 654 70, 769	74, 797 71, 922	76, 857 74, 001	76, 437 73, 582	76, 554 73, 695	74, 914 72, 179	74
Employed, totaldo Agricultural employmentdo	66, 681 5, 723	66, 796 5, 463	67, 038 5, 666	67, 824 5, 964	67, 349 5, 199	66, 467 4, 418	65, 058 4, 417	65, 789 4, 578	66, 316 4, 782	<sup>3</sup> 66, 824 4, 961	68, 203 5, 428	69, 539 6, 290	69, 564 6, 064	69, 762 5, 770	68, 668 5, 564	68 5
Nonagricultural employmentdo	60, 958	61, 333 4, 806	61, 372 4, 08 5	61,860 3,934	62, 149 3, 990	62, 049 4, 091	60, 641	61, 211	61, 533 4, 382	61,863 3,946	62,775	63, 249	63, 500	63, 993	63, 103	63
Unemployed, totaldoLong-term (15 weeks and over)do Percent of civilian labor force	. 956 5.6	1,532 6.7	1, 257 5. 7	1, 240 5. 5	1, 137 5. 6	1, 233 5. 8	4, 663 1, 252 6. 7	4, 543 1, 431 6. 5	1, 485 6. 2	1, 483 5. 6	3, 719 1, 274 5. 2	4, 463 1, 033 6. 0	4,018 921 5.5	3, 932 934 5. 3	3, 512 906 4. 9	3
Not in labor forcethous.		53, 677	54, 701	54, 226 71, 473	54, 659 71, 482	55, 570 71, 272	56, 554 71, 435	56, 072	55, 889	55, 933 371 484	54, 956 71, 850	53,072	53, 746	53, 805	55, 631	55
Civilian labor force, seas. adj.*do Employed, totaldo Agricultural employmentdo			66, 243 5, 156	66, 822 5, 472	67, 148 5, 311	66, 936 5, 204	67, 278 5, 453	71, 841 67, 894 5, 603	67, 947 5, 560	<sup>3</sup> 71, 484 <sup>3</sup> 67, 499 5, 255	67, 931	71, 706 67, 711 5, 190	71, 578 67, 735 5, 143	72, 392 68, 194 5, 166	72,035 67,854 5,063	
Nonagricultural employmentdo Unemployed, totaldo			61,188	61, 369 4, 762 6. 7	61, 840 4, 370	61, 618 4, 274	61, 690 4, 159 5. 8	62, 206 4, 008	62, 280 3, 914	62, 236	5, 214 62, 775 3, 903	62, 747	62,809 3,828	63, 172 4, 218	62, 914 4, 167	62
Percent of civilian labor force				ee note	6.1		-	5.6 rforce da		5.5 (0) annaa	5.4 rin"Em		-	5.8	5.8	

r Revised. r Preliminary. l End of year. l As of July 1. l See note "⊕".
¶ Revised beginning Feb. 1961; revisions for Feb.-Apr. 1961 will be shown later.
♀ Includes data not shown separately.
♂ Comprises lumber yards, building materials dealers, and paint, plumbing, and electrical stores. t See corresponding note on p. S-11. § Revisions (1950-61) are available.
\*New series. Back data for accounts receivable are available from Bureau of the Census.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	61						190	62				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		ithly rage	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	EM	PLOY	MEN	T AN	D PO	PUL	ATIO	NC	ontin	ued						
EMPLOYMENT—Continued															1	
Employees on payrolls (nonagricultural estab.):† Total, unadjusted†thous	54, 347	54, 077	54,978	55, 065	55, 129	55,503	53, 737	53, 823	54,056	54, 849	55, 209	55, 777	55, 493	r 55, 709	r 56, 250	56, 308
Manufacturing establishmentsdo Durable goods industriesdo Nondurable goods industriesdo	16, 762 9, 441 7, 321	16, 267 9, 042 7, 225	16, 646 9, 189 7, 457	16, 607 9, 201 7, 406	16, 658 9, 329 7, 329	16,556 9,297 7,259	16, 370 9, 222 7, 148	16, 452 9, 287 7, 165	16, 525 9, 339 7, 186	16, 636 9, 422 7, 214	16, 682 9, 475 7, 207	16, 870 9, 547 7, 323	16, 782 9, 463 7, 319	16, 931 r 9, 402 r 7, 529	7 17, 118 7 9, 572 7 7, 546	17, 040 9, 580 7, 460
Mining, total 9 do  Metal do Coal mining do Crude petroleum and natural gas do	709 93 182 314	666 87 156 309	676 88 155 311	668 86 156 306	667 88 157 306	657 85 156 306	647 86 154 305	642 86 153 302	640 86 149 302	647 87 146 302	657 88 145 304	661 89 143 308	648 88 130 310	7 658 84 142 309	r 652 82 142 307	642
Contract construction do- Transportation and public utilities? do- Railroad transportation do- Local and interurban passenger transit_do-	2,882 4,017 887 283	2,760 3,923 820 270	3, 021 3, 971 826 268	2, 981 3, 953 822 268	2, 825 3, 943 816 267	2, 575 3, 927 824 269	2, 298 3, 863 801 270	2, 282 3, 863 799 267	2, 328 3, 880 803 262	2, 589 3, 904 808 267	2, 749 3, 924 815 266	2, 839 3, 965 819 261	2, 982 3, 948 811 254	r 3, 031 r 3, 963 810 254	2, 972 7 3, 955 784 262	2, 915 3, 95%
Motor freight trans. and storagedoAir transportationdoTelephone communicationdoElectric, gas, and sanitary servicesdo	874 191 706 613	875 197 695 611	907 203 694 616	913 202 689 608	913 199 688 606	895 200 686 604	867 200 684 602	872 201 684 600	879 204 685 600	887 205 687 601	893 207 688 602	919 208 692 613	920 193 698 618	928 199 699 619	938 210 694 613	
Wholesale and retail trade         do           Wholesale trade         do           Retail trade         do           Finance, insurance, and real estate         do           Services and miscellaneous         do           Government         do	11, 412 3, 009 8, 403 2, 684 7, 361 8, 520	11, 368 3, 008 8, 361 2, 748 7, 516 8, 828	11, 378 3, 035 8, 343 2, 770 7, 612 8, 904	11, 450 3, 049 8, 401 2, 758 7, 618 9, 030	11, 611 3, 051 8, 560 2, 757 7, 596 9, 072	12,181 3,062 9,119 2,756 7,573 9,278	11, 270 3, 021 8, 249 2, 747 7, 510 9, 032	11, 188 3, 021 8, 167 2, 749 7, 545 9, 102	11, 223 3, 022 8, 201 2, 754 7, 573 9, 133	11, 470 3, 028 8, 442 2, 770 7, 690 9, 143	11, 476 3, 034 8, 442 2, 780 7, 769 9, 172	11, 582 3, 074 8, 508 2, 808 7, 881 9, 171	11, 540 3, 091 8, 449 2, 839 7, 884 8, 870	711, 558 3, 107 78, 451 2, 841 77, 867 78, 860	711,629 73,102 78,527 72,813 77,867 79,244	11, 707 3, 123 8, 584 2, 804 7, 866 9, 376
Total, seasonally adjusted† do Manufacturing establishments do Durable goods industries do Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products do Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do Primary metal industries do	154, 347 16, 762 9, 441 187 637 383 595 1, 229	154,077 16,267 9,042 201 600 367 567 1,142	54, 304 16, 323 9, 105 203 603 370 573 1, 179	54, 385 16, 361 9, 112 208 600 372 574 1, 174	54, 525 16, 466 9, 213 206 602 373 570 1, 178	54,492 16,513 9, 244 206 600 375 565 1, 184	54, 434 16, 456 9, 217 207 598 372 559 1, 194	54, 773 16, 572 9, 312 207 612 375 563 1, 211	54, 901 16, 682 9, 385 210 610 379 562 1, 217	55, 260 16, 848 9, 490 211 611 382 571 1, 223	55, 403 16, 891 9, 544 213 609 387 579 1, 199	55, 535 16, 923 9, 555 213 611 386 581 1, 163	55, 617 16, 908 9, 552 217 607 386 581 1, 149	7 55, 536 7 16, 795 7 9, 461 222 7 609 385 7 583 7 1, 141	55, 582 16, 797 19, 486 1220 1603 380 1577 1, 135	55, 626 16, 794 9, 490 223 600 377 579 1, 122
Fabricated metal productsdo Machinerydo Electrical equipment and suppliesdo	1, 128 1, 471 1, 446	1, 076 1, 401 1, 436	1,090 1,400 1,428	1,091 1,409 1,455	1,097 1,412 1,456	1, 098 1, 418 1, 471	1,092 1,416 1,477	1, 097 1, 421 1, 495	1, 109 1, 437 1, 510	1, 124 1, 453 1, 528	1, 135 1, 460 1, 541	1, 131 1, 470 1, 554	1, 132 1, 474 1, 555	r 1, 122 r 1, 480 r 1, 541	7 1, 129 7 1, 471 1, 524	1, 122 1, 481 1, 547
Transportation equipmentdo Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous manufacturing inddo	1,617 354 392	1,522 346 382	1,528 350 381	1,496 349 384	1,579 351 389	1, 588 352 387	1, 569 351 382	1, 595 352 384	1, 611 355 385	1,637 356 394	1, 663 359 399	1, 687 359 400	1, 688 362 401	1, 619 362 7 397	7 1, 697 359 7 391	1,688 358 393
Nondurable goods industries	7, 321 1, 793 94 915 1, 228 593	7, 225 1, 780 90 880 1, 200 590	7, 218 1, 769 96 880 1, 194 589	7, 249 1, 787 91 882 1, 204 591	7, 253 1, 791 87 884 1, 203 593	7, 269 1, 782 89 886 1, 211 597	7, 239 1, 778 89 884 1, 196 593	7, 260 1, 776 89 884 1, 206 595	7, 297 1, 777 90 886 1, 227 599	7, 358 1, 788 88 889 1, 258 602	7, 347 1, 776 88 890 1, 248 604	7, 368 1, 774 87 891 1, 257 606	7, 356 1, 777 89 885 1, 249 606	77, 334 71, 763 793 879 71, 246 7606	7.311 7.761 7.91 7.873 7.1,245 602	7, 304 1, 768 90 870 1, 239 604
Printing, publishing, and allied ind_do_ Chemicals and allied productsdo Petroleum refining and related ind_do_ Rubber and misc_plastic productsdo Leather and leather productsdo	917 830 212 374 366	926 830 203 365 361	927 832 202 372 357	925 835 204 370 360	928 837 197 373 360	929 839 197 377 362	926 836 200 377 360	929 841 200 381 359	931 842 199 384 362	934 847 199 384 369	935 849 199 392 366	937 853 199 399 365	937 858 199 396 360	7 937 7 855 198 7 395 362	7 939 7 855 7 192 7 394 359	936 854 193 391 359
Mining         do           Contract construction         do           Transportation and public utilities         do           Wholesale and retail trade         do           Finance, insurance, and real estate         do           Services and miscellaneous         do           Government         do	709 2, 882 4, 017 11, 412 2, 684 7, 361 8, 520	666 2, 760 3, 923 11, 368 2, 748 7, 516 8, 828	666 2, 754 3, 939 11, 363 2, 756 7, 567 8, 936	661 2, 758 3, 929 11, 365 2, 764 7, 580 8, 967	665 2,719 3,927 11,374 2,771 7,611 8,992	654 2, 699 3, 911 11, 366 2, 770 7, 642 8, 937	653 2,594 3,906 11,384 2,772 7,640 9,029	653 2, 694 3, 914 11, 447 2, 774 7, 675 9, 044	654 2,648 3,927 11,460 2,776 7,681 9,073	656 2, 734 3, 935 11, 546 2, 778 7, 675 9, 088	659 2, 716 3, 936 11, 596 2, 786 7, 692 9, 127	652 2, 671 3, 934 11, 621 2, 788 7, 749 9, 197	648 2,738 3,913 11,652 2,792 7,783 9,183	7 646 7 2, 731 7 3, 932 7 11, 627 2, 796 7 7, 805 7 9, 204	7 642 2, 709 7 3, 924 7 11, 614 7 2, 799 7 7, 820 7 9, 277	635 2,697 3,934 11,619 2,810 7,827 9,310
Production workers on mfg. payrolls, unadjusted:† Total, unadjusted †	12, 562	12, 044	12, 407 12, 104	12,379 12,129	12, 414 12, 225	12, 303 12, 257	12, 118 12, 197	12, 187 12, 300	12,240 12,387	12, 338 12, 541	12, 372 12, 566	12, 516 12, 581	12, 403 12, 551	12, 544 r 12, 432	r 12, 748 r 12, 447	12, 666 12, 416
Durable goods industries, unadjusted do Seasonally adjusted do Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products do Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do Primary metal industries do Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills do Fabricated metal products do Machinery do	7,021 89 570 319 483 992 471 869 1,030	94 535 304 455 914 428 820 964	6, 753 6, 673 97 565 314 477 955 457 839	6, 771 6, 676 98 555 317 470 950 451 848 955	6, 883 6, 766 98 542 316 463 953 446 856 960	6, 844 6, 797 98 526 314 449 960 450 851 977	6, 764 6, 760 97 507 308 432 969 460 840 982	6, 820 6, 846 96 513 310 432 984 470 837 997	6, 857 6, 903 96 509 311 435 991 474 843 1, 014	6, 931 7, 000 98 527 313 454 991 473 851 1, 025	6, 975 7, 037 98 546 314 467 964 446 861 1, 026	7, 025 7, 035 97 571 317 476 936 420 868 1, 034	6, 925 7, 024 7 99 568 313 476 903 399 852 1, 020	7 6, 862 7 6, 925 102 7 576 323 481 7 906 398 7 851 1, 015	77,039 76,960 7101 7566 7323 7480 7912 399 7873 71,021	7, 043 6, 946 101 556 322 475 904
Electrical equipment and supplies. do Transportation equipment \( \foating \) do. Motor vehicles and equipment. do Aircraft and parts. do. Instruments and related products. do Miscellaneous mfg. Industries. do Nondurable goods industries, unadj. do	987 1, 133 566 392 232 316 5, 541	963 1, 035 492 379 222 306 5, 431	982 1, 013 470 379 226 326 5, 654	997 1, 021 469 383 226 334 5, 608	1, 012 1, 124 564 390 229 330 5, 531	1, 013 1, 123 565 393 227 307 5, 459	1,008 1,111 555 395 225 288 5,354	1, 013 1, 119 553 395 225 295 5, 367	1,014 1,118 551 393 227 299 5,383	1, 019 1, 118 557 382 226 308 5, 407	1, 025 1, 025 1, 133 573 380 227 315 5, 397	1, 039 1, 137 580 378 228 322 5, 491	1, 031 1, 121 561 384 226 316	7 1, 041 7 1, 008 441 388 7 229 331	7 1, 060 7 1, 136 566 390 231 7 336	1, 015 1, 067 1, 155 
Seasonally adjusted do Food and kindred products do Tobacco manufactures do Textile mill products do Apparel and related products do Paper and allied products do	1, 211 83 827 1, 094 474	1, 191 79 793 1, 067 470	5, 431 1, 335 106 804 1, 082 476	5, 453 1, 286 96 806 1, 087 477	5, 459 1, 220 82 805 1, 092 478	5, 460 1, 159 81 801 1, 084 477	5, 437 1, 109 79 792 1, 062 470	5, 454 1, 088 75 793 1, 093 468	5, 484 1, 086 69 794 1, 106 471	5, 541 1, 111 66 796 1, 096 475	5, 529 1, 121 64 797 1, 080 475	5, 546 1, 176 65 803 1, 093 483	5, 478 5, 527 1, 224 65 786 1, 071 476	7 5, 682 7 5, 507 7 1, 304 7 90 7 98 7 1, 129 7 484	7 5, 709 7 5, 487 7 1, 320 7 100 7 796 7 1, 127 7 485	5, 623 5, 470 1, 256 95 792 1, 118 485
Printing, publishing, and allied ind do Chemicals and allied productsdo Petroleum refining and related inddo Petroleum refiningdo Rubber and mise. plastic productsdo Leather and leather productsdo	592 511 138 113 289 323	596 506 131 107 280 319	599 509 133 108 292 319	602 510 132 107 294 317	510 126 102 296 320	602 511 124 101 296 322	592 509 127 105 294 319	593 512 127 105 295 322	596 518 127 105 295 322	596 527 128 105 294 318	595 525 129 104 298 313	597 520 130 104 304 321	592 521 130 104 296 316	596 r 523 r 128 103 303 327	7 603 7 524 7 125 100 309 320	605 521 124 311 315

<sup>\*</sup> Revised. \* Preliminary. 1 Total and components are based on unadjusted data. † Revised series. Beginning with the Nov. 1961 SURVEY, data for employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover have been adjusted to the Mar. 1959 benchmark and have been converted to the 1957 SIC. Effective Jan. 1959, the data include Alaska and Hawaii.

The revision affects all series; previously published estimates are not directly comparable with the revised data. Unpublished revisions (prior to Sept. 1960) on new basis are in BLS Bulletin No. 1312, available in many public libraries.

Q Includes data for industries not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	61						19	962				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon aver		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.p
	EMI	PLOY	MEN'	ΓΑΝ	D PO	PUL	ATIO	NCo	ntin	ıed						
EMPLOYMENT—Continued																
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal civilian employees (executive branch): United Statesthous Wash, D.C., metropolitan areado	2, 243 215	2. 251 220	2, 253 220	2, 254 221	2, 262 221	1 2, 481 1 227	2, 252 222	2, 260 223	2, 265 223	2, 277 224	2, 284 225	2, 324 235	2, 339 237	r 2, 336 r 236	2, 306 231	
Railroad employees (class I railroads):	805 2 88. 6	739 2 81. 5	745 82. 6	743 83. 2	737 84. 0	740 84. 5	721 78. 0	720 78. 8	723 79. 6	726 80. 0	735 r 80. 3	738 779.9	731 79. 3	730 79.8	704 78. 2	712 79. 9
INDEXES OF WEEKLY PAYROLLS†  Construction (construction workers)†.1957-59=100	106, 9	106. 4	120.7	121. 8	110.1	95. 9	81.3	82.4	87. 6	101.2	111.6	114.0	124.8	<sup>7</sup> 128. 5	126.8	
Manufacturing (production workers)†dododo	106. 6 95. 2	105. 2 89. 9	108. 5 93. 2	110. 5 93. 9	112, 3 92, 3	112.3 90.5	108. 5 87. 8	109. 5 88. 4	110. 9 88. 7	112.6 89.7	113. 2 90. 3	115. 1 92. 0	113. 2 88. 8	7 113, 6 7 92, 2	r 117. 4 92. 5	115. 9
Average weekly gross hours per worker on payrolis																:
of nonagricultural estab., unadjusted:† All manufacturing estab., unadj.† hours Seasonally adjusted do Average overtime do Durable goods industries do Seasonally adjusted do Average overtime do	39.7 2.4 40.1 2.4	39.8 2.4 40.2 2.3	39. 8 39. 6 2. 8 40. 0 39. 8 2. 7	40. 4 40. 2 2. 8 40. 9 40. 6 2. 7	40.6 40.6 2.9 41.1 41.2 2.9	40. 6 40. 4 2. 9 41. 3 41. 2 3. 0	39. 7 39. 8 2. 6 40. 3 40. 3 2. 6	40. 0 40. 3 2. 5 40. 6 40. 9 2. 5	40. 3 40. 5 2. 6 40. 8 41. 0 2. 7	40. 4 40. 8 2. 7 41. 1 41. 3 2. 7	40. 5 40. 6 2. 8 41. 1 41. 1 2. 8	40.7 40.5 2.9 41.2 41.0 3.0	40.5 40.5 2.8 40.8 41.0 2.8	40. 4 40. 2 2. 8 7 40. 9 7 40. 9 2. 8	40.6 40.4 3.0 741.2 741.0 3.0	40. 3 40. 1 2. 8 41. 0 40. 7 2. 9
Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products do Furniture and fixtures do. Stone, clay, and glass products do. Primary metal industries do. Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills do	40. 7 39. 0 40. 0 40. 6 39. 0 38. 0	40. 8 39. 5 39. 9 40. 7 39. 5 38. 7	40.9 40.1 41.2 41.3 40.2 40.2	41. 4 40. 5 41. 3 41. 3 40. 3 39. 5	41.6 39.4 41.3 41.0 40.2 39.1	41. 7 38. 9 41. 7 40. 1 40. 8 39. 8	41. 0 37. 3 39. 0 38. 9 40. 8 40. 7	41. 3 39. 3 40. 2 39. 8 40. 8 40. 6	41. 6 38. 9 40. 6 40. 2 41. 0 40. 6	41.7 39.5 40.6 40.9 40.9	41. 4 40. 4 40. 4 41. 5 39. 9 38. 3	41. 3 40. 4 41. 0 41. 5 40. 1 38. 0	40. 7 40. 4 40. 3 41. 6 39. 4 37. 4	7 40. 9 7 40. 9 41. 3 41. 8 39. 4 37. 8	7 41.1 7 40.8 7 41.6 7 41.6 7 40.0 38.4	41.1 40.3 41.5 41.8 39.3
Fabricated metal productsdo Machinerydo Electrical equipment and suppliesdo	40. 5 41. 0 39. 8	40. 5 40. 9 40. 2	49.1 41.0 39.8	41. 1 41. 3 40. 7	41.3 41.2 40.8	41. 4 41. 9 41. 1	40.3 41.3 40.3	40. 6 41. 6 40. 3	40. 9 41. 9 40. 5	41.1 42.1 40.6	41. 3 42. 1 40. 7	41.7 42.1 40.9	40. 9 41. 7 40. 3	41.3 741.6 740.5	7 41. 6 41. 6 7 41. 0	41. 3 41. 4 40. 6
Transportation equipment Qdo Motor vehicles and equipmentdo Aircraft and partsdo Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	40.7 41.0 40.9 40.4 39.3	40. 5 40. 1 41. 4 40. 7 39. 5	37. 8 34. 1 41. 4 41. 0 39. 8	41. 3 41. 5 41. 5 41. 1 40. 2	42.7 44.1 41.8 41.3 40.4	43. 0 44. 5 42. 3 41. 3 40. 0	41. 2 41. 7 41. 7 40. 8 39. 1	41. 0 41. 0 41. 8 40. 5 39. 1	41. 5 41. 6 41. 9 40. 5 40. 1	41. 8 42. 4 41. 8 41. 0 40. 0	42. 2 43. 1 41. 6 40. 9 39. 9	41. 9 42. 5 41. 6 41. 2 39. 9	41. 9 42. 7 41. 4 40. 8 39. 3	7 41. 1 40. 9 41. 5 41. 0 39. 7	7 42. 2 42. 9 41. 9 7 40. 7 7 39. 8	42. 4 
Nondurable goods industries, unadjdoSeasonally adjusteddoAverage overtimedoFood and kindred productsdoTobacco manufacturesdoTextile mill productsdoApparel and related productsdoPaper and allied productsdo	39. 2 2. 5 40. 9 38. 2 39. 5 35. 5 42. 2	39. 3 2. 5 40. 9 39. 0 39. 9 35. 4 42. 5	39. 5 39. 2 2. 9 41. 6 41. 6 40. 3 34. 5 43. 1	39. 8 39. 6 2. 9 41. 4 40. 8 40. 9 35. 8 43. 0	39.9 39.7 2.8 41.0 38.3 41.4 36.3 43.2	39. 8 39. 7 2. 7 40. 9 40. 1 41. 1 35. 9 43. 0	39. 0 39. 2 2. 5 40. 2 36. 6 40. 1 34. 5 42. 1	39. 2 39. 5 2. 5 40. 0 37. 4 40. 5 35. 9 42. 2	39. 5 39. 9 2. 6 40. 2 37. 7 40. 8 36. 6 42. 5	39. 6 40. 2 2. 6 40. 5 38. 0 40. 7 36. 5 42. 3	39. 8 40. 1 2. 8 41. 1 38. 4 40. 9 36. 5 42. 4	40. 1 40. 0 2. 9 41. 2 38. 4 41. 1 36. 8 42. 9	40. 0 39. 8 2. 8 42. 0 37. 2 40. 6 36. 6 42. 8	39.9 39.4 r 2.7 r 41.2 r 37.8 r 40.6 37.0 r 42.9	7 40.0 7 39.7 2.9 41.6 41.0 7 40.2 7 36.5 7 43.0	39. 4 39. 2 2. 8 40. 9 39. 1 40. 5 35. 7 42. 6
Printing, publishing, and allied inddo Chemicals and allied productsdo Petroleum refining and related inddo Petroleum refiningdo Rubber and misc. plastic productsdo Leather and leather productsdo	38. 5 41. 3 41. 1 40. 8 39. 9 36. 9	38. 2 41. 4 41. 2 40. 9 40. 3 37. 4	38. 4 41. 2 41. 6 40. 9 40. 8 36. 4	38. 3 41. 6 41. 7 40. 9 40. 7 36. 7	38. 3 41. 8 41. 6 41. 4 41. 2 38. 0	38. 7 41. 6 40. 8 40. 8 41. 8 38. 7	37. 9 41. 5 41. 7 42. 1 40. 7 38. 7	38. 1 41. 4 40. 6 40. 7 40. 2 38. 0	38. 5 41. 4 40. 7 40. 5 40. 6 38. 0	38. 4 41. 7 41. 3 41. 0 41. 0 37. 1	38. 4 41. 8 41. 6 41. 2 41. 3 37. 2	38. 3 41. 8 42. 0 41. 4 42. 0 38. 3	38. 2 41. 5 42. 3 41. 6 40. 9 38. 5	38. 4 7 41. 4 7 41. 7 40. 8 40. 9 7 38. 1	7 38. 7 41. 5 7 42. 5 41. 9 7 41. 3 7 37. 3	38. 1 41. 1 41. 5 40. 7 36. 5
Nonmanufacturing establishments:†  Mining 9 do  Metal mining do  Coal mining do  Crude petroleum and natural gas do	40. 4 41. 8 35. 5 42. 0	40. 6 41. 4 35. 8 41. 8	41.0 41.7 36.6 41.6	41. 8 42. 1 37. 8 42. 5	41.0 41.3 37.6 41.7	40. 7 42. 1 37. 7 41. 7	39. 9 41. 3 37. 5 41. 0	40.7 41.7 37.6 41.9	40. 9 41. 8 37. 6 41. 9	41. 0 41. 7 37. 1 42. 0	40. 9 42. 0 35. 0 41. 9	41. 3 42. 0 37. 2 41. 6	40. 9 41. 3 42. 3	41. 6 40. 7 36. 5 42. 3	41. 5 41. 4 36. 2 42. 3	
Contract construction	36. 7 35. 4 40. 7 35. 9	36. 9 35. 8 40. 3 36. 2	37. 4 35. 9 40. 6 36. 7	38. 2 36. 8 42. 5 37. 2	36. 5 35. 5 39. 0 36. 0	34. 9 33. 8 36. 5 34. 9	33. 4 32. 1 34. 0 34. 0	35. 1 34. 4 38. 3 34. 4	36. 1 35. 0 39. 3 35. 5	36. 7 35. 7 39. 3 36. 2	38. 1 36. 7 42. 2 37. 2	37. 6 36. 1 41. 4 36. 7	38. 4 36. 8 42. 7 37. 4	38.8 37.0 43.5 37.5	38. 6 36. 6 42. 6 37. 7	
Transportation and public utilities: Local and suburban transportationdo Motor freighttransportation and storage. do Telephone communicationdo. Electric, gas, and sanitary servicesdo Wholesale and retail tradedo Wholesale tradedo. Retail trade§do	43. 1 41. 5 39. 6 41. 0 39. 0 40. 5 38. 5	42. 9 41. 6 39. 4 40. 9 38. 8 40. 5 38. 1	42. 9 42. 1 40. 3 41. 1 38. 8 40. 5 38. 0	42. 9 42. 3 40. 1 41. 2 38. 6 40. 6 37. 8	43. 3 41. 9 39. 7 41. 3 38. 4 40. 6 37. 5	43. 0 42. 0 39. 5 41. 0 39. 0 40. 8 38. 3	42. 6 40. 9 39. 3 41. 2 38. 5 40. 4 37. 7	42. 4 41. 0 39. 4 40. 8 38. 5 40. 3 37. 7	42. 8 41. 0 39. 3 40. 9 38. 6 40. 5 37. 8	42. 6 41. 2 39. 2 40. 8 38. 5 40. 6 37. 6	42. 8 41. 4 39. 4 40. 8 38. 6 40. 6 37. 7	43. 0 41. 9 39. 7 40. 8 38. 9 40. 7 38. 2	42.4 41.9 40.3 41.1 39.2 40.8 38.5	42.8 42.1 40.2 41.0 39.2 40.7 38.6	41. 4 38. 8	
Services and miscellaneous: Hotels, tourist courts, and motelsdo Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants.do	39. 9 38. 8	39. 6 38. 8	39. 4 38. 7	39. 9 39. 1	39.0 38.8	39. 0 38. 7	38. 9 37. 9	39.0 38.0	39. 1 38. 6	38. 9 39. 4	39. 3 39. 9	39. 7 39. 5	39. 6 39. 3	39. 9 39. 1	39. 1 39. 2	
Average weekly gross earnings per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments:† All manufacturing establishments; dollars. Durable goods industries	97. 44	92. 34 100. 10 113. 42 77. 03	92, 73 100, 00 114, 11 81, 00	94. 54 102. 66 115. 92 81. 41	95, 82 104, 39 116, 90 78, 41	96. 63 105. 32 117. 18 76. 63	94, 88 103, 17 115, 21 73, 48	95. 20 103. 53 116. 47 76. 24	95. 91 104. 45 117. 31 75. 08	96, 56 105, 22 118, 43 77, 82	96, 80 105, 22 117, 16 79, 59	105. 47 116. 88	95. 80 104. 45 115. 18 80. 40	7 103, 89 7 115, 34	7 97. 44 7 105. 88 7 116. 31 7 82. 01	105. 33 116. 3
Furniture and fixturesdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Primary metal industriesdo	92.97	76. 21 95. 24 114. 95	79. 52 97. 47 118. 19	80. 12 97. 88 119. 29	80.12 97.17 119.39	81. 32 95. 04 121. 58	75. 66 92. 97 122. 81	77. 59 94. 33 122. 81	78. 76 95. 68 123. 41	78. 76 98. 16 123. 11	78, 38 99, 60 118, 50	79. 95 100. 43 119. 10	78. 18 100. 67 116. 62		7 81. 54 7 101. 50 7 118. 40	101.9
Fabricated metal products do Machinery do Electrical equipment and supplies do Electr	98. 82 104. 55	100. 85 107. 16 94. 47	99. 45 107. 83 93. 53	102.75 109.03 96.05	104.08 109.18 96.70	105. 16 111. 87 97. 82	102.36	102, 72 111, 49	103, 48	104.39 113.67 97.44	105. 73 114. 09 97. 68	106. 75 114. 09	104.30 112.59	105. 32 112. 32	r 106. 91 r112. 74	106. 1 112. 1
Transportation equipment 9 do Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous mfg. industries do 7 Revised. * Preliminary.	. 93. 73	113. 81 97. 27 75. 84	106. 22 97. 99 76. 02	117, 29 98, 64 76, 78	123, 83 99, 53 77, 57	78. 40	99. 14 77. 03	98. 82 77. 42	98. 42		78. 60	100. 94 78. 60	99.55	100.04 77.42		99.8

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Revised. Preliminary.

¹ Includes Post Office employees hired for the Christmas season; there were about 225,000 such employees in the United States in Dec. 1961. ² Based on unadjusted data.

♂Effective with Mar. 1962 Survey, index is shown on new base period.

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	1960	1961		19	61	===	<del></del>				196	52	<del></del>			
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.p
	EMI	PLOY	MEN	T AN	D PC	PUL	ATIO	N—Co	ontin	ued		)	J			
Average weekly gross earnings per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural estab.†—Continued All manufacturing estab.†—Continued Nondurable goods industries	80. 36 86. 30 64. 94 63. 60 56. 45	82. 92 89. 16 69. 03 65. 04 57. 70	83. 74 89. 44 67. 39 66. 09 56. 93	84. 77 89. 84 69. 36 67. 08 60. 14	85. 39 89. 79 69. 32 68. 31 60. 62	85. 57 90. 80 72. 98 67. 82 59. 95	84. 24 90. 45 66. 25 66. 17 57. 62	84. 28 90. 00 68. 82 66. 83 59. 95	85. 32 90. 45 72. 01 68. 54 61. 49	85. 54 91. 13 74. 10 68. 38 60. 96	86. 37 92. 48 75. 65 69. 12 60. 59	87. 02 92. 70 76. 03 69. 46 61. 09	86. 80 93. 66 73. 28 68. 21 60. 76	86. 18 r 91. 46 r 68. 04 r 68. 21 r 62. 16	7 87. 20 7 93. 18 7 71. 34 7 67. 54 7 61. 69	85. 89 92. 43 68. 03 68. 45 59. 98
Paper and allied products	95. 37 102. 80 103. 25 118. 78 92. 97 60. 52	99. 45 105. 05 106. 81 124. 42 96. 72 62. 83	102.15 106.37 107.53 126.88 98.74 61.88	101. 91 105. 71 108. 58 125. 93 98. 49 62. 76	102. 38 106. 09 109. 52 126. 46 100. 12 64. 98	101. 91 107. 97 108. 99 123. 62 102. 83 66. 18	100. 20 105. 36 109. 56 128. 44 99. 31 66. 18	100. 01 106. 68 108. 47 123. 02 97. 28 64. 98	101. 15 107. 42 108. 05 123. 32 98. 25 65. 36	101. 10 107. 90 108. 84 125. 55 99. 63 63. 81	101. 34 107. 90 109. 52 126. 05 101. 19 63. 98	102. 96 107. 62 111. 19 127. 68 104. 58 65. 88	107. 34 110. 81 129. 44	7 103. 82 108. 29 7 110. 12 7 1 6. 35 101. 02 7 65. 53	7 104. 49 7 109. 91 1 10. 81 7 130. 90 7 102. 42 7 64. 53	103. 52 107. 82 110. 15 126. 99 100. 53 63. 15
Nonmanufacturing establishments:†  Mining 9	105. 44 111. 19 110. 76 103. 32	107. 18 113. 44 111. 34 105. 75	109. 06 114. 68 114. 19 106. 08	111. 19 117. 88 117. 18 107. 95	115, 64 116, 94	109. 89 118. 30 117. 62 107. 17	108. 93 116. 88 117. 38 106. 60	110. 30 117. 59 116. 94 108. 52	110. 84 118. 29 117. 69 108. 52	110, 70 118, 01 116, 12 109, 20	109. 61 119. 28 108. 15 108. 52	111. 10 118. 86 115. 69 107. 74	110.02 116.88 102.30 110.83	111.90 116 00 113.15 109.56	112.88 113.82 112.94 111.67	
Contract construction	112. 67 103. 72 114. 77 118. 11	117. 71 108. 83 118. 48 123. 08	120, 43 109, 85 121, 80 126, 25	123. 00 112. 98 127. 08 127. 97	110.05	114.82 106.13 111.33 121.80	111. 22 102. 08 104. 72 119. 34	113. 37 106. 30 109. 16 119. 37	118. 05 109. 55 114. 36 123. 90	120. 01 112. 10 116. 33 126. 34	123. 44 114. 14 124. 07 129. 46	121. 45 111. 91 122. 13 127. 72	125.57 115.92 127.67 131.65	127. 26 116. 92 130. 50 132. 38	128. 15 117. 12 129. 08 134. 59	
Transportation and public utilities:  Local and suburban transportationdo  Motor freight transportation and storage .do  Telephone communicationdo  Electric, gas, and sanitary servicesdo	94. 82 104. 17 89. 50 108. 65	98. 24 108. 16 93. 38 112. 48	98. 67 111. 14 97. 53 114. 26	98. 24 111. 67 96. 64 114. 95	100.02 111.04 96.47 115.64	99.33 111.72 96.38 114.80	100. 11 108. 79 95. 89 115. 77	99. 22 109. 47 96. 14 114. 65	99. 30 110. 70 95. 89 115. 34	100.11 112.06 95.65 115.46	100. 58 112. 61 96. 14 115. 46	101. 48 114. 39 97. 66 115. 87	100.49 114.81 99.54 117.14	101. 01 115. 35 99. 29 116. 85	100, 20 115, 78 102, 16 119, 23	
Wholesale and retail trade do Wholesale trade do Retail trades do	70, 98 91, 13 62, 37	72. 94 93. 56 64. 01	73. 72 94. 77 64. 60	73. 34 94. 60 64. 64	73.34 95.00 64.13	73. 32 95. 47 64. 73	73, 92 94, 13 64, 84	73. 92 94. 30 65. 22	74. 50 95. 18 65. 39	74. 31 95. 82 65. 42	74. 88 96. 22 65. 98	75. 86 96. 87 66. 85	76. 44 97. 10 67. 38	76. 44 96. 87 67. 55	76. 05 97. 51 66. 70	
Finance, insurance, and real estate:  Banking	67. 15 87. 41 43. 89 48. 11	69. 19 89. 83 45. 54 49. 28	69. 37 90. 26 45. 31 49. 15	70. 12 90. 35 47. 08 50. 05	70. 31 90. 58 46. 41 49. 66	70. 87 91. 72 46. 80 49. 54	71. 24 92. 19 46. 29 48. 89	71. 23 92. 60 46. 41 48. 64	71. 62 92. 62 46. 53 49. 41	71. 62 93. 20 46. 29 50. 83	71. 42 93. 25 46. 77 51. 87	71. 80 93. 21 47. 64 51. 35	72. 56 94. 89 45. 94 50. 70	71. 80 94. 35 45. 89 50. 83	71. 78 93. 45 46. 14 50. 96	
Average hourly gross earnings per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments:† All manufacturing establishments† dollars Excluding overtime& do Durable goods industries do Excluding overtime& do	2. 26 2. 20 2. 43 2. 36	2. 32 2. 25 2. 49 2. 42	2. 33 2. 25 2. 50 2. 41	2. 34 2. 26 2. 51 2. 43	2. 36 2. 28 2. 54 2. 45	2. 38 2. 30 2. 55 2. 46	2. 39 2. 31 2. 56 2. 48	2. 38 2. 31 2. 55 2. 47	2. 38 2. 31 2. 56 2. 48	2. 39 2. 31 2. 56 2. 48	2. 39 2. 31 2. 56 2. 47	2. 39 2. 31 2. 56 2. 47	2. 39 2. 31 2. 56 2. 47	2. 37 2. 29 2. 54 2. 46	r 2. 40 r 2. 31 r 2. 57 r 2. 48	2. 40 2. 32 2. 57 2. 49
Ordnance and accessories	2. 67 1. 89 1. 88 2. 29 2. 81 3. 08	2. 78 1. 95 1. 91 2. 34 2. 91 3. 20	2. 79 2. 02 1. 93 2. 36 2. 94 2. 21	2. 80 2. 01 1. 94 2. 37 2. 96 3. 26	2. 81 1. 99 1. 94 2. 37 2. 97 3. 28	2. 81 1. 97 1. 95 2. 37 2. 98 3. 29	2. 81 1. 97 1. 94 2. 39 3. 01 3. 32	2. 82 1. 94 1. 93 2. 37 3. 01 3. 33	2. 82 1. 93 1. 94 2. 38 3. 01 3. 33	2.84 1.97 1.94 2.40 3.01 3.32	2. 83 1. 97 1. 94 2. 40 2. 97 3. 27	2. 83 1. 99 1. 95 2. 42 2. 97 3. 28	2.83 1.99 1.94 2.42 2.96 3.28	2.82 2.00 1.95 2.43 2.95 3.26	7 2.83 7 2.01 1.96 2.44 7 2.96 3.28	2.83 1.99 1.96 2.44 2.95
Fabricated metal products	2. 44 2. 55 2. 28 2. 74 2. 81 2. 70 2. 32 1. 89	2. 49 2. 62 2. 35 2. 81 2. 87 2. 78 2. 39 1. 92	2, 48 2, 63 2, 35 2, 81 2, 84 2, 80 2, 39 1, 91	2. 50 2. 64 2. 36 2. 84 2. 88 2. 82 2. 40 1. 91	2. 52 2. 65 2. 37 2. 90 2. 98 2. 83 2. 41 1. 92	2. 54 2. 67 2. 38 2. 91 3. 00 2. 84 2. 42 1. 96	2. 54 2. 67 2. 38 2. 88 2. 94 2. 84 2. 43 1. 97	2. 53 2. 68 2. 38 2. 86 2. 91 2. 83 2. 44 1. 98	2. 53 2. 69 2. 38 2. 86 2. 91 2. 83 2. 43 1. 97	2. 54 2. 70 2. 40 2. 87 2. 94 2. 84 2. 44 1. 97	2. 56 2. 71 2. 40 2. 89 2. 97 2. 84 2. 44 1. 97	2. 56 2. 71 2. 40 2. 89 2. 95 2. 85 2. 45 1. 97	2. 55 2. 70 2. 40 2. 91 2. 98 2. 86 2. 44 1. 96	2. 55 2. 70 2. 40 2. 90 2. 97 2. 87 2. 44 1. 95	2.57 72.71 72.42 72.95 3.04 2.88 72.45 1.96	2. 57 2. 71 2. 42 2. 98 
Nondurable goods industries	2. 05 1. 99 2. 11 1. 70 1. 61 1. 59 2. 26	2. 11 2. 05 2. 18 1. 77 1. 63 1. 63 2. 34	2. 12 2. 05 2. 15 1. 62 1. 64 1. 65 2. 37	2. 13 2. 06 2. 17 1. 70 1. 64 1. 68 2. 37	2. 14 2. 06 2. 19 1. 81 1. 65 1. 67 2. 37	2. 15 2. 08 2. 22 1. 82 1. 65 1. 67 2. 37	2. 16 2. 09 2. 25 1. 81 1. 65 1. 67 2. 38	2. 15 2. 08 2. 25 1. 84 1. 65 1. 67 2. 37	2. 16 2. 09 2. 25 1. 91 1. 68 1. 68 2. 38	2. 16 2. 09 2. 25 1. 95 1. 68 1. 67 2. 39	2. 17 2. 09 2. 25 1. 97 1. 69 1. 66 2. 39	2. 17 2. 10 2. 25 1. 98 1. 69 1. 66 2. 40	2. 17 2. 10 2. 23 1. 97 1. 68 1. 66 2. 42	2. 16 2. 09 7 2. 22 1. 80 1. 68 7 1. 68 2. 42	7 2. 18 7 2. 10 7 2. 24 7 1. 74 1. 68 1. 69 7 2. 43	2. 18 2. 11 2. 26 1. 74 1. 69 1. 68 2. 43
Printing, publishing, and allied inddo Chemicals and allied productsdo Petroleum refining and related inddo Petroleum refiningdo Rubber and misc. plastic productsdo Leather and leather productsdo	2. 67 2. 50 2. 89 3. 02 2. 33 1. 64	2. 75 2. 58 3. 02 3. 16 2. 40 1. 68	2. 77 2. 61 3. 05 3. 21 2. 42 1. 70	2. 76 2. 61 3. 02 3. 17 2. 42 1. 71	2. 77 2. 62 3. 04 3. 19 2. 43 1. 71	2. 79 2. 62 3. 03 3. 17 2. 46 1. 71	2. 78 2. 64 3. 08 3. 21 2. 44 1. 71	2. 80 2. 62 3. 03 3. 16 2. 42 1. 71	2. 79 2. 61 3. 03 3. 15 2. 42 1. 72	2.81 2.61 3.04 3.17 2.43 1.72	2. 81 2. 62 3. 03 3. 17 2. 45 1. 72	2. 81 2. 66 3. 04 3. 18 2. 49 1. 72	2.81 2.67 3.06 3.21 2.49 1.71	2.82 2.66 3.03 3.17 2.47 1.72	7 2.84 2.67 7 3.08 3.22 2.48 1.73	2, 83 2, 68 3, 06 2, 47 1, 73
Nonmanufacturing establishments:†   Mining Q	2. 61 2. 66 3. 12 2. 46 3. 07 2. 93 2. 82 3. 29	2. 64 2. 74 3. 11 2. 53 3. 19 3. 04 2. 94 3. 40	2. 66 2. 75 3. 12 2. 55 3. 22 3. 06 3. 00 3. 44	2. 66 2. 80 3. 10 2. 54 3. 22 3. 07 2. 99 3. 44	2. 68 2. 80 3. 11 2. 56 3. 24 3. 10 3. 00 3. 45	2. 70 2. 81 3. 12 2. 57 3. 29 3. 14 3. 05 3. 49	2. 73 2. 83 3. 13 2. 60 3. 33 3. 18 3. 08 3. 51	2. 71 2. 82 3. 11 2. 59 3. 23 3. 09 2. 85 3. 47	2. 71 2. 83 3. 13 2. 59 3. 27 3. 13 2. 91 3. 49	2, 70 2, 83 3, 13, 2, 60 3, 27 3, 14 2, 96 3, 49	2. 68 2. 84 3. 09 2. 59 3. 24 3. 11 2. 94 3. 48	2. 69 2. 83 3. 11 2. 59 3. 23 3. 10 2. 95 3. 48	2. 69 2. 83 2. 62 3. 27 3. 15 2. 99 3. 52	2. 69 2. 85 3. 10 2. 59 3. 28 3. 16 3. 00 3. 53	2. 72 2. 87 3. 12 2. 64 3. 32 3. 20 3. 03 3. 57	
Transportation and public utilities:  Local and suburban transportationdo  Motor freight transportation and storage do  Telephone communicationdo  Electric, gas and sanitary servicesdo	2. 20 2. 51 2. 26 2. 65	2. 29 2. 60 2. 37 2. 75	2. 30 2. 64 2. 42 2. 78	2. 29 2. 64 2. 41 2. 79	2. 31 2. 65 2. 43 2. 80	2. 31 2. 66 2. 44 2. 80	2. 35 2. 66 2. 44 2. 81	2. 34 2. 67 2. 44 2. 81	2. 32 2. 70 2. 44 2. 82	2. 35 2. 72 2. 44 2. 83	2. 35 2. 72 2. 44 2. 83	2. 36 2. 73 2. 46 2. 84	2. 37 2. 74 2. 47 2. 85	2. 36 2. 74 2. 47 2. 85	2. 38 2. 75 2. 51 2. 88	
Wholesale and retail trade do. Wholesale trade do. Retail trade, do. Services and miscellaneous: Hotels, tourist courts, and motels do. Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants do. ' Revised. Preliminary	1.82 2.25 1.62 1.10 1.24	1. 88 2. 31 1. 68 1. 15 1. 27	1.90 2.34 1.70 1.15 1.27	1. 90 2. 33 1. 71 1. 18 1. 28	1.91 2.34 1.71 1.19 1.28	1. 88 2. 34 1. 69 1. 20 1. 28	1. 92 2. 33 1. 72 1. 19 1. 29	1. 92 2. 34 1. 73 1. 19 1. 28	1. 93 2. 35 1. 73 1. 19 1. 28	1. 93 2. 36 1. 74 1. 19 1. 29	1. 94 2. 37 1. 75 1. 19 1. 30	1. 95 2. 38 1. 75 1. 20 1. 30	1. 95 2. 38 1. 75 1. 16 1. 29	1. 95 2. 38 1. 75 1. 15 1. 30	1. 96 2. 39 1. 76 1. 18 1. 30	

NOTE FOR HELP-WANTED ADVERTISING INDEX, p. 8-16. New series; from National Industrial Conference Board and B. K. Davis & Bro. Advertising Service. The index is based on the number of help-wanted ads published in one leading newspaper in each of 33 cities located throughout the country, representing the larger metropolitan areas.

Revised. \* Preliminary.
†See corresponding note, bottom p. S-13.
†Except eating and drinking places.
2 Includes data for industries not shown separately.
3 Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		190	61						19	62				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		thly rage	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	EMI	PLOY	MEN	T AN	D PC	PUL	ATIO	N—C	ontin	ued						
HOURS AND EARNINGS—Continued																
Miscellaneous wages: Construction wages (ENR): Common labor	2. 699 4. 031 1. 97 2. 616 1 2. 09	2. 827 4. 190 1, 99 2. 675 1 2. 14	2. 862 4. 237 2. 692	2. 871 4. 245 . 93 2. 674 2. 25	2. 877 4. 253 2. 681	2. 877 4. 253 2. 700	2. 878 4. 257 1. 11 2. 678 2. 15	2. 889 4. 273 2. 729	2. 897 4. 283 2. 678	2. 901 4. 283 1. 07 2. 688 2. 25	2. 933 4. 316 	2. 941 4. 321 2. 719	2. 957 4. 356 1. 06	2, 981 4, 395	2. 981 4. 408	2. 987 4. 417 . 95
Help-wanted advertising, seas. adj	94. 2 3. 8 2. 2 4. 3 1. 3 2. 4	85. 9 4. 1 2. 2 4. 0 1. 2 2. 2 281	84.8 4.7 3.7 3.0 5.1 4.1 2.3 2.0	95. 9 4. 3 4. 4 2. 7 4. 1 3. 6 1. 4 2. 0	99. 1 3. 3 4. 0 1. 9 4. 0 3. 9 1. 1 2. 2	96. 9 2. 6 3. 8 1. 4 4. 0 4. 1 . 9 2. 6	102.3 4.1 4.4 2.2 3.9 3.9 1.1 2.1	3.5 4.1 2.0 3.4 3.9 1.1 1.7	3. 7 4. 3 2. 2 3. 6 3. 8 1. 2 1. 6	106. 1 4. 0 4. 4 2. 4 3. 6 3. 7 1. 3 1. 6	106.0 4.3 4.3 2.8 3.8 4.1 1.5 1.6	98. 5 5. 0 3. 9 3. 4 3. 8 4. 3 1. 5 1. 6	97. 9 4. 5 4. 1 2. 9 4. 4 4. 6 1. 4 2. 2	97.0 75.1 74.0 73.2 75.2 74.8 72.1 72.3	93. 0 P 4. 7 P 3. 7 P 2. 9 P 5. 0 P 4. 1 P 2. 3 P 2. 0	
Workers involved thous. In effect during month: Work stoppages number. Workers involved thous. Man-days idle during month do  EMPLOY MENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOY- MENT INSURANCE	1,600	1, 360	314 573 372 2,580	226 568 275 2, 480	86 501 160 1,500	37 366 86 855	160 400 185 1,040	330 100 808	98 350 136 1, 180	125 460 155 1,240	195 625 240 2,650	650 300 2,880	90 575 189 2, 040	570 186 1, 950	95 580 170 1,590	
Nonfarm placements. thous_ Unemployment insurance programs: Insured unemployment, all programsdo State programs: Initial claimsdo Percent of covered employment:co Unadjusted Seasonally adjusted Benefictaries, weekly averagethous Benefits paidnill_s.	485 2,067 1,434 1,906 4.8 1,640 227.2	492 2 2, 481 1, 516 7 2, 290 5. 6 2, 004 285, 2	607 21,715 1,081 1,558 3.8 5.1 1,374 185.0	596 2 1, 651 1, 219 1, 502 3, 7 5, 1 1, 283 180, 9	511 2 1, 816 1, 406 1, 662 4. 1 5. 1 1, 334 190. 9	448 2 2, 174 1, 658 2, 017 5. 0 4. 8 1, 577 218. 5	465  2 2, 659  1, 974 2, 486  6. 2 4. 7 2, 055 314. 9	425 2 2, 579 1, 286 2, 415 6. 0 4. 5 2, 127 287. 2	511 22,374 1,171 2,218 5.5 4.4 2,073 310.2	577  2 1, 968  1, 147 1, 831  4. 5 3. 9 1, 688 239. 6	656 21, 686 1, 133 1, 570 3, 9 3, 8 1, 389 215, 0	1,083 1,469 3,6 4,0 1,311 188.9	580 21,666 1,395 1,543 3,8 4,3 1,264 187.0	642 2 1, 598 1, 197 1, 469 3, 6 4, 4 1, 257 197, 4	652 2 1, 473 956 1, 331 3, 3 4, 4 1, 174 160, 6	p 1, 385
Veterans' program (UCX): Initial claims	33 29 54 52 7.0 74 26 72 13.1	28 67 65 9.0 r 23 91 16.8	28 25 52 53 6. 9 19 77 13. 6	28 24 47 46 6.3 14 74 13.8	29 22 47 44 6. 1 15 77 13. 8	31 20 49 46 6.0 13 77 13.4	36 24 52 51 7.4 16 86 16.2	36 21 49 49 6. 1 7 80 13. 7	34 26 49 47 6.5 74 14.8	25 45 45 6.0 4 64 11.8	26 22 40 39 5.7 4 52 9.1	24 25 40 39 5.4 7 44 7.8	26 30 46 40 5.7 65 52 7.3		25 27 52 50 6. 5	
	<u> </u>				FINA	NCE					<u> </u>		1		1	
BANKING  Open market paper outstanding, end of mo.: Bankers' acceptances	3 1, 358	3 1, 711	1,730	2, 491 5, 119 1, 818	2, 555 5, 349 1, 868	2, 683 4, 686 1, 711	5, 556 1, 762	5,520 1,762	2, 498 5, 713 1, 876	2, 392 5, 640 1, 883	2, 345 5, 917 1, 869	2,342 5,864 1,878	2, 306 6, 169 2, 002	2, 277 6, 575 2, 119	2, 281 6, 573 2, 228	
Placed directly (finance paper)!do. Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: Total, end of momil. \$ Farm mortgage loans: Federal land banksdo. Loans to cooperativesdo. Other loans and discountsdo. Bank debits:	3 3, 139 3 4, 795 3 2, 564 3 649 3 1, 582	3 2, 975 3 5, 277 3 2, 828 3 697 3 1, 752	3, 145 5, 352 2, 784 645 1, 922	3, 301 5, 313 2, 800 679 1, 834	3, 481 5, 252 2, 812 695 1, 745	2, 975 5, 277 2, 828 697 1, 752	3, 794 5, 320 2, 848 716 1, 757	3, 758 5, 411 2, 868 730 1, 812	3, 837 5, 502 2, 899 728 1, 875	3, 757 5, 594 2, 922 719 1, 953	4, 048 5, 678 2, 948 694 2, 037	3. 986 5, 770 2, 968 692 2, 109	4, 167 5, 841 2, 986 704 2, 150	4, 456 5, 833 3, 003 680 2, 150	4, 345 5, 814 3, 021 690 2, 103	
Unadjusted:  Total (344 centers) bli. \$  New York City do.  6 other leading centers do.  Seasonally adjusted:*  Total (344 centers) do.  New York City do.  6 other leading centers do.  337 other centers do.			246. 6 100. 3 49. 0 261. 8 107. 8 52. 0 102. 0	274. 7 113. 7 54. 3 272. 4 113. 6 54. 0 104. 7	272.6 112.5 54.2 273.8 115.2 54.4	286. 6 120. 3 57. 5 273. 7 114. 0 55. 0	294. 6 118. 1 61. 5 277. 8 110. 3 58. 2 109. 3	239. 5 94. 3 49. 0 263. 0 103. 3 54. 4	293. 2 124. 7 59. 7 283. 5 118. 1 57. 5	281. 5 117. 2 58. 0 288. 5 118. 1 59. 1 111. 3	295. 5 122. 1 59. 8 287. 1 119. 1 57. 6 110. 3	291. 8 121. 9 59. 4 282. 4 115. 7 57. 9	279. 7 111. 4 57. 5 285. 7 114. 4 59. 0	* 281. 1 110. 8 57. 5 * 283. 9 115. 8 57. 4	263. 3 109. 7 53. 4 286. 6 120. 9 58. 1	
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of mo.:  Assets, total ?	352, 984 329, 359 333 327, 384		51, 696 29, 213 28 27, 799	52, 087 29, 548 59 28, 268 17, 028	104. 2 52, 933 30, 656 39 29, 210 16, 710	104. 8 54, 329 31, 362 130 28, 881 16, 615	52, 311 29, 612 129 28, 532 16, 542	105. 4 52, 547 29, 928 139 28, 360 16, 530	51, 932 30, 224 115 29, 061 16, 336	52,739 30,641 120 29,182 16,222	52, 654 30, 705 131 29, 622 16, 158	108. 8 53, 396 31, 261 76 29, 663 16, 158	112.3 52,908 31,040 73 29,786 15,871	52, 879 31, 618 101 30, 358 15, 817	53, 596 31, 690 48 29, 825 15, 796	53, 912 31, 625 219 30, 201 15, 692
Liabilities, total Qdodododo	3 52, 984 3 18, 336	3 54, 329 3 18, 451 3 17, 387 3 29, 305	51, 696 18, 038 17, 105	52, 087 18, 194 16, 888 28, 229	52, 933 18, 136 17, 200 28, 814	54, 329 18, 451 17, 387 29, 305	52, 311 17, 749 16, 872 28, 536	52, 547 17, 850 16, 808 28, 483	51, 932 17, 952 16, 972 28, 474	52, 739 18, 207 17, 035 28, 537	52, 654 17, 739 16, 614 28, 744	53, 396 18, 445 17, 206 29, 021	52, 908 17, 878 16, 885	52, 879 18, 067 17, 110 29, 351	53, 596 18, 268 17, 321 29, 378	15, 692 53, 912 17, 825 16, 821 29, 488
Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and FR note liabilities combinedpercent			37.1	36.7	<b>3</b> 5, 6	34. 8 *1	35.7 New serie		35.2	34. 7 1961 for	34.8 labor ti	34.0 arnover a		33.4 1 BLS F		33, 2 No. 1312

\*\*Revised. \*\*Preliminary. 1 Quarterly average. 2 Excludes persons under Temporary Extended Compensation program and under extended duration provisions (thous.): 1961—Sept., 403 and 3, respectively; Oct., 365; 2; Nov., 355; 1; Dec., 337; 1; 1962—Jan., 354; 2; Feb., 333; 2; Mar., 322; 6; Apr., 230; 18; May. 121; 33; June, 53; 37; July, 2; 32; Aug., 0; 30; Sept., 0; 24. 

\*\*Bend of year. 4 Revised Mar. 1960, 6,000.

⊕ See note, bottom p. S-15. † See corresponding note, bottom p. S-13.

\*New series. Data prior to 1961 for labor turnover appear in BLS Bulletin No. 1312; data prior to 1961 for bank debits will be shown later.

«Insured unemployment as % of average covered employment in a 12-month period.

†Monthly revisions prior to May 1961 (Aug. 1959-July 1960 for placed through dealers) are available upon request.

¶includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

♀Includes data not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	61						19	62				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	End o	f year	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	·		]	INAL	NCE-	-Cont	inued	<u> </u>	I <u></u>		l	<b>'</b>	<u>'</u>		'	L <u>—</u>
BANKING—Continued  All member banks of Federal Reserve System, averages of daily figures:  Excess reserves	1 756 1 87 1 669	1 568 1 149 1 419	584 37 547	507 65 442	622 105 517	568 149 419	616 70 546	502 68 434	470 91 379	510 69 441	497 63 434	471 100 371	532 89 443	, 563 127 , 436	r 458 80 r 378	484 65 419
Deposits:  Demand, adjusted of	35, 386	65, 644 97, 958 70, 118 5, 002 4, 033 13, 415 41, 603 30, 225 5, 945	62, 166 90, 354 64, 480 4, 693 5, 533 11, 022 41, 007 29, 244 6, 512	63, 423 92, 658 66, 407 5, 027 4, 071 12, 008 41, 209 29, 621 6, 406	63, 906 91, 216 66, 183 4, 894 3, 414 11, 820 41, 188 29, 771 6, 190	65, 644 97, 958 70, 118 5, 002 4, 033 13, 415 41, 603 30, 225 5, 945	64, 362 91, 853 67, 140 5, 206 3, 220 11, 175 42, 863 30, 640 6, 553	63, 104 91, 871 66, 501 5, 234 3, 316 11, 167 43, 906 31, 073 7, 067	62, 229 89, 015 63, 936 4, 848 4, 277 10, 844 45, 055 31, 621 7, 627	63, 071 93, 061 65, 458 5, 771 4, 744 11, 297 45, 670 31, 757 7, 879	61, 621 89, 297 63, 705 5, 404 5, 028 10, 357 46, 484 32, 094 8, 344	61, 472 91, 391 64, 022 4, 829 6, 594 10, 672 47, 077 32, 514 8, 536	62, 451 91, 527 65, 116 5, 129 4, 369 11, 301 47, 242 33, 114 8, 251	60, 638 87, 901 62, 583 4, 622 4, 917 10, 920 47, 729 33, 404 8, 428	r 60,744 r 92,845 r 64,085 r 4,631 r 7,022 r 12,121 r 48,225 r 33,921 8,566	62, 939 94, 422 66, 907 5, 017 4, 283 12, 035 48, 658 34, 242 8, 698
Loans (adjusted), totalof         do           Commercial and industrial         do           For purchasing or carrying securities         do           To nonbank financial institutions         do           Real estate loans         do           Other loans         do           Investments, total         do           U.S. Government obligations, total         do           Notes and bonds         do           Other securities         do	71, 009 32, 156 3, 945 12, 824 	74, 285 32, 797 4, 705 6, 159 13, 403 21, 194 46, 069 33, 960 26, 609 12, 109	70, 989 31,805 4, 066 5, 487 13, 136 19, 699 46, 114 34, 414 26, 149 11, 700	71, 843 32, 085 4, 535 5, 358 13, 245 19, 622 45, 624 34, 087 26, 833 11, 537	71, 670 32, 109 4, 004 5, 375 13, 347 19, 706 45, 649 33, 932 26, 888 11, 717	74, 285 32, 797 4, 705 6, 159 13, 403 21, 194 46, 069 33, 960 26, 609 12, 109	71, 878 31, 992 3, 804 5, 516 13, 420 20, 696 46, 653 34, 475 26, 820 12, 178	72, 886 32, 204 4, 478 5, 575 13, 497 20, 573 46, 042 33, 510 25, 645 12, 532	74,030 33,014 4,519 5,624 13,620 20,783 45,508 32,214 25,226 13,294	75, 930 32, 937 5, 449 5, 760 13, 874 21, 422 45, 979 32, 069 25, 825 13, 910	74, 647 32, 854 4, 109 5, 636 14, 068 21, 390 46, 013 32, 256 26, 173 13, 757	75, 902 33, 354 3, 958 6, 039 14, 268 21, 543 46, 904 32, 418 26, 206 14, 486	75, 732 33, 146 3, 674 6, 259 14, 525 21, 754 46, 582 31, 638 25, 980 14, 944	75, 975 33, 442 3, 604 6, 104 14, 696 21, 894 46, 093 31, 075 25, 274 15, 018	r 77,726 r 34,081 r 4, 145 r 6, 279 r 14,940 r 21,823 47, 171 31, 995 25, 548 15, 176	78, 707 34, 276 4, 764 6, 128 15, 193 21, 963 46, 768 31, 432 25, 317 15, 336
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	194. 5 114. 2 59. 6 20. 7	209. 6 121. 1 64. 7 23. 8	206. 7 117. 4 66. 1 23. 2	207. 1 118. 6 65. 3 23. 2	208. 3 119. 4 65. 3 23. 6	209. 6 121. 1 64. 7 23. 8	210. 7 120. 8 65. 7 24. 2	213. 3 122. 6 66. 1 24. 6	215. 2 123. 8 66. 1 25. 3	215. 0 124. 5 64. 6 25. 9	216. 4 124. 8 65. 5 26. 1	220. 3 126. 6 66. 6 27. 1	217. 8 126. 1 64. 1 27. 6	220, 3 127, 3 65, 0 28, 0	222. 0 129. 7 64. 3 28. 0	
Money and interest rates:  Bank rates on business loans: In 19 cities percent New York City do 7 other northern and eastern cities do 11 southern and western cities do	<sup>2</sup> 5. 16 <sup>2</sup> 4. 97 <sup>2</sup> 5. 15 <sup>2</sup> 5. 45	2 4. 97 2 4. 76 2 4. 98 2 5. 28	4. 99 4. 75 5. 05 5. 26	J		4. 96 4. 77 4. 96 5. 24		]	4. 98 4. 78 4. 97 5. 28			5. 01 4. 79 5. 00 5. 33			4. 99 4. 77 5. 00 5. 32	
Discount rate, end of year or month (N.Y.F.R. Bank) — percent Federal intermediate credit bank loans — do — Federal land bank loans — do —	3.00 3 5.05 3 6.00	3, 00 3 4, 00 3 5, 64	3. 00 3. 98 5. 60	3. 00 3. 98 5. 60	3. 00 4. 00 5. 60	3. 00 3. 98 5. 60	3. 00 3. 94 5. 60	3. 00 3. 99 5. 60	3. 00 3. 99 5. 60	3. 00 4. 02 5. 60	3. 00 4. 01 5. 60	3. 00 4. 02 5. 60	3.00 4.05 5.60	3. 00 4. 07 5. 60	3, 00 4, 10 5, 60	3.00
Open market rates, New York City: Bankers' acceptances (prime, 90 days)do Commercial paper (prime, 4-6 months)do Finance Co. paper placed directly, 3-6 modo Stock Exchange call loans, going ratedo	3 3. 51 3 3. 85 3 3. 54 3 4. 99	3 2. 81 3 2. 97 3 2. 68 3 4. 50	2.84 3.05 2.68 4.50	2, 75 3, 00 2, 79 4, 50	2. 75 2. 98 2. 74 4. 50	2. 87 3. 19 2. 93 4. 50	3. 00 3. 26 3. 05 4. 50	3. 00 3. 22 3. 00 4. 50	3. 00 3. 25 3. 02 4. 50	3.00 3.20 3.09 4.50	2. 91 3. 16 2. 95 4. 50	2, 90 3, 25 3, 02 4, 50	3, 07 3, 36 3, 20 4, 50	3, 11 3, 30 3, 12 4, 50	3. 09 3. 34 3. 13 4. 50	3. 03 3. 27 3. 04 4. 50
Yield on U.S. Government securities (taxable): 3-month bills (rate on new issue)percent_ 3-5 year issuesdo	<sup>3</sup> 2, 928 <sup>3</sup> 3, 99	<sup>3</sup> 2, 378 <sup>3</sup> 3, 60	2. 304 3. 77	2. 350 3. 64	2, 458 3, 68	2. 617 3. 82	2. 746 3. 84	2. 752 3. 77	2.719 3.55	2. 735 3. 48	2. 694 3. 53	2. 719 3. 51	2. 945 3. 71	2, 837 3, 57	2. 792 3. 56	2. 751 3. 46
Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: N.Y. State savings banks, end of yr. or momil. \$	21, 400 770	22, 357 651	22, 048 673	21, 982 666	22, 066 658	22, 357 651	22, 350 642	22, 420 629	22, 701 620	22, 570 600	22, 659 591	22, 931 581	22, 972 573	23, 087 565	23, 376 558	23, 440 552
Total outstanding, end of year or monthmil. \$ Installment credit, totaldo	55, 757 42, 588	57, 139 43, 163	54, 757 42, 039	54, 902 42, 181	55, 451 42, 419	57, 139 43, 163	56, 278 42, 846	55, 592 42, 632	55, 680 42, 704	56, 650 43, 285	57, 593 43, 893	58, 277 44, 559	58, 521 44, 967	59, 146 45, 514	59, 236 45, 621	
Automobile paper do Other consumer goods paper do Repair and modernization loans do Personal loans do	17, 444 11, 525 3, 139 10, 480	16, 960 11, 771 3, 177 11, 255	16, 902 11, 006 3, 180 10, 951	16, 913 11, 085 3, 183 11, 000	16, 960 11, 215 3, 192 11, 052	16, 960 11, 771 3, 177 11, 255	16, 878 11, 605 3, 131 11, 232	16, 900 11, 380 3, 099 11, 253	17, 039 11, 256 3, 084 11, 325	17, 343 11, 333 3, 094 11, 515	17, 683 11, 423 3, 131 11, 656	18, 033 11, 555 3, 156 11, 815	18, 291 11, 570 3, 182 11, 924	18, 530 11, 648 3, 216 12, 120	18, 467 11, 698 3, 233 12, 223	
By type of holder: Financial institutions, total do- Commercial banks do Sales finance companies do Credit unions do Consumer finance companies do Other do	36, 974 16, 672 11, 228 3, 923 3, 670 1, 481	37, 580 16, 843 11, 052 4, 352 3, 798 1, 535	37, 188 16, 909 10, 882 4, 233 3, 650 1, 514	37, 191 16, 877 10, 866 4, 269 3, 671 1, 508	37, 240 16, 836 10, 878 4, 317 3, 681 1, 525	37, 580 16, 843 11, 052 4, 352 3, 798 1, 535	37, 551 16, 759 11, 190 4, 306 3, 782 1, 514	37, 469 16, 726 11, 133 4, 311 3, 783 1, 516	37, 509 16, 779 11, 049 4, 355 3, 795 1, 531	37, 965 17, 042 11, 121 4, 449 3, 826 1, 527	38, 453 17, 316 11, 199 4, 543 3, 836 1, 559	39, 010 17, 610 11, 325 4, 640 3, 876 1, 559	39, 426 17, 815 11, 435 4, 705 3, 907 1, 564	39, 894 18, 005 11, 543 4, 808 3, 948 1, 590	39, 954 18, 020 11, 533 4, 840 3, 969 1, 592	
Retail outlets, total	5, 615 2, 414 1, 107 359 1, 735	5, 583 2, 421 1, 080 359 1, 723	4, 850 1, 979 1, 009 360 1, 502	4, 990 2, 097 1, 014 359 1, 520	5, 179 2, 213 1, 034 360 1, 572	5, 583 2, 421 1, 080 359 1, 723	5, 295 2, 212 1, 057 359 1, 667	5, 163 2, 167 1, 039 358 1, 599	5,195 2,227 1,018 356 1,594	5, 320 2, 339 1, 011 351 1, 619	5, 440 2, 430 1, 011 345 1, 654	5, 549 2, 522 1, 008 336 1, 683	5, 541 2, 517 1, 009 327 1, 688	5, 620 2, 581 1, 019 317 1, 703	5, 667 2, 647 1, 018 308 1, 694	
Noninstallment credit, totaldo Single-payment loans, totaldo	13, 169 4, 507	13, 976 4, 955	12, 718 4, 832	12,721 4,778	13, 032	13, 976	13, 432	12, 960	12, 976	13, 365	13.700	13,718	13, 554	13, 632	13, 615	
Commercial banksdo Other financial institutionsdo	3, 884 623	4, 955 4, 224 731	4, 832 4, 129 703	4, 178 4, 125 653	4, 880 4, 158 722	4, 955 4, 224 731	4, 906 4, 203 703	4, 931 4, 220 711	5, 056 4, 279 777	5, 111 4, 390 721	5, 238 4, 421 817	5, 227 4, 439 788	5, 203 4, 430 773	5, 274 4, 425 849	5, 288 4, 434 854	
Charge accounts, total do Department stores do Other retail outlets do Credit cards do	5, 329 941 3, 952 436	5, 438 948 4, 027 463	4, 423 623 3, 312 488	4, 517 656 3, 382 479	4, 684 717 3, 498 469	5, 438 948 4, 027 463	4, 892 804 3, 614 474	4, 294 635 3, 188 471	4, 191 594 3, 139 458	4, 451 620 3, 367 464	4, 683 636 3, 571 476	4,739 612 3,635 492	4, 607 569 3, 518 520	4. 638 570 3, 521 547	4, 623 614 3, 467 542	
Service creditdo		3, 583	3,463	3, 426	3, 468	3, 583	3, 634	3,735	3,729	3,803	3,779	3,752	3, 744	3, 720	3, 704	

r Revised. 

Average for Dec. 

Quarterly average. 

Monthly average. 

Revised to reflect new coverage and revised classification of deposits (for details, see the June and July 1961 issues of Federal Reserve Bulletin). 

For demand deposits, the term "adjusted" denotes demand deposits other than domestic commercial interbank and U.S. Government, less cash items in process of collection; for loans, exclusive of loans to domestic commercial banks and after deduction of valuation reserves (individual loan items are shown gross; i.e., before deduction of valuation reserves).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961	1960	1961		19	61 		. 1				19	62		"-		i
edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	ave	thly rage	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
			F	'INAN	ICE-	-Cont	inued	l								
CONSUMER CREDIT Continued																
Installment credit extended and repaid:   Unadjusted:	4, 109 1, 451 1, 206 1, 453	3, 999 1, 315 1, 207 1, 477	3,789 1,168 1,200 1,421	4, 244 1, 452 1, 300 1, 492	4, 275 1, 402 1, 327 1, 546	4, 754 1, 289 1, 750 1, 715	3,756 1,320 1,039 1,397	3,566 1,284 972 1,310	4, 301 1, 574 1, 161 1, 566	4, 658 1, 688 1, 287 1, 683	4, 858 1, 787 1, 346 1, 725	4,830 1,755 1,358 1,717	4, 641 1, 709 1, 249 1, 683	4, 792 1, 686 1, 331 1, 775	4, 040 1, 256 1, 246 1, 538	
Repaid, total	3, 813 1, 348 1, 131 1, 334	3, 951 1, 355 1, 186 1, 410	3, 839 1, 327 1, 159 1, 353	4, 102 1, 441 1, 221 1, 440	4, 037 1, 355 1, 197 1, 485	4,010 1,289 1,194 1,527	4,073 1,402 1,205 1,466	3, 780 1, 262 1, 197 1, 321	4, 229 1, 435 1, 285 1, 509	4,077 1,384 1,210 1,483	4, 250 1, 447 1, 256 1, 547	4, 164 1, 405 1, 226 1, 533	4, 233 1, 451 1, 234 1, 548	4, 245 1, 447 1, 253 1, 545	3, 933 1, 319 1, 196 1, 418	
Adjusted:         £xtended, total			3, 942 1, 271 1, 199 1, 472	4, 209 1, 405 1, 254 1, 550	4, 317 1, 511 1, 249 1, 557	4, 315 1, 471 1, 316 1, 528	4, 194 1, 474 1, 185 1, 535	4, 302 1, 496 1, 281 1, 525	4, 363 1, 526 1, 257 1, 580	4,625 1,606 1,382 1,637	4, 593 1, 604 1, 312 1, 677	4,477 1,536 1,308 1,633	4, 580 1, 601 1, 332 1, 647	4, 580 1, 578 1, 325 1, 677	4, 397 1, 429 1, 302 1, 666	
Repaid, total do Automobile paper do Other consumer goods paper do All other do do			3, 956 1, 350	4,028 1,372 1,210 1,446	4,017 1,359 1,188 1,470	4, 051 1, 361 1, 233 1, 457	3, 979 1, 380 1, 147 1, 452	4, 066 1, 369 1, 253 1, 444	4, 094 1, 393 1, 226 1, 475	4, 108 1, 403 1, 217 1, 488	4, 180 1, 418 1, 234 1, 528	4, 159 1, 402 1, 230 1, 527	4, 239 1, 430 1, 271 1, 538	4, 194 1, 417 1, 257 1, 520	4, 232 1, 403 1, 276 1, 553	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE																
Net eash transactions with the public: $\sigma^*$ Receipts frommil. \$ Payments todo Excess of receipts, or payments (-)do	8, 191 7, 891 299	8, 161 8, 728 —567	10, 236 8, 266 1, 970	3, 872 9, 385 -5, 512	8, 554 9, 218 -663	8, 868 8, 576 292	5, 968 8, 726 -2, 758	9, 567 8, 967 600	10, 685 8, 263 2, 422	7, 060 9, 074 -2, 014	10,850 9,160 1,690	13, 042 9, 503 3, 539	4, 567 9, 314 -4, 747	10, 328 10, 577 -249	11, 140 8, 639 2, 501	
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals:  Receipts			24, 900 26, 200 -1,400			25, 300 26, 900 -1,600			24, 600 27,800 -3,200			26, 800 26, 800 0			28,600 28,800 -300	
Receipts, total   do   Receipts, total   do   Customs   do   Individual income taxes   do	8, 333 6, 626 91 3, 838	8, 333 6, 513 88 3, 933	10, 285 8, 945 90 4, 679	3, 811 3, 141 105 1, 614	8,007 6,424 106 4,891	8, 980 7, 967 88 3, 363	5, 959 5, 357 100 3, 570	9,773 6,729 85 5,910	12, 354 9, 104 104 3, 728	8, 153 5, 754 99 5, 348	10, 658 7, 024 104 6, 243	p13, 315 p11, 566 p 100 p 4, 980	4, 540 3, 566 103 1, 497	9, 445 7, 089 107 5, 467	11, 414 10, 053 102 5, 072	
Corporation income taxesdo Employment taxesdo Other internal revenue and receiptsdo	1,891 1,008 1,506 6,464	1,766 1,039 1,508 7,039	3, 251 884 1, 380 6, 771	408 241 1, 443 7, 796	377 1, 266 1, 368 7, 485	3, 322 505 1, 701 7, 160	466 353 1,470 7,395	2,080 1,298 6,858	5, 879 1, 188 1, 456 7, 749	445 745 1,516 7,289	469 2, 266 1, 576 7, 229	p 5, 377 p 1, 071 p 1, 787 p 7, 983	525 450 1, 965 7, 252	431 1,786 1,654 8,541	3,533 962 1,745 7,327	
Expenditures, total	773 429 3, 808 1, 510	739 445 4,013 1,895	727 418 3, 852 1, 777	713 438 4,067 2,587	740 437 4, 253 2, 055	781 471 4, 258 1, 836	803 471 4,316 1,890	755 449 4, 094 1, 575	733 1 449 1 4, 597 1 1, 972	777 438 4,315 1,766	775 433 4,785 1,241	p 842 p 400 p 4,970 p 1,983	828 442 3, 954 2, 107	794 492 74,448 72,852	807 401 4.031 2.088	
Public debt and guaranteed obligations: Gross debt (direct), end of mo., totalbil. \$	2 290. 22	2 296. 17	293. 75	295.66	297.01	296, 17	296. 51	296. 98	296.09	296, 95	299. 17	298. 20	297. 88	301.84	299. 50	302. 0
Interest bearing, total	10.04	2 292, 69 2 249, 17 2 10, 89 2 43, 52 2 3, 48	290, 77 245, 77 10, 81 45, 01 2, 98	292. 71 248. 82 11. 01 43. 89 2. 95	293. 60 249. 39 11. 08 44. 22 3. 41	292. 69 249. 17 10. 89 43. 52 3. 48	293, 11 250, 81 11, 32 42, 30 3, 40	293. 55 250. 80 11. 27 42. 75 3. 43	292. 48 249. 68 11. 50 42. 81 3. 60	293. 36 251. 24 11. 47 42. 12 3. 59	295, 52 251, 23 11, 46 44, 29 3, 66	294, 44 249, 50 11, 36 44, 94 3, 76	293. 92 250. 12 11. 58 43. 80 3. 96	297. 90 252. 48 11. 47 45. 43 3. 94	295. 57 251. 01 44. 56 3. 93	298. 1 254. 2 43. 8 3. 9
Guaranteed obligations not owned by U.S. Treasury, end of month	2.16 2.47.53 .36 .56	2.33 247.79 .38 .47	. 27 47. 89 . 34 . 42	.30 47.95 .37 .41	. 31 48. 03 . 36 . 38	. 33 47. 79 . 34 . 71	. 35 47. 78 . 48 . 62	.37 47.81 .36 .44	.40 47.81 .37 .48	.41 47.81 .35 .46	. 43 47. 81 . 35 . 46	. 44 47. 82 . 36 . 48	.45 47.86 .36 .45	. 47 47. 90 . 36 . 43	. 49 47. 91 . 30 . 40	47. 8 3
LIFE INSURANCE																
Institute of Life Insurance: Assets, total, all U.S. life insurance companies Q bil, \$	<sup>2</sup> 119. 58	<sup>2</sup> 126. 82	124. 69	125. 36	126. 01	126.82	127.31	127.73	128. 11	128. 57	128. 93	129. 14	130.00	130. 60		
Bonds (book value), domestic and foreign, total bil. \$. U.S. Government do State, county, municipal (U.S.) do Public utility (U.S.) do Railroad (U.S.) do Industrial and miscellaneous (U.S.) do	2 58. 56 2 6. 43 2 3. 59 2 15. 95 2 3. 64 2 25. 21	2 60. 93 2 6. 13 2 3. 89 2 16. 22 2 3. 58 2 26. 91	60, 62 6, 43 3, 82 16, 16 3, 67 26, 43	60. 88 6. 44 3. 84 16. 16 3. 67 26. 66	61.08 6.40 3.88 16.18 3.67 26.82	61.06 6.14 3.90 16.22 3.66 26.93	61. 66 6. 31 3. 96 16. 23 3. 65 27. 23	61. 85 6. 34 3. 96 16. 25 3. 64 27. 35	62.06 6.26 4.08 16.29 3.64 27.48	62. 38 6. 35 4. 06 16. 30 3. 63 27. 67	62. 63 6. 32 4. 05 16. 32 3. 62 27. 82	62. 73 6. 23 4. 06 16. 37 3. 61 27. 92	63. 12 6. 41 4. 06 16. 38 3. 60 28. 09	4. 09 16. 40 3. 60		
Stocks (book value), domestic and foreign, total	<sup>2</sup> 4.98 <sup>2</sup> 1.79	2 6. 26 2 2. 03 2 4. 14	4. 52 2. 08 2. 37	4. 57 2. 09 2. 41	4. 63 2. 10 2. 46	4.82 2.12 2.62	4.82 2.11 2.64	4. 86 2. 12 2. 67	4.89 2.12 2.69	4. 93 2. 13 2. 71	4.97 2.14 2.74	4. 95 2. 17 2. 70	4.99 2.18 2.73	5. 02 2. 19		
Common (C.S.)	2 41. 77 2 38. 79 2 3. 76 2 5. 23	2 44. 20 2 41. 03 2 4. 01 2 5. 73	43, 43 40, 30 3, 96 5, 64	43. 63 40. 49 3. 97 5. 67	43. 87 40. 71 3. 99 5. 70	44. 25 41. 08 4. 01 5. 74	44.38 41.21 3.97 5.77	44. 49 41. 30 3. 99 5. 79	44. 64 41. 42 3. 99 5. 83	44. 75 41. 52 4. 01 5. 88	44. 95 41. 68 4. 02 5. 93	45. 14 41. 86 4. 04 5. 98	45, 34 42, 03 4, 10 6, 04	45. 58 42. 25 4. 11 6. 08		
Cash         do           Other assets         do           Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in         U.S. total           Death benefits         do	2 1.33 2 3.94 676.5 278.8	2 1. 39 2 4. 29 734. 2 298. 4	1.31 5.22 673.4 287.2	1.34 5.29 723.1 286.7	1 38 5.36 711.3 292.7	1.39 5.55 967.5 320.7	1. 28 5. 43 808. 9 349. 1	1. 28 5. 46 704. 3 295. 6	1. 20 5. 49 830. 8 350. 1	1. 21 5. 41 714. 1 300. 4	1. 22 5. 22 777. 5 342. 0	1. 20 5. 10 749. 6 316. 5	1. 26 5. 15 733. 4 311. 6	1. 24 5. 21 739. 2		
Matured endowments         do           Disability payments         do           Annuity payments         do           Surrender values         do	56. 1 10. 3 60. 2 136. 1	59. 6 11. 1 64. 2 149. 4	52. 8 10. 4 59. 9 132. 0	62. 3 11. 6 65. 7 151. 7	60. 8 10. 9 62. 7 140. 7	70.0 11.3 56.4 163.7	74. 7 12. 5 91. 0 152. 7	56. 8 10. 9 66. 3 140. 4	62. 9 11. 1 72. 0 156. 9	57. 6 11. 6 66. 7 141. 5	59. 2 12. 8 67. 7 157. 2	56. 3 12. 1 68. 2 142. 7	54. 5 12. 0 70. 9 149. 0	54.6 12.5 61.7 142.9		
Policy dividendsdolife Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for insurance):  Value, estimated totalmil, \$ Ordinarydo Group and wholesaledo	4,349	151. 6 6, 570 4, 515 1, 472	5, 924 4, 206 1, 145	6, 898 4, 777 1, 511	6, 755 4, 979 1, 185	345. 4 7, 519 5, 072 1, 921	6, 039 3, 905 1, 645	134. 3 5, 925 4, 233 1, 127	6,834 4,849 1,364	6, 352 4, 631 1, 110	6, 757 4, 791 1, 341	153. 8 6, 704 4, 666 1, 463	6, 222 4, 528 1, 146	6, 273 4, 505 1, 214	5, 957 4, 116 1, 269	

Group and wholesale do 1,279 1,472 1,145 1,511 1,185 1,921 1,645 1,127 1,364 1,110 1,341 1,463 1,146 1,214 1,269 Industrial do 573 583 573 610 591 526 489 565 621 611 612 1,341 1,463 1,146 1,214 1,269 572 The recipitation of comparable with earlier figures. <sup>2</sup> End of year; assets of life insurance companies are annual statement values. <sup>5</sup> See similar footnote on p. S-17. The surry Dept. and Bu. of the Budget). \*New series (compiled by U.S. Treasury Dept. and Bu. of the Budget).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	61						19	62				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		thly rage	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
			I	FINAL	NCE-	-Cont	inued	]								
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued																
Premiums collected (LIAMA):*   Total life insurance premiums   mil. \$-   Ordinary   do     Group and wholesale   do     Industrial   do     MONETARY STATISTICS	953 695 136 122	994 729 145 120	931 693 133 105	1,002 739 152 112	989 734 148 107	1, 135 760 148 227	1,062 790 155 118	966 718 143 106	1, 087 813 166 108	992 739 146 107	1,022 770 144 107	1,009 752 150 107	1, 041 771 161 109	1, 027 762 157 108	955 714 138 103	
Gold and silver:					ļ											
Gold:   Monetary stock, U.S. (end of yr. or mo.)_mil. \$ do	1 17, 767 -165 137 27, 919	116, 889 -5 64, 583 4, 684	17, 376 4 63, 065 4, 949	17, 300 -43 70, 051 4, 009	16, 975 -272 14, 068 11, 540	16, 889 -65 52, 755 10, 769	16, 815 -64 28, 224 2, 021	16, 790 -37 30, 897 19, 701	16, 608 - 142 52, 845 10, 622	16, 495 -82 14, 065 2, 228	16, 434 -78 31, 032 16, 290	16, 435 -60 14, 000 3, 340	16, 147 -310 14, 005 2, 039	16, 098 10 52, 663 1, 883	7 16, 067 2 63, 150 2, 335	15, 978
Production, world total         do           South Africa         do           Canada         do           United States         do           Silver:	297, 900 62, 400 13, 400 3 4, 900	2101,700 66, 900 3 13,000 3 4, 600	68, 500 12, 100 4, 500	68, 900 12, 700 3, 900	69, 200 13, 000 4, 100	67, 800 12, 900 3, 400	70, 600 12, 600 3, 500	67, 400 11, 400 3, 200	72, 900 12, 800 3, 500	72, 300 12, 400 3, 000	74,000 12,300 3,400	75, 200 11, 800 3, 100	76, 300 11, 900 4, 000	76, 600 12, 000 4, 600	76, 100 4, 800	
Exports	2, 149 4, 786 . 914	3, 154 3, 786 . 924	3,397 2,625 .914	2, 511 3, 316 . 914	6,600 3,441 .923	1, 896 5, 152 1, 033	1,842 3,156 1.043	1, 538 9, 249 1, 025	979 6, 653 1. 015	526 5,615 1.015	521 5, 203 1, 015	964 6,837 1.023	476 5,398 1.035	951 5, 827 4 1. 083	1, 144 7, 897 1, 155	1. 206
Canadathous. fine ozdo	3, 711 3, 345 1 32. 9	2, 597 3 3, 362 3, 524 1 33. 9	2, 373 4, 390 3, 737 32. 7	3, 054 3, 420 3, 523 32. 8	2, 643 3, 590 3, 816 33. 5	2, 424 2, 850 4, 297 33. 9	2, 518 3, 565 3, 023 32. 8	2, 064 3, 255 2, 643 32. 9	2, 514 3, 886 2, 690 33. 0	2, 270 3, 473 2, 448 33. 2	2, 194 7 3, 530 3, 214 33. 5	7 2, 670 3, 185 2, 319 33. 8	2, 823 2, 984 2, 184 33. 9	2, 397 3, 623 2, 127 33. 9	2, 880 33. 9	
Total money supply	5 140. 9 5 29. 0 5 111. 9 5 69. 1 5 5. 3	5 143. 2 5 29. 1 5 114. 0 5 78. 5 5 4. 8	143. 1 29. 3 113. 8 80. 9 5. 2	144. 5 29. 4 115. 1 81. 5 6. 4	146. 3 29. 7 116. 6 81. 5 5. 8	149. 4 30. 2 119. 2 81. 8 4. 9	149. 0 29. 5 119. 5 83. 5 3. 8	145. 3 29. 3 115. 9 85. 4 4. 6	144. 2 29. 6 114. 6 87. 4 5. 1	146. 2 29. 8 116. 4 88. 9 3. 8	143. 6 29. 8 113. 8 89. 9 7. 0	144. 0 30. 0 113. 9 91. 1 7. 2	7 144. 3 30. 3 7 114. 0 92. 2 7. 1	143. 8 30. 3 113. 5 93. 0 6. 8	145. 0 30. 3 114. 6 93. 9 7. 2	
Adjusted for seas. Variation:  Total money supply			143. 5 29. 2 114. 3 80. 5	144. 2 29. 3 114. 9 81. 3	144. 9 29. 4 115. 5 82. 0	145. 7 29. 6 116. 1 82. 5	145. 9 29. 7 116. 3 84. 1	145. 5 29. 7 115. 8 85. 8	145. 7 29. 9 115. 8 87. 5	146. 1 30. 0 116. 0 88. 7	145. 7 30. 0 115. 7 89. 6	145. 6 30. 1 115. 4 90. 7	145. 7 30. 2 115. 5 91. 8	145. 1 30. 2 114. 0 92. 5		
U.S. Govt., annual rates, seas. adjusted:  Total (344 centers)*ratio of debits to deposits  New York Citydo 6 other centers ofdo 337 other reporting centersdo	35. 5 60. 0 34. 8 25. 7	38. 2 70. 0 36. 8 26. 1	38. 6 72. 3 37. 4 26. 5	40. 1 75. 6 38. 3 27. 0	39. 9 75. 3 38. 5 26. 8	39. 8 73. 4 38. 7 26. 8	39. 7 70. 9 40. 6 27. 7	38. 5 68. 1 38. 4 27. 1	41. 7 78. 2 40. 9 27. 6	42. 2 78. 4 41. 7 28. 2	41.9 78.8 40.8 28.0	41. 6 77. 3 41. 3 27. 8	42. 1 77. 3 42. 1 28. 6	41. 9 78. 8 741. 1 28. 3	41. 7 82. 2 41. 5 27. 3	
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QTRLY.)													ĺ			
Manufacturing corps. (Fed. Trade and SEC):  Net profit after taxes, all industries	6 306 6 82	6 3, 828 6 331 6 70	ŀ		1	4, 609 346 100			4, 004 270 74			4, 64 9 344 89				
Paper and allied products	6 26 6 147 6 503 6 719 6 143 6 123	6 28 6 146 6 511 6 772 6 136 6 122	725 183			27 174 538 870 151 141			10 143 519 797 58 143			55 169 601 699 191 156				
Primary iron and steel.  Pabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport, equip.) mil. \$  Machinery (except electrical)  Elec. machinery, equip., and supplies do	6 236 6 101 6 246 6 256	6 201 6 111 6 265 6 256	208 144 268 234						252 118 284 274							
Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, etc.)	6 56 6 419 6 435	6 74 6 372 6 430	77 206 517			81 599 560			98 570 396			120 645 499				
Dividends paid (cash), all industriesdo Electric utilities, profits after taxes (Federal Reserve)mil. \$_ Transportation and communications (see pp. S-23	6 2,070	6 2, 138 6 474	2, 010 447			2, 528 477			2, 202 585			2, 123 472			*****	
and S-24). SECURITIES ISSUED							1									
Securities and Exchange Commission:   Estimated gross proceeds, total	2, 295 2, 122 673 139 34	2, 958 2, 648 785 273 37	1,913 1,695 460 201 17	4, 410 4, 100 845 298 12	2, 404 2, 179 762 184 41	2,094 1,784 784 284 26	3, 506 3, 363 504 141 2	2, 537 2, 382 728 146 9	1,877 1,669 638 204 5	4, 075 3, 738 881 216 120	2, 149 2, 015 667 120 14	2, 422 2, 253 1, 063 124 46	7 1,663 7 1,598 7 565 32 32	r 4, 056 r 3, 974 r 840 58 24	1,568 1,408 472 110 51	
By type of issuer:	238 18 87	1,096 343 22 253 15 152 190	678 268 15 113 0 77 110	1, 155 308 37 318 19 26 291	987 233 4 367 24 81 183	1,094 330 42 211 5 42 315	647 225 15 116 12 75 104	884 139 13 153 17 366 126	847 329 16 197 20 21 143	1, 217 463 15 383 7 90 142	801 279 37 217 12 65 96	1, 232 361 23 473 18 80 173	7 630 7 250 7 5 7 124 9 93 7 110	7 922 7 226 (7) 255 56 123 7 190	632 190 21 165 20 69 93	
Noncorporate, total@	1,449 659 602	1, 862 1, 021 695	1, 235 338 699	3, 255 2, 564 643	1, 417 357 789	1.000 341 654	2, 859 1, 589 866	1, 654 361 1, 123	1,030 372 621	2, 858 1, 506 877	1, 348 352 897	1, 190 363 760	7 1,033 358 641	3, 135 2, 408 559	936 300 426	

r Revised. <sup>1</sup> End of year. <sup>2</sup> Estimated; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, China Mainland, and North Korea. Comparable data not shown in 1961 B USI-NESS STATISTICS volume. <sup>3</sup> Includes revisions not distributed by months. <sup>4</sup> Effective Aug. 1962 for silver in commercial bar form (priced one-quarter cent higher than on former basis). <sup>5</sup> Average of daily figures. <sup>6</sup> Quarterly average. <sup>7</sup> Less than \$500,000.

<sup>\*</sup>New series. Back data for premiums collected and turnover of total demand deposits are available upon request; those for money supply, etc., are published in the Aug. 1962 Federal Reserve Bulletin (see also Oct. 1960 Bulletin for concepts and methods). §Or increase in earmarked gold (—). ¶Time deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U.S. Govt. o'Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. ⊙Includes data not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961	1960	1961		196	51						196	52		,	-	
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon avei		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
			F	INAN	NCE-	-Cont	inued	1								
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued																
Securities and Exchange Commission—Continued New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, totalmil. \$ Proposed uses of proceeds:	827	1,073	658	1, 129	961	1,071	632	866	823	1, 185	785	1, 214	r 621	r 907	618	<b></b>
New money, totaldo	730 472 258 23	902 628 274 75	612 402 210	952 641 311 40	908 671 237 13	930 506 424 71	507 326 181 39	792 642 150 7	709 458 251 16	1, 033 753 279 72	621 435 186 25	953 713 240 82	7 504 7 329 7 175 7 39	7 620 7 382 7 237 7 159	441 315 126 39	
Other purposes	75 602 334	96 697 376	36 699 351	138 643 244	789 532	70 669 336	85 866 186	67 1,123 640	97 621 351	80 877 442	139 897 499	180 760 375	78 641 301	559 573	7 426 7 172	61 23
SECURITY MARKETS																
Brokers' Balances (N.Y.S.E. Members Carrying   Margin Accounts)																
Cash on hand and in banks	1 390 1 3, 317 1 1, 135 1 2, 275	1 430 1 4, 294 1 1, 219 1 3, 003	420 4, 037 1, 227 2, 730	429 4,072 1,214 2,710	422 4, 180 1, 213 2, 803	430 4, 294 1, 219 3, 003	436 4, 145 1, 225 2, 911	421 4, 100 1, 190 2, 882	426 4, 117 1, 154 2, 963	419 4, 115 1, 110 3, 072	426 4, 034 1, 205 2, 889	3, 637 1, 374 2, 239	415 3, 592 1, 252 2, 124	388 7 3, 796 7 1, 130 2, 506	380 3, 913 1, 090 2, 738	
Bonds Prices:																
Average price of all listed bonds (N.Y.S.E.), total§	91.42 91.56 81.81	92. 98 93. 12 83. 22	92. 97 93. 12 82. 57	93, 19 93, 32 83, 31	92, 67 92, 76 85, 36	92, 26 92, 38 83, 31	92. 24 92. 35 84. 26	92, 90 92, 99 85, 12	93, 89 93, 99 85, 80	94, 40 94, 50 86, 04	93. 80 93. 91 84. 68	93. 02 93. 13 84. 82	92, 97 93, 08 84, 61	93, 76 93, 87 85, 88	94. 16 94. 27 85. 94	
Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+ issues): Composite (21 bonds) &dol, per \$100 bond. Domestic municipal (15 bonds)do U.S. Treasury bonds, taxable ¶dodo	94. 6 103. 9 86. 22	95. 2 107. 8 87. 55	93. 9 106. 6 86. 09	94. 6 107. 7 86. 61	94, 9 108, 1 86, 52	94. 5 107. 3 85. 61	94. 5 109. 9 85. 34	94. 5 110. 5 85. 17	94. 8 111. 9 86. 21	95. 4 113. 7 87. 69	95. 9 113. 5 87. 87	95. 7 111. 2 87. 61	95. 4 110. 2 86. 07	95. 4 110. 1 86. 64	95. 8 112. 1 87. 02	96. 114. 87. 7
Sales:   Total, excl. U.S. Government bonds (SEC):   All registered exchanges:   Market value	133.92 134.52	168. 56 162. 82	137. 47 133. 89	153, 52 151, 77	162,65 164,03	160, 43 167, 36	150. 81 157. 72	136. 69 132. 43	i43. 42 144, 94	134, 82 135, 58	188. 43 184. 91	246. 49 249. 77	151.86 156.85	117. 84 125. 30	91.01 94.62	
New York Stock Exchange:  Market valuedo Face valuedo New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped	131.65 132.28	163, 70 159, 05	134, 97 131, 33	150, 43 148, 44	158, 28 160, 65	154, 50 161, 12	146, 10 152, 91	131. 74 127. 77	138, 15 139, 49	129, 99 130, 81	183. 01 179. 28	238. 82 241. 24	148, 25 152, 98	112.35 119.58	86. 01 90. 10	
sales, face value, total§       mil. \$         Domestic       do         Foreign       do         Value, issues listed on N.Y.S.E., end of month;	112, 20 105, 88 6, 33	136, 34 130, 51 5, 83	111. 74 106. 51 5. 24	125. 57 120. 68 4. 88	140. 84 135. 71 5. 13	135, 73 129, 09 6, 64	133. 06 126. 35 6. 71	101.35 95.43 5.92	113, 54 104, 74 8, 80	117, 18 111, 74 5, 44	183. 17 174. 76 8. 42	184. 88 176. 26 8. 62	116. 51 108. 52 7. 97	95. 86 88. 71 7. 16	81. 52 75. 06 6. 46	
Market value, total, all issues bil. \$- Domestic do Foreign do	108. 48 105. 67 1, 61 118. 69	108. 34 105. 50 1. 58	108.00 105.20 1,55	109. 03 106. 22 1. 56	104, 75 101, 86 1, 63	104. 63 101. 78 1. 61	105, 52 102, 66 1, 62	106. 25 103. 38 1. 61	107, 40 104, 42 1, 63	109, 44 106, 40 1, 68 115, 93	106. 74 103. 70 1. 67	105. 51 102. 42 1. 74	105. 47 102. 37 1. 76	108, 52 105, 36 1, 80	111. 37 108. 22 1. 79	
Face value, total, all issues \$	115. 44 1. 97 4. 73	116. 51 113. 30 1. 90	116. 16 112. 98 1. 88	117. 00 113. 82 1. 88	113. 03 109. 81 1. 91	113. 42 110. 18 1. 93 4. 71	114, 39 111, 16 1, 92	114. 37 111. 17 1. 90	114, 39 111, 10 1, 90 4, 67	112. 59 1. 95 4. 63	113. 79 110. 42 1. 98	113. 42 109. 97 2. 06 4. 59	113. 45 109. 98 2. 08 4. 63	115.74 112.25 2.10	118. 28 114. 80 2. 86 4. 61	4.5
By ratings: Aaado	4.41	4. 66 4. 35	4. 74 4. 45	4. 73 4. 42	4.70	4.42	4. 70 4. 42	4. 70 4. 42	4. 39	4. 33	4. 58 4. 28	4. 28	4.34	4. 64 4. 35	4. 32	4.5
Aa	4. 56 4. 77 5. 19 4. 59	4.48 4.70 5.08	4. 59 4. 81 5. 12 4. 61	4. 56 4. 79 5. 13 4. 60	4. 54 4. 75 5. 11	4. 56 4. 74 5. 10 4. 59	4. 55 4. 74 5. 08	4. 56 4. 74 5. 07	4. 53 4. 71 5. 04 4. 52	4. 49 4. 66 5. 02 4. 46	4. 43 4. 62 5. 00 4. 42	4. 44 4. 62 5. 02 4. 45	4. 49 4. 65 5. 05 4. 52	4. 49 4. 66 5. 06	4. 46 4. 62 5. 03 4. 45	4. 4 4. 6 4. 9
Industrial       do         Public utility       do         Railroad       do         Domestic municipal:       do         Bond Buyer (20 bonds)       do	4. 69 4. 92 3. 51	4. 54 4. 57 4. 82 3. 46	4. 67 4. 94 3. 49	4. 66 4. 92 3. 36	4. 58 4. 63 4. 89 3. 48	4. 62 4. 91 3. 42	4. 57 4. 61 4. 92 3. 22	4. 57 4. 62 4. 90 3. 20	4. 60 4. 88 3. 12	4. 56 4. 86 3. 00	4. 42 4. 50 4. 83 3. 24	4. 47 4. 86 3. 24	4. 48 4. 90 3. 33	4. 51 4. 50 4. 90 3. 14	4. 49 4. 88 3. 06	4. 4 4. 8 3. 0
Standard & Poor's Corp. (15 bonds)do U.S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo	3. 73 4. 01	3. 46 3. 90	3. 54 4. 02	3. 46 3. 98	3. 44 3. 98	3. 49 4. 06	3. 32 4. 08	3. 28 4. 09	3. 19 4. 01	3. 08 3. 89	3. 09 3. 88	3. 24 3. 90	3. 30 4. 02	3.31 3.97	3. 18 3. 94	3. 6 3. 8
Cash dividend payments publicly reported: Total dividend paymentsmil. \$	213 575	214 154	2 008 8	987.4	401 4	2, 750, 5	1, 065. 4	544. 4	2,074.4	987.8	384 0	2, 086, 2	994.8	395.4	2, 137. 9	1, 026.
Financedo Manufacturingdo Miningdo	2 2, 048 2 7, 047 2 549	2 2, 160 2 7, 346 2 544	189. 3 1, 277. 0 107. 7	182. 4 350. 0 16. 9	114. 1	400, 5 1, 712, 2 157, 3	284. 3 295. 2 11. 1	235. 3 134. 5 3. 0	183. 8 1, 331. 4 109. 0	188. 9 340. 9 11. 1	91. 9 131. 4 5. 2	167. 6	197. 4 338. 6 10. 5	93. 2	229. 4 1, 352. 3 105. 5	195. 361. 11.
Public utilities:         do	2 1, 181 2 1, 588 2 370 2 581 2 212	21, 283 21, 692 2356 2578 2195	96. 9 191. 2 57. 9 59. 8 29. 0	235, 4 118, 4 19, 1 56, 8 8, 4	2. 4 114. 6 1. 5 22. 8 7. 5	109. 9 197. 6 75. 9 62. 1 35. 0	235, 4 119, 7 30, 9 77, 3 11, 5	2. 2 115. 5 4. 2 42. 9 6. 8	113. 2 197. 3 56. 7 53. 3 29. 7	235. 3 123. 3 20. 5 57. 9 9. 9	3.3 116.8 5.5 23.0 6.9	113. 0 199. 1 56. 6 59. 3 27. 6	235. 7 123. 8 16. 9 59. 8 12. 1	2. 9 118. 6 8. 7 23. 5 10. 0	112. 8 201. 3 50. 7 58. 4 27. 5	236. 124. 19. 62. 14.
Dividend rates and prices, common stocks (Moody's): Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks)		<u> </u>								F 00						
dollars_   Industrial (125 stocks)	5. 59 6. 03 2. 68 3. 53 3. 97 4. 75	5. 70 6. 07 2. 81 3. 37 4. 21 5. 18	5. 68 6. 02 2. 83 3. 37 4. 21 5. 19	5. 69 6. 04 2. 84 3. 38 4. 21 5. 19	5. 88 6. 33 2. 85 3. 36 4. 25 5. 19	5. 89 6. 33 2. 86 3. 36 4. 25 5. 19	5. 92 6. 37 2. 86 3. 36 4. 30 5. 19	5. 95 6. 41 2. 86 3. 35 4. 30 5. 19	5. 96 6. 41 2. 91 3. 35 4. 30 5. 29	5. 96 6. 42 2. 91 3. 35 4. 30 5. 29	5. 97 6. 41 2. 97 3. 35 4. 30 5. 29	5. 97 6. 41 2. 98 3. 35 4. 30 5. 29	5. 97 6. 40 2. 98 3. 35 4. 30 5. 29	5, 97 6, 40 2, 99 3, 35 4, 30 5, 32	5, 97 6, 40 3, 02 3, 34 4, 30 5, 32	5. 9 6. 2 3. 0 3. 3 4. 3 5. 3
Price per share, end of mo. (200 stocks) \( \begin{align*} \text{do} & -	155, 46 173, 18 69, 82 62, 46	185. 66 199. 90 90. 55 68. 26	187. 49 201. 55 94. 50 68. 78	193. 10 207. 23 99. 77 71. 01	200. 36 213. 75 103. 91 70. 01	216. 69 99. 32	195. 17 209. 40 95. 14 70. 43	198. 76 212. 12 97. 76 69. 98	198. 91 213. 78 98. 87 68. 60	186. 28 198. 72 96. 45 64. 78	171. 39 183. 43 86. 79 62. 00	157. 34 168. 00 81. 74 57. 19	168. 24 178. 96 87. 72 58. 27	170, 51 181, 40 90, 12 59, 25	87.42	164. 0 174. 2 86. 8 58. 6

Revised. <sup>1</sup> End of year. <sup>2</sup> Annual total. <sup>8</sup> Data include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included in computing the average price of all listed bonds.

∂Number of bonds represent number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of series.

¶Prices are derived from average yields on basis of an assumed 3 percent 20-year bond.

⊙ For bonds due or callable in 10 years or more.

♀ Includes data not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961			1961						19	62				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oet.
			F	INAN	ICE—	-Cont	inued	İ		-						
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued Stocks—Continued										_						
Dividend yields and earnings, common stocks (Moody's);         common stocks           Yield (200 stocks)         percent.           Industrial (125 stocks)         do.           Public utility (24 stocks)         do.           Railroad (25 stocks)         do.           Bank (15 stocks)         do.           Insurance (10 stocks)         do.	3. 60 3. 48 3. 84 5. 65 3. 91 2. 92	3. 07 3. 04 3. 10 4. 94 3. 18 2. 31	3. 03 2. 99 2. 99 4. 90 3. 06 2. 22	2. 95 2. 91 2. 85 4. 76 2. 78 2. 10	2. 93 2. 96 2. 74 4. 80 2. 83 1. 98	2. 91 2. 92 2. 88 4. 86 2. 75 2. 10	3. 03 3. 04 3. 01 4. 77 2. 94 2. 20	2. 99 3. 02 2. 93 4. 79 2. 81 2. 13	3. 00 3. 00 2. 94 4. 88 2. 97 2. 10	3. 20 3. 23 3. 02 5. 17 3. 26 2. 28	3. 48 3. 49 3. 42 5. 40 3. 56 2. 59	3. 79 3. 82 3. 65 5. 86 3. 74 2. 86	3. 55 3. 58 3. 40 5. 75 3. 45 2. 68	3. 50 3. 53 3. 32 5. 65 3. 43 2. 63	3, 69 3, 71 3, 45 5, 96 3, 70 2, 85	3. 60 3. 61 3. 49 5. 78 3. 62 2. 78
Earnings per share (indust., qtrly, at ann. rate; pub. util, and R R., for 12 mo. ending each qtr.): Industrial (125 stocks)	1 9, 62 2 4, 12 2 4, 80	1 9. 61 2 4. 33 2 3. 94	8. 80 4. 27 3. 56			11. 64 4. 33 3. 94			10. 80 4. 45 4. 69			11. 10 4. 50 4. 98			9, 50 4, 56 5, 04	
Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 14 high-grade (Standard & Poor's Corp.)percent_	4. 75	4.66	4. 69	4. 62	4. 59	4.64	4, 59	4. 52	4.48	4.45	4, 45	4. 52	4. 59	4. 55	4. 50	4.49
Prices:  Dow-Jones averages (65 stocks)  Industrial (30 stocks)  Public utility (15 stocks)  Railroad (20 stocks)  Standard & Poor's Corporation:  Industrial, public utility, and railroad:	204. 57 618. 04 91. 39 138. 93	232. 44 691. 55 117. 16 143. 52	237. 88 711. 02 121. 20 143. 23	241. 67 703. 01 127. 69 149. 67	248. 56 724. 74 133. 74 149. 06	246. 76 728. 44 131. 90 143. 86	239, 95 705, 16 124, 46 147, 38	243. 07 711. 95 127. 45 148. 61	243. 36 714. 21 129. 84 145. 24	237. 42 690. 28 129. 25 142. 29	221. 91 643. 71 120. 03 134. 96	198. 94 572. 64 109. 17 121. 64	203. 10 581. 78 113. 91 122. 75	208. 94 602. 51 118. 93 121. 89	207. 82 597. 02 120. 53 119. 76	202, 73 580, 65 117, 77 117, 58
Combined index (500 stocks) 1941-43=10  Industrial, total (425 stocks) 9 do Capital goods (123 stocks) do Consumers' goods (193 stocks) do Public utility (50 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do Banks'	55. 85 59. 43 59. 75 47. 21 46. 86 30. 31	66. 27 69. 99 67. 33 57. 01 60. 20 32. 83	67. 26 70. 89 69. 78 59. 82 62. 19 33. 02	68. 00 71. 42 69. 32 61. 26 64. 15 34. 53	71. 08 74. 72 70. 91 64. 77 67. 19 34. 30	71. 74 75. 81 70. 58 65. 00 65. 77 33. 21	69. 07 72. 99 68. 06 61. 78 62. 69 33. 77	70. 22 74. 22 68. 37 62. 35 63. 70 34. 23	70. 29 74. 22 68. 06 62. 26 64. 51 33. 45	68. 05 71. 64 64. 49 60. 66 63. 86 32. 31	62. 99 66. 32 58. 17 55. 86 58. 84 30. 71	55. 63 58. 32 50. 18 48. 98 53. 32 28. 05	56. 97 59. 61 51. 08 49. 82 55. 51 28. 29	58. 52 61. 29 52. 91 51. 17 56. 96 28. 09	58. 00 60. 67 52. 08 50. 60 56. 96 27. 68	56, 17 58, 66 50, 83 49, 06 55, 63 27, 40
New York City (10 stocks)do Outside New York City (16 stocks)do Fire insurance (16 stocks)do	26, 23 53, 10 33, 93	33. 75 70. 78 45. 42	36.09 77.27 47.16	36, 73 79, 26 49, 40	39. 93 83. 87 51. 60	40. 10 83. 50 50. 97	38. 02 76. 79 47. 60	39. 09 75. 79 49. 24	38. 10 73. 41 49. 71	36. 11 70. 94 48. 42	32. 33 65. 11 43. 79	29. 69 58. 45 38. 36	31. 02 59. 88 38. 52	32. 35 61. 93 40. 72	31, 33 61, 23 39, 79	30. 26 59. 00 37. 47
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):           Total on all registered exchanges:         Market value         mil. \$.           Market value         millions.         on New York Stock Exchange:         millions.           Market value         mil. \$.         shares sold         millions.           Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N,Y, Times)         millions.	3, 768 116 3, 163 80 64	5, 317 168 4, 392 108 85	4, 215 123 3, 543 82 64	4, 624 136 3, 898 90 73	5, 282 156 4, 420 103 88	5, 338 165 4, 467 106 82	5, 203 157 4, 366 103 81	4, 219 126 3, 545 85 66	4, 447 135 3, 703 88 68	3, 954 114 3, 335 79 65	5, 367 148 4, 649 105	6, 728 204 6, 034 156 100	4, 291 131 3, 789 99 74	4, 117 132 3, 575 96 77	3, 393 104 2, 930 74 63	79
Shares listed, N.Y. Stock Exchange, end of mo.:  Market value, all listed sharesbil. \$  Number of shares listedmillions	291. 49 6, 231	358. 93 6, 752	361.14 6,871	371. 99 6, 974	387.35 7,009	387. 84 7, 088	375. 20 7, 202	383. 42 7, 269	381.36 7,302	357. 77 7, 343	326.78 7,434	298.97 7,485	318.84 7,533	324. 51 7, 552	308. 44 7, 561	
	FO	REIG	N TI	RADE	OF	THE	UNIT	ED S	STAT:	ES	<u> </u>				1	•
FOREIGN TRADE																
Indexes	108 109 101 109 108 99	107 111 103 107 105 98	101 104 104 105 103 98	116 120 104 120 116 97	111 116 105 118 115 98	111 116 105 112 110 98	100 104 104 121 116 96	108 113 105 108 104 96	112 117 105 123 118	116 120 103 119 114	121 125 104 126 122	122 126 103 119 114	106 109 103 120 114	104 107 103 124 118		
Agricultural products, quanfity:  Exports, U.S. merchandise, total:  Unadjusted 1952-54=100.  Seasonally adjusted 0.  Cotton fiber (incl. linters), seas. adj 0.  Imports for consumption, total:  Unadjusted 0.  Seasonally adjusted 0.	194 202 103	№ 193 № 172 106	p 158 p 174 p 149 102 112	p 218 p 199 p 105 109 125	p 223 p 188 p 124	p 213 p 173 p 121			96							
Supplementary imports, seas. adjdo Complementary imports, seas. adjdo  Shipping Weight Water-borne trade: Exports, incl. reexports§thous. lg. tons	106 102 , 9, 382	108 109 r 9, 526	106 116 9, 851	124 126 10, 904	145 99 10, 419	9, 389	7, 873	8, 833	8, 847	9, 509	11, 536					
General imports do  Value†  Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports, total¶mil. \$ Excl. Dept. of Defense shipments do Seasonally adjusted* do	1,713.2 1,634.1	1,739.5 1,672.0	14, 188	1,889.8 1,816.8	14, 387 1, 817. 7 1, 759. 4 1, 716. 3	14, 694 1, 826. 9 1, 777. 3	14, 432 1, 642. 2 1, 591. 8	13,078 1,774.6 1,712.4 1,852.1	1,844.9 1,783.2	1, 881. 2 1, 798. 8	16, 936 1, 972, 5 1, 892, 4	1, 970, 4 1, 894, 1	1, 709. 1 1, 621. 5 1, 718. 1	1, 682. 5 1, 634. 6	1, 761, 2 1, 711, 0	
By geographic regions:△	63. 8 303. 9 39. 6 543. 8	68. 9 342. 3 33. 4 536. 7	63. 1 293. 8 32. 5 490. 5	78. 0 324. 4 34. 1 603. 2	82. 5 332. 6 32. 6 573. 8	77. 0 389. 6 30. 2 561. 0	78. 9 348. 9 31. 0 502. 8	80. 8 331. 7 33. 1 574. 1	86. 7 341. 1 32. 9 584. 5	94. 8 337. 4 40. 2 557. 6	79.7 352.8 41.6 581.0	88. 7 359. 8 41. 9 573. 7	78. 6 326. 7 41. 7 473. 8	73. 6 319. 7 39. 6 495. 0	80. 3 334. 6 52. 3 545. 7	
Northern North America do Southern North America do South America do  * Revised. * Preliminary. * Quarterly av	139. 4	303. 6 121. 4 185. 8	299. 5 123. 6 184. 5	350. 0 125. 7 205. 7	317. 9 130. 7 185. 2				310. 8 126. 5 187. 5 category	352. 2 117. 7 182. 7	379. 6 134. 9 176. 0	370, 4 134, 9 185, 4	314.0 118.8 150.5	303. 9 127. 1 173. 7	290. 6 129. 2 171. 6	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*\*Preliminary. 1 Quarterly average at annual rate.

2 For 12 months ending Dec.

3 Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in number does not affect continuity of the series. 2 Includes data not shown separately.

‡Revisions for Jan.-Dec. 1960 (prior to May 1961 for indexes rebased to 1957-59=109) will be shown later.

<sup>§</sup>Excludes "special category" shipments and all commodities exported under foreign-aid programs as Department of Defense controlled cargo.

¶includes grant-aid shipments under the Dept, of Defense Military Assistance Program, as well as economic aid shipments under other programs.

\*New series. Revised data prior to 1961 may be obtained from Bu, of Census reports.

△Excludes "special category" shipments.

71.)	1960	1961		19	61						19	62			<del></del>	
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon aver		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
FOI	REIGI	N TR	ADE	OF T	HE (	JNITI	ED S'	ГАТЕ	S—C	ontin	ued					·
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued Value‡—Continued																
Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports—Continued By leading countries:																
Africa: United Arab Republic (Egypt Reg.) mil. \$ Republic of South Africado	12, 6 23, 1	13.5 19.0	8. 4 15. 9	18. 6 16. 1	18, 2 16, 2	18.0 17.5	25. 0 15. 2	24. 1 19. 2	22. 2 19. 4	28. 8 21. 5	23. 9 15. 1	22. 4 22. 2	22. 3 20. 2	16. 7 15. 0	13. 9 19. 9	
Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guineado State of Singaporedo	32.3 3.4	26. 6 3. 9	27. 4 3. 8	28. 6 3. 5	27. 3 4. 7	25, 3 $4, 7$	28. 2 4. 2	27. 4 3. 8	27. 5 2. 9	34. 8 3. 7	35. 2 4. 4	35. 2 5. 4	35. 4 3. 3	33. 4 4. 1	45. 6 5. 3	
Indiado Pakistando Japando	53. 4 14. 2 111. 8	40. 2 16. 3 144. 9	24. 6 13. 4 132. 5	38. 2 14. 3 133. 3	29. 9 18. 9 135. 2	46.7 32.6 155.3	44.9 20.7 134.3	29. 8 12. 2 134. 2	43. 1 9. 5 132. 0	47. 6 17. 8 115, 5	60. 8 23. 5 116. 8	68. 2 31. 9 117. 4	75, 0 35, 7 97, 0	57. 0 28. 9 102, 2	52.7 30.6 110.0	
Républic of Indonesiadodododododo	7. 2 24. 8	11. 2 27. 7	12. 2 23. 7	13. 5 29. 3	6. 9 36. 3	11. 2 23. 2	11. 7 20. 3	9. 6 21. 0	11. 1 23. 2	15, 3 23, 1	8. 7 22. 5	11. 2 22. 8	7. 0 21. 7	9. 3 21. 5	12. 2 23. 8	
Europe: Francedododo	48. 5 . 3 89. 2	47.1 .2 89.6	$44.9$ $(^{1})$ $82.2$	43. 8 . 2 108. 1	45. 8 . 5 95. 0	47. 2 . 1 94. 1	47. 4 (1) 74. 5	56. 0 0 93. 5	50. 6 . 1 102. 3	55. 6 . 1 91. 9	59. 9 . 7 101. 1	50.3 .1 95.3	35. 7 . 1 82. 3	40.3 .1 85.5	46. 8 . 1 85. 3	
West Germanydo Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	54. 2 3. 2	66. 2 3. 6	55. 9 . 2	62. 8 . 5	66. 0 . 5	63.7	59. 9 . 2	71. 2 2. 7	76. 7 . 2	57.3 .2	60.7	72.3 2.8	48. 7 1. 0	58.9 1.4	58. 5 . 7	
United Kingdomdo North and South America:	117. 6 309. 1	94. 2 303. 6	109. 1 299. 5	129. 2 349. 9	103. 9 317. 9	100.9 287.6	78.8	100. 3 273. 8	91. 3	85.3	84.3	77. 8 370. 3	83. 6 314. 0	75. 6 303. 8	110.8	
Canadadodododododo	289. 8	281.7	283. 2	306. 5	286. 4	302.0	246.8	254. 4	279.6	352. 2 273. 1	379. 6 283. 4	291.9	243, 5	274.6	290. 6 272. 3	
Argentinado Brazildo Chiledo	29, 2 35, 9 16, 2	35. 3 40. 5 18. 9	35. 6 36. 5 18. 7	49. 0 39. 1 19. 1	40.7 30.6 19.8	34. 8 40. 8 20. 2	37. 4 30. 8 13. 4	33. 6 30. 0 17. 0	42. 9 32. 5 15. 3	40. 5 29. 4 14. 2	32. 6 42. 0 12. 3	37. 8 42. 9 12. 3	29. 4 33. 5 11. 2	32. 5 39. 1 16. 7	24.1 36.5 17.9	
Colombiadodo	20.5 18.6 68.3	20. 4 1. 1 66. 4	21. 0 (1) 67. 3	19. 2 . 1 70. 4	17. 7 . 1 70. 9	26.6 .1 69.6	17. 4 . 2 55. 8	20. 3 (1) 62. 0	23. 6 . 1 59. 3	22. 6 (1) 53. 6	21. 9 (1) 74. 8	22. 2 (1) 69. 0	17, 4 (1) 59, 9	20.8 0 64.8	20. 1 (1) 62. 9	
Mexico	45.9 1,696.5	42. 5 1, 719. 0	44. 6 1,614.3	48. 1 1,866.8	43. 3 1, 797. 9	52.0 1, 806. 9	34. 6 1, 617. 2	35. 7 1,753.6	41. 9 1,822.5	50. 1 1, 857. 4	37. 4 1, 946. 2	41. 1 1, 948. 5	32. 2 1, 691. 5	38. 1 1, 662. 2	40. 9 1, 742. 3	
By economic classes: Crude materialsdo Crude foodstuffsdo	215. 7 137. 1	212. 2 158. I	202. 5 145. 9	249. 3 189. 4	250. 2 180. 9	232. 1 178. 8	164. 5 146. 9	167. 5 175. 8	171. 2 176. 0	161. 8 176. 9	193. 1 214. 9	204. 1 189. 8	192, 9 153, 4	155. 7 153. 1	186. 2 152. 6	
Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo Semimanufactureso dodo Finished manufactureso dodo	93. 1 294. 5 956. 1	96. 4 273. 9 978. 4	79. 5 249. 9 936. 4	119. 8 272. 7 1, 035. 6	106. 6 262. 4 997. 8	104. 7 280. 9 1, 010. 4	107. 3 250. 2 948. 1	108. 2 252. 9 1,049.1	122. 3 255. 5 1,097.4	107. 7 254. 9 1, 156. 2	127. 7 257. 0 1, 153. 6	127. 8 264. 3 1, 162. 6	106, 1 227, 6 1, 011, 6	109. 7 265. 1 978. 5	111. 8 279. 5 1, 012. 3	
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, total 9do	402.7	419. 1	371.3	501.5	490. 1	469. 5	376.8	411.3	428. 0	410.9	473, 3	470. 5	402.1	359. 6	396. 6	
Cotton, unmanufactureddo Fruits, vegetables, and preparationsdo Grains and preparationsdo	82. 3 32. 4 137. 9	73. 7 32. 9 157. 8	44. 8 31. 6 139. 3	43. 0 49. 5 181. 3	58. 8 35. 1 179. 1	77. 5 32. 9 186. 4	54.6 29.9 157.9	53. 5 30. 4 190. 3	55. 0 34. 5 188. 2	42. 6 30. 7 182. 4	50. 4 37. 8 217. 6	59. 0 39. 3 187. 9	66. 2 34. 0 151. 5	19. 9 35. 7 152. 7	23, 2 37, 7 153, 2	
Packinghouse productsdo Tobacco and manufactures △do Nonagricultural products, total ♀do	25.1 39.7 1,293.8	27. 4 41. 6 1,299.9	24. 7 76. 1 1,243.0	30. 0 82. 3 1, 365. 3	30. 8 64. 6 1, 307. 8	26. 8 43. 9 1, 337. 5	21. 9 23. 7 1, 240. 4	24. 5 27. 2 1, 342. 3	23. 5 31. 9 1,394.5	25. 0 32. 8 1, 446. 5	31. 5 31. 2 1, 472. 9	36. 7 40. 2 1, 478. 0	24. 7 36. 3 1, 289. 4	23. 2 37. 9 1, 302. 6	23. 4 76. 0 1, 345. 7	
Automobiles, parts, and accessoriesdo Chemicals and related products \$do	108. 1 140. 5 30. 2	98. 6 143. 8	85. 8 139. 2 37. 3	105. 4 148. 1	107.3 141.4	107. 9 148. 0	98. 9 142. 6	110. 4 142. 3	112. 5 153. 0	119. 8 158. 4	121.9 155.2	113. 5 158. 8	91. 0 142. 2	88. 1 149. 6	113.0 158.1	
Coal and related fuelsdododo	73. 2	29. 2 68. 7	67. 2	36. 2 71. 3	33. 0 66. 9	27. 8 66. 2	21. 2 57. 3	25. 0 50. 9	26. 0 48. 6	28. 3 49. 0	37. 5 54. 6	35. 3 50. 7	31. 0 39. 3	42. 6 59. 4	39. 0 61. 5	
Machinery, total§♀do Agriculturaldo Tractors, parts, and accessoriesdo	360, 5 12, 1 32, 3	394.7 12.0 29.9	378. 6 7. 8 28. 8	422.1 8.8 32.9	9. 4 24. 5	402.6 10.2 23.5	387. 3 10. 6 26. 3	403. 2 12. 0 28. 5	440. 6 14. 3 30. 2	462.0 16.5 34.4	477. 0 17. 6 38. 5	493. 6 16. 7 34. 2	423. 8 14. 9 31. 3	412. 6 12. 1 29. 4	406. 7 9. 9 26. 4	
Electricaldo Metalworking§do Other industrialdo	85. 2 30. 8 178. 8	93. 5 40. 0 188. 6	89, 9 38, 1 186, 1	104. 4 39. 5 207. 5	105.1 40.7 187.5	95. 0 49. 7 189. 1	91. 9 36. 1 192. 0	90.3 47.7 194.6	99. 1 48. 1 217. 2	113. 8 39. 1 220. 0	117. 9 46. 6 219. 5	116, 9 50, 5 169, 4	105. 6 40. 9 193. 6	98. 7 41. 3 205. 6	99. 7 42. 5 196. 6	
Petroleum and productsdo Textiles and manufacturesdo	39.9 57.8	37. 1 56. 8	34. 0 53. 9	37. 3 59. 9	38. 2 60. 4	33. 3 60. 6	33. 0 49. 0	31. 3 55. 2	33. 0 63. 1	39, 8 63, 2	38. 2 58. 0	37. 7 60. 0	37. 5 48. 2	39. 0 59. 3	43. 5 59. 2	
General imports, total⊙dodo Seasonally adjusted*⊙dodo	1,251.5	1,226.7	1,197.1 1,280.3	1,358.6 1,317.7	1,342.2 1,310.7	1,294.9 1,296.5		1, 224, 2 1, 314, 1		1, 333. 2 1, 374. 2		1, 350. 2 1, 345. 8	1, 337. 1 1, 353. 4	1, 358. 8 1, 377. 0	1, 342. 3 1, 498. 6	
Africa	52. 2 226. 8 22. 2	55. 8 215. 2 26. 7	45. 9 220. 9 29. 5	53. 2 244. 5 28. 2	46.3 235.3 27.3	40. 5 236. 6 22. 6	64.1 243.8 32.4	57. 2 201. 4 26. 4	56. 9 227. 6 51. 5	85. 8 241. 9 29. 2	67.8 265.9 27.2	61.7 242.6 34.2	66. 4 262. 6 31. 9	51. 1 266. 8 46. 7	62. 9 258. 3 37. 4	
Europe do Northern North America do Societa	355. 6 262. 9 127. 2	345. 8 272. 4	327. 6 283. 6 90. 3	420. 9 316. 1 93. 3	414. 8 310. 8	377. 5 278. 8 113. 5	379, 9 275, 5	367. 3 241. 8	398. 5 292. 5 137. 8	376. 9 292. 7	416. 3 326. 0	362. 8 339. 3	365. 9 313. 3	361.5 319.7	367. 7 302. 6	
Southern North Americadododododo	202. 9	113.8 196.7	199. 2	201. 4	111.7 195.2	223. 9	149. 7 226. 9	129, 4 191, 2	220. 1	123. 7 182. 3	141. 6 207. 2	109. 7 198. 7	109. 1 186. 1	109. 2 200. 3	105. 1 207. 0	
Africa: United Arab Republic (Egypt Reg.)do Republic of South Africado	2. 6 16. 7	2, 9 17, 4	. 4 18. 8	22.9	. 6 19. 4	. 7 16. 5	. 8 27. 9	3.0 18.3	2.0 17.1	5. 8 27. 0	2. 6 22. 7	3. 2 16. 9	3.9 18.8	. 9 15. 6	1.1 28.6	
Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guineado State of Singaporedo	11.9 1.6	15. 4 1. 2	16. 7 1. 7	15.4	18.3	17. 1 1. 6	22. 9 3. 4	16. 4 1. 8	33. 6 1. 1	19.5	16.2	19.1	22. 9 1. 4	28.8 1.2	25.0	
India       do         Pakistan       do         Japan       do	19.0 3.0 95.7	21. 0 3. 1 87. 9	17. 8 3. 3 94. 3	18. 7 1. 9 99. 5	31. 4 2. 2 99. 6	24. 8 3. 7	21. 0 4. 4 107. 5	20. 4 5. 7	20. 3 4. 5 103. 9	26.9 4.0	22. 0 3. 1 113. 7	16.1 2.3 116.7	21. 3 3. 0 120. 2	19, 2 2, 7 131, 9	24. 2 2. 7 129. 8	
Republic of Indonesiadododododo	18. 0 25. 6	13. 6 26. 4	14. 0 28. 3	12. 9 27. 4	14. 8 15. 5	17. 2	13. 0 20. 7	12, 4 15, 5	9. 5 21. 6	12. 4 27. 1	12. 9 37. 4	12.3 31.2	120. 2 12. 9 40. 2	9. 9 32. 6	9. 4 22. 7	
Europe: France	33.0	36.3	35. 5 . 2	49.8	44.0	.1	42.4 .5	39.8	35.6	33.2	38.1	34.7	36. 5 . 1	32.0	1 .2	
West Germanydo Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo United Kingdomdo	74.8 32.8 1.9 82.7	31.3		81.8 40.1 2.2 102.4	82.8 38.7 1.8 84.0	33.2	67. 6 32. 4 1. 2 81. 9	31.3	81. 3 39. 0 1. 6 85. 4	76. 9 33. 0 1. 7 82. 4	80.7 37.5 .9 93.7	75, 9 36, 2 1, 2	74. 1 36. 3 1. 2	80. 0 41. 7 2. 1	37.6	
Revised 1 Less than \$50,000	. 04.7	10.1	10.7	. 102.4	. 64.0							79.1	84.9	80.7		'

Amanufactures of tobacco are included in the nonagricultural products total.

SExcludes "special category, type 1" exports. "New series. Data prior to Aug.
1960 may be obtained from Bureau of Census reports. O Effective with the Apr. 1962
SURVEY, the import totals and appropriate components reflect revisions to include uranium ore and concentrates. For certain recent months, the data by regions and countries exclude imports unidentified by area of origin.

Revised. <sup>1</sup> Less than \$50,000.

Revisions for individual months of 1960 and for Jan. 1961 will be shown later.

Includes data not shown separately.

Poes similar note on p. S-21.

Poes for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type 1" are included with finished manufactures.

uless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	61						19	62		<del></del> .		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		nthly rage	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
FOI	REIG	N TR	ADE	OF T	HE U	J <b>NIT</b> I	ED ST	ГАТЕ	S—C	ontin	ued					
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued																
Value‡—Continued																
eneral imports, by leading countries—Con.  North and South America:  Canadamil. \$	262. 8	272. 2	283. 4	316. 1	310.6	278.8	275.3	241.7	292. 4	292. 6	325.7	339. 1	313. 0	319. 3	302. 1	
Latin American Republics, total ♀do	294.0	267.8	250.1	253. 2	263.8	296.8	323. 3	279.6	315. 4	264. 4	307.8	267. 9	255. 0	260. 2	262. 3	
Argentinado Brazildo	8.2 47.5	8.5 46.8	8. 9 57. 3	9. 0 56. 5	7. 3 45. 3	5. 8 56. 9	7. 1 54. 6	$\frac{7.3}{47.5}$	9. 6 40. 0	10. 2 39. 0	8. 0 42. 0	9. 7 35. 1	7.7 37.7	9.0 44.2	9. 4 48. 2	
Chiledododo	16.0 24.9	15.4 23.0	8. 1 21. 9	14.8 24.1	18. 5 18. 7	16.8 21.2	24. 8 17. 9	12.9   19.6	22. 2 18. 5	11.4	27. 7 24. 4	19. 6 20. 4	20. 2 22. 9	4. 9 29. 7	9. 9 31. 8	
Cubado	29.8 36.9 79.0	2.9 44.9 74.9	4.0 31.2 71.2	3. 1 35, 5 65, 0	2. 8 42. 8 72. 7	2. 5 49. 7 88. 3	3. 7 60. 7 92. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 2.1 \\ 56.4 \\ 77.5 \end{array}$	. 6 57. 8 93. 1	61. 2 79. 6	59. 1 79. 1	(1) 38.8 84.7	(1) 36. 0 66. 2	(1) 33. 1 80. 7	(1) 34.6 75.4	
nports for consumption, total⊙dodo	1,251.2	1,219.0	1,196.5	1,353.8	1,336.9	1,272.7	1, 353. 6	1,207.8	1,368.8	1, 325. 6	1, 412. 7	1, 320. 6	1,328.4	1, 370, 7	1, 345. 0	
Crude materialsdodododo	281. 3 143. 4	262. 7 143. 0	265. 9 130. 5	294. 5 141. 9	273. 8 132. 0	271.8 148.8	291, 0 159, 8	$257.4 \\ 158.5$	281. 2 146. 4	267. 3 153. 9	286, 8 155, 4	288. 7 127. 1	276, 7 132, 5	301. 2 136, 1	275. 6 136. 2	
Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages do Semimanufactures do Finished manufactures do	130. 5 257. 6 438. 3	133.5 257.0 422.9	135. 2 250. 0 414. 9	153.7 284.3 479.4	163. 0 289. 6 478. 6	131. 2 275. 9 445. 0	125, 1 309, 5 468, 3	104. 2 260. 2 427. 5	150. 2 303. 6 487. 4	133. 8 285, 8 484, 9	160, 8 298, 3 511, 4	144.3 269.0 491.5	150.7 279.5 489.0	147. 8 280. 7 504. 9	160. 9 268. 0 504. 4	
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, total \( \square\) do	318.6	307.5	297. 2	320. 6	305. 4	301.5	326.0	300.0	328.7	313. 0	337.2	288. 3	300, 4	330.3	313. 0	
Cocoa (cacao) beans, incl. shellsdo Coffeedo	11. 9 83. 6	13.3 80.3	$\begin{array}{c} 7.3 \\ 79.2 \end{array}$	4. 5 78. 8	2. 7 66. 6	5.3 87.2	14.8 92.7	11. 1 94. 2	12. 4 75. 1	17. 2 75. 4	12.6 83.4	16. 7 63. 9	17.6 70.4	10. 0 83. 3	3. 5 87. 1	
Rubber, crude, including guayuledo Sugardo Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo	26. 8 42. 3 16. 4	18. 0 38. 1 16. 5	16. 1 35. 3 15. 4	22. 8 40. 6 19. 2	21. 0 34. 7 14. 5	21.7 34.6 14.4	22. 2 27. 3 20. 1	18. 5 22. 5 18. 0	16. 5 36. 5 20. 7	18. 5 38. 2 16. 1	21. 1 58. 3 15. 7	16.0 46.7 16.3	20. 7 54. 8 13. 1	19, 1 35, 4 17, 0	16. 9 45. 2 14. 6	
Nonagricultural products, total \( \sigma_{} \)	932. 5	911. 5	899.3	1,033.2	1,031.5	971. 2	1,027.6	907. 9	1, 040. 1	1, 012. 7	1, 075. 6	1, 032. 3	1, 027. 9	1, 040, 4	1. 032. 1	
Furs and manufacturesdododo	9.1 44.2	8. 4 37. 7	5. 2 40. 4	4, 4 46. 0	7. 4 51. 9	21. 0 39. 1	16. 4 45. 0	15, 2 38, 6	11.7 46.1	10. 5 43. 9	8. 9 56. 6	6. 2 51. 4	5. 6 51. 2	6.6 5 <b>3.</b> 8	7. 0 41. 2	
Nonferrous ores, metals, and mfs., total \$\varphi\$ mil. \$\$  Copper, incl. ore and manufactures_do	95. 6 33. 4	89.1 23.2	89. 5 19. 7	113. 2 28. 0	110. 5 30. 9	103. 2 22. 8	111.0 28.2	85. 2 21. 9	100. 1 25. 6	101. 5 22. 1	101.0 23.6	90, 1 24, 0	<sup>2</sup> 103. 9 21. 6	95, <b>3</b> 20, 6	89. 6 20. 4	
Tin, including oredo	9.8	9. 9	13.7	13.9	12.6	13. 2	11.8	7.6	12. 9	11. 0	12.5	8. 9	8.4	8.3	9.9	
Paper base stocksdo	28.0	27.7	28.1	31.0	30.0	27.9	29.0	30.9	30.1	29. 1	30.4	30.4	27.8	31.8	29.8	
Paper base stocks				31. 0 58. 4 130. 2			29. 0 55. 9 173. 8	30. 9 48. 5 139. 7	30. 1 56. 0 153. 4	29. 1 54. 6 133. 8	30. 4 61. 7 140. 2	30. 4 63. 9 141. 3	27. 8 57. 7 138. 2	31, 8 57, 9 142, 6	29. 8 53. 2 146. 1	
Paper base stocksdo Newsprintdo	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6	27. 7 57. 2	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7	58. 4 130. 2	30. 0 63. 9 136. 7	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3	55. 9 173. 8	48. 5 139. 7	56. 0 153. 4	54. 6 133. 8	61.7	63. 9	57.7	57.9	53. 2	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7	58. 4 130. 2	30. 0 63. 9 136. 7	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3	55. 9 173. 8	48. 5 139. 7	56. 0 153. 4	54. 6 133. 8	61.7	63. 9	57.7	57.9	53. 2	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7	58. 4 130. 2	30. 0 63. 9 136. 7	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3	55. 9 173. 8	48. 5 139. 7	56. 0 153. 4	54. 6 133. 8	61.7	63. 9	57.7	57.9	53. 2	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7 <b>ANSI</b>	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7 PORT.	58. 4 130. 2	30. 0 63. 9 136. 7	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3 <b>D CC</b>	55. 9 173. 8	48. 5 139. 7 JNIC	56. 0 153. 4	54. 6 133. 8 <b>NS</b>	61.7	63. 9	57. 7 138. 2	57.9	53. 2 146. 1	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7 <b>ANSI</b> 514. 8 509. 6 461. 2	28.1 55.4 131.7 PORT	58. 4 130. 2	30.0 63.9 136.7 N AN	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3 <b>D CC</b> 524. 7 519. 4 465. 5	55. 9 173. 8	48. 5 139. 7	56. 0 153. 4 <b>ATIO</b> 543. 3 488. 8	54.6 133.8 NS	61.7 140.2	63. 9 141. 3 597. 4 538.5	57.7	57. 9 142. 6	53. 2 146. 1	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR 493. 5 489. 1 443. 4 30. 0 11. 7	514. 8 509. 6 461. 2 32. 2 12. 9	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7 PORT 539. 8 536. 1 486. 3 33. 4 12. 3	58. 4 130. 2	30. 0 63. 9 136. 7	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3 <b>D CC</b> 524. 7 519. 4 465. 5 35. 4 15. 0	55. 9 173. 8	48. 5 139. 7	543. 3 488. 8 33. 8 13. 7	54. 6 133. 8	61.7 140.2	597. 4 538. 5 36. 4 14. 3	57.7	57. 9 142. 6	53. 2 146. 1	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR 493. 5 489. 1 443. 4 30. 0	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7 ANSI 514. 8 509. 6 461. 2 32. 2	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7 PORT. 539. 8 536. 1 486. 3 33. 4	58. 4 130. 2	30.0 63.9 136.7 N AN	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3 <b>D CC</b> 524. 7 519. 4 465. 5 35. 4	55. 9 173. 8	48. 5 139. 7	543. 3 488. 8 33. 8	54.6 133.8 NS	61.7 140.2	63.9 141.3 597.4 538.5 36.4	57.7	57. 9 142. 6	53. 2 146. 1	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR 493. 5 489. 1 433. 4 30. 0 11. 7 484. 6 1. 1 60, 419 31, 718	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7 ANSI 514. 8 509. 6 461. 2 32. 2 12. 9 512. 4 4 6. 0 57, 450 r 37, 131	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7 PORT. 539. 8 536. 1 486. 3 33. 4 12. 3 531. 9 4 5. 5 58, 846 41, 002	60, 262 43, 536	30. 0 63. 9 136. 7 N AN	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3 <b>D CC</b> 524. 7 519. 4 465. 5 35. 4 15. 0 527. 5 4 8. 0	55, 9 173. 8 <b>DMMU</b> 59, 724 39, 436	48. 5 139. 7 JNIC	543. 3 488. 8 33. 8 13. 7 555. 4 47. 0 62, 745 45, 587	61,754 43,381	61, 7 140, 2	597. 4 598. 5 36. 4 14. 3 561. 0 9. 4 60, 280 44, 278	57. 7 138. 2	57. 9 142. 6	53. 2 146. 1	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR 493. 5 489. 1 443. 4 30. 0 11. 7 484. 6 1. 1 60, 419	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7 <b>ANSI</b> 514. 8 509. 6 461. 2 32. 2 12. 9 512. 4 46. 0 57, 450	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7 PORT. 539. 8 536. 1 486. 3 33. 4 12. 3 531. 9 4 5. 5 58, 846	58. 4 130. 2 ATIO	30. 0 63. 9 136. 7 N AN	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3 <b>D CC</b> 524. 7 519. 4 465. 5 35. 4 15. 0 527. 5 4 8. 0	55, 9 173. 8 <b>DMMU</b>	48.5 139.7 JNIC	543.3 543.3 488.8 33.8 31.7 555.4 4 17.0 62,745	NS NS	61, 7 140, 2	597. 4 597. 4 538. 5 36. 4 14. 3 561. 0 9. 4 60, 280	57. 7 138. 2	57. 9 142. 6	53. 2 146. 1	
Paper base stocks.	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR 493. 5 489. 1 430. 0 11. 7 484. 6 1.1 60, 419 31, 718 11, 066 3, 854 2, 450	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7 ANSI 514. 8 509. 6 461. 2 32. 2 12. 9 512. 4 6. 0 67. 450 737, 131 12. 248 7. 3, 815 2, 475	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7 PORT. 539. 8 536. 1 486. 3 33. 4 12. 3 531. 9 4 5. 3 58, 846 41, 002 11, 767 3, 858 2, 543	60, 262 43, 536 12, 520 4, 029 2, 544	30. 0 63. 9 136. 7 N AN 57, 563 42, 180 12, 570 3, 839 2, 367	524. 7 51. 4 524. 7 519. 4 465. 5 35. 4 15. 0 527. 5 4 8. 0 56, 501 44, 705 17, 186 2, 537	59,724 39,436 12,695 3,973 2,621	48. 5 139. 7 JNIC	543. 3 488. 8 33. 8 13. 7 4 17. 0 62, 745 45, 587 14, 360 4, 107 2, 677	61, 754 43, 3821 13, 422 4, 296 2, 746	62, 820 46, 614 14, 046 4, 145 2, 662	597. 4 598. 5 36. 4 141. 3 538. 5 36. 4 14. 3 561. 0 9. 4 60, 280 44, 278 713, 064 4, 286 2, 963	57. 7 138. 2	57. 9 142. 6	53. 2 146. 1	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR 493. 5 489. 1 443. 4 30. 0 11. 7 484. 6 1. 1 60, 419 31, 718 11, 666 3, 854	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7 ANSI 514. 8 509. 6 461. 2 32. 2 12. 9 512. 4 6. 0 57, 450 737, 131 12, 248 7, 3, 815	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7 20RT. 539. 8 536. 1 486. 3 33. 4 12. 3 531. 9 4 3. 5 58, 846 41, 002 11, 767 3, 858	60, 262 43, 536 12, 520 4, 029	30. 0 63. 9 136. 7 N AN 57, 563 42, 180 12, 570 3, 839	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3 <b>D CC</b> 524. 7 519. 4 465. 5 35. 4 15. 0 527. 5 4 8. 0  56. 501 44, 705 17, 186 3, 786	55, 9 173. 8 DMMU 59, 724 39, 436 12, 695 3,973	48. 5 139. 7 JNIC. 54, 557 37, 540 12, 140 3, 591 2, 344	543. 3 488. 8 33. 8 13. 7 45, 587 14, 360 4, 107	61, 754 43, 381 13, 422 4, 296	62, 820 46, 614 114, 046 4, 145 2, 662	597. 4 598. 5 36. 4 141. 3 538. 5 36. 4 14. 3 561. 0 9. 4 60, 280 44, 278 713, 064 4, 286	57. 7 138. 2	57. 9 142. 6	53. 2 146. 1	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR 493. 5 489. 1 443. 4 30. 0 11. 7 484. 6 1. 1 60, 419 31, 718 11, 664 2, 450 30, 705 10, 420	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7 ANSI 514. 8 509. 6 461. 2 32. 2 12. 9 512. 4 6. 0 57. 450 737. 131 12, 248 2, 38. 8 2, 475 30, 737 9, 760	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7 20RT. 539. 8 536. 1 486. 3 33. 4 12. 3 531. 9 4 5. 3 58. 846 41, 002 11, 767 3, 858 2, 543 31, 466 9, 974	60, 262 43, 536 12, 520 4, 029 2, 544 33, 079 10, 803	57, 563 42, 180 12, 570 31, 867 10, 266	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3 D CC 524. 7 519. 4 465. 5 35. 4 15. 0 527. 5 4 8. 0 56, 501 44, 705 17, 186 2, 537 36, 403 11, 614 19. 7	55, 9 173. 8 DMMU  59,724 39,436 12,695 3,973 2,621	54, 557 37, 540 12, 140 3, 591 2, 344	543. 3 488. 8 33. 8 13. 7 555. 4 4 17. 0 62, 745 44, 107 2, 677 3 89,913 3 26,277 20. 0	61, 754 43, 38 13, 422 4, 296 2, 746	62, 820 46, 614 14, 046 4, 145 2, 662	597. 4 597. 4 538. 5 36. 4 14. 3 561. 0 9. 4 60, 280 44, 278 713, 064 4, 286 2, 963 3 95, 257 3 29, 820 20. 1	20. 1	57. 9 142. 6	53. 2 146. 1	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR 493. 5 489. 1 443. 4 30. 0 11. 7 484. 6 1. 1 60, 419 31, 718 11, 066 3, 854 2, 450 30, 705 10, 420	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7 ANSI 514. 8 509. 6 461. 2 32. 2 12. 9 512. 4 4 6. 0 57, 450 737, 131 12. 248 73, 815 2, 475 30, 737 9, 760	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7 2 ORT. 539. 8 539. 8 536. 1 486. 3 33. 4 12. 3 531. 9 4 3. 3 531. 9 58. 848 2, 543 31, 466 9, 974	60, 262 43, 536 12, 520 4, 029 2, 544 33, 079 10, 803	30. 0 63. 9 136. 7 N AN 57, 563 42, 180 12, 570 3, 839 2, 367 31, 867 10, 266	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3 <b>D CC</b> 524. 7 519. 4 465. 5 35. 4 15. 0 527. 5 4 8.0 527. 5 4 8.0 2, 537 36, 403 11, 614	55. 9 173. 8 DMIMU 59,724 39,436 12,695 3,973 2,621	48. 5 139. 7 JNIC	543. 3 543. 3 488. 8 33. 8 7 555. 4 4 17. 0 62, 745 45, 587 14, 360 4, 107 2, 677 3 89,913 3 26,277	61, 754 43, 381 13, 422 4, 296 2, 746	62, 820 46, 614 14, 046 4, 145 2, 662	597. 4 597. 4 538. 5 36. 4 14. 3 561. 0 9. 4 60, 280 44, 286 2, 963 3 95, 257 3 29, 820	57. 7 138. 2	57. 9 142. 6	53.2	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR 493. 5 489. 1 433. 4 30. 0 11. 7 484. 6 1. 1 60, 419 31, 718 11, 060 3, 854 2, 450 30, 705 10, 420 18. 9 627 351. 8	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7 ANSI 514. 8 509. 6 461. 2 32. 2 12. 9 512. 4 4 6. 0 57. 450 737. 131 12. 248 2 3. 815 2 475 30, 737 9, 760 19. 6 604 348. 9	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7 20RT. 539. 8 536. 1 486. 3 33. 4 12. 3 531. 9 4 5. 3 58. 846 41, 002 11, 767 3, 858 2, 543 31, 466 9, 974 19. 7 7 585 327. 0	60, 262 43, 536 12, 520 4, 029 2, 544 33, 079 10, 803	57, 563 42, 180 12, 570 31, 867 10, 266	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3 D CC 524. 7 519. 4 465. 5 35. 4 15. 0 527. 5 4 8. 0 56, 501 44, 705 17, 186 2, 537 36, 403 11, 614 19, 7 615 368. 4	55, 9 173. 8 DMMU  59,724 39,436 12,695 3,973 2,621	54, 557 37, 540 12, 140 3, 591 2, 344	543. 3  543. 3  488. 8  33. 8  13. 7  555. 4  4 17. 0  62, 745  45, 587  14, 360  4, 107  2, 677  3 89,913 3 26,277  20. 0 619	61, 754 43, 38 13, 422 4, 296 2, 746	62, 820 46, 614 14, 046 4, 145 2, 662	597. 4 597. 4 538. 5 36. 4 14. 3 561. 0 9. 4 60, 280 44, 286 2, 963 3 95, 257 3 29,820 20. 1 580	20. 1	57. 9 142. 6	53. 2 146. 1	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR 493. 5 489. 1 433. 4 30. 0 11. 7 484. 6 11. 7 484. 6 31, 718 11, 066 3, 854 2, 450 30, 705 10, 420 18. 9 627 351. 8	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7 ANSI 514. 8 509. 6 461. 2 32. 2 12. 9 512. 4 4 6. 0 57, 450 737, 131 12. 248 73, 815 2, 475 30, 737 9, 760 19. 6 604 348. 9	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7 20RT. 539. 8 539. 8 536. 1 486. 3 33. 4 12. 3 531. 9 4 3. 3 531. 9 4 3. 3 531. 9 4 3. 3 54, 466 9, 974 19. 7 58, 585 327. 0	60, 262 43, 536 12, 520 4, 029 2, 544 33, 979 10, 803	57, 563 42, 180 12, 570 3, 839 2, 367 31, 867 10, 266	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3 D CC 524. 7 519. 4 465. 5 35. 4 15. 0 527. 5 4 8.0 2, 537 36, 403 11, 614 19. 7 615 368. 4	59, 724 39, 436 12, 695 3, 973 2, 621	54, 557 37, 540 12, 140 3, 591 2, 344	543. 3  543. 3  488. 8 33. 8 13. 7 555. 4 4 17. 0  62, 745 45, 587 14, 360 4, 107 2, 677  20. 0 619 340. 7	61, 754 43, 381 113, 422 4, 296 2, 746	62, 820 46, 614 4, 145 2, 662	597. 4 597. 4 538. 5 36. 4 14. 3 561. 0 9. 4 60, 280 44, 286 2, 963 3 95, 257 3 29,820 20. 1 580 357. 7	20.1 538	57. 9 142. 6	53. 2 146. 1	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR 493. 5 489. 1 433. 4 30. 0 11. 7 484. 6 11. 7 484. 6 31, 718 11, 066 3, 854 2, 450 30, 705 10, 420 18. 9 627 351. 8	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7 514. 8 509. 6 461. 2 32. 2 12. 9 512. 4 4 6. 0 57, 450 737, 131 12. 248 7 3, 815 2, 475 30, 737 9, 760 19. 6 604 348. 9	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7 PORT. 539. 8 536. 1 486. 3 33. 4 12. 3 531. 9 4 5. 3 58. 846 41, 002 11, 767 3, 858 2, 543 31, 466 9, 974 19. 7 7 585 327. 0	60, 262 43, 536 12, 520 4, 029 2, 544 33, 079 10, 803	57, 563 42, 180 12, 570 31, 867 10, 266	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3 D CC 524. 7 519. 4 465. 5 35. 4 15. 0 527. 5 4 8. 0 56. 501 44, 705 17, 186 30, 786 2, 537 36, 403 11, 614 19. 7 615 368. 4	59,724 39,436 12,695 3,973 2,621	54, 557 37, 540 12, 140 3, 591 2, 344	543. 3  488. 8 33. 8 13. 7 555. 4 4 17. 0  62, 745 45, 587 14, 107 2, 677  20. 0 619 340. 7	61, 754 43, 381 113, 422 4, 296 2, 746	61. 7 140. 2 62. 820 46. 614 14. 046 2, 662	597. 4 597. 4 538. 5 36. 4 14. 3 561. 0 9. 4 60. 280 44. 278 713. 084 4. 286 2. 963 3 95, 257 3 29, 820 20. 1 580 357. 7	20, 1 538	57. 9 142. 6	53. 2 146. 1	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR 493. 5 489. 1 430. 0 11. 7 484. 6 1. 1 60, 419 31, 718 11, 066 3, 854 2, 450 30, 705 10, 420 18. 9 627 351. 8 4 965 1, 212. 1 1, 181. 2 71. 115. 4	514. 8 509. 6 461. 2 32. 2 12. 9 512. 4 4 6. 0 57, 450 57, 450 57, 450 19. 6 604 348. 9 4 965 1, 234. 4 1, 185. 4 71. 6 4 141 120. 5	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7 PORT. 539. 8 536. 1 486. 3 33. 4 12. 3 531. 9 4 3. 5 58. 846 41, 002 11, 767 3, 858 2, 543 31, 466 9, 974 19. 7 7 585 327. 0 973 1, 273. 6 1, 206. 3 73. 9 141. 145. 4	60, 262 43, 536 12, 520 4, 029 2, 544 33, 079 10, 803	57, 563 42, 180 12, 570 31, 867 10, 266	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3 D CC 524. 7 519. 4 465. 5 35. 4 15. 0 527. 5 48. 0 56, 501 44, 705 17, 186 3, 786 2, 537 36, 493 11, 614 19, 7 615 368. 4 965 1, 334. 8 1, 286. 3 77. 1 119. 4	55. 9 173. 8 DMIMU  59,724 39,436 112,695 3,973 2,621	54, 557 37, 540 12, 140 3, 591 2, 344	543. 3  543. 3  488. 8  33. 8  33. 8  45. 587. 14, 360  4, 107  2, 677  20. 0  619  340. 7  1, 010  1, 278. 9  1, 242. 9  76. 6  142  104. 8	61, 754 43, 381 113, 422 4, 296 2, 746	62, 820 46, 614 14, 046 4, 145 2, 662	597. 4 597. 4 538. 5 36. 4 14. 3 561. 0 9. 4 60, 280 44, 286 2, 963 3 95, 257 3 29,820 20. 1 580 357. 7	20.1 538	57. 9 142. 6	20. 2 571	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR 493. 5 489. 1 433. 4 30. 0 11. 7 484. 6 1. 1 60, 419 31, 718 11, 066 3, 854 2, 450 30, 705 10, 420 18. 9 627 351. 8 4 965 1, 212. 1 1, 181. 2 4 141	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7 ANSI 514. 8 509. 6 461. 2 32. 2 12. 9 512. 9 512. 4 6. 0 57, 450 737, 131 12, 248 73, 815 2, 475 30, 737 9, 760 19. 6 604 348. 9 1, 234. 4 1, 185. 4 71. 6	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7 20RT. 539. 8 536. 1 486. 3 33. 4 12. 3 531. 9 4 5. 5 58, 846 41, 002 11, 767 3, 858 2, 543 31, 466 9, 974 19. 7 7 585 327. 0	60, 262 43, 536 12, 520 4, 029 2, 544 33, 079 10, 803	57, 563 42, 180 12, 570 31, 867 10, 266	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3 D CC 524. 7 519. 4 465. 5 35. 4 15. 0 527. 5 4 8. 0 56. 501 44, 705 17. 186 2, 537 36, 403 11, 614 19. 7 615 368. 4 1, 334. 8 1, 286. 3 77. 1 141	59, 724 39, 436 12, 695 3, 973 2, 621	54, 557 37, 540 12, 140 12, 344 19. 8 554	543. 3 488. 8 33. 8 13. 7 555. 4 4 17. 0 62, 745 44, 107 2, 677 20. 0 619 340. 7 1, 010 1, 278. 9 1, 242. 9	61, 754 43, 381 13, 429 2, 746	62, 820 46, 614 14, 046 4, 145 2, 662	597. 4 597. 4 538. 5 36. 4 14. 3 561. 0 9. 4 60, 280 44, 278 713, 064 4, 286 2, 963 3 95, 257 3 29, 820 20. 1 580 357. 7	20.1 538	57. 9 142. 6	20. 2 571	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR 493. 5 489. 1 430. 0 11. 7 484. 6 1. 1 60, 419 31, 718 11, 066 3, 854 2, 450 30, 705 10, 420 18. 9 627 351. 8 4 965 1, 212. 1 1, 181. 2 71. 2 4 141 115. 4 100. 9 57. 2	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7 514. 8 509. 6 461. 2 32. 2 12. 9 512. 4 4 6. 0 57, 450 737, 131 12, 248 7 3, 815 2, 475 30, 737 9, 760 19. 6 604 348. 9 4 965 1, 234. 4 1, 185. 4 71. 6 4 141 120. 5 104. 8 56. 3	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7 20RT. 539. 8 536. 1 486. 3 33. 4 12. 3 531. 9 4 3. 5 58. 846 41, 002 11, 767 3, 858 2, 543 31, 466 9, 974 19. 7 7 585 327. 0 973 1, 273. 6 1, 206. 3 73. 9	60, 262 43, 536 12, 520 4, 029 2, 544 33, 079 10, 803	57, 563 42, 180 12, 570 31, 867 10, 266	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3 D CC 524. 7 519. 4 465. 5 35. 4 15. 0 527. 5 48. 0 56, 501 44, 705 17, 186 2, 537 36, 403 11, 614 19, 7 615 368. 4 19, 7 615 368. 4 11, 286. 3 77. 1 141 119. 4 104. 3	55. 9 173. 8 DMIMU  59,724 39,436 112,695 3,973 2,621	54, 557 37, 540 12, 140 3, 591 2, 344	543. 3  543. 3  543. 3  488. 8 33. 8 33. 8 13. 7 555. 4 4 17. 0  62, 745 45, 587 14, 360 4, 107 2, 677  20. 0 619 340. 7  1, 010 1, 278. 9 1, 242. 9 76. 6  142 104. 8 99. 8	61, 754 43, 381 13, 429 2, 746	62, 820 46, 614 14, 046 4, 145 2, 662	597. 4 597. 4 538.5 36. 4 14. 3 561. 0 9. 4 60, 280 44, 278 713, 064 4, 286 2, 963 3 95, 257 3 29, 820 20. 1 580 357. 7	20.1 538	57. 9 142. 6	20. 2 571	
Paper base stocks	28. 0 57. 3 128. 6 TR 493. 5 489. 1 430. 0 11. 7 484. 6 1. 1 60, 419 31, 718 11, 064 2, 450 10, 420 18. 9 627 351. 8 4 965 1, 212. 1 1, 181. 2 71. 2 4 141 115. 4 100. 9	27. 7 57. 2 134. 7 ANSI 514. 8 509. 6 461. 2 32. 2 12. 9 512. 4 6. 0 57. 450 737. 131 12, 248 7 3, 815 2, 475 30, 737 9, 760 19. 6 604 348. 9 4 965 1, 234. 4 1, 185. 4 1, 185. 4 1, 166. 6	28. 1 55. 4 131. 7 20RT. 539. 8 536. 1 486. 3 33. 4 12. 3 531. 9 4 5. 5 58. 846 41, 002 11, 767 3, 858 2, 543 31, 466 9, 974 19. 7 7 585 327. 0 19. 7 7 585 327. 0	60, 262 43, 536 12, 520 4, 029 2, 544 33, 079 10, 803	57, 563 42, 180 12, 570 31, 867 10, 266	27. 9 56. 5 143. 3 D CC 524. 7 519. 4 465. 5 35. 4 15. 0 527. 5 48. 0 56, 501 44, 705 17, 186 2, 537 36, 403 11, 614 19, 7 615 368. 4 19, 7 615 368. 4 11, 286. 3 77. 1 141 119. 4 104. 3	55. 9 173. 8 DMIMU  59,724 39,436 112,695 3,973 2,621	54, 557 37, 540 12, 140 3, 591 2, 344	543. 3  543. 3  543. 3  488. 8 33. 8 33. 8 13. 7 555. 4 4 17. 0  62, 745 45, 587 14, 360 4, 107 2, 677  20. 0 619 340. 7  1, 010 1, 278. 9 1, 242. 9 76. 6  142 104. 8 99. 8	61, 754 43, 381 13, 429 2, 746	62, 820 46, 614 14, 046 4, 145 2, 662	597. 4 597. 4 538.5 36. 4 14. 3 561. 0 9. 4 60, 280 44, 278 713, 064 4, 286 2, 963 3 95, 257 3 29, 820 20. 1 580 357. 7	20.1 538	57. 9 142. 6	20. 2 571	

Revised. d Deficit. 1 Less than \$50,000. 2 Beginning July 1962, includes data for refined bauxite (imports for 1961 totaled \$11.1 mil.). 3 Quarterly total. 4 Number of carriers filing complete reports for 1961. \$ See similar note on p. S-22. O See similar note on p. S-22. \$\infty\$ Includes data not shown separately.

<sup>§</sup>Revised effective Jan. 1960 to reflect fares charged in U.S. cities with a 1960 population of 25,000 or more; revisions for 1960 are shown in the Nov. 1961 SURVEY.

3"Data for Sept. and Dec. 1961 and Mar., June, and Sept. 1962 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

	1960	1961		19	61				-		19	62			<del></del>	_
nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		thly rage	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	6
TRA	NSP	ORTA	TION	ANI	CO	MMU	NICA	TION	S—C	ontin	ued			<u> </u>		·
TRANSPORTATION—Continued															·	
Class I Railroads—Continued																
reight carloadings (AAR) &-Continued Livestockthousdodo	22 184	19 145	28 263	36 202	24 144	17 85	13 62	11 62	17 89	17 100	16 194	13 275	9 212	12 203	$\frac{27}{221}$	
Merchandise, l.c.ldododo	151 1, 309	121 1, 252	141 1, 510	111 1, 341	103 1, 214	117 1,397	88 1, 079	$96 \\ 1,142$	125 1, 494	97 1, 251	94 1, 244	116 1,480	85 1, 102	90 1, 169	110 1, 486	
reight carloadings, seas. adj. indexes (Fed. R.):† Total1957-59=100	1 95	1 91	90	94	95	96	94	97	97	96	94	90	90	90	r 90	
Coal do do do do do do do do do do do do do	90 91 99	87 78 95	89 9 <b>3</b> 97	90 88 99	92 86 100	90 92 92	88 99 93	90 98 104	92 96	93 93	93 80 101	87 71	87 69 94	92 77 95	89 74 94	
Forest productsdodododo	101	104	96	104	97	116	111	110	102 105	98 107	103	95 94	81	98	98	
Livestockdodo	83 107 75	71 83 61	68 90 58	74 92 56	72 118 57	64 1 103   57	63 100 54	64 112 53	73 114 52	79 83 52	70 87 51	52 87 51	56 84 49	62 79 47	67 75 45	
Miscellaneousdo	96	92	91	96	96	97	95	98	97	98	95	92	93	91	89	
inancial operations: Operating revenues, total \$\varphimil. \$	793.1	765. 8	774.7	843. 3	799.6	770.8			<sup>2</sup> 2, 295. 7			<sup>2</sup> 2, 407. 9				
Freightdo Passengerdo Operating expensesdo	669. 0 53. 4 630. 5	644. 9 52. 1 606. 2	658.3 47.9 600.5	721. 0 47. 4 623. 9	$681.1 \\ 47.2 \\ 607.1$	60.3			<sup>2</sup> 1, 953. 6 <sup>2</sup> 144. 8 <sup>2</sup> 1, 830. 4		l	2 157. 0				١
Tax accruals and rentsdo Net railway operating incomedo	113.8 48.8	114.8 44.8	113. 4 60. 8	129. 8 89. 7	121. 0 71. 5	99. 5 57. 2			<sup>2</sup> 352. 8 <sup>2</sup> 112. 6			<sup>2</sup> 371. 9 <sup>2</sup> 152. 9				
Net income (after taxes)dododo	37.1	31.9	41.5	73. 1	57.7	69. 6			2 66. 0			2 105. 1	<b>-</b>			
Freight carried 1 mile (qtrly.) bil. ton-miles.  Revenue per ton-mile (qtrly. avg.) cents.	. 3 1. 403	3 1. 374	149. 0 1. 370			152.8 1,360			148. 2 1, 354							
Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue (qtrly.)mil.	3 5, 315	\$ 5,073	5, 675			4, 943			4, 460			5.037				
Waterway Traffic learances, vessels in foreign trade:									ļ							
Total U.S. ports thous, net tons Foreign vessels do	. 11, 286	14,073 11,411	14, 541 11, 686	15, 056 12, 040	14, 913 12, 005	13, 753 11, 045	13, 971 11, 400	12, 679 10, 161	13, 915 11, 350	14, 045 11, 329	13, 396 13, 143				 	-
United States vesselsdodo	2,607	2,662	2, 855	3, 016	2, 908	2,708	2, 571	2, 518	2, 565	2, 716	3, 253					-
Total thous. lg. tons. In United States vessels do	5, 206 1, 080	5, 445 823	5, 021 851	5, 283 795	5, 233 839	5, 900 927	5, 465 865	5, 290 855	6, 200 976	6, 103 832	6, 057 986	5, 684 828	5, 495 741	5, 167 830	4, 932 720	
Travel otels:												1				
Average sale per occupied roomdellars_ Rooms occupied	9. 15 65	9. 23 62	9. 47 65	10.04 71	9.72 63	8. 81 49	9. 00 61	9. 17 63	8. 87 63	9. 67 64	9.00 64	9. 64 63	8. 75 54	9. 60 60	9. 66 64	
Restaurant sales indexsame mo. 1951=100_ preign travel:	115	112	111	111	109	111	109	114	123	108	125	116	107	106	111	
U.S. citizens: Arrivals thous  Departures do  Aliens: Arrivals do	169 167 108	174 168 111	223 166 149	164 137 127	133 110 101	128 136 99	139 138 97	145 158 86	185 175 112	170 183 121	178 183 129	204 304 130	265 149			
Departures do	. 89 71	93 71	$\frac{112}{52}$	100 40	86 38	99 34	71 57	68 61	86 93	95 107	100 125	122 114	85	72	57	-
ational parks, visitsdodododo	2, 217	2, 323 254	2, 818 222	1,802	874 220	562	4 557	4 692	4764	4 1, 357	4 1, 981	1		4 7, 669	3, 288	-
Passenger-miles (revenue) mil. Passenger revenues thous.		4, 192	3, 642	258 4, 259	3, 615	269 4, 432			<sup>2</sup> 770 <sup>2</sup> 12, 873							-
COMMUNICATIONS																
elephone carriers; Operating revenues Qmil, \$_ Station revenuesdo	696.5 392.6	740. 7 414. 4	741. 9 416. 3	767.0 424.3	762. 9 424. 4	771.6 428.8	776. 9 430. 8	749.5 426.7	790. 6 432. 9	783. 3 435. 4	796. 8 438. 8	791. 1 439. 7	786. 3 436. 2	810. 6 438. 7		-
Tolls, messagedo Operating expenses (before taxes)do	236.5	252. 0 441. 4	250. 4 441. 9	264. 8 457. 3	259. 3 452. 3	264. 4 459. I	267. 8 461. 4	244. 0 439. 2	278. 3 470. 6	267. 4 458. 5	278.0 475.1	269. 1 458. 8	268. 5 461. 8	285.8		
Net operating incomedo Phones in service, end of year or momil	116. 6 65. 0	126. 6 67. 6	124. 8 66. 8	131. 4 67. 1	131. 5 67. 3	134. 5 67. 6	131. 1 67. 9	127. 9 68. 1	132. 1 68. 4	135. 4 68. 6	134. 5 68. 9	138. 3 69. 0	135. 1 69. 4	141. 1 69. 6		
elegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph: Operating revenuesthous.\$thous.\$	21, 864	22, 144	22, 288	22, 587	21, 483	22, 411	22, 093	21, 220	22, 649	21, 989	23,011	22, 366	21, 259	22, 748		
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo	19, 495 1, 300	20,004 1,029	19, 982 1, 291	20,020 1,689	19, 878 797	$20,074 \\ 1,770$	20, 106 598	18,795 455	20, 262 971	19, 614 1, 013	20,762 861	20, 389 659	20, 854 4 828	20, 996 600		-
Ocean-cable: Operating revenuesdododo	3,014 2,470	3, 023 2, 452	2, 914 2, 521	3, 125 2, 721	3, 083 2, 406	3, 186 2, 113	3, 276 2, 582	2, 893 2, 517	3, 220 2, 594	2, 883 2, 463	3, 145 2, 581	2, 902 2, 444	2, 950 2, 623	3, 031 2, 534		
Net operating revenuesdodo	225	240	58	49	351	723	344	69	312	96	257	161	d 5	191		
Operating revenuesdo Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo	4, 224 3, 324 747	4, 471 3, 443 866	4, 412 3, 496 744	4, 681 3, 209 1, 258	4, 531 3, 467 892	4,731 3,711 845	4,632 3,534 928	4, 342 3, 361 810	4, 821 3, 614 1, 005	4, 460 3, 536 739	4,808 3,699 919	4, 719 3, 734 801	4, 607 3, 697 726	4, 684 3, 743		-   -
Net operating revenuesdodo	1 11	! 					·	·	1	759	519	301	120	101		-
CVPN-VOLT C	1	CHE	MICA	.LS A	ND A		LD PI	I		1	[	1		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ī
CHEMICALS organic chemicals, production:						-		1		}				1		
Acetylenemil. eu. ft_ Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial)	1,012	968	639	1, 101	1,115	1, 135	989	1,061	1, 159	1,102	1, 133	1,066	1, 105	1,089	1, 128	1
thous, sh. tonsCarbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and soliddo	401.5 74.8	432. 9 76. 0	399. 6 85. 2	425. 5 78. 8	435. 4 69. 3	449. 1 65. 8	416.8 70.2	429. 4 63. 3	494. 8 73. 5	508. 3 75. 4	510. 7 96. 9	496. 0 100. 6	471. 1 105. 7	r 464. 2 r 107. 8	468. 3 92. 2	
Chlorine, gasdododododo	386. 4 80. 8	383. 6 77. 0	349.8 70.6	409. 5 83. 0	411. 4 86. 9	420. 7 85. 6	405. 8 79. 0	381. 9 78. 9	437. 5 89. 9	423. 1 89. 1	432. 8 89. 1	427. 5 91. 0	438, 9 90, 4	441. 1 7 89. 6	428. 2 89. 3	1
Nitric acid (100% HNO <sub>3</sub> )do Oxygen (high purity)mil. cu. ft_	276.3 4,832	281. 5 6, 555	283. 9 7, 173	297. 5 7, 626	298. 8 7, 667	306. 2 8, 060	296. 5 7, 360	289. 8 5 8, 255	300. 9 9, 161	292.3 8,577	305. 9 8, 083	277. 9 7, 782	278. 0 7, 433	299. 7 r 8, 103	303. 7 8, 129	_
Phosphoric acid (100% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )thous. sh. tons			3 Once	195.6 terly ave	184.9	183. 7	l 202.0 eriod, as	185.6	212.2	209.4	232.5	188.4	177.5	195.5	195.0	١

<sup>\*</sup> Revised. 

Based on unadjusted data. 

Quarterly total. 

Quarterly average. 

Effective Jan. 1962, data reflect redefinition of visits to one park: Jan. 1962 (new basis), 62,600 visits; Jan. 1961 (old basis), 18,600 visits. 

Beginning Feb. 1962, data include quantities for 14 plants not previously reporting. 

Befeit. 

Befeit. 

Befeit. 

Pefeit. 

Revised effective with the Dec. 1961 Survey to incorporate the 1957-59 comparison

base period, as well as new weights and seasonal factors. Monthly indexes for total loadings (1919-60) appear in the Dec. 1961 Fed. Res. Bulletin; indexes for separate classes prior to Oct. 1960 are available from the Board of Governors, Fed. Res., Wash. 25, D.C. 2 Includes data not shown separately. Scattered revisions for 1959, 1960, and Jan.-July 1961 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	61						19	62			,	
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon ave		Sept.	Oet.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
(	CHEN	IICAI	LS AN	ND A	LLIE	D PR	ODUC	CTS-	-Cont	inued		•			·	
CHEMICALS—Continued									i							
Inorganic chemicals, production;—Continued Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58%, Na <sub>2</sub> O)——thous. sh. tons. Sodium bichromate and chromate do. Sodium hydroxide (100%, NaOH)——do. Sodium silicate (soluble silicate glass), anhydrous thous. sh. tons. Sodium sulfates (anhydrous, refined; Glauber's salt; crude salt cake)——thous. sh. tons.	379. 8 10. 2 414. 3 41. 4 89. 4	376. 4 10. 1 408. 2 43. 9 95. 3	369. 1 9. 9 370. 0 43. 0 97. 6	408. 1 11. 6 443. 8 54. 6 97. 4	410. 2 10. 5 433. 7 58. 9	388. 9 10. 6 442. 4 43. 5 108. 0	382. 4 10. 8 423. 1 40. 6	368. 6 10. 2 403. 2 46. 5 97. 7	400. 7 11. 0 466. 3 47. 8 113. 7	394. 1 11. 5 454. 9 51. 6 106. 2	404. 1 11. 1 464. 3 55. 1 106. 5	400. 4 10. 8 459. 9 42. 7 94. 2	368. 3 10. 8 467. 1 36. 8 95. 9	390. 4 9. 6 469. 7 44. 8	451.2	
Sulfuric acid (100% H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> )dodo	1,490.3	1,487.3	1,390.7	1,543.5	1,556.9	1,597.3	1, 640. 4	1, 535. 6	1,725.6	1, 675. 9	1, 692. 3	1,502.3	1,438.4	1, 499. 9	1, 467. 2	
Acetic anhydride, production mil. lb  Acetic anhydride, production	63. 7 91. 3 2. 0	65. 3 105. 0 1. 9	65. 0 105. 0 2. 0	76. 8 104. 7 2. 4	74. 0 106. 1 2. 1	76. 8 117. 3 2. 3	83. 7 96. 5 2. 0	72. 5 93. 5 2. 3	75. 0 106. 4 2. 5	75. 2 102. 2 2. 1	85. 6 105. 0 2. 4	79. 4 107. 4 2. 0	77. 2 101. 5 1. 8	86. 1 103. 9 2. 3	1 6 1	
Alcohol, ethyl: Production mil. proof gal Stocks, end of month do Used for denaturation do Taxable withdrawals do	1 54. 2 1 130. 3 45. 2 1 5. 3	r 52, 2 r 139, 0 43, 2 5, 1	53. 4 140. 9 37. 6 5. 5	66. 3 136. 9 44. 7 7. 3	56. 4 138. 8 42. 5 6. 0	55, 3 141, 1 43, 7 4, 2	53. 7 145. 9 43. 9 4. 3	47. 8 148. 7 42. 7 4. 5	53.3 147.7 45.6 5.4	52. 1 153. 1 40. 8 4. 8	50, 3 151, 4 44, 6 5, 5	50. 4 154. 1 42. 7 5. 4	49. 3 158. 1 39. 1 4. 4	45. 5 157. 6 41. 5 5. 1		
Alcohol, denatured: Productionmil, wine gal. Consumption (withdrawals)do Stocks, end of monthdo	24. 2 24. 3 4. 4	23. 4 23. 4 6. 2	20. 3 19. 0 6. 4	24. 0 24. 9 5. 4	23. 5 23. 0 5. 9	23. 5 24. 2 5. 2	23, 7 23, 6 5, 4	23. 0 23. 4 5. 0	24. 5 23. 9 5. 6	21. 7 21. 4 5. 7	24. 0 24. 8 5. 0	22. 9 23. 9 4. 1	21. 1 21. 3 3. 8	22. 4 24. 0 2. 2		•••••
Creosote oil, productionmil. gal_ DDT, productionmil. lb_ Ethyl acetate (85%), productiondo	7. 7 13. 7 8. 9	7. 3 14. 3 8. 5	8. 1 13. 7 7. 7	6. 8 13. 6 12. 0	7. 4 13. 0 12. 8	6. 4 12. 9 7. 3	6, 1 10, 3 9, 6	8, 1 13, 2 3, 9	5. 1 13. 9 9. 8	8. 6 12. 1 7. 3	8.0 14.5 7.9	7. 7 13. 4 12. 4	7. 2 16. 1 5. 2	8. 1 15. 7 9. 0	14.0	
Ethylene glycol, productiondo Formaldehyde (37% HCHO), productiondo Glycerin, refined, all grades: Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	108. 1 156. 0 24. 2 27. 4	98. 6 146. 0 22. 4 34. 3	87. 7 155. 5 18. 0 32. 6	97. 5 165. 1 23. 0 30. 7	95. 2 162. 4 24. 6 34. 0	97. 3 156. 6 24. 0 38. 4	91. 3 155. 8 20. 9 35. 2	80. 8 157. 2 21. 0 36. 4	87. 9 163. 5 21. 2 35. 2	88. 8 165. 3 21. 2 36. 1	98. 4 172. 2 18. 8 33. 7	103. 6 164. 1 21. 1 35. 4	119. 1 150. 2 17. 8 32. 3	122. 0 169. 0 21. 1 30. 8	106. 4 166. 9 17. 6 27. 2	
Methanol, production: Naturalmil. gal. Syntheticdo Phthalic anhydride, productionmil. lb	. 2 24. 7 33. 4	25. 6 31. 7	.1 22.8 31.6	.1 28.1 30.0	28. 5 28. 0	27. 7 30. 9	. 1 26. 4 28. 7	25. 5 25. 6	.1 29.0 30.2	. 1 27. 9 33. 7	28. 0 31. 5	. 1 26. 5 33. 3	. 1 29. 8 33. 6	.7 28.3 33.2	28. 7 35. 1	
FERTILIZERS			}	'			i	}								
Exports, total \$\frac{Q}{2}\$         do           Nitrogenous materials.         do           Phosphate materials.         do           Potash materials.         do	562 43 436 68	539 31 429 65	523 18 428 70	548 34 452 52	540 62 411 57	605 47 440 100	680 71 511 89	541 114 347 76	486 52 352 74	684 128 464 76	635 98 466 58	543 24 444 47	563 10 428 99	699 60 547 82	653 51 504 66	
Imports, total Q	207 105 30 12 36	227 123 41 13 36	203 124 35 5 33	260 138 35 15 54	216 106 32 9 57	156 87 26 12 14	261 128 50 15 70	259 131 37 12 73	306 157 28 18 57	397 230 69 24 59	287 186 55 14 10	194 128 50 13 10	229 2 133 33 24 22	199 84 20 19 49	232 84 22 23 71	
Potash deliverics (KrO)	181 223 346	173 228 415	124 219 435	211 240 447	104 236 480	159 230 519	302 238 527	117 220 509	232 249 446	365 248 302	258 255 253	204 316	123 170 382	226 r 202 r 416	142 207 422	
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS		120		1.,					110		200					
Explosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powder	128 82, 026 147. 0 85. 3 61. 7	127 82, 424 145, 8 4 86, 5 4 59, 3	106 93, 769 153. 4 90. 9 62. 5	198 94, 844 149. 0 85. 7 63. 3	177 85, 296 133. 6 73. 8 59. 8	144 79, 679 109. 7 58. 4 51. 3	114 75, 118 129, 2 69, 9 59, 3	72 76, 616 123. 9 69. 9 54. 0	53 81, 058 151. 2 85. 0 66. 2	83 91, 583 166. 6 100. 7 65. 9	35 101, 886 186, 1 112, 3 73, 8	62 100, 792 177. 8 107. 3 70. 5	163, 5 103, 3 60, 2	177. 6 111. 3 66. 3	152, 7 92, 5	
Production	476 3, 826	519 4,098	484 4, 253	528 4, 255	519 4, 307	550 4, 814	516 4, 863	476 4, 890	491 4, 830	446 4, 779	474 4, 761	467 4, 751	473 4, 777	514 4,818		
MATERIALS  Production:   Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods, and tubes	4. 2 7. 6 . 1	4. 8 7. 5 . 1	5. 4 8. 5 . 1	5. 4 8. 6 . 1	5. 2 8. 6 . 1	6. 3 7. 7 . 1	} 12.8	12.3	15.6	13. 2	14.2	14.2	11.3	13.0		
Phenolic and other tar acid resinsdo Polystyrenedo Urea and melamine resinsdo	49. 3 82. 1 29. 8	r 51. 0 r 88. 8 r 33. 0	52. 6 89. 7 33. 0	57. 2 98. 1 37. 6	54. 6 92. 7 36. 0	52. 5 95. 9 32. 2	<sup>5</sup> 58. 0 <sup>5</sup> 99. 9 <sup>5</sup> 39. 2	53. 2 92. 8 38. 9	59. 8 105. 6 40. 1	53. 8 105. 5 38. 8	61. 1 113. 2 41. 9	59. 6 107. 3 41. 5	48. 9 r 94. 7 33. 2	40.7		
Vinyl resins do Alkyd resins do Rosin modifications do do	100. 2 46. 4 11. 8	r 105. 0 r 45. 1 r 12. 3	101. 5 34. 4 11. 6	116.8 37.2 10.3	110. 9 34. 4 12. 5	108. 5 31. 0 9. 3	113.3 37.0	113. 9 35. 4	131. 3 43. 6	122. 4 42. 8	130. 6 47. 0	131. 1 46. 1	r 116. 3 r 40. 2			
Polyester resins do Polyethylene resins do Miscellaneous (incl. protective coatings) do	15. 8 111. 3 30. 4		12. 8 121. 8 37. 4	15. 2 146. 2 43. 8	15. 5 148. 4 43. 4	13. 3 153. 2 41. 8	15. 9 150. 6	15. 5 156. 9	17. 9 167. 0	18. 7 166. 7	20. 2 170. 9	18. 6 170. 6	13. 8 172. 7	18. 3 170. 8		

r Revised. 1 Average for July-Dec. 2 Beginning July 1962, excludes ammonium phosphate formerly included. 3 Data are for July-Sept. quarter. 4 Beginning Jan. 1961, trade sales of lacquers (formerly shown with industrial finishes) are included under trade products. 5 Beginning Jan. 1962, data include protective coatings (formerly excluded), amounts of these for Jan. 1962 are as follows (mil. lb.): Phenolic, 2.5 (incl. some rosin modifications no longer shown separately); polystyrene, 6.0; urea, etc., 3.8.
1See similar note on p. S-24. Data (except for alcohol) are reported on the basis of 100% content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated.

Q Includes data not shown separately. ¶Revisions for 1960-Apr. 1961 for superphosphate and for Jan.-Mar. 1961 for paints, etc., will be shown later. †Revised effective with the Jan. 1962 Survey to include recovered sulfur. ⊕Beginning July 1961, data are not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods because of the inclusion of companies formerly not reporting; monthly averages are based on reported annual totals.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	61						196	52				· · ·
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mor ave		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	00
			ELEC	TRIC	POV	VER	AND	GAS								
ELECTRIC POWER																
roduction (utility and industrial), total ⊙ mil. kwbr	70, 135	73, 211	74, 466	74, 471	74, 222	78, 419	80, 913	72,047	78, 646	73, 528	78, 071	77, 819	80, 322	84, 093	77.018	
Electric utilities, total do By fuels do By waterpower do do do do do do do do do do do do do	62,779 50,653 12,126	65, 998 53, 348 12, 650	67, 297 55, 366 11, 931	66, 848 55, 373 11, 475	66, 669 54, 806 11, 863	70, 878 57, 147 13, 731	73, 123 58, 823 14, 301	64, 777 51, 435 13, 342	70, 719 54, 562 16, 157	65, 873 49, 873 16, 001	70, 241 55, 020 15, 221	70, 164 56, 397 13, 767	72, 933 59, 479 13, 453	76, 439 63, 226 13, 213	69, 680 57, 695 11, 985	
Privately and municipally owned utildo Other producers (publicly owned)do	51, 294 11, 486	53, 624 12, 374	54, 849 12, 449	54, 408 12, 441	54, 080 12, 590	57, 407 13, 471	59, 437 13, 687	52, 733 12, 044	56, 725 13, 994	53, 103 12, 770	57, 053 13, 188	57, 260 12, 904	59, 281 13, 651	62, 424 14, 015	56, 774 12, 906	
Industrial establishments, totaldo	7,356	7, 213	7, 169	7, 623	7, 552 7, 285	7,541	7 790	7,270	7, 927	7, 654	7, 829	7, 655	7,390	7, 654	7, 338	
By fuelsdo By waterpowerdo	7, 055 301	6,932 281	6, 946 223	7, 377 246	7, 285 267	7,246 295	7,479	6, 982 288	7, 604 323	7, 318 336	7, 507 322	7, 373 282	7, 143 247	7, 405 249	7, 106 233	
ales to ultimate customers, total (EEI)§do Commercial and industrial:	1	160,061	63, 138	61, 309	60, 306	62, 293	65, 428	63, 520	64, 151	62, 143	62, 216	64, 056	65, 184	67, 269		
Small light and powerdo Large light and powerdo	9, 567 28, 733	1 11,239 1 28,952	12, 936 30, 175	11, 804 30, 197	11, 234 29, 563	11, 270 29, 627	11, 276 30, 156	11, 111 29, 230	11, 214 30, 736	10, 958 30, 384	11, 273 31, 443	12, 475 31, 527	13, 102 31, 197	13, 418 32, 285		
Railways and railroadsdo Residential or domesticdo	398 16, 367	390 17,418	356 17, 566	368 16, 796	385 16, 913	443 18, 712	455 $21,213$	425 20, 495	433 19, 616	391 18, 308	363 17,006	355 17, 513	350 18, 364	360 18, 978		
Street and highway lightingdo Other public authoritiesdo Interdepartmentaldo	510 1,304 55	564 1,370 2 128	556 1,396 153	607 1,395 140	649 $1,432$ $130$	682 1, 437 122	741 1,468 120	620 1,529 109	620 1, 461 71	574 1, 443 84	540 1, 489 103	515 1,564 106	524 1,528 119	566 1,535 128		
tevenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute)§mil. \$	959.6		1,065.6		1,013.9				1, 071. 7							
GAS												i.				
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly):‡♂ Customers, end of quarter, total♀thous Residentialdo	2, 374 2, 218	2,071 1,937	2, 014 1, 887			2, 062 1. 930			2,073 1,940			2,056 1,924				
Residential	155 568	133 563	126 273			131 520			133 964			131 484				
Residential do Industrial and commercial do	403 162	401 158	150 122			364 152			748 208			324 158				
Revenue from sales to consumers, total $Q$ mil. \$	74.4	70.7	37.0			65.3			114.0			60. 9				
Residential do do Industrial and commercial do do do do do do do do do do do do do	57. 2 16. 9	54. 4 15. 9	25. 5 11. 4			49, 8 15, 1			91.5 21.8			45. 7 15. 0				
Vatural gas (quarterly): $\ddagger \circ$ Customers, end of quarter, total $\circ$ thous- Residentialdo Industrial and commercialdo	30, 554 28, 087 2, 430	31, 661 29, 093 2, 533	31, 424 28, 933 2, 456			32, 294 29, 636 2, 621			32, 301 29, 634 2, 630			32, 199 29, 606 2, 556				
Sales to consumers, total \( \) mil. therms.  Residential do.  Industrial and commercial do.	22, 636 7, 558 13, 907	23, 397 7, 894 14, 272	16, 850 2, 672 13, 129			23, 976 7, 781 14, 858			33, 534 15, 705 16, 358			22, 557 6, 852 14, 649				
Revenue from sales to consumers, total \( \text{} \)	1,326.6 734.9	1,424.7 787.8	875. 6 357. 3			1,454.7 784.8			2, 266. 1 1, 432. 7			1, 362. 6 720. 7				
Industrial and commercialdo	553.8	595. 1	484. 6			625. 1			783. 5			606. 3				
	FO	OD A	ND K	INDI	RED ]	PROL	OUCT	S; TC	BAC	CO	1	,			<del>,</del> -	
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES																
Beer: Productionmil. bbl Taxable withdrawalsdo	7. 78 7. 33	7. 92 7. 42	7. 40 7. 62	7. 33 6. 99	6. 52 6. 60	6. 43 6. 48	6.13	6. 42 5. 75	8.30 7.33	8.35 7.46	9.76 9.06	9.96 9.19	9, 90 9, 22	9.06 9.18		
Stocks, end of monthdodo Distilled spirits (total):	10.37	10.61	10.47	10.37	9.87	9.42	9.86	10.16	10.66	11.07	11.20	11.39	11. 49	10.80		
Productionmil. tax gal Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes mil. wine gal	3 13. 27 19. 56	15.06 20.12	13. 12 18. 80	19. 25 22. 58	19. 53 25. 35	16. 43 28. 32	15. 88 16. 91	15. 32 17. 07	15. 41 20. 63	13. 16 18. 62	15. 94 21. 14	12. 69 20. 40	6. 43	8. 34		İ
Taxable withdrawals mil. tax gal. Stocks, end of month do	\$ 9.90 \$835.02	10.04 859.63	10. 52 859. 43	14.34 864.32	12. 41 868. 39	8. 08 874. 59	8. 58 879. 71	8. 65 883. 95	10. 41 886. 45	9.38 885.90	10. 86 890. 66	10.66 890.08	8. 29 886. 81	9.82 882.86		
Importsmil. proof gal- Whisky: Productionmil. tax gal-	3.10	3. 26 11. 85	3. 74 9. 35	4. 69 13. 92	5. 35 15. 73	3. 82 13. 58	2.75	2. 76 12. 76	3. 07	3. 07 10. 28	3. 55 12. 13	2. 92	2.90	3. 28	4.06	
Taxable withdrawals do- Stocks, end of month do-	6. 84 806. 44	7. 08 835. 99	7. 56 837. 07	10. 93 840. 54	9. 39 844. 23	5, 79 850, 13	6.02	6. 35 860. 19	7. 30 862. 66	6. 44 862. 36	7. 03 867. 51	8. 83 6. 54 867. 55	3, 42 5, 02 864, 49	5.32 6.58 861,04		-}
Importsmil. proof gal_	2.75	2.87	3. 30	4. 12	4.75	3. 35	2. 46	2.41	2.71	2. 70	3.09	2. 55	2. 57	2.88	3. 58	
Rectified spirits and wines, production, total mil. proof gal  Whiskydodo	6. 97 5. 39	7. 05 5. <b>3</b> 2	7. 55 5. 83	10. 48 8. 21	8.74 6.71	6. 02 4. 49		5. 87 4. 49	7. 38 5. 59	6. 21 4. 48	7. 54 5. 44	7. 21 5. 27	5. 62 4. 12	6. 78 4. 83		-
Vines and distilling materials: Effervescent wines:		}					l									
Production mil. wine gal Tayable withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do	. 33 . 28 2. 45	. 34 . 31 2. 64	. 25	. 26	. 32 . 55 2. 35	. 38	. 27	. 50	. 42	. 35	. 49	. 46	.16	. 37		
Importsdo	.08	.08	2.87 .08	2. 61 . 13	. 17	2. 20	2. 23 . 05	2. 51	2. 67 . 06	2.76	2.93	3. 10	3.06	3. 15 . 06	.09	
Productiondo Taxable withdrawalsdo	13.82 12.44	4 14.00 4 12.98	50. 26 13. 14	81. 81 16. 28	10. 45 14. 47	4, 60 13, 53	3. 28 12. 22	2. 70 11. 11	2. 53 14. 33	2. 15 12. 10	2. 67 11. 93	1. 67 11. 72	1. 07 9. 16	6. 15 12. 28		
Stocks, end of monthdo Importsdo	176.11	175, 86 . 93	163. 92 1. 00	230. 55 1. 20	220. 13 1. 38	209. 50 1. 00	194. 33 1. 00	187. 44 . 88	172. 67 1. 03	164. 41 1. 06	150.96 1.31	141. 87 . 88	131. 76 . 78	123. 99 . 92	1.01	-1
Distilling materials produced at wineriesdo	27. 57	27.61	112, 99	143. 95	35. 56	11.92		4.08	1.43		1.58	2. 56	1.47	19.66		
Revised. Corrected. Revisions for 1961: Jan.—total, 59,894; large ligmall light, etc., 10,423; large light, etc., 29,034.	ght, etc.,	27,730; r	evenue,	1,016.9. 3	Iay	§ Ir	icludes d	ata for A	Nov. 196	i Hawaii		-			_	
		reported				+ L	evised d	101 IS	cand 20	գտ, 01 18	O HIW LO	e snown	rater. 1	zata Ior 1	manufaci ng 1961.	ture

O Revisions for Jan.-Nov. 1960 are available upon request. § Includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. ‡ Revised data for 1st and 2d qtr. of 1961 will be shown later. Data for manufactured and mixed gas include Hawaii beginning 1960; for natural gas, Alaska beginning 1961. The 1960 and 1961 averages shown for gas are quarterly averages. 

§ Includes data not shown separately.

	<del>,</del>						<del></del>									
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961	1960	1961		19	961	1			т		19	962		ī		<del></del>
edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		nthly rage	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
FOC	D Al	ND K	INDR	ED P	ROD	UCTS	; TO	BACC	<b>20—C</b>	ontin	ued					
DAIRY PRODUCTS			}									l				
Butter, creamery:         Production (factory)‡         mil. lb.           Stocks, cold storage, end of month         do.           Price, wholesale, 92-score (N.Y.)         \$ per lb.	114. 4 106. 5 . 599	123. 7 181. 5 . 612	94. 8 238. 4 . 614	110. 1 230. 7 . 613	109. 9 223. 7 . 611	126. 1 224. 8 . 611	144. 2 239. 0 . 610	133. 0 260. 0 . 610	150. 3 303. 1 . 609	147. 5 345. 4 . 586	166. 7 386. 9 . 586	152. 6 429. 4 . 584	122. 4 469. 0 . 588	104. 3 r 456. 4 . 590	92. 4 r 423. 5 . 596	380.9 .587
Cheese: Production (factory), total‡mil. lb_American, whole milk‡do	123. 2 83. 0	135. 9 95. 4	119.3 84.0	120.3 80.3	111.1 71.6	120. 6 77. 1	117. 2 77. 6	111.4 74.1	127. 1 85. 6	139. 1 98. 6	167. 5 126. 4	168, 0 126, 5	145. 5 107. 3	131. 0 93. 8	118. 9 82. 7	 
Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total do American, whole milk do Imports.  Price, wholesale, American, single daisles (Chi-		429. 8 379. 5 6. 3	501, 2 442, 2 6, 0	490. 5 432. 6 6. 0	470. 6 421. 5 8. 1	472. 9 419. 9 6. 9	456. 8 405. 9 5. 9	432.8 382.8 5.9	417. 2 367. 8 6. 0	441. 0 390. 8 6. 4	460. 1 416. 2 7. 8	495, 4 452, 9 6, 1	526, 6 483, 8 4, 5	7 520. 5 7 481. 8 5. 1	r 493. 1 r 457. 1 5. 8	455. 5 422. 1
cago)	. 414	. 409	. 413	. 415	. 414	. 410	. 410	. 410	. 402	. 394	. 392	. 392	. 392	. 392	. 392	<b></b>
Condensed (sweetened) mil. lb Evaporated (unsweetened) do Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of mo.: Condensed (sweetened) mil. lb	5. 7 181. 4 5. 5	5. 8 176. 5 6. 0	5. 3 157. 4 6. 7	6. 0 138. 1 6. 8	5, 2 117, 2 5, 4	5. 4 125. 6 5. 6	5. 9 117. 7 4. 6	5. 6 118. 2 4. 0	4. 4 149. 4 4. 3	5. 2 177. 3 6. 2	8. 3 225. 5 6. 2	6.8 215.0 3.7	7. 2 188. 5 4. 3	6.7 171.5 4.8	5. 9 140. 3 5. 6	
Evaporated (unsweetened)do Exports: Condensed (sweetened)do	235. 9 3. 5	243. 6 3. 9	364, 5 3, 4	336. 2	282. 6	225. Î 3. 9	162. 6 3. 0	106. 3	66. 1	96.9	162. 4 4. 7	218.6	256. 9 4. 0	271. 3 4. 1	262. 7 2. 5	
Evaporated (unsweetened)do Price, manufacturers' average selling: Evaporated (unsweetened)\$ per case	8. 4 6. 34	7. 6 6. 30	4. 5 6. 29	5. 1 6. 29	3. 7 6. 29	2. 6 6. 29	5. 6 6. 29	10. 9	6. 28	2. 4 6. 16	2. 5 6. 07	6. 3	5. 4 6, 02	6. 1	2. 6 6. 05	
Fluid milk:  Production on farms mil. lb Utilization in mfd. dairy products do Price, wholesale, U.S. average \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per 100 lb Dry milk	10, 234 3, 969 4. 21	10, 455 4, 267 4. 22	9, 621 3, 456 4, 38	9, 672 3, 759 4. 47	9, 219 3, 625 4. 55	9, 772 4, 064 4, 45	10, 118 4, 415 4. 39	9, 629 4, 109 4. 29	11, 101 4, 684 4. 16	11, 340 4, 809 3. 88	12, 533 5, 609 3. 76	12, 003 5, 275 3. 71	10, 977 4, 349 3. 86	10, 244 3, 797 4. 03	9, 683 3, 370 r 4, 22	9, 771 P 4. 35
Production:‡ Dry whole milkmil. lb Nonfat dry milk (human food)do Stocks, manufacturers', end of month;	8. 2 151. 6	6.8 167.8	5. 5 119. 1	7.7 134.9	7. 6 136. 3	7.3 169.4	8. 0 184. 5	5, 6 177, 4	6. 4 203. 8	7. 5 214. 3	9. 7 253. 0	7. 7 236. 5	4.7 182.1	5. 5 148. 4	6.0 127.5	
Dry whole milkdodododododododo	İ	6. 4 136. 6	5. 7 134. 8	5. 5 127. 8	6. 0 116. 9	7. 3 132. 5	8. 2 126. 7	7. 7 131. 0	6. 1 128. 4	6. 6 128. 3	7. 4 155. 7	7. 7 168. 7	7. 6 142. 1	6. 1 118. 0	4. 2 102. 9	
Dry whole milkdoNonfat dry milk (human food)doPrice, manufacturers' average selling, nonfat dry milk (human food)\$ per lb	2. 3 16. 6	1. 5 21. 0 . 154	1. 3 28. 1 . 159	1. 1 19. 0 . 161	. 6 29, 9 . 160	1. 1 12. 3 , 162	. 8 21. 5 . 162	.6 18.7 .161	. 4 40. 5 . 161	1. 5 18. 9 . 147	1. 0 25. 2	2. 2 31. 6 . 142	. 6 30. 0 . 142	1. 9 20. 9 . 142	1. 3 22. 6 1. 43	
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS  Exports (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat)mil. bu	78.0	90. 5	81.4	99. 6	104.1	100. 5	85. 1	116.0	103. 6	101. 3	128. 3	110. 9	86.2	90. 3	87.8	
Barley: Production (crop estimate)do	431.3	1 393. 4														2 430. 8
Stocks (domestic), end of quarter, total do On farms do Off farms do Exports, including malt§ do.	3 311, 1 3 166, 8 3 144, 3	<sup>3</sup> 291. 8 <sup>3</sup> 154. 0 <sup>3</sup> 137. 8 5. 4	433. 8 242. 5 191. 4 4. 2	3. 3	6.0	333. 7 179. 4 154. 3 5. 3	5. 3	9. 9	215. 7 98. 0 117. 8 8. 5	9. 2	10 5	r 4 123. 0 r 4 47. 2 r 4 75. 8 10. 2			448. 0 277. 8 170. 2	
Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):         \$ per bu_           No. 2, malting	1. 14 1. 06	1.31 1.23	1. 47 1. 40	1. 48 1. 42	1. 46 1. 40	1. 43 1. 37	1. 47 1. 42	1. 41 1. 35	1. 39 1. 33	1. 34 1. 28	16. 5 1. 26 1. 21	1. 22 1. 18	4. 7 1. 19 1. 14	5. 3 1. 16 1. 09	6. 6 1. 13 1. 07	1. 20 1. 13
Corn: Production (crop estimate, grain only) _mil, bu_ Grindings, wet processdo	13,908 12.8	1 3, 624 13. 1	13. 4	14.1	13. 6	11.9	13. 2	12.7	14. 7	14. 9	14. 8	14. 8	14. 2	15. 7	13. 9	<sup>2</sup> 3, 590 15. 3
Stocks (domestic), end of quarter, total  On farmsdodo	31,709	<sup>3</sup> 3, 246 <sup>3</sup> 1, 784	4 580			4, 495 3, 022			3, 386 2, 149			r 2, 474 1, 551			1, 613 537	
Off farms. do.  Exports, including meal and flour. do.  Prices, wholesale:  No. 3, yellow (Chicago) \$ per bu.	18. 6 1. 13	3 1, 463 24. 5 1. 11	41,428 24.5	23. 8 1. 09	32. 3 1. 10	1, 473 34. 3 1, 08	35. 6 1. 08	43. 3	1, 236 37. 3	36. 3 1. 12	42. 1 1. 15	7 924 39, 4 1, 14	33. 4	32. 8 1. 10	1, 075 22. 9	1. 10
Weighted avg., 5 markets, all gradesdo Oats:	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.09	1.08	1. 04	1.01	1.06	1.08	1. 11	1.11	1. 10	1.07	1.09	1. 10
Production (erop estimate) mil. bu_ Stocks (domestic), end of quarter, total do	3 672	1 1, 013 3 657	972			775		<b></b>	495			7 4 277	<b>-</b>		974	<sup>2</sup> 1, 028
On farms do Off farms do	<sup>3</sup> 595 <sup>3</sup> 77	<sup>3</sup> 576 <sup>3</sup> 81	859 113			695 80			432 63			4 229 4 48			865 109	
Exports, including oatmealdododo	2. 9 5. 71	1. 7 5 . 67	4. 2 . 68	1. 6 . 67	1.0 .71	. 3 (6)	. 70	. 2 . 65	. 2 . 70	.2 $.72$	4. 6 . 73	6, 4 . 69	2. 2 . 65	5. 1 . 64	5. 0 . 67	. 65
Rice: Production (crop estimate) mil. bags 9 California mills:	1 54. 6	1 53. 6		<b></b>		~										² 63. 6
Receipts, domestic, rough mil. lb_Shipments from mills, milled ricedoStocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end	100 62	110 71	78 68	191 69	100 95	169 78	182 109	229 172	167 110	121 110	100 68	73 80	74 37	68 53	57 43	
of monthmil. lb_ Southern States mills (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): Receipts, rough, from producersmil. lb_ Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	338 231	104 317 209	769 154	135 1,565 240	102 486 253	126 242 285	133 169 264	107 228 296	119 100 282	92 54 222	90 25 212	56 30 187	67 22 207	45 437 179	35 1, 267 269	<b></b>
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month mil lb.  Exports. do  Price, wholesale, Nato, No. 2 (N.O.) \$per lb.	845 163 . 081	826 148 5.086	620 51 . 084	1, 411 98 . 089	1, 485 139 . 090	1,378 255 .093	1, 237 280 . 095	1, 102 186 . 098	905 238 . 098	732 231 . 098	550 223 . 098	391 183 . 098	208 145 . 096	321 86 7.088	885 133	<b></b>
Rye: Production (crop estimate) mil. bu. Stocks (domestic), end of quarter, total do.	¹ 33. 1 ³ 21. 6	1 27. 3 3 20. 9	29. 7			19.3		, 000	14. 6	. 080	.098	47.9	. 090	. 088	p. 088	2 38. 9
Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis) \$\ \text{per bu}\$ per bu.\$\ \text{Revised.} \ \text{\$p\$ Preliminary.}	1.13	<sup>3</sup> 1. 20	1. 24	1.30	1.32	1.31	1.31	1.29	1. 25	•	1. 21	1. 24	1. 16	1.14	1. 17	1. 16

Revised. p Preliminary.

1 Crop estimate for the year.

2 Nov.1 estimate of the 1962 crop.

3 Quarterly average.

4 Old crop only; new crop not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, rye, and wheat; Oct. for corn).

3 Average based on months for which quotations are available.

4 No quotation.

fRevisions for 1960 appear in the Oct. 1961 Survey; those for Jan.-May 1961 are available upon request.

Revisions for Jan. 1955-Sept. 1960 are available upon request.

Excludes a small amount of pearl barley.

Page of 100 lb.

1961 1962 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Monthly Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. May July June Apr. Aug. Sept. Oe average

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS TORACCO.

FOO	D AN	ID KI	INDR	ED P	RODU	JCTS	; TO	BACC	ОС	ontin	ued					
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Con.																
Wheat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil. bu. Spring wheatdodo	11,357 1247 11,111	1 1, 235 1 158 1 1, 076														$\begin{smallmatrix}2&1&0\\&2&2\\&2&8\end{smallmatrix}$
Distribution (quarterly total) do  Stocks (domestic), end of quarter, total do On farms do	<sup>3</sup> 293 <sup>3</sup> 1, 822 <sup>3</sup> 318 <sup>3</sup> 1, 504	3 332 31, 854 3 305 31, 549	331 2, 316 466 1, 850			1, 982 359 1, 623			1,641 211 1,430			339 4 1, 304 4 102 4 1, 202			331 2, 069 414 1, 655	
Exports, total, including flourdodo	48. 2 42. 2	58. 2 52. 4	48. 1 44. 5	70. 2 64. 8	63. 2 58. 1	60. 0 54. 6	43. 7 36. 8	62. 4 46. 3	57. 5 49. 2	55. 4 49. 2	63. 8 57. 2	53. 3 48. 1	43. 3 37. 7	46. 0 40. 6	49. 1 44. 4	
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis)  No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City)do No. 2, red winter (St. Louis)do Weighted avg., 6 markets, all gradesdo	2. 21 2. 02 5 1. 95 2. 17	2. 28 2. 04 5 1. 97 2. 25	2. 38 2. 07 1. 94 2. 41	2. 40 2. 08 1. 87 2. 36	2. 42 2. 12 (6) 2. 40	2. 44 2. 14 (6) 2. 42	2. 46 2. 09 1. 99 2. 37	2. 45 2. 11 2. 05 2. 40	2. 44 2. 12 (6) 2. 39	2. 46 2. 13 (6) 2. 41	2. 50 2. 17 (6) 2. 43	2. 50 2. 19 2. 12 2. 33	2. 52 2. 22 2. 13 2. 32	2. 42 2. 25 2. 07 2. 39	2. 44 2. 23 (6) 2. 45	2. 4 2. 1 (6) 2. 4
Wheat flour: Production: Flour	21, 262 92, 4 402 48, 560	21, 693 93, 3 405 49, 333	21, 112 96, 5 398 48, 118	23, 063 95, 8 431 52, 480	22, 933 100. 0 430 52, 250	22,014 100.6 413 50,108	23, 515 97, 7 440 53, 532	21, 738 99, 5 405 49, 417	23, 165 95. 1 430 52, 606	20, 421 87. 8 378 46, 225	21, 035 86. 4 396 48, 021	20, 125 86, 9 375 45, 677	20, 334 88. 2 378 46, 130	23, 207 91, 9 433 52, 865	21, 254 101, 6 396 48, 371	
Exportsdo Prices, wholesale: Spring, standard patents (Minneapolis) \$ per 100 lb	3 4, 443 2, 613 5. 322	34, 703 2, 511 5. 520	4, 751 1, 536 5. 660	2, 344 5, 665	2, 176 5, 650	4, 973 2, 345 5, 638	3, 012 5, 625	7, 003 5, 650	4, 877 3, 647 5, 688	2, 704 5, 775	2,896	7 4, 290 2, 290	2, 428	2, 334	4, 378 2, 045	
Winter, hard, 95% patents (Kans. City)do LIVESTOCK	4. 992	5. 166	5. 333	5. 317	5. 300	5. 267	5. 267	5. 267	5. 350	5. 483	5, 900 5, 633	5. 938 5. 683	6. 113 5. 817	7 6. 175 7 5. 933	№ 6. 110 № 5. 849	
Cattle and calves: Slaughter (federally inspected): Calvesthous, animals Cattledo Receipts (salable) at 25 public markets†do Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo	438 1,616 506	417 1, 664 1, 221 528	456 1, 712 1, 252 720	511 1, 817 1, 695 1, 300	469 1, 683 1, 329 983	416 1, 589 1, 070 447	454 1, 781 1, 326 368	362 1,468 968 279	461 1, 649 1, 013 334	383 1, 522 1, 130 421	398 1, 766 1, 134 432	342 1,718 997 270	367 1, 765 1, 167 259	434 1, 870 1, 288 592	424 1, 654 1, 152 893	1, 60
Prices, wholesale:  Beef steers (Chicago) \$ per 100 lb.  Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do Calves, vealers (Natl. Stockyards, Ill.)do	25, 93 22, 93 28, 46	24. 46 23. 30 30. 17	24. 21 22. 61 28. 50	24.47 22.97 30,50	25, 44 23, 03 30, 50	25. 84 23. 06 32. 00	25. 90 22. 80 35. 50	26. 04 23. 16 33. 50	26, 65 24, 56 35, 50	26, 80 25, 11 30, 00	25. 62 24. 18 29. 00	24. 91 23. 23 28. 00	26. 12 23. 75 27. 00	27, 88 23, 91 7 27, 50	29. 63 25. 21 27. 50	29. 2 25. 3
Hors: Slaughter (federally inspected)thous, animals_ Receipts (salable) at 25 public markets†do Prices:	5, 513	5, 469 1, 586	5, 240 1, 451	6, 223 1, 802	6, 327 1, 830	5, 738 1, 623	6. 098 1, 838	5, 312 1, 498	6, 225 1, 623	5, 672 1, 680	5, 800 1, 722	5, 041 1, 498	4, 699 1, 424	5, 214 1, 507	4.737 1,280	1, 91
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)  Hog-corn price ratio (bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb, live hog)	15. 50 15. 3	16. 71 16. 6	17. 69 16. 8	16. 79 16. 3	15. 94 16. 7	16. 32 17. 0	16. 66 17. 4	16. 24 17. 1	15, 97 16, 5	15. 66 15. 6	15. 25 14. 9	16. 23 15. 6	17. 24 16. 2	17. 68 17. 1	18. 46 17. 5	16. 6' 16.
Slaughter (federally inspected)thous, animals_ Receipts (salable) at 25 public marketsdo_ Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo_ Prices, wholesale:	1, 170 291 19, 26	1, 253 553 253 17. 07	1, 286 689 630 16, 62	1, 412 7 714 557 16, 25	1, 213 551 224 16, 00	1, 124 429 127	1, 375 577 205 16, 88	1, 177 441 127 17, 50	1, 227 445 131	1, 173 467 100 17, 62	1, 197 527 189	1,062 411 183	1,170 470 151	1, 254 528 293	1. 272 589 425	671
Lambs, average (Chicago)\$ per 100 lb_ Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)_do MEATS	18. 26	14.99	14.66	14.20	13. 95	16. 25 13. 72	13.72	14.85	17. 38 15. 38	15. 30	21.75	23. 50 a 16. 00	21.75 • 16.00	20, 50 • 16, 40	19. 50 a 16. 56	19.00 15.74
Total meats: Production (carcass weight, leaflard in), inspected	}			İ												
slaughter	2,066 525 87 63	2, 116 460 77 80	2, 063 381 62 80	2,314 397 93 89	2, 269 486 114 97	2, 120 485 58 78	2, 312 482 74 99	1, 953 497 71 72	2, 233 552 73 136	2,068 579 82 91	2, 261 585 86 80	2,087 512 119 98	2, 025 444 81 99	2, 135 7400 71 145	1,895 r359 75 130	401
Beef and veal:   Production, inspected slaughter	173. 4 2. 4 40. 9	175. 5 2. 5 55. 4	178. 8 2. 8 57. 7	1, 136. 1 182. 7 2. 4 63. 2	1, 049. 3 212. 2 2. 6 69. 9	211. 4 2. 1 52. 7	1, 117. 4 193. 6 2. 4 64. 8	927. 6 177. 6 1. 9 49. 3	1, 038. 7 180. 6 1. 9 97. 4	170. 9 2. 0 61. 4	1, 110. 1 148. 7 7 2. 3 51. 4	129. 6 2. 6 69. 1	1, 081, 4 128, 1 1, 9 73, 2	7 143. 1 2. 4 113. 3	988. 3 7 150. 9 2. 3 103. 6	162. 6
(600-700 lbs.) (New York) \$ per lb. Lamb and mutton: Production, inspected slaughter mil. lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Pork (including lard), production, inspected slaugh-	55. 6 12. 2	59.6 19.9	57.7 21.0	.419 64. 2 19. 7	56, 9 18, 4	53.8 17.6	67. 7 16. 3	58.9 16.1	61. 0 18. 3	57. 4 18. 5	56. 4 17. 9	48.0 14.7	53. 2 11. 8	56.8 711.8	58. 2 7 10. 2	9.2
ter mil. lb  Pork (excluding lard):  Production, inspected slaughter do  Stocks, cold storage, end of month do  Exports do  Imports do  Prices, wholesale:	762. 4 271. 1 5. 8 14. 3	763. 1 203. 4 5. 7 14. 5	713. 7 128. 3 5. 8 13. 3	1, 113. 7 850. 7 136. 4 5. 6 16. 6	890. 0 193. 0 6. 5 16. 8	1, 067. 3 815. 8 200. 0 5. 5 15. 8	872. 1 209. 1 4. 5 17. 4	966. 0 739. 2 235. 5 3. 8 14. 6	877. 7 279. 7 4. 3 19. 2	1,049.7 808.1 315.9 4.6 16.2	1, 094. 1 838. 5 338. 5 5. 2 19. 1	963. 3 731. 4 295. 1 7. 3 17. 8	890, 1 680, 5 233, 6 6, 3 16, 4	957. 8 740. 5 7 182. 1 5. 4 16. 4	849. 0 665. 0 7138. 5 3. 6 14. 4	165. 8
Hams, smoked, composite	.472	.471	. 464 . 497	. 462	. 483	. 504	. 499	7.490	. 495	. 488	. 465	. 467	. 470	. 493	p. 493 . 552	. 493
Production, inspected slaughter	177.3 119.0 51.7 .125	176. 5 120. 8 34. 9 . 133	160. 1 99. 5 21. 8 . 130	191. 7 90. 4 34. 4 . 123	197, 5 89, 3 64, 5 . 124	183. 8 110. 1 13. 6 . 118	186. 8 101. 6 40. 4 . 120	165. 0 103. 4 38. 0 . 125	185. 3 104. 5 33. 6 . 128	176. 0 109. 2 42. 4 . 120	186. 1 123. 3 24. 8 . 123	168.8 103.5 50.5 .120	153. 3 96. 7 38. 2 . 120	158. 2 77. 3 34. 5 .125	134. 1 73. 1 33. 6 2. 133	

Revised.
 Preliminary.
 Crop estimate for the year.
 Nov. 1 estimate of 1962 crop.
 Quarterly average.
 Old crop only; new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for wheat).

A verage based on months for which quotations are available.
 Beginning Feb. 1962, prices not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods.
 †Revised series.
 Choice only.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	61						19	62	<del></del>			
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon	ithly rage	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
FOC	D AN	ND K	INDR	ED P	RODI	JCTS	; TO	BACC	:O—C	ontin	ued		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
POULTRY AND EGGS		]														
Slaughter (commercial production);mil. lb	512	593	734	827	736	523	478	388	456	481	580	573	572	667	701	
Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of month dododo	249 135	322 192	416 270	550 382	489 318	432 263	405 251	340 219	293 191	253 156	220 132	205 121	210 123	251 160	r 331 r 233	434 324
Price, in Georgia producing area, live broilers \$ per lb	. 162	. 132	. 111	. 113	. 118	. 148	. 155	. 156	. 154	. 141	. 135	. 134	. 139	. 146	. 155	. 139
egrs: Production on farmsmil_cases⊙	14.2	14.3	13, 1	r 13. 8	13. 6	14. 3	14.7	13. 7	15.9	15.6	15, 8	14.6	14. 4	13.9	13. 4	14.0
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Shellthous. cases⊙ Frozenmil. lb	474 111	162 81	225 100	145 86	83 70	39 61	29 49	38 40	56 48	52 60	322 85	397 111	343 122	250 120	, 227 , 113	232 97
Price, wholesale, extras, large (delivered; Chicago) \$ per doz_	. 372	. 355	. 399	. 393	. 357	. 335	. 356	. 330	. 310	. 306	. 269	. 266	. 280	. 343	. 416	
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS														•		
Cocoa (cacao) beans: Imports (incl. shells)thous. lg. tons Price, wholesale, Accra (New York)\$ per lb	20.5 .286	28.5 . 227	16. 6 . 215	10.3 .226	6. 2 . 245	11. 1 . 265	30.3 .225	22. 3 . 195	25. 1 . 213	35. 7 . 208	28. 9 . 224	37. 0 . 208	39. 0 . 205	22.9 r.203	8. 0 . 200	. 201
Coffee (green): Inventories (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of quarterthous, bagso'	13,108	1 3, 034	3, 211			2, 815			3,029			3, 050	į		3,334	
Roastings (green weight), quarterly totaldo	1 5, 474	15,573	5, 163			5, 882			6,088			5, 307			5, 130	
Importsdo From Brazildo Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York)	1,838	1, 866 719	1, 864 899	1,934 797	1,608 577	2, 141 1, 059	2, 295 1, 017	2, 312 862	1, 836 683	1, 865 638	2, 032 731	1, 550 523	1,679 580	1, 991 693	2, 074 725	
\$ per lb_ Confectionery, manufacturers' salesmil. \$	. 369	. 363 103	. 353 138	. 340 140	. 341 131	. 341 106	. 345 109	. 345 104	. 345 110	. 345 94	. 350 79	. 348 73	. 348 69	. 348 95	. 340 141	. 340
Fish: Stocks, cold storage, end of monthmil. lb	. 191	184	204	207	207	197	179	154	123	125	137	157	185	206	218	218
Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous. Spanish tons.	2,640	3, 142	3, 225	2,725	1, 245	1, 262	843	1, 248	1, 968	2,468	2, 458	2, 458	1,374	934	609	449
United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis):	2,010	0,112	0, 220	2,720	1,240	1, 202	010	1,240	1, 300	2,400	2, 400	2, 400	1,374	934	009	449
Production and receipts:  Productionthous, sh. tons Entries from off-shore, total \( \frac{2}{2} \)do	256 2 562	265 528	105 468	697 440	903 246	760 184	324 538	93 473	47 600	93 654	39 605	56 440	46 863	71 967	679	
Hawaii and Puerto Ricodo	145 778	169 808	183 917	82 799	53	60 755	67 625	139 603	205	164	262	272	277	256	129	
Deliveries, totaldo For domestic consumptiondo For export and livestock feeddo	772	801 7	911 911 6	799 790 9	815 805 9	750 5	618 7	596 8	848 841 8	706 696 10	833 824 9	960 952 8	892 883 9	1, 078 1, 067 12		
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month_dosh, tonssh, tonssh, tons	1,750 401	1, 716 510	885 1, 124	1, 261 566	1,708 356	2, 195 443	2, 156 234	1, 974 202	1, 735 134	1,740 194	1, 624 225	1, 567 270	1,315 194	r 898 336	<sup>p</sup> 823 555	
Raw sugar, total Qthous. sh. tons. From Philippine Islandsdo Refined sugar, totaldo	354 88 36	338 106 14	316 95 6	358 97 16	325 4 7	319 95 14	230 56 19	185 33 19	326 73 8	316 136 26	494 186 17	363 136 53	469 204 13	308 137 9	400 70 15	
Prices (New York): Raw, wholesale	. 063	. 063	. 061	. 062	. 062	.064	. 065	. 064	. 064	. 065	. 064	. 065	. 064	. 066	. 063	. 066
Refined:     Retail§\$ per 5 lb Wholesale (excl. excise tax)\$ per 1b	. 553	. 570	. 561	. 567	. 555	. 564 . 086	. 565 . 086	. 573	. 574	. 564	. 565	. 565	. 565 . 089	. 566	P. 090	
Tea, Importsthous. 1b_	9, 598	1	l .	10, 644	10, 769	8, 659	11,202	9, 378	10, 800	11, 782	12, 747	8, 019	11,303	10, 245	10, 825	
Baking or frying fats (Incl. shortening); Productionmil. lb	192.8	204. 6	203.6	233. 4	235. 5	222. 4	221.3	214.5	214. 4	231. 7	230. 8	227. 4	189. 0	242. 9	221. 2	
Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month mil. lb Salad or cooking oils:	114.9	116. 9	111.4	112.8	119.3	122. 9	125.0	130. 3	142. 7	155. 8	177. 9	217. 3	201. 1	199. 5	198. 4	
Productiondo Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month	159.6	175. 3	164.1	174. 5	180. 8	187. 9	181. 2	195. 1	235. 8	228. 4	234. 9	254.6	230. 9	206. 1	191. 9	
Margarine: mii. lb Productiondo	53.6	154. 0 143. 6	137. 6 146. 8	152. 0	173.6	199. 9 147. 8	215. 6 159. 8	206. 9	223. 5	242. 4 135. 9	254. 3 136. 1	272. 8 129. 6	264. 1 125. 9	253. 8 140. 1	244. 0 137. 0	
Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month mil. lb  Price, wholesale (colored; mfr. to wholesaler or	35. 4	38. 3	39.4	40. 2	40. 6	32.8	38. 3	37. 7	38.3	37. 3	39.9	42.7	39. 3	38. 0	38. 5	
large retailer; delivered)\$ per lb		. 268	. 270	. 270	. 270	. 270	. 270	. 270	. 270	. 270	. 270	. 258	. 246	. 246	p. 246	
FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS  Animal and fish fats: △						:		}			 					
Tallow, edible: Production (quantities rendered)mil. lb. Consumption in end productsdo	29. 4 24. 6	35. 9 31. 4	34.7 33.5	36.0	40.0	35.5	37.5	39.3	35. 5	33.3	40.8	36. 7	33. 4	38. 9	32. 2	
Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month mil, lb.	25. 2	26. 8	25. 2	33. 3	37. 6 20. 9	26. 1 24. 7	29. 6 25. 9	36. 0 25. 0	30. 5 24. 2	28. 6 23. 5	32. 9 26. 5	28. 4	29. 5 30. 3	37. 5 24. 3	30. 1 20. 8	
Tailow and grease (except wool), inedible: Production (quantities rendered)do Consumption in end productsdo	276. 1 152. 7	296. 2 144. 8	290. 3 146. 5	306. 3 149. 0	319.7 155.6	293. 9 147. 5	313. 6 155. 8	292. 1 138. 6	287. 0 153. 3	274. 7 148. 4	305. 6 170. 9	288. 5 164. 3	274. 6 120. 3	295. 4 166. 6	259. 6 152. 7	
Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month mil. lb	319.3	369. 4	389.3	401.0	397. 8	408. 5	410. 1	393.1	425. 0	412. 3	358. 2	340.4	381. 2	366. 0	364. 6	
Fish and marine mammal oils: Productiondodo Consumption in end productsdo	17.4 9.0	20. 8 9. 3	24. 2 8. 2	14.3 8.3	10. 2 8. 7	11.2 8.3	.7 8.3	7.9	. 3 8. 4	4. 9 8. 3	31. 1 9. 0	51.8 9.3	45. 1 7. 6	* 32. 5 7. 8	29. 8 7. 3	
Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month mil. lb	1	123. 4	179.7	176. 4	159.0	132. 9	125.6	1	101.7	98.3	130. 2	148. 2	1	7 149. 7		
r Revised. Preliminary.  Quarterly average. Preliminary.  Data from July 1960 for the present of	rward re	flect rev	isions to	include	non-	⊋Ir	ases of 30 icludes d		♂Bag shown s	s of 132.2 eparately	76 lb. . § Pric	e for Ne	w York	and No	rtheaste	n New
quota purchase charges. Revisions for July 1960-J 449; 347; 770; 766; 639; 610. ‡Revisions for JanAug. 1960 are shown in the Oc	-		500; 382	; 262; 203	s; 675;	Jersey		n lard, se								

r Revised. P Preliminary.

1 Quarterly average.
2 Data from July 1960 forward reflect revisions to include nonquota purchase charges. Revisions for July 1960-July 1961; 428; 644; 500; 382; 262; 203; 675;
449; 347; 770; 766; 639; 610.

1 Revisions for Jan.-Aug. 1960 are shown in the Oct. 1961 Survey.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		196	61				_		196	2				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon aver		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oc
FOO	D AN	D KI	NDRI	ED P	RODU	JCTS	; TOI	BACC	ОС	ntin	ued					
FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS—Continued							ļ									
getable oils and related products: Vegetable oils (total crude and refined): Exportsmil, lb	142.8	92. 6	57. 0	108. 0	78. 0	79. 0	111.1	105.0	82. 6	186, 1	141.0	215, 4	234. 3	162. 1	124. 2	
Importsdododododododo	43.9	47.2	50. 9	61. 2	59.7	51.9	62.3	37. 4	49. 4	53. 9	51.0	41.0	38. 6	57.1	55. 5	
Crude	41. 3 33. 3 49. 4	41. 6 38. 6 53. 7	44. 8 37. 5 51. 1	45. 7 43. 0 58. 9	43. 2 38. 6 50. 7	39. 1 34. 7 51. 8	38.0 39.9 54.6	38. 8 39. 8 51. 4	41. 5 46. 9 61. 7	31. 9 45. 8 61. 6	28. 0 47. 0 60. 0	$\begin{array}{c} (1) \\ 45.5 \\ 62.1 \end{array}$	35. 6 36. 0 49. 3	30. 1 48. 5 64. 7	37. 7 47. 0 58. 0	
house), end of month	<sup>2</sup> 322. 5 13. 0	313. 6 13. 6	300, 8 12, 1	295. 3 22. 2	308.1 20.6	319.3 18.6	307. 5 22. 0	291. 8 7. 6	285. 6 15. 3	269. 9 17. 9	245. 0 19. 0	218. 8 16. 0	220. 6 15. 5	209. 4 26. 1	206. 1 15. 5	
Production:	27. 5 25. 7	28. 0 26. 8	29. 1 29. 0	28. 2 26. 5	28. 3 26. 5	27. 7 27. 8	28. 4 26. 7	27. 8 24. 4	31. 5 26. 6	31. 3 28. 7	32. 3 29. 5	32. 0 26. 8 28. 9	30. 3 28. 4	33. 3 34. 8	29. 6 28. 9	
Consumption in end productsdostocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of monthmil. lb	26. 2 35. 2	26. 4 34. 6	30. 5 33. 2	31. 5 25. 3	23. 1 28. 3	22. 7 30. 7	22. 4 36. 2	20. 5 42. 1	24. 0 49. 5	24. 1 54. 1	26. 7 55. 9	51.9	27. 1 52. 1	32. 1 49. 5	28. 5 49. 4	
ttonseed cake and meal:  Productionthous. sh. tons_ stocks (at oil mills), end of monthdo ttonseed oil: Production:	207. 8 172. 4	204. 0 168. 4	149. 6 73. 3	339. 6 96. 7	342. 9 85. 8	286. 8 81. 5	299. 1 84. 9	268. 5 113. 6	242. 5 123. 4	192. 1 156. 9	130. 9 164. 0	99. 9 155. 7	85. 2 133. 9	103. 2 94. 2	236. 0 99. 1	
Crudemil,lb_ Refineddo Consumption in end productsdo	151. 4 127. 1 106. 4	149. 5 125. 5 110. 7	109. 4 63. 2 90. 3	255. 1 161. 1 117. 3	256. 8 183. 5 125. 4	210. 3 168. 9 117. 5	219. 1 160. 9 109. 2	200. 7 164. 3 106. 7	182. 0 162. 0 117. 9	146.3 142.9 121.5	98. 2 117. 4 112. 2	74. 9 91. 4 107. 8	63. 7 72. 8 98. 0	75. 1 77. 8 107. 6	165. 8 113. 3 104. 1	
Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month	385.7 , 151	335. 8 . 186	170. 4 . 194	245. 0 . 179	320. 4 . 179	392. 0 . 183	434. 2 . 183	488. 7 . 181	477. 5 . 179	513. 4 , 176	458. 4 . 171	401, 5 . 169	324. 4 . 165	270.7 .161	296. 0 p. 157	
nseed oil: Production, crude (raw)mil. lb Consumption in end productsdo	30. 6 32. 0	35. 5 31. 8	40. 7 33. 0	34. 0 30. 1	39. 5 25. 8	32. 1 24. 8	33. 3 27. 1	33. 4 25. 4	30. 6 32. 9	31. 7 34. 8	23. 3 35. 4	20. 9 36. 0	14. 3 35. 1	27. 1 35. 2	44. 8 31. 7	
Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month	110.8 .131	103.0 .142	96.8 .149	98. 3 . 152	117. 0 . 152	128. 4 . 152	134. 9 . 152	140. 6 . 152	137. 0 . 152	135. 3 . 152	121. 2 . 151	105. 4 . 147	79. 3 . 145	73. 2 . 138	83. 8 p. 131	
Productionthous, sh. tons Stocks (at oil mills), end of monthdo  bybean oil:	762. 6 104. 3	778. 4 147. 2	529. 7 71. 9	838. 7 62. 4	888. 0 62. 9	895. 4 99. 3	946. 7 101. 4	841. 1 89. 2	899. 1 91. 2	840. 3 96. 0	891. 4 101. 8	794. 0 88. 0	807. 7 91. 2	799. 0 72. 9	709. 2 85. 1	
Production: Crude	366. 0 289. 7 283. 8	370. 2 299. 4 288. 7	253. 3 284. 0 292. 5	396. 9 294. 6 309. 2	417. 7 319. 2 302. 1	417. 9 332. 1 315. 1	442.4 341.5 323.2	395. 0 312. 1 304. 0	422. 7 351. 7 347. 9	397. 4 318. 1 340. 5	425. 4 352. 7 352. 1	376. 6 364. 9 378. 7	383. 9 314. 5 337. 0	379. 7 339. 9 342. 8	334. 4 318. 1 331. 7	
Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month. mil. lb-Price, wholesale (refined; N.Y.)	476. 5 . 129	704. 5 . 157	677. 2 . 148	738. 0 . 149	802. 2 . 146	859. 6 . 151	933. 3 . 148	959. 2 . 145	956. 4 . 142	924. 6 . 141	930. 4 . 133	808. 8 . 128	763, 3 . 122	r 686. 7 r. 125	607. 0 p. 123	
TOBACCO	<sup>3</sup> 1, 944	2, 058														
Production (crop estimate) mil. lb. Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter, total mil. lb. Exports, incl. scrap and stems thous. lb.	5 4, 573 41, 346	4, 580 41, 741	4, 537 81, 762	90, 316	69, 484	4, 843 42, 893	19, 756	23,716	4, 737 28, 491	30, 767	29, 215	4, 318 38, 835	34, 625	35, 009		
Imports, incl. scrap and stemsdododododododododo	13, 257	13,870 14,429	13,066	14, 048 16, 098	14, 629	10, 131	15, 710 14, 335	14, 182 12, 880	1	13, 945 13, 988	15, 054 15, 033	12, 404 14, 093	1	14, 123 15, 926	12, 785	
Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes (small): Tax-exempt	3,083 39,178	3, 296 40, 677	3, 100 39, 584	3,732 45,361	3, 342 42, 568	3,063 33,260	3, 299 41, 114	3, 283 35, 836	3, 528 42, 645	3, 225 38, 592	3, 725 45, 094	3, 537 41, 294	3, 208 39, 377	3, 625 47, 303		
Taxable do Gorgans (large), taxable do Manufactured tobacco and snuff, taxable thous. lb.	. 14, 148	531	549 14, 379	605 15, 010	13, 905	367 11, 526	490 13, 999	432 11,754	513 14, 085	510 13,849	623	535 14, 200	520 12,766	15,031	0.100	-
Exports, cigarettes millions.	1,685	1,861	1,970	1,872	1,987 R AN	2,011 D DD	1,861	1,982 CTS	2,097	2, 166	1,880	2, 119	1,902	7 2,062	2, 188	
HIDES AND SKINS		1	LEA	LILE	AIN	- IN	1		<del></del>	<u> </u>			T	<u> </u>		Τ
Exports: Value, total \( \)	_ 177	7, 179 212 637	6, 406 190 488	7, 194 139 594	7, 357 201 611	7, 844 148 808	7, 867 116 704	5, 514 179 442	6, 304 237 515	5, 677 212 452	6, 957 184 572	7, 939 180 605	7, 518 116 690	8, 506 135 773	6, 746 217 582	
mports:     Value, total♀thous. \$-     Sheep and lamb skinsthous, pieces.     Goat and kid skinsdo	_ 2,308	5,357 2,325 1,228	5, 576 2, 545 1, 081	5, 139 1, 923 1, 115	4, 654 1, 126 1, 109	4,718 973 1,012	5, 296 2, 330 1, 109	7, 615 3, 122 1, 601	9, 111 5, 853 1, 463	6, 035 1, 687 1, 512	7, 067 3, 386 1, 202	5, 991 2, 782 1, 278	4, 921 1, 115 982	5, 172 2, 070 1, 375		1
rices, wholesale (f.o.b. shipping point): Calfskins, packer, heavy, 9½/15lb\$ per lb_ Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lbdo	. 561	p.631 p.150	.650 .178	. 675 . 163	. 650 . 163	. 675 . 148	. 675 . 148	. 700 . 138	.700 .138	. 650 . 143	. 650 . 158	. 625 . 163	. 575 . 153	. 600	P. 625 P. 168	
LEATHER roduction: Calf and whole kipthous. skins.	528	533	492	558	581	560	588	510		505	472	513	380	537	452	
Cattle hide and side kipthous, hides and kips. Goat and kidthous, skins. Sheep and lambdo	1,831 1,570	1,895 1,239 2,658	1, 861 1, 148 2, 635	2, 020 1, 305 2, 835	1, 966 1, 311 2, 954	1, 869 1, 253 2, 403	1, 947 1, 326 2, 462	1, 893 1, 049 2, 570		1,852 1,100 2,421	1,999 1,211 2,806	1, 882 1, 241 2, 643	1, 133	1, 994 967 7 2, 809	1, 798 1, 049 2, 435	
xports: Glove and garment leather thous. sq. ft. Upper and lining leather do rices, wholesale:	2, 879 3, 449	5, 244 4, 291	5, 599 4, 270	6, 174 4, 430	4, 761 3, 744	3, 659 3, 673	3, 438 3, 153	3, 163 2, 821	2, 951 3, 232	3, 557 3, 113	3, 506 2, 499	3, 950 3, 387	2, 249 2, 933	1	2,930	
Sole, bends, light, f.o.b. tannery\$ per lb_ Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f.o.b. tan- nery\$ per sq. ft_		p. 707	.740 1.398	. 740 1. 412	. 733 1. 387	. 720 1. 397	. 717 1. 380	. 710 1. 380	1	1. 323	. 720 1. 357	. 680 1. 350	. 710	1. 337	i	i

¶Data formerly shown in mil. lb. Q Includes data for items not shown separately.

Revised.
 Preliminary.
 Not available.
 Average based on 9 months (Apr.-Dec.).
 Crop estimate for the year.
 Nov.1 estimate of 1962 crop.
 Quarterly average.

									<del></del>					·		
nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	51	[					19	62				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon aver		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
		LEAT	HER	AND	PRO	DUC	TS(	Conti	nued							
LEATHER MANUFACTURES																
hoes and slippers: Production, totalthous. pairs_ Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic	49, 870	49, 982	47, 646	51, 842	49, 966	46, 729	55, 828	53, 411	58, 898	52, 887	53, 211	51, 110	46, 155	58, 994	48,702	
thous. pairs	42, 589 6, 216 584 482	42, 877 6, 131 501 474	38, 124 8, 526 444 552	41, 059 9, 696 502 585	39, 803 9, 142 548 473	40, 488 5, 165 553 523	50, 408 4, 472 502 446	47, 901 4, 624 511 375	52, 217 5, 631 583 467	46, 473 5, 317 579 518	45, 777 6, 293 577 564	43, 194 6, 671 552 693	39, 755 5, 665 315 420	48, 551 9, 293 496 654	38, 849 8, 737 481 635	
Exportsdo Prices, wholesale, f.o.b. factory;	199	179	184	210	198	160	106	166	202	192	191	159	131	206	197	  -•
Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, elk or side upper, Goodyear welt	106. 5 108. 0	105. 5 108. 1	105. 5 108. 3	105. 5 108. 3	105. 5 108. 3	105. 5 108. 3	105. 8 108. 3	105. 8 108. 3	105. 8 108. 3	105. 8 108. 3	105. 8 108. 3	105. 8 108. 3	105. 8 108. 3	105.8 108.3	105. 8 108. 3	
Women's pumps, low-medium qualitydo	109. 3	110. 2	109. 9	110. 4	111.0	111.1	111. 1	110. 9	111.0	111.1	111.1	110. 9	111.2	111.1		
		L	UMBI	ER AI	ND M	IANU	FACT	URE	S							
LUMBER-ALL TYPES																
	2, 874 513 2, 361	2, 641 385 2, 257	2, 829 398 2, 431	2, 842 424 2, 418	2, 617 398 2, 219	2, 205 313 1, 892	2, 220 297 1, 923	2, 555 409 2, 146	2,778 395 2,383	2, 752 437 2, 315	3, 106 496 2, 610	2, 897 524 2, 373	2,690 522 2,168	3, 110 599 2, 511	2, 879 620 2, 259	
Shipments, total‡ do	2, 803 505 2, 298	2, 666 415 2, 251	2, 784 438 2, 346	2, 814 421 2, 393	2, 497 405 2, 092	2, 259 404 1, 855	2, 344 397 1, 947	2, 624 501 2, 123	2, 920 479 2, 441	2, 920 493 2, 427	3, 242 500 2, 742	3, 040 491 2, 549	2, 724 465 2, 259	2, 995 507 2, 488	2, 684 533 2, 151	
Stocks (gross), mill, end of month, total‡do Hardwoodsdo Softwoodsdo.	7, 880 1, 916 5, 964	7, 912 1, 897 6, 015	7,810 1,801 6,009	7, 809 1, 804 6, 005	7, 883 1, 797 6, 086	7, 828 1, 706 6, 122	7, 539 1, 606 5, 933	7, 426 1, 514 5, 912	7, 284 1, 430 5, 854	7, 130 1, 374 5, 756	6, 989 1, 370 5, 619	6, 872 1, 405 5, 467	6, 805 1, 462 5, 343	6, 158 1, 554 4, 604	6,330 1,641 4,689	
Exports, total sawmill productsdo imports, total sawmill productsdo	72 327	64 355	66 372	66 398	70 348	64 274	80 284	54 351	70 400	58 436	94 457	66 468	64 482	57 490	59 408	
SOFTWOODS	666 533	640 471	583 424	658 446	598 422	524 419	653 508	618 577	679 504	717 534	757 511	741 500	628 504	721 481	595 445	
Production do	696 691 1, 146	646 640 1, 126	638 625 1, 108	638 635 1, 082	637 623 1,096	546 527 1, 114	588 565 1, 122	626 573 1, 131	706 732 1,105	677 688 1, 108	727 780 1,050	661 752 958	581 624 927	714 744 893	632 631 894	
Exports, total sawmill products. do Sawed timber. do Boards, planks, scantlings, etc do Prices, wholesale:	32 17 15	23 10 12	23 12 11	22 11 11	21 9 11	21 9 12	27 11 16	18 7 11	35 14 22	26 12 14	30 15 15	24 8 15	28 9 18	26 8 18	22 9 13	
Dimension, construction, dried, 2" x 4", R. L. \$ per M bd. ft Flooring, C and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L.	81.13	78. 43	78. 95	76. 85	76. 66	75, 53	75. 23	76.18	77.88	78. 46	79. 03	78. 90	81. 29	r 81. 50	p 81. 42	
\$ per M bd. ft Southern pine:	517	124. 21 545	122. 59 578	121.74 595	121. 74 517	121. 92 423	120.18 498	119.98 579	120. 41 621	120. 41 598	120. 58 674	120. 10 583	122. 18 578	7 123. 31 538	p124. 90 503	
Orders, unfilled, end of month do	191 548 518	538 544	561 582	585 605	183 569 545	185 489 421	221 506 462	548 529	283 595 609	570 589	286 659 680	264 597 605	251 571 591	552 543	249 498	
Stocks (gross), mill and concentration yards, end of month	2,047 7,794 1,962	2, 087 5, 827 1, 342	2, 030 3, 962 905	2, 010 5, 500 904	2, 034 5, 650 780	2, 102 7, 268 2, 889	2, 146 4, 892 1, 389	2, 165 8, 924 1, 381	2, 151 5, 299 1, 700	2, 132 6, 777 1, 634	2, 111 9, 398 4, 367	2, 103 6, 615 1, 944	2, 083 5, 801 1, 787	1, 342 5, 932 811	1,340 6,941 2,234	ł
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo Prices, wholesale, (indexes): Boards, No. 2 and better, 1" x 6", R. L. 1957-59=100	5, 833	92.7	3, 057 93. 3	4, 596 93. 3	4, 870 93. 2	4, 379 92. 7	3, 503 93. 7	7, 543 93. 6	3, 599 94. 1	5, 143 94. 4	5, 031 94. 6	4, 671 94. 4	4, 014 93. 5	5, 121	4,707	
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", S. L. 1957-59=100	97.4	95. 3	95. 2	95. 2	95. 0	95. 0	94. 3	94.3	94. 3	94. 5	94. 4	94. 4	94.3	7 94. 7	91. 9 94. 8	l
Western pine: Orders, newtmil, bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	719 359	727 359	770 317	794 330	621 305	644 312	690 <b>3</b> 80	757 441	741 467	759 461	853 435	781 437	755 445	769 366	716 354	
Production do. Shipments do. Shipments do. Stocks (gross), mill, end of month do. Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3, 1" x	747 725 1,957	724 728 1, 974	858 777 2,043	806 782 2,067	664 645 2,086	577 637 2, 026	513 621 1,768	636 697 1,707	705 715 1,697	705 765 1,637	839 878 1, 598	755 780 1, 573	734 747 1, 560	898 840 1,610	841 727 1,724	
12" R. L. (6' and over)\$ per M bd. ft  HARDWOOD FLOORING AND PLYWOOD	74. 86	69. 63	68. 88	66. 83	66. 03	65. 74	64. 61	65. 69	67. 38	70. 91	71.49	69. 59	69.08	67. 76	p 66. 00	
Flooring:   Maple, beech, and birch:   Orders, new	3. 2 11. 6 3. 0 3. 1 9. 7	3. 1 11. 3 3. 1 3. 0 8. 7	3. 2 10. 9 3. 4 2. 9 8. 1	2. 9 10. 6 3. 4 3. 3 8. 2	2. 6 10. 5 3. 2 2. 6 8. 6	2. 2 10. 0 2. 8 2. 6 9. 1	2. 9 10. 5 3. 0 2. 3 9. 8	2. 6 10. 8 2. 6 2. 4 10. 0	3.0 11.1 2.8 2.6 10.2	2. 7 11. 0 2. 4 2. 6 10. 0	4. 0 11. 3 2. 8 3. 5 9. 0	4. 6 11. 6 3. 0 4. 0 8. 2	3. 2 11. 0 2. 7 3. 4 7. 0	3. 4 10. 1 3. 0 3. 5 6. 2	2.3 9.7 2.5 2.6 6.1	
Oak:         0           Orders, new         do           Orders, unfilled, end of month         do           Production         do           Shipments         do           Stocks (gross), mill, end of month         do	69. 0 38. 5 73. 2 70. 6 95. 6	64. 2 35. 6 65. 5 65. 4 99. 9	68. 1 37. 8 66. 7 68. 3 93. 4	65. 8 34. 3 70. 5 69. 3 94. 5	61. 1 31. 5 68. 4 66. 0 94. 8	49. 6 27. 3 55. 3 54. 8 84. 7	57. 9 35. 5 60. 6 53. 7 100. 4	65. 5 43. 8 57. 7 57. 2 98. 3	65. 4 49. 3 64. 4 62. 7 96. 9	66. 6 51. 1 57. 2 63. 6 88. 4	72. 7 49. 9 66. 8 74. 6 80. 7	68. 9 47. 6 66. 1 70. 9 74. 8	67. 3 46. 9 63. 5 68. 2 68. 9	80. 9 46. 3 77. 9 81. 6 64. 6	69. 8 43. 6 66. 2 69. 7	

Preliminary.
Average for 9 months (Apr.-Dec.).

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961	1960	1961		19	01						19	62 1	1	I	<u> </u>	<del></del>
edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon aver		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oe
			META	ALS A	AND :	MAN	UFAC	TURI	ES							
IRON AND STEEL															}	
	865 248 598	1, 018 166 810	973 165 766	959 208 713	861 193 630	750 212 504	652 180 445	550 169 357	549 153 377	551 149 385	740 150 560	620 158 445	470 140 313	704 214 461	904 204 676	
Imports, total Q &do Steel mill products dodo Scrapdo	340 280 15	329 262 21	377 269 36	423 335 32	504 357 34	350 292 24	377 332 22	321 282 17	392 340 16	370 325 16	509 413 13	475 364 19	520 395 66	505 375 15	374 285 15	
Iron and Steel Scrap  roduction and receipts, totalthous, sh. tons  Home scrap produced	5, 475 3, 300 2, 175 5, 539 9, 487 32, 95 33, 00	5, 315 3, 206 2, 109 5, 361 8, 651 36, 64 35, 00	5, 684 3, 516 2, 167 5, 584 8, 674 40, 64 38, 00	6, 151 3, 658 2, 493 5, 851 8, 967 39, 09 38, 00	5, 798 3, 533 2, 265 5, 655 9, 108 33, 10 34, 00	5, 819 3, 664 2, 155 6, 190 8, 741 34, 10 36, 00	6, 214 3, 941 2, 273 6, 531 8, 456 37, 67 39, 00	6, 230 3, 811 2, 419 6, 183 8, 506 36, 25 38, 00	6, 805 4, 280 2, 525 6, 777 8, 534 31, 98 33, 00	6, 078 3, 834 2, 244 5, 924 8, 689 30, 18 32, 00	5, 547 3, 419 2, 128 5, 167 9, 068 26, 14 28, 00	4, 938 3, 058 1, 880 4, 862 9, 196 24, 13 26, 90	7 4, 325 2, 640 7 1, 685 7 4, 243 7 9, 276 24, 59 26, 00	# 4, 878 # 3, 044 # 1, 834 # 4, 957 # 9, 204 # 26. 86 29. 00	p 26. 38 p 27. 00	
on ore (operations in all U.S. districts): Mine production&thous. lg. tons_ Shipments from mines&do Imports&do	7, 320 7, 014 2, 882	5, 983 6, 033 2, 151	8, 633 10, 062 2, 567	7, 898 9, 413 3, 071	5, 022 7, 393 2, 218	3, 711 1, 660 1, 970	3, 911 1, 687 1, 777	3. 514 1, 465 1, 588	4, 016 1, 546 2, 061	4, 590 3, 509 2, 718	9, 482 10, 302 3, 723	9, 617 11, 117 4, 275	9, 050 11, 039 4, 041	9,061 9,811 3,049	3, 536	
U.S. and foreign ores and ore agglomerates:  Receipts at iron and steel plants	9, 396 8, 522 439 70, 611 11, 407 53, 358 5, 846	7, 759 8, 143 412 82, 009 15, 952 59, 790 6, 267	12, 116 8, 965 690 84, 590 13, 596 65, 238 5, 756	11, 999 9, 681 550 85, 748 12, 107 67, 556 6, 085	9, 560 9, 058 362 84, 148 9, 755 68, 058 6, 335	4, 080 9, 532 66 80, 548 11, 843 62, 605 6, 100	3, 230 10, 316 131 75, 645 14, 055 55, 572 6, 018	3, 139 9, 696 79 70, 946 16, 107 49, 015 5, 824	3,718 10,623 41 65,985 18,559 42,110 5,316	5, 084 9, 621 362 62, 070 19, 643 37, 573 4, 854	13.005 7,974 625 66,349 18.820 42.591 4,938	13, 564 6, 758 853 71, 914 17, 326 49, 405 5, 183	13, 457 5, 965 1, 222 77, 861 15, 364 56, 928 5, 569	12, 228 6, 670 836 82, 941 14, 611 62, 472 5, 858	10, 543 6, 764 654 	
anganese (mn. content), general imports♂.do	99	86	68	93	83	130	75	105	99	104	103	87	72	71	69	
Pig Iron and Iron Products giron: Production (excl. blast furnace production of fer- roalloys)	5, 556 5, 552 3, 471 65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	5, 393 5, 483 3, 250 65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	6, 019 6, 105 2, 999 65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	6, 330 6, 327 3, 057 65, 95 66, 90 66, 50	6, 105 6, 051 3, 147 65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	6, 400 6, 425 3, 183 65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	6, 833 6, 996 3, 101 65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	6, 421 6, 576 2, 961 65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	7, 106 7, 198 2, 949 65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	6, 425 6, 392 3, 079 65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	5, 458 5, 304 3, 276 65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	4, 582 4, 605 3, 345 65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	4, 211 r 4, 167 r 3, 443 65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	4,586 \$\psi\$4,738 \$\psi\$3,193 65.95 66.00 66.50	4, 659 65. 95 p 66. 00 p 66. 50	65
Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of mo.  Shipments, totalo do  For saleo do  stings, malleable iron: Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of mo.	739 966 534	653 902 514	685 947 567	649 1,031 594	636 990 529	672 922 470	673 981 512	681 924 474	719 1.061 563	704 1, 021 544	674 1.046 572	628 990 553	643 800 452	660 882 551		-
thous, sh. tonsshipments, totaldodododo	73 68 39	56 60 36	59 53 35	59 66 39	62 71 40	66 68 37	70 75 43	69 70 40	71 76 42	72 74 50	70 80	69 74	73 57	72 66 47		-
Steel, Crude, Semifinished, and Finished eel ingots and steel for castings: Production thous, sh, tons_ Index 1957-59=100_ eel castings:	8, 273 101. 9	8, 168 100. 9	8, 915 111. 7	9, 173 111. 2	8, 746 109. 5	9, 569 116. 0	10, 353 125. 5	9, 698 130. 1	10, 584 128. 3	9, 236 115. 7	7, 536 91, 3	6, 692 83, 8	6, 174 74. 8	7, 098 86. 0	7, 251 90. 8	
Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of mo.*         shipments, total	231 116 89 317 106	153 101 78 274 99	148 103 80 283 99	156 108 82 282 111	156 109 83 282 110	169 115 88 308 104	200 119 93 340 114	198 126 100 356 118	189 149 112 345 132	206 130 102 331 122	190 136 107 311 123	172 127 101 299 122	176 97 75 7302 97	173 111 87 299 110		
Drop and upset	79 5, 929 235 438 511 105 884 576 115 588 248 248 248 673 2, 417 617	73 5,510 212 395 496 70 839 532 204 98 589 253 510 2,147 585 1,013	74 6, 058 241 437 544 62 931 595 228 101 694 278 485 2, 387 662 1, 089	6, 046 287 426 567 61 938 594 228 108 632 282 430 2, 423 639 1, 145	5, 787 260 403 608 566 904 586 200 110 495 244 405 2, 411 637 1, 163	5, 787 272 404 590 67 868 601 1511 108 448 216 357 2, 564 693 1, 294	6, 906 276 402 648 94 1, 028 707 174 137 506 260 614 3, 080 846 1, 555	6, 626 289 392 612 102 986 682 159 136 534 261 548 2, 903 783 1, 406	7, 699 325 473 720 136 1, 164 823 179 152 657 313 691 3, 219 871 1, 566	92 6, 783 262 434 639 113 1, 048 698 211 130 660 302 2, 794 738 1, 371	94 6. 183 220 431 567 1006 980 624 226 663 295 564 2. 356 6005 1, 128	5, 360 188 402 453 87 830 500 222 101 676 273 587 1, 862 504 822	72 4, 505 177 351 381 70 70 413 204 78 600 209 506 1, 509 421 669	5, 402 197 409 438 60 854 516 232 99 723 253 571 1, 897 530 829	5, 125 194 351 430 54 824 522 205 91 623 249 453 1, 947	
Receipts during monthdo Consumption during monthdo Warehouses (merchant wholesalers)do Producing mills;				3. 1	4. 1 4. 2 3. 2 7. 6	4.3 4.2 3.4	5. 1 4. 3 3. 4 8. 5	4. 9 4. 1 3. 5	5. 6 4. 6 3. 6 7. 9	4.9 4.5 3.6	4. 5 4. 8 3. 6	3. 9 4. 6 3. 5 6. 7	3. 5 4. 0 3. 5 6. 8	3.9 4.3 73.4 6.5	3.7 4.3 3.3	

\*New series (Bureau of the Census). Data for steel mill inventories represent industry totals for the specified holders of steel mill shapes; stocks held by nonmanufacturing industries are not shown. Consumers' operations include fabricating activities of steel producing companies. For warehouses, data are derived from value of inventories.

Revised. Preliminary. Q Includes data not shown separately.

Scattered revisions for 1959-61 are available upon request.

Effective Jan. 1961, the composite reflects new weights; prices beginning Jan. 1961 are not comparable with earlier prices.

	1000	1001	<del></del>	10	0.4									·		
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1960 	thly	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dee.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	62 June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
eution of DUSINESS STATISTICS	ave		<u> </u>								May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
		LIAL	S AIN	D NIA	ANUF	ACIU	JRES	—C01	atinu	ea ———						
IRON AND STEEL-Continued																
Steel, Manufactured Products																
Fabricated structural steel:       Orders, new (net)	299 322 2, 333	343 318 2, 723	408 326 2, 729	303 354 2, 566	333 339 2, 707	373 296 2, 723	314 284 2, 596	276 289 2, 487	221 327 2, 481	274 312 2, 414	294 357 2, 352	292 349 2, 406	239 308 2, 357	289 367 2, 301	326 314 2, 316	
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types (for sale): Orders, unfilled, end of mothous_ Shipmentsdo Cans (tinplate), shipments (metal consumed).	1, 609 1, 755	1, 521 1, 834	1, 530 1, 841	1, 513 1, 960	1, 451 1, 846	1, 510 1, 607	1, 491 1, 887	1, 482 1, 774	1, 568 2, 063	1, 438 1, 945	1, 425 2, 259	1, 460 2, 240	1, 402 1, 992	1, 331 2, 079		
total for sale and own uset thous. sh. tons	404	418	539	453	346	344	334	320	379	395	462	478	r 512	628		
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS															1	
Aluminum: Production, primary (dom. and foreign ores)																
thous, sh. tons  Estimated recovery from scrapdo  Imports (general):	167. 9 1 27. 3	158.6 128.2	159. 6 32. 0	167. 3 36. 0	164. 1 36. 0	168. 0 36. 0	170. 1 41. 0	157. 7 43. 0	177. 4 48. 0	173. 7 50. 0	184. 2 52. 0	179. 1 52. 0	184.1 41.0	168, ! 46, 0	176. 2	
Metal and alloys, crude do Plates, sheets, etc do Exports, metal and alloys, crude do	12. 7 3. 1 23. 7	16. 6 4. 1 10. 7	19, 5 4, 2 6, 8	22. 8 4. 6 11. 8	18. 4 4. 8 9. 4	20, 0 4, 7 8, 7	17. 3 5. 0 19. 8	13. 5 5. 4 10. 2	18. 9 5. 3 12. 2	19. 9 9. 0 10. 4	30. 0 6. 1 9. 7	33. 0 6. 0 10. 3	38. 9 5. 2 12. 7	27. 3 5. 3 10. 3	29. 8 4. 0 17. 1	
Stocks, primary (at reduction plants), end of mo. thous. sh. tons. Price, primary ingot, 99.5% min	185. 3 . 2600	258. 2 . 2546	255. 4 . 2550	255, 6 , 2400	240, 3 , 2400	207. 1 . 2400	198, 4 . 2400	190. 8 . 2400	170. 7 . 2400	154, 5 . 2400	137. 8 . 2400	132. 6 . 2400	131. 7 . 2400	130, 8 . 2400	148. 3 . 2400	. 2400
Aluminum shipments:   Mill products and pig and ingot (net)	388. 1 254. 1 115. 7 r 64. 5	403. 4 278. 7 124. 4 63. 5	416. 5 286. 8 126. 8 62. 6	440, 8 294, 2 127, 3 72, 6	446. 3 298. 3 129. 9 70. 8	435, 8 271, 3 115, 8 73, 7	429. 4 296. 9 133. 9 79. 8	429. 0 292. 2 134. 3 73. 6	516. 5 344. 1 159. 0 81. 2	474. 1 315. 9 142. 2 78. 8	499. 0 354. 3 160. 4 83. 3	506, 6 347, 5 158, 8 77, 4	r 449. 2 r 320. 4 r 144. 3 r 60. 7	442. 1 317. 9 137. 9 73. 8		
Copper: Production: Mine, recoverable copperthous, sh. tons_ Refinery, primarydo_ From domestic oresdo_ From foreign oresdo_ Secondary, recovered as refineddo_ Imports (general):	93. 4	97. 1 129. 2 98. 4 30. 8 21. 9	98. 3 118. 7 90. 8 27. 8 20. 7	104.6 129.8 101.9 27.9 21.9	104. 4 130. 4 104. 3 26. 1 23. 1	103. 2 131. 1 100. 5 30. 6 18. 7	103. 0 134. 7 103. 5 31. 2 21. 5	101. 3 136. 7 103. 7 33. 0 18. 0	109. 6 146. 1 107. 9 38. 2 23. 9	108. 8 126. 5 98. 6 27. 9 22. 3	113. 9 146. 1 109. 3 36. 8 24. 9	102. 8 145. 8 109. 1 36. 7 25. 2	91. 5 124. 5 90. 9 33. 6 21. 0		90, 1 2 249, 3 2 186, 3 2 62, 9 2 46, 8	
Refined, unrefined, scrap#‡dododo	43. 8 11. 9	38. 4 5. 6	30. 2 5. 9	43. 6 12. 3	47. 7 4. 7	36. 0 3. 4	50. 2 6. 2	32. 3 6. 9	54. 1 6. 2	16. 9 5. 9	64. 6 5. 3	41. 4 6. 9	47. 0 8. 1	22. 5 7. 3	28. 3 5. 3	
Exports:  Refined, scrap, brass and bronze ingotstdo  Refineddodo  Consumption, refined (by mills, etc.)do	51.3 36.1 114.6	48. 7 36. 0 124. 0	30. 0 23. 4 138. 5	32. 2 25. 9 138. 9	30, 5 25, 3 137, 1	53, 4 46, 9 115, 2	37. 6 31. 9 134. 7	38. 4 31. 7 125. 4	33. 9 27. 7 151. 0	30. 8 26. 2 138. 8	30. 2 27. 2 142. 6	37. 5 34. 6 142. 9	26. 3 22. 9 26. 5	32. 0 27. 4 p 138. 4	32. 3 28. 2 p 133. 7	
Stocks, refined, end of mo., totaldo Fabricators'do Price, bars, electrolytic (N.Y.)\$ per lb_	174. 3 98. 0 . 3205	187. 7 105. 1 . 2992	167. 3 108. 2 . 3060	162. 3 108. 0 . 3060	159. 1 102. 9 . 3060	159. 4 102. 4 . 3060	150, 5 92, 0 , 3060	157. 5 98. 9 . 3060	155. 9 102. 2 . 3060	142. 4 96. 8 . 3060	153. 3 98. 4 . 3060	157, 1 102, 5 . 3060	#206. 8 #121. 1 . 3060	p 204. 2 p 105. 4 . 3060	p 194. 6 p 104. 2 . 3060	. 3060
Copper-base mill and foundry products, shipments (quarterly avg. or total):  Copper mill (brass mill) productsmil. lb  Copper wire mill productsdo  Brass and bronze foundry productsdo	470 380 216	517 388 212	526 374 203			532 414 233			, 581 , 402 235			607 422 242			» 531 » 394 » 220	
Lead: Production: Mine, recoverable leadthous, sh. tons Secondary, estimated recoverable⊕do	20.6 39.2	21. 8 37. 7	20, 5 38, 6	20. 9 42. 2	20. 0 40. 7	20. 7 34. 8	22, 5 36, 7	21. 9 37. 2	21. 9 37. 1	24. 0 35. 5	25, 0 37, 7	24. 0 36. 6	21.3 31.8	7 16. 6 35. 7	14. 5	
Imports (general), ore⊕, metal‡do Consumption, totaldo	29. 3 85. 1	33. 7 85. 6	32. 3 89. 1	37. 1 92. 3	40. 6 89. 7	40, 8 89, 8	39. 2 96. 1	30. 6 85. 4	45. 7 88. 0	36. 3 83. 8	33. 8 91. 9	30. 9 87. 6	23. 2 77. 2	33. 8 93. 1	36.3	
Stocks, end of year or mo.:  Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process\$\Pi\$ (ABMS)thous. st. tons.  Refiners' (primary), refined and antimonial	145. 1	100.6	112.8	116, 4	107. 6	100. 6	90. 7	93. 6	93.0	88.3	95. 1	94. 3	96. 5	87.4		
thous, sh. tons_ Consumers'o'do Scrap (lead-base, purchased), all consumers	158, 9 97, 3	205, 6 99, 1	189. 7 107. 7	193. 1 106. 6	204. 9 106. 5	208. 1 96. 1	207. 2 93. 7	200. 0 101. 3	203. 6 104. 3	199. 7 106. 7	193. 7 106. 6	188. 4 106. 0	191, 1 102, 1	188. 4 99. 4	   	
Price, common grade (N.Y.)\$ per lb_	46. 6 . 1195	41.3 .1087	43.3 .1100	42.8 .1100	39. 4 . 1020	38. 6 . 1025	40.3 .1003	37. 2 . 0958	34. 4 . 0950	33. 9 . 0950	35. 4 . 0950	36.5 .0950	39. 9 . 0950	39. 0 . 0950	. 0950	. 0950
Tin: Imports (for consumption):	1,169	749	1 440	910		1.040	00		470							
Ore⊕         .lg. tons           Bars, pigs, etc ‡         do           Estimated recovery from scrap, total⊕         do           As metal         do           Consumption, pig, total         do           Primary         do	3, 295	743 3, 325 1, 800 250 6, 520 4, 140	1, 446 3, 929 1, 795 255 6, 480 4, 245	319 5, 030 2, 005 240 6, 895 4, 385	577 4, 204 1, 960 285 6, 880 4, 460	1, 346 3, 628 1, 795 305 6, 340 3, 990	29 4, 625 1, 930 220 7, 440 4, 750	1, 038 1, 818 1, 675 205 6, 970 4, 690	670 4, 247 1, 890 245 7, 360 5, 280	728 3, 457 1, 795 240 6, 920	622 4, 315 1, 920 265 7, 230	1,005 2,383 1,820 235 6,710	530 2, 784 1, 630 270 5, 610	6, 150	4, 042	
Exports, incl. reexports (metal) do. Stocks, pig (industrial), end of mo. do. Price, pig, Straits (N.Y.), prompt\$ per lb.	71 22, 750 1.0140	67 22, 630 1, 1327	16 24, 875 1. 2185	5 25, 620 1, 2105	54 25, 055 1. 2289	43 27, 028 1. 2098	49 25, 735 1, 2030	7 23, 710 1, 2106	98 22, 805 1, 2308	4, 850 3 22, 135 1, 2212	5, 170 9 20, 510 1, 1719	4, 735 1 20, 735 1, 1302	3, 850 21 20, 225 1, 1145	4, 175 45 19, 695 1, 0846	23 1. 0846	1, 0876
Zinc: Mine production, recoverable zinc																
Imports (general):	36. 3 38. 1 10. 1	38.7 34.6 10.6	37. 4 26. 7 14. 4	38. 9 39. 9 14. 4	36. 0 41. 3 10. 2	36. 6 39. 4	37. 8 30. 3	36. 7 36. 9	42. 6 50. 0	41. 9 32. 2	43. 6 54. 5	42. 4 45. 3	38. 4 40. 2	7 44. 5 34. 2	42. 5 40. 0	
Consumption (recoverable zinc content):  Ores	7.4	8.1 14.9	7. 6 18. 4	8. 7 19. 6	7. 6 19. 8	7.4 18.2	14. 5 8. 6 20. 1	7. 2 18. 2	7.9 22.7	7. 9 20. 1	9. 2 8. 6 21. 8	9. 8 7. 8 20. 8	7.5 16.8	7.8 3 6.3	11.5	

<sup>\*</sup> Revised. \* Preliminary. ! Recoverable aluminum content. Monthly data are expressed in metallic content (incl. alloying constituents); aluminum content is about 93% of metalic content. 2 Data are for Aug. and Sept. 1962. \* Excludes consumption of copper-base scrap.

§ Effective with the February 1962 Survey, figures for plate and sheet exclude shipments

of foil; comparable data back to Junuary 1954 are available upon request.

Basic metal content. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Scattered revisions for 1960–Feb. 1961 will be shown later.

Consumers' and secondary smelters' stocks of lead in refinery shapes and in copperbase scrap.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	61						196	52				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon avei		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan,	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	0
	Ml	ETAL	S AN	D MA	ANUF	'ACTU	JRES	-Coı	ntinu	ed						
NONFERROUS METALS AND PROD.—Con.				'						.,,-						Ī
inc—Continued Slab zinc:									į							
Production (primary smelter), from domestic and foreign oresthous, sh. tons	66. 6	70.6	63.0	75. 8	76. 7	80. 1	78. 4	74. 4	79. 5	78.7	78. 9	68. 9	66.8	69.1		
Secondary (redistilled) productiondo	5. 7	4.6	5.0	5. 6	5.2	5.1	5. 5	4. 9	6.0	5. 1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7		]
Consumption, fabricators'do Exportsdo	73. 2 6. 3	77.6 4.2	83. 3 3. 3	89. 3 2. 7	83. 5 1. 3	79.3 3.5	91. 5 1. 1	85. 2 4. 1	93. 0 4. 8	86. 4 6. 5	91.1 2.5	80. 3 2. 4	66.7 2.4	79.4 1.6	2. 1	
Stocks, end of year or mo.: Producers', at smelter (AZI)do	185. 9	145. 5	165, 1	150.1	146.4	151.2	150. 3	144.7	138.7	144.6	145. 3	147.1	162. 4	167. 9	168. 9	
Consumers' do Price, prime Western (St. Louis) \$ per lb.	68. 9 . 1295	93. 8 . 1154	62. 9 . 1150	71.3 .1150	81. 6 . 1150	90.6 .1198	86. 9 . 1200	86. 6 . 1200	86.3 .1200	83. 9 . 1150	76. 1 . 1150	72. 5 . 1150	72.8 .1150	67. 7 . 1150		
HEATING EQUIPMENT, EXC. ELECTRIC			. 1100	. 1100	1	. 1130	. 1200	. 1200	. 1200	.1150	. 1100	. 1100	. 11(0)	. 1100	. 1150	
Radiators and convectors, cast iron:																
Shipmentsmil. sq. ft. radiation Stocks, end of year or modo	$\frac{1.7}{2.8}$	1. 2 2. 6	1. 6 3. 2	1.5 2.9	$\begin{array}{c c} 1.3 \\ 2.7 \end{array}$	. 9 2. 6	$\begin{array}{c} 1.1 \\ 2.5 \end{array}$	1.1 2.6	1. 0 2. 8	. 6 3. 2	. 8 3. 4	1.0 3.4	. 9 3. 0	1.3		
oil burners: Shipmentsthous	42.8	44. 4	55, 1	62.4	46.1	37. 4	31. 2	32.3	39.8	28.8	36. 4	41.3	31. 6	50. 1		-
Stocks, end of year or mododo	45. 9	44.8	43.8	41.8	41.4	44.8	49. 9	52. 2	55.6	62.8	64. 0	65. 4	64. 1	62. 2		
toves and ranges, domestic cooking: Shipments, total (excl. liquid-fuel types)do	151.8	155. 8	190. 1	189. 7	164.6	148.6	149. 5	157. 6	175. 6	163. 2	168. 3	167. 4	142. 2	182.0		
Gaso'do	148.5	152. 5	185. 8	184.9	159.7	146.5	146.7	155.0	172. 7	159.7	165. 5	164. 4	139. 3	178. 4		
toves, domestic heating, shipments, totaldo Gastdo	154.7 100.9	145. 8 88. 1	243. 2 145. 3	290.3 177.5	167. 8 105. 5	84. 4 45. 8	86. 1 49. 6	79. 8 42. 1	117. 9 78. 6	84.7 44.8	110. 4 54. 6	138. 0 88. 6	161. 6 95. 4	271. 2 147. 8		
Varm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), shipments, total†thous	104.8	102. 9	149.4	152. 4	99.6	85.4	86.8	81.0	86.9	90. 5	98.7	107. 2	111.8	134. 5		
Gasdo	78. 9 208. 2	80.6 204.7	112.0 182.1	114. 3 214. 6	76.6 193.7	68. 7 213. 2	71. 4 207. 7	65. 1 191. 4	70. 7 216. 0	75. 1 201. 8	81. 6 195. 8	88. 5 232. 2	89. 9 201. 2	105. 2 226. 1		
Vater heaters, gas, shipmentsdodo	200.2	201.1	102.1	211.0	150.7	210.2	201.1	101. 1	210.0	201. 0	100.0	202.2	201. 2	220.1		
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS ans, blowers, and unit heaters, qtrly, totals:																
Fans and blowers, new ordersmil. \$	1 38. 5 1 21. 5	1 40. 8 1 15. 7	40.6 14.5			39.7 16.9			41. 5 13. 6			46.0			- <b></b>	
Unit-heater group, new orders———do—— oundry equipment (new), new orders, net		96. 9					150.0	* * * * *				18.4				
mo. avg. shipments, 1947-49=100 urnaces, industrial, new orders, net:	118.8		108. 4	106. 9	77. 7	86.8	153. 2	145. 3	98. 5	163. 4	114.3	182. 5	324. 6	161. 2	114. 1	
Electric processing mil. \$ Fuel-fired (exc. for hot rolling steel) dodo	$\frac{1.3}{2.9}$	1. 0 2. 6	1.2 1.1	$\frac{1.4}{1.6}$	. 8 2. 6	.9 2.1	1.9 5.8	1.4 2.6	1.0 1.5	1. 1 2. 9	1. 2 3. 4	1.7 2.1	1. 2 3. 9	1.2	1.0 1.6	
Material handling equipment (industrial):					!			_				_				-
New orders index*1957-59=100	99. 2 103. 1	103. 4 89. 6	95.3 86.5	102.8 92.6	91.3 81.3	97.0 82.7	104.5	108. 5	115. 8 101. 5	115.6	131.3	129.4	110.2	104.7		
Shipments index*dododododo		!	1			1	75.8	79.7		107.5	107.9	118.7	111.2	119. 2		
Hand (motorized)number_ Rider-typedo	461 470	385 380	377 349	495 370	$\frac{272}{292}$	336 383	333 327	$\frac{357}{326}$	506 523	541 388	535 533	492 560	568 524	517 420	528 506	
ndustrial trucks and tractors (gasoline-powered), shipmentsnumber	1,885	1,639	1, 735	1, 987	1,031	981	1,328	1, 278	2, 185	2, 180	2, 272	2, 641	2, 368	2,681	2, 525	
Tachine tools:									,	,	,		.,		,,,,,,	
Metal cutting tools:	41. 90	46. 35	55, 65	47. 30	51. 95	44. 65	42, 05	33, 95	44, 60	43.70	51.65	50, 00	46, 60	r 38. 50	40. 25	
Orders, new (net), total mll. \$ Domestic do do	29.35	31. 40 42. 30	34.05	28. 55	39.80	33. 50	34. 30	26.30	35, 30	34.45	41.65	40.25	37.45	r 33. 20	32.40	
Domestic do do Domestic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	42.30 32.85	28.60	41. 20 27. 10	45. 15 28. 35	48.10 $32.20$	57. 25 39. 55	43, 05 30, 65	42. 10 30. 15	55. 40 38. 65	48.70 35.30	54. 60 36. 40	60.00 41.90	39. 45 28. 95	7 39. 50 7 29. 65	44. 45 33. 95	
Estimated hacklog months	4.4	5. 0	5.7	5. 7	5. 5	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.0	7 4.1	4.0	
Metal forming tools:	12. 50	10.90	10, 95	9. 10	12. 95	12.60	16. 70	15. 15	18. 75	16. 20	11.95	13, 40	14.00	r 12. 50	10.30	
Orders, new (net)mil. \$ Shipmentsdo Estimated backlogmonths_	12.00 4.2	12.40 3.6	10.70 2.8	11.00 2.7	11.00 2.9	13. 55 2. 8	10. 25 3. 3	11. 95 3. 7	12.00 4.4	11.65 5.0	12. 10 5. 1	13. 70 5. 0	12.50	7 11. 40 5. 1	8.60	
To the second se	3.2	0.0	2.0	2	2.3	2.0	0.0	9. 1	7. 7	0.0	0.1	3.0	5, 0	,,,1	5.0	
Other machinery and equip., qtrly. shipments: Construction machinery (selected types),	1050.0	1237. 4	250.0			100.0								1		l
total Qmil. \$ Tractors, tracklaying, totaldo	1252. 2 1 67. 5	1 59.4	250. 0 70. 5			182. 0 44. 8			220. 7 61. 0			325. 4 81. 9	220.4	2 21. 5	2 22. 1	
Tractors, wheel (con. off-highway)do Tractor shovel loaders, integral units only	1 16. 2	1 18.6	21.3			13. 5			13. 6			30.8				
(wheel and tracklaying types)mil. \$ Tractors, wheel (excl. garden and contractors'	1 58.0	1 55. 2	56. 9			46.5			48. 1			67.8				
off-highway types) mil. \$ Farm machines and equipment (selected types),	1 89, 4	1 107. 4	68.9			79. 9			132. 2			153. 1	234.1	<sup>2</sup> 24. 9	2 38. 0	
excl. tractorsmil. \$	1 186.2	181.3	158.4			122. 3			219. 1			237. 6		<b></b>		
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT											l					l
atteries (auto. replacement), shipmentsthous lousehold electrical appliances:	2, 194	2, 359	2,811	3, 215	2,855	3, 010	3, 219	2, 466	1, 776	1, 551	1,770	1, 967	<sup>r</sup> 2. 143	2, 591	2,962	
Ranges (incl. built-ins), domestic and export	124.6	127. 5	144.8	122.3	130. 9	147. 4	130. 3	133. 6	156. 7	132. 5	137.6	148.0	115 1		1.54.4	l
salest thous Refrigerators and home freezers, output¶						1							115. 1	129. 9	154. 4	
Vacuum cleaners (standard type), sales billed	104. 5	107. 0	113. 9	110. 2	109.0	116. 2	111. 2	121. 4	135. 2	134. 0	122. 7	144. 7	116, 9	75.6	123.0	
thous Washers, sales billed (dom, and export)do	276. 1 272. 9	273. 6 278. 9	302. 2 401. 9	327. 6 321. 9	300. 8 286. 2	269. 9 252. 4	301. 0 263. 9	304. 5 289. 6	330. 2 334. 0	290. 7 265. 2	282. 9 296. 0	247.3 334.9	236. 8 264. 2	301. 5 348. 7	355. 1 389. 2	
Radio sets, productionsdodo	1, 427. 2	1, 447. 8	32,048.7	1,796.4	1, 730. 8	31,845.2	1,350.6	1,464.8	31,810,4	1,472.7	1,444.1	31,721.9	1, 134. 2		32,196.4	p]
elevision sets (incl. combination), prod. § do	475.7	514.8	3 694.6	620.8	583. 0	<sup>3</sup> 580. 3	488. 9	541. 5	<sup>3</sup> 659.3	510.6	474.6	<sup>3</sup> 620. 7	336. 4	1,253.8 500.7	<sup>3</sup> 731. 5	1
dectron tubes and semiconductors, factory sales mil. \$	82. 6	78.4	89. 5	80. 0	79. 5	76. 0	72.9	73. 1	85. 9	77. 2	77.0	80.0	61. 9	81. 6	81.6	ļ.,
nsulating materials, sales billed, index 1947-49=100	137	134	146	150	149	157	154	160	185	155	166	160	119			
fotors and generators:  New orders, index, qtrlydo	1 162	1 150	151			143			144			157	"			1
New orders (gross): Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 hp_mil. \$	13.6	12.3	13. 5	12. 1	11 1		11. 2	11.0		19 1	19.0		10 /	 		
D.C. motors and generators, 1-200 hpdo	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	11.1 1.7	12.3 2.5	$\frac{11.2}{2.4}$	$\frac{11.9}{2.3}$	13. 6 2. 4	13. 1 2. 5	13. 3 2. 0	13. 8 2. 4	12. 4 1. 7			

r Revised. r Preliminary. 1 Quarterly average. 2 Data are for month shown.
3 Data cover 5 weeks.
G Includes data for built-in gas fired oven-broiler units; shipments of cooking tops, not included in figures above, totaled 26,300 and 31,500 units in July and Aug. 1962, respectively.
†Revisions for gas heating stoves (Jan.-June 1960) and warm-air furnaces (Jan.1959-June 1960) are available upon request.

⊕ Beginning 1961, excludes new orders for gas-fired unit heaters and duct furnaces; revisions for 1960 are shown in the Apr. 1962 Survey. \*Revisions available back to 1954.

Q Includes data not shown separately. ‡Revisions for 1960 appear in the Feb. 196.
SURVEY. ¶Note change in reference base; data prior to 1960 on 1957-59 base will be available later.

©Data exclude sales of combination washer-drier machines; such sales (incl. exports) totaled 3,700 units in Sept. 1962.

§Radio production comprises table, portable, auto, and clock models; television set exclude figures for color sets. Data for Sept. and Dec. 1961 and Mar., June, and Sept. 1962 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	61						1	962		,		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		thly rage	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
		PETI	ROLE	UM,	COA	L, AN	D PI	RODU	CTS							· ·
COAL																
Anthracite: Production thous, sh. tons. Stocks in producers' yards, end of modo. Exports do. Prices:	1, 568 315 120	1 1, 454 193 129	1, 394 293 151	1, 603 297 141	1, 501 276 224	1, 376 233 200	1, 806 193 192	1, 519 159 98	1,509 149 178	1, 254 156 53	1, 315 193 119	1, 336 217 159	904 195 195	1,325 171 301	1, 190 159 173	1, 574
Retail, stove, composite \$\ \text{spr sh. ton.}\$ \ \text{Wholesale, chestnut, f.o.b. mine }\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	27. 67 13. 948 34, 626	28. 14 13. 347 133,581	27. 89 12. 950 35, 409	28. 24 13, 370 39, 287	28, 24 13, 370 37, 078	28. 90 13. 930 35, 044	29. 08 13. 930 37,620	29. 10 13. 930 32, 970	29. 10 13. 930 36, 170	28, 88 11, 998 34, 100	28. 14 11. 998 36, 720	27. 75 11. 998 37, 390	28. 00 12, 488 22, 040	28. 09 12. 488 738, 930	28. 11 12. 976 34, 055	40, 270
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total 9 thous sh. tons.  Electric power utilities do.  Mig. and mining industries, total do.  Coke plants (oven and beehive) do	<sup>2</sup> 14, 490 <sup>2</sup> 14, 425	<sup>1</sup> 31,200 14,969 <sup>1</sup> 13,856 <sup>1</sup> 6,157	30, 633 14, 797 13, 559 6, 625	33, 367 15, 352 15, 052 7, 069	34, 018 15, 734 15, 396 6, 989	37, 290 17, 007 16, 619 7, 391	39, 437 17, 723 17, 120 7, 641	34, 475 15, 443 15, 490 7, 046	35, 775 16, 172 16, 431 7, 697	30, 889 14, 137 14, 919 7, 194	29, 852 15, 134 13, 828 6, 437	28, 444 14, 987 12, 571 5, 479	727, 940 15, 332 711, 579 7 5, 140	30, 074 16, 288 12, 240 5, 362		
Retail deliveries to other consumersdo	2, 534	2, 311	2, 173	2,860	2,789	3, 645	4, 593	3, 541	3, 169	1,794	798	796	947	1, 455		
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total? thous. sh. tons. Electric power utilities do Mfg. and mining industries, total do Oven-coke plants do	72, 333 48, 244 23, 216 11, 287	69,126 47,618 20,970 9,680	70, 697 49, 371 20, 710 9, 135	72, 612 50, 268 21, 714 9, 813	73, 851 50, 421 22, 808 10, 454	71, 418 48, 609 22, 283 10, 393	66, 940 45, 298 21, 184 9, 779	64, 523 43, 596 20, 521 9, 408	63, 222 42, 194 20, 726 9, 405	64, 185 43, 171 20, 718 9, 431	66, 402 44, 965 21, 039 9, 666	69, 327 46, 782 22, 079 10, 355	766, 098 45, 153 720, 468 7 8, 257	68, 489 47, 340 20, 619 8, 277		
Retail dealersdo	693 3,045	538	616	630	622	526	458 1,900	406	302	296	398	466	477	530		Ì
Prices: Retail, composite\$ per sh. ton	17.06	2, 915 17, 12	3, 780 17. 04	3, 716 17. 29	3, 202 17. 33	2, 565 17, 33	17.45	2, 421 17, 45	2, 426 17, 45	2, 854 17. 43	3, 788 16, 97	3, 530 16. 89	3, 087 16, 95	4, 165 - 17. 00	3, 949 17. 31	
Wholesale: Screenings, indust. use, f.o.b. minedo Domestic, large sizes, f.o.b. minedo	5.164 7.690	<sup>3</sup> 5. 018 7. 541	5.016 7.470	5. 016 7. 590	5. 013 7. 690	5. 013 7. 690	5. 016 7. 717	5. 018 7. 717	5. 018 7. 700	44.932 47.329	4. 932 7. 164	4. 914 7. 179	4.914 7. 271	4.914 r 7.300	p 4. 914 p 7. 559	
COKE           Production:         Beehive	84 4, 685 1, 000	<sup>5</sup> 73 <sup>5</sup> 4, 236 1, 256	73 4, 558 1, 183	81 4, 864 1, 292	75 4, 822 1, 270	78 5, 091 1, 334	100 5, 274 1, 319	92 4, 868 1, 218	94 5, 155 1, 338	76 4, 928 1, 170	57 4, 453 1, 337	53 3,788 1,392	42 3, 552 1, 339	7 48 3,692 1,369	3, 691	
Oven-coke plants, total         do           At furnace plants         do           At merchant plants         do           Petroleum coke         do           Exports         do	6 4, 152 6 2, 947 1, 205 1, 159 29	4, 398 3, 030 1, 369 1, 064 37	4, 101 2, 772 1, 329 1, 095 59	4, 035 2, 764 1, 271 1, 081 35	4, 024 2, 796 1, 228 1, 068 39	4, 032 2, 820 1, 212 1, 063 45	3, 860 2, 679 1, 181 1, 062 23	3, 761 2, 614 1, 147 1, 053 16	3, 637 2, 501 1, 136 1, 071 22	3, 651 2, 507 1, 144 1, 031 39	3, 774 2, 623 1, 150 1, 014 28	3,832 2,697 1,135 1,012 31	3, 978 2, 838 1, 141 1, 048 34	4,065 2,971 1,094 1,010 66	4. 172 3, 094 1, 077	
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS	:									}						
Crude petroleum:         number.           Oil wells completed	1, 874 2, 97 246, 0 83	1, 821 2, 97 248, 9 82	1, 676 2, 97 239, 3 80	1, 859 2, 97 253, 5 82	2, 031 2, 97 246, 1 82	1, 956 2, 97 258, 9 84	1, 926 2, 97 265, 3 86	1, 553 2, 97 242, 0 86	1, 546 2, 97 254, 0 82	1, 527 2, 97 243, 0 81	2, 126 2, 97 256, 3 83	1,732 2,97 258.8 86	1,711 2,97 264.4 r85	2, 028 2, 97 262, 5 85	p 2. 97	
All oils, supply, demand, and stocks:‡  New supply, total mil. bbl_  Production:  Crude petroleum do  Natural-gas liquids, benzol, etc do	298. 3 214. 6 28. 4	305. 9 218. 5 29. 9	292. 7 209. 8 28. 0	308. 2 220. 9 30. 4	302. 2 214. 6 31. 0	319. 2 226. 6 32. 4	335. 2 227. 8 31. 9	297. 8 209. 1 29. 2	326. 3 228. 7 32. 0	311. 2 221. 7 30. 3	312. 6 223. 0 30. 4	305. 4 217. 7	313. 7 224. 0	319. 5 224. 2		
Imports: Crude petroleum do. Refined products do. Change in stocks, all oils (decrease,—) do.	31.0 24.4 -2.5	31. 8 25. 7 3. 4	33. 1 21. 8 12. 0	33. 6 23. 3 12. 6	30. 1 26. 5 -12. 9	29. 2 31. 0 -28. 3	36. 3 39. 3 -37. 1	31. 6 27. 9 -13. 1	31. 8 33. 9 -10. 8	32. 2 26. 9 19. 8	34. 2 25. 1 14. 6	29. 1 33. 8 24. 7 14. 1	31.0 35.9 22.8 17.6	40.3 24.5		
Demand, totaldodo	300.8 .3	302.5	280.7	295. 7	315. 0 . 4	347. 5	372.3 .1	310. 9 . 1	337.0	291.5	298.0	291. 3	296. 2	302.2	   	
Refined products	5. 9 294. 6 126. 0 11. 0	5. 0 297. 2 12 <b>7.</b> 7 11. 9	4. 4 276. 2 130. 1 9. 5	5. 2 290. 3 128. 8 12. 1	5. 0 309. 6 128. 4 13. 8	4. 7 342. 6 125. 8 17. 8	4. 7 367. 5 121. 4 21. 1	5. 0 305. 8 109. 2 16. 0	4.6 332.2 130.4 15.0	4. 9 286. 4 129. 5 10. 6	5. 2 292. 5 140. 7 9. 0	4. 8 286. 5 140. 4 9. 2	5. 0 291. 0 142. 5 10. 9	5. 2 296. 8 147. 2		
Distillate fuel oil do	57. 2 46. 6 8. 6	57. 8 45. 0 8. 7	41. 2 36. 5 10. 2	48. 0 43. 0 8. 4	64. 1 48. 3 8. 4	87. 7 55. 0 8. 6	101. 1 63. 9 9. 5	82, 4 50, 4 7, 3	75. 6 55. 6 9. 6	53. 7 40. 5 8. 9	44. 6 38. 6 10. 0	40. 0 34. 5 10. 4	40.6 33.7 8.7	35.0		
Lubricants         do           Asphalt         do           Liquefied gases         do	3. 6 8. 7 18. 9	3. 5 9. 0 19. 3	3. 5 13. 5 16. 9	3. 8 12. 7 19. 5	3. 5 7. 6 21. 7	3. 1 3. 9 26. 5	3. 5 3. 4 29. 6	3. 5 3. 6 20. 8	3. 6 4. 8 22. 7	3. 8 6. 9 18. 4	4. 0 11. 2 17. 8	3. 7 13. 8 17. 5	3. 6 14. 9 19. 0	17. 2		
Stocks, end of month, total¶ do. Crude petroleum do. Natural-gas liquids do. Refined products¶ do.	790. 2 248. 0 28. 4 513. 9	* 8 814. 3 249. 4 35. 9 \$ 529. 0	853. 6 251. 0 44. 4 558. 2	866. 2 251. 1 44. 2 570. 9	853. 3 248. 7 41. 7 563. 0	825. 1 244. 7 37. 1 543. 3	788. 0 242. 4 29. 9 515. 7	774. 9 240. 2 30. 0 504. 7	764. 1 245. 6 30. 2 488. 2	783. 9 255. 9 32. 8 495. 2	798. 4 255. 7 35. 3 507. 4	812. 5 247. 7 37. 3 527. 4	830. 1 242. 4 39. 1 548. 6	847. 4 243. 6 40. 3 563. 5		
Refined petroleum products:‡ Gasoline (incl. aviation): Production	126. 9 1. 1	127. 6 . 7	123. 3 . 9	130. 6 . 6	128. 2	134. 9 . 3	132.8	118.9	129. 9	123. 6 . 6	131. 9 . 3	132. 7 . 6	139. 7 . 6	136. 6 . 8		
Finished gasolinedodo	188. 9 12. 7	189. 5 13. 3	173. 3 11. 7	173. 9 13. 1	174. 0 12. 8	184. 2 11. 7	195.6	205. 7	206. 0	200. 4	192. 4	185. 5	183. 1	173.0		
Wholesale, ref. (Okla., group 3)\$ per gal_Retail (regular grade, excl. taxes), 55 cities (1st of following mo.)\$ per gal  r Revised. p Preliminary,	. 210	. 205	. 105	. 201	. 205	. 204	. 204	. 198	. 198	. 115	. 115	.120 .198	. 120	. 120	p. 120 . 209	. 207

Revised. 
Preliminary.
Revisions for Jan.-June 1961 will be shown later.
Revisions for Jan.-Sept. 1960 appear in the Dec. 1961 SURVEY.
Monthly average based on Apr.-Dec. data.
Data beginning April 1962 are not entirely comparable with earlier data; March 1962 prices comparable with later data: Screenings, \$4.932; domestic, \$7.882.
Revisions for Jan.-May 1961 will be shown later.
Revisions for Jan.-Aug. 1960 appear in the Nov. 1961 SURVEY.
Less than 50.000 bbls.
See note marked "¶".

Beginning January 1962, data for unfinished gasoline are no longer shown separately but are included with unfinished oils.

§ Includes data not shown separately.
§Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke.

§ Minor revisions for Jan. 1959-Nov. 1960 for various items will be shown later.

¶ Beginning Jan. 1961, data for the indicated items include stocks formerly excluded.

Dec. 1960 data on revised basis may be derived by adding to the published totals and individual stocks the following amounts (thous. bbls.): Jet fuel held by pipeline companies, 414; bulk terminal stocks—lubricants, 2,429; asphalt, 2,849; miscellaneous oils, 131.

1960	1961		190	61	-					196	2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	0
PETR	OLEU	JM, C	COAL	, ANI	) PR	ODUC	TS—	Conti	nued	-			·		<u> </u>
1 .8	.6	.7	. 5	.8	.2	. 3	.3	. 1	. 4	. 2	, 5	. 5	. 5		
11.3	11.8	11.3	13. 1	12. 4	13.6	14.5	14. 7	12. 7	11. 1	11.4	11.5	13. 2	12. 5	 	
. 104	1 . 109	. 108	. 108	. 108	. 113	.113	. 113	. 110	. 104	- 1	. 099	. 099	. 099	p, 099	
55.6	58.0	54.6	59.9	59. 5	63.7	68.4	61.2	62.1	54, 3	57. 5	58. 5	59. 3	59. 0		
.8 127.9	1. 5 . 6 127. 6	. 3 165. 4	1. 2 . 7 177. 9	.6 174.2	. 7 152. 0	2. 3 . 8 121. 0	100.0	. 9 86. 5	1. 5 88. 3	102.3	1.0 .3 121.5	. 4 140. 6	.5 163.0		
. 094	1.099	. 098	. 098	. 098	. 103	. 103	. 103	. 100	. 094	. 091	. 086	. 086	. 086	₽. 086	
27. 7 19. 4	26.3 19.6	23. 9 14. 8	25. 1 17. 4	25. 7 21. 0	30.0 24.1	30. 4 31. 0	26. 5 22. 9	26. 9 27. 5	22. 9 20. 4	23.3 18.2	22. 2 16. 8	23. 2 17. 0	22. 9 16. 3		
45.1	45.8	50.3	49.0	46.7	44.9	41.6	39. 5	37.1	39.3	41.0	. 8 44. 9	1.0 50.7	54.1	p1 55	
7.4	7.9	8.0	7.5	8. 2	8. 5	7.6	7. 1	8.6	8.6	9. 2	9.0	8. 4	9. 7		
							Į.							1	
1.3 9.4	1.4 2 12.7	1. 2 12. 4	1. 4 12. 3	1.5 12.3	1. 2 12. 9	1.3 13.1	. 9 13. 4	1. 2 13. 6	1.8 13.3	1.7 12.7	1. 5 12. 5	1. 6 12. 5	1. 5 12. 2		
. 257	. 260	. 260	. 260	. 260	. 260	. 260	. 260	. 260	. 260	. 260	. 260	. 260	. 260	P. 260	
8. 2 12. 8	8. 5 2 16. 0	10. 9 12. 1	10. 5 10. 5	7. 6 10. 9	5. 8 13. 0	4.8 14.7	5. 1 16. 6	7. 0 19. 0	8, 5 20, 8	11.3 21.3	11. 7 19. 9	12. 7 18. 4	12. 7 14. 4		
6. 5 12. 7	6. 6 13. 1	5. 9 11. 3	6. 3 13. 6	6. 6 15. 6	7. 1 19. 2	$\begin{array}{c} 6.5 \\ 22.4 \end{array}$	6.0 14.6	6. 7 15. 8	$\begin{array}{c} 6.3 \\ 12.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.7 \\ 12.0 \end{array}$	6. 5 11. 7	$\frac{6.7}{12.6}$	6. 3 12. 2		
24. 2	34. 4	43. 7	44. 0	41.9	36. 4	28. 2	27.7	27. 7	30. 4	33. 5	35. 8	37. 6	39. 4		
4, 997 1, 813 3, 184	5, 131 1, 778 3, 352	6, 813 2, 389 4, 423	7, 072 2, 450 4, 622	4. 435 1, 558 2, 876	3, 310 1, 219 2, 092	5, 119 1, 771 3, 348	2, 531 903 1, 628	5, 814 1, 584 4, 229	4.396 1.641 2.755	5, 181 1, 685 3, 316	6, 250 2, 140 4, 110	6, 289 2, 262 4, 027	7 6, 964 7 2, 501 4, 463	6, 421 2, 428 3, 993	
73 94 82	71 85 77	92 105 98	103 112 104	82 76 73	52 43 63	75 32 97	36 38 48	62 59 78	50 79 83	58 102 87	61 99 94	68 99 89	83 116 97	83 100 90	
	PULF	, PAI	PER,	AND	PAP	ER P	RODU	JCTS			-				
3,374		3, 546 3, 436 5, 772	3, 855 3, 851 5, 820	3, 498 3, 731 5, 521	3, 258 3, 379 5, 495	3, 573 3, 677 5, 270	3, 793 3, 578 5, 522	3, 830 3, 834 5, 493	3, 353 3, 689 5, 116	3, 694 3, 894 4, 915	3, 697 3, 373 4, 852	3, 503 3, 344 5, 002	7 4, 197 7 3, 870 7 5, 321	3,480 3,500 5,309	
753 550	751 517	790 479	816 498	770 509	710 562	780 494	729 481	795 479	760 496	777 493	762 494	672 507	778 493	738 476	
2, 110	2, 210	2, 158	2, 415	2, 363	2,093	2, 273	2, 234	2, 410	2, 345	2. 464	2, 368	2, 118	, 2, 471	2, 237	
95 1, 216 215	100 1, 285 214	82 1, 288 195	118 1,414 230	106 1,402 226	106 1, 201 206	113 1,339 222	102 1,334 212	119 1,413 220	105 1,368 221	111 1, 447 223	106 1,390 215	1, 242 193	110 1,452 226	98 1,302 195	
274 100 209	267 102 242	254 108 230	282 116 256	274 105 251	257 89 234	274 99 226	275 93 218	289 110 260	275 110 265	295 116 272	288 112 258	260 101 237	295 7 114 273	270 105 268	
902 299 529 74	899 326 509 64	878 315 506 58	879 317 506 55	879 305 509 65	867 292 506 68	836 280 491 64	837 284 488 66	882 298 511 72	872 295 504 73	898 324 499 75	904 329 500 75	881 297 511 73	916 321 522 74	873 290 513 69	
95 34 61	98 36 62	79 26 53	94 38 56	95 43 53	98 40 58	85 34 51	99 47 52	83 32 51	87 38 49	113 45 67	106 35 72	96 38 58	101 49 52	100 35 65	
198 15 184	206 13 192	198 16 183	225 17 207	231 14 217	210 12 198	219 16 203	238 18 220	233 25 208	$\frac{234}{28}$ $\frac{207}{207}$	$231 \\ 21 \\ 210$	241 23 218	209 23 186	242 23 219	223 21 202	- ~
2,870 1,283 1,306 15	2, 965 1, 312 1, 370 13	3, 012 1, 293 1, 429 11	3, 290 1, 446 1, 528 10	3, 127 1, 355 1, 493 11	2, 843 1, 305 1, 303 11	3, 139 1, 395 1, 476 12	3, 013 1, 326 1, 431 11	3, 277 1, 441 1, 546 12	3, 139 1, 396 1, 458 11	3, 278 1, 440 1, 534 12	3, 180 1, 370 1, 514	2, 838 1, 216 1, 342 8	r 1, 572	3,069 1,316 1,454	
266	270	280	305	268	224	257	245	277	274	293	284		7 311	287	
	Monaver PETR  9.5 8 13.5 11.3 28.7 104 55.6 1.1 8 127.9 .094 27.7 19.4 6.6 4.9 1.3 9.4 6.5 12.7 24.2 4,997 1,813 3,184 73 94 82 2,100 902 902 909 1,216 216 216 217 24.2 4,997 1,813 3,184 73 94 82 2,100 95 1,216 216 216 217 24.2 4,997 1,813 3,184 73 94 82 2,870 1,216 216 217 24.2 4,997 1,813 3,184 73 94 82 2,870 1,216 216 217 24.2 4,997 1,813 3,184 73 94 82 2,810 95 1,216 216 217 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218	Monthly average  PETROLEU  9.5 9.7 6 13.5 11.7 11.3 11.8 28.7 11.09 55.6 58.0 1.1 1.3 12.8 127.9 12.76 1.094 1.099 27.7 26.3 12.4 1.5 1.5 1.2 45.1 1.5 1.2 45.1 1.5 1.2 45.1 1.5 1.2 45.1 1.5 1.2 45.1 1.5 1.2 45.1 1.3 1.4 9.4 212.7 257 260 8.2 1.5 216.0 6.5 6.6 12.7 13.1 24.2 34.4 4,997 5,131 1,778 3,184 3,352 73 71 94 212.7  PULP  PULP  3.448 7,3,465 5,769  PULP  2,110 2,210 95 1,216 1,285 773 94 877  PULP  3.448 7,3,465 5,769  PULP  2,110 2,210 95 1,216 1,285 215 100 1,216 1,285 215 100 1,216 1,285 215 100 1,216 1,285 215 100 1,216 1,285 1,312 1,306 1,312 1,306 1,312 1,306 1,312 1,306 1,312 1,306 1,312 1,306 1,313 1,312 1,306 1,313 1,312 1,306 1,313 1,312 1,306 1,313 1,312 1,306 1,313 1,312 1,306 1,313	Monthly average Sept.  PETROLEUM, C  9.5 9.7 9.9 1.8 1.7 10.6 11.3 11.8 11.8 28.7 31.0 35.9 104 1.109 1.08 55.6 58.0 54.6 1.1 1.3 1.4 2.8 12.6 165.4 0.094 1.099 0.098 27.7 26.3 23.9 19.4 19.6 14.8 1.5 1.2 9.9 45.1 45.8 50.3 1.69 1.58 1.45 7.4 7.9 8.0 6.6 27.6 7.9 4.9 4.9 4.5 1.3 1.4 1.2 9.4 212.7 12.4 257 260 260 8.2 8.5 10.9 12.8 216.0 12.1 6.5 6.6 5.9 12.7 13.1 11.3 24.2 34.4 43.7 4,997 5,131 6,813 1,813 1,778 2,389 3,184 3,352 4,423 73 71 92 12.8 216.0 12.1 6.5 6.6 5.9 12.7 13.1 11.3 24.2 34.4 43.7 4,997 5,131 6,813 1,813 1,778 2,389 3,184 3,352 4,423 73 71 92 94 85 105 82 77 98  PULP, PAI  PULP, PAI  2,110 2,210 2,158 82 1,288 1,285 1,288 1,285 2,15 214 195 2274 267 254 100 102 108 209 242 230  902 899 326 556 574 64 58 98 79 344 36 26 10 22 53 1184 192 183	Monthly average	Monthly average	Monthly average	Monthly average	Monthly average	Monthly average	Monthly average	Monthly average	Monthly overline	Monthly oversign	Monthly   Sept.   Oct.   Nov.   Dec.   Jan.   Feb.   Mar.   Apr.   May   June   July   Ang.	Monthly   Petroleum, Coal, And Products

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Revised. 'P Preliminary.
'Prices' beginning Jan. 1961 not strictly comparable with earlier data.

<sup>2</sup> See note marked "¶" on p. S-35. ‡See similar note on p. S-35.

	1960	1961		19	61	·				<del></del>	19	062		<del></del>		
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon ave:		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
P	ULP,	PAP	ER, A	ND I	PAPE	R PR	ODU	CTS-	-Cont	inued	1					<u> </u>
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con.					-											
Paper, exc. building paper, newsprint, and paper-board (American Paper and Pulp Assoc.):  Orders, new \( \psi_1 \)	926 682	959 653	945 661	1, 064 691	978 639	948 644	1, 061 697	967 722	1,079 729	991 711	1, 022 667	r 972 r 638	r 905 r 682	1 925 1 608		
Productiont         do           Shipments 9 t         do           Fine paper:         Orders, new           Orders, unfilled, end of month         do	1, 118 922 144 79	1, 141 941 157 84	1,134 940 148 74	1, 264 1, 024 159 76	1, 180 974 157 75	1, 144 958 149 69	1, 215 988 168 91	1, 158 953 160 97	1, 263 1, 054 181 101	1, 227 1, 001 164 97	1, 260 1, 039 163 85	7 1, 191 7 983 7 167 7 86	, 1,063 , 872 , 149 , 97	1 948 1 921 154 87		
Production do Shipments do Printing paper: Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do	148 145 398 396	160 156 402 368	162 154 398 362	167 158 445 376	166 158 400 338	164 155 416 360	162 165 440 355	159 153 428 397	175 178 478 415	171 165 429 409	174 164 435 385	169 162 7 405 7 356	143 r 145 390 r 375	170 167 410 369		
Productiondo Shipmentsdo Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, English finish, white, f.o.b. mill\$ per 100 lb	389 391 16. 85	389 388 16, 95	398 397 16. 95	427 426 16, 95	401 404 16. 95	397 400 16. 95	422 422 2 16. 53	402 402 16, 61	449 449 16.71	423 423 3 16. 44	440 440 16. 50	r 418 r 419 16. 50	7 364 365 16. 50	421 421 16. 50	» 16. 50	
Coarse paper: Orders, newthous. sh. tons_ Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	324 161	334 154	335 170	382 184	348 176	320 161	373 193	314 175	347 160	324 149	340 139	7 325 7 140	7 295 7 142	361 152		
Production	333 325	331 330	319 322	368 368	349 347	329 337	346 333	335 332	354 351	342 337	362 354	r 329 r 321	r 295 r 292	357 333		
Production	562 563 209	561 559 225 4 174	548 555 217	596 590 224 183	594 619 199	528 560 167	554 498 223	515 469 268	578 532 315	525 543 296	574 601 269	566 573 261	527 529 260	568 575 252	552 558 246 171	
Shipments from mills	169 34 461	4 174 4 40 455	173 40	179 44 512	185 37 499	167 33 473	175 43	170 42	186 43	180 36	187 39	182 44	169 40	182 47	179 39	
Consumption by publishers of do. Stocks at and in transit to publishers, end of month of thous, sh. tons.	634	620	451 664	623	612	584	434 585	415 586	481 587	487 550	499 547	457 557	423 587	621	479 599	
Importsdo Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal ports \$ per sh. ton	451 134. 40	455 134, 40	449 134. 40	461 134.40	507 134. 40	456 134, 40	446 134. 40	394 134, 40	439 134. 40	426 134. 40	484 134. 40	499 134. 40	453 134.40	459 134. 40	418 v 134. 40	
Paperboard (National Paperboard Assoc.): Orders, new thous. sh. tons. Orders, unfilled, end of month. do. Production, total. do. Percent of activity. Paper products:	1, 321 427 1, 326 89	1, 400 461 1, 394 91	1, 487 571 1, 443 92	1, 517 522 1, 540 98	1, 450 485 1, 492 95	1, 354 445 1, 371 82	1, 381 473 1, 354 91	1, 401 483 1, 389 96	1,588 466 1,603 97	1, 432 468 1, 432 94	1, 563 460 1, 583 95	1, 530 451 1, 539 97	1,356 496 1,281 80	1, 594 476 1, 608 98	1, 433 486 1, 409 92	1, 698 493 1, 610 96
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments‡mil. sq. ft. surf. area. Folding paper boxes, shipments, index of physical volume	9, 078 124. 0	9, 563 124. 0	10, 576 130. 0	10,660 135.8	10, 006 128. 0	9, 000 123. 1	9, 523 118. 5	9, 036 115. 5	11, 145 127. 5	9, 463 118. 9	10, 442 129. 6	10, 362 125. 7	9, 207	11, 421 r 136. 9	10, 360 p 117. 9	11, 546
		RU	BBEI	RANI	D RU	BBEF	PRO	ODUC	TS							
RUBBER Natural rubber:																
Consumptionthous. lg. tons_Stocks, end of monthdododododo	39. 92 78. 48 34. 23 . 385	35. 61 68. 65 32. 59 , 296	37. 12 63. 81 29. 29 . 305	40. 19 62. 38 40. 65 . 295	38. 31 63. 07 36. 71 . 274	36. 40 68. 08 39. 07 . 278	40. 47 69. 74 41. 46 . 280	36, 18 69, 59 32, 78 , 283	39. 63 69. 52 29. 97 . 286	37. 47 68. 51 33. 20 . 289	40. 45 64. 98 37. 84 . 298	39. 40 62. 50 28. 69 . 283	33. 50 69. 75 37. 09 . 273	37, 23 68, 75 35, 40 , 274	35. 95 74. 06 33. 29 . 274	. 288
Synthetic rubber:⊕       thous. lg. tons.         Production	119. 70 89. 94 232. 52 28. 74	117.00 91.85 245.55 24.75	116.61 94.90 240.87 22.90	133. 79 106.51 242. 94 24. 72	129. 62 100.83 244. 89 24. 42	138,49 97, 58 256,24 27, 92	127. 93 107. 07 247. 99 22. 05	127, 17 95, 85 255, 02 24, 43	138. 52 103. 89 261. 84 27. 99	130, 25 100, 27 261, 88 25, 80	131, 95 109, 72 259, 18 21, 90	124. 61 107. 76 254. 62 26. 38	125. 11 90. 76 263. 94 24. 77	126. 80 r103. 25 r256. 65 29. 38	129. 83 100. 17 256. 26 32. 71	
Reclaimed rubber: Production	24. 40 23. 04 32. 02	21. 99 20. 86 32. 15	20. 68 20. 62 31. 83	23. 24 22. 56 31. 69	22. 34 21. 12 30. 03	21. 61 20. 17 30. 83	25. 14 23. 21 30. 54	22, 30 21, 01 30, 27	24. 38 22. 64 30. 89	23. 17 22. 24 30. 85	24. 10 22. 87 28. 59	25. 22 23. 34 29. 66	19. 76 18. 83 29. 29	22. 78 21. 01 28. 67	22. 20 20. 70 28. 93	
TIRES AND TUBES Pneumatic casings:									1   							
Production         thous           Shipments, total         do.           Original equipment         do.           Replacement equipment         do.           Export         do.	9, 987 9, 975 3, 350 6, 482 143	9, 728 9, 859 2, 838 6, 908 114	9, 893 9, 988 2, 620 7, 239 130	11, 150 11, 109 3, 429 7, 518 162	9, 739 3, 841 5, 789 109	9, 176 3, 689 5, 349 139	11, 501 10, 977 3, 534 7, 333 110	9, 036 3, 227 5, 680 129	11, 278 10, 915 3, 657 7, 149 109	10, 906 11, 565 3, 735 7, 717 113	11,712 12,084 3,958 8,002 123	11, 959 11, 873 3, 406 8, 357 110	10, 411 11, 941 3, 336 8, 492 113	10, 722 10, 202 1, 531 8, 531 140	10,651 11,208 3,307 7,731 170	
Stocks, end of monthdo Exports (Bur. of Census)do	26, 558 117	26, 128 81	24, 096 91	24, 195 85	24, 916 66	26, 367 76	26, 800 73	28, 109 64	28, 523 86	27, 838 75	27, 506 86	27, 627 91	26, 031 99	26, 533 103	26, 079 111	
Inner tubes:   Production	3, 415 3, 399 10, 348 107	3, 124 3, 282 9, 146 66	3, 081 2, 856 8, 890 64	3, 560 3, 435 9, 096 76	3, 232 2, 903 9, 458 54	3, 002 2, 888 9, 784 61	3, 691 5, 367 8, 062 81	3, 605 3, 679 8, 131 50	4,009 3,582 8,714 109	3, 413 3, 240 8, 794 83	3, 427 3, 223 9, 075 69	3, 277 3, 393 9, 066 96	3, 116 3, 280 8, 907 86	3, 026 3, 210 8, 772 80	3, 108 2, 974 8, 963 90	

<sup>\*\*</sup>Revised. \*\*Preliminary. 1 Data for indicated items exclude estimates for tissue and special industrial paper. 2 Beginning Jan. 1962, on revised basis (cash discount deducted); not comparable with earlier data. Jan. 1962 price on old basis, \$16.95. 3 Not entirely comparable with data prior to month noted. 4 Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning July 1961. ♀ Data exclude estimates for "tissue paper." ‡ Revisions will be shown later as fol-

lows: Paper, excl. bldg. paper, etc., Jan.-Dec. 1960; shipping containers, Jan. 1959-Mar. 1961. & As reported by publishers accounting for about 75 percent of total newsprint consumption in 1961. Alaska and Hawaii are represented beginning Jan. 1961. 

Bevised effective with the June 1962 SURVEY to include data for stereo and other clastomers (except polyurethane rubbers) as follows: Production and consumption, beginning Jan. 1961; stocks, beginning Dec. 1960.

	1960	1961		19	61	<del></del>					19	62		<del></del>		
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon	thly	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct
	•	STON	E, Cl	LAY,	AND	GLA	SS P	RODU	JCTS		<u></u>		1			
PORTLAND CEMENT					`*					-						
Production, finished cement thous. bbl. Percent of capacity thous. bbl. Stocks, end of month: Finished do.	26, 588 75 26, 244 35, 512	26, 950 74 26,889 35, 879	33, 468 31, 785	32, 348 87 35, 681 28, 437	27, 625 77 25, 692 30, 382	23, 393 63 17, 485 36, 343	17, 051 46 13, 669 39, 792	15, 309 45 14, 477 40, 626	20, 454 54 21, 269 39, 817	28, 089 77 27, 990 39, 958	33, 719 88 33, 677 40, 076	32, 304 88 33, 625 38, 684	33, 388 86 35, 611 7 36, 453	36, 132 93 40, 669 31, 916	33, 669 90 33, 120 32, 513	
CLAY CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS	25, 532	725, 020	18, 704	16, 204	16, 913	19, 531	24, 758	28, 956	32, 891	32, 767	30,031	27,942	25, 189	20, 480	17,831	
hipments: ‡ Brick, unglazed (common and face)																
mil. standard brick.  Structural tile, except facingthous. sh. tons  Sewer pipe and fittings, vitrifieddo  Facing tile (hollow), glazed and unglazed	541.8 40.7 154.5 33.9	535. 6 39. 7 145. 8	591. 5 37. 9 167. 2	647. 4 43. 0 176. 5	550. 1 39. 1 134. 8	387. 4 30. 9 98. 1 28. 8	319.0 28.4 81.6	358. 4 27. 8 87. 6 23. 2	503. 5 31. 3 125. 7	649. 9 35. 2 159. 3	725.8 39.0 175.8	668. 7 36. 1 172. 5	7 676. 6 39. 2 170. 0	715. 5 37. 5 186. 7	<b></b>	
mil. brick equivalent.  Floor and wall tile and accessories, glazed and unglazedmil. sq. ft.  Price index, brick (common), f.o.b. plant or N.Y. $dock$	19.4	19. 0 103. 8	35. 5 20. 6 104. 2	39. 0 20. 8 104. 1	37. 3 20. 0 104. 1	16. 5 104. 1	26. 5 17. 8 104. 2	17. 7 104. 9	29. 1 20. 8 105. 1	34. 9 20. 3 105. 1	36. 5 22. 6 104. 9	35. 5 22. 0 104. 9	37. 4 21. 0 104. 9	42. 9 24. 8 104. 9	104. 9	
GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS											1	<b>[</b>				
Tat glass, mfrs.' shipments (qtrly. total and qtrly. average)	. 26,619	65, 113 27, 743 37, 370	67, 709 30, 631 37, 078			71,840 31,803 40,037			74, 658 32, 144 42, 514			64, 354 26, 613 37, 741			69, 574 32, 677 36, 897	
Plass containers: ‡ Productionthous, gross	13, 358	13, 957	13, 761	14, 717	12, 769	11, 949	13, 482	13, 103	14, 480	14, 016	15, 209	15, 978	15, 753	16, 327	14, 515	
Shipments, domestic, totaldoGeneral-use food: Narrow-neck fooddoWide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars)thous, gross	12,890 1,469 3,698	13, 633 1, 492 3, 904	13, 713 2, 341 4, 153	13, 747 1, 421 4, 284	12, 840 1, 190 3, 926	12, 225 1, 016 3, 656	12, 623 1, 163 3, 859	11, 905 1, 173 3, 559	13, 975 1, 396 3, 886	13, 452 1, 251 3, 492	15, 090 1, 256 4, 126	15. 535 1, 487 4, 139	14, 113 1, 606 3, 968	17, 312 3, 082 5, 035	16, 328 2, 845 4, 517	
Beverage	958 1, 376 1, 243	1,007 1,807 1,289	750 1, 515 1, 257	776 1, 464 1, 656	814 1,380 1,390	1, 131 1, 512 1, 173	745 1,492 1,164	859 1, 354 1, 122	1, 169 1, 939 1, 377	1, 568 2, 071 1, 196	1, 707 2, 651 1, 261	1, 717 2, 929 1, 284	1,389 2,705 991	1, 104 2, 391 1, 296	758 2,811 1,326	
Medicinal and toiletdo Chemical, household and industrialdo Dairy productsdo		2, 985 1, 007 142	2, 642 892 163	2, 987 1, 009 150	3, 151 845 144	2, 854 734 149	3, 219 842 139	2, 964 764 110	3, 277 811 120	2, 966 796 112	3, 097 869 123	3, 035 826 118	2, 618 724 112	3, 357 879 168	3, 123 778 170	
Stocks, end of monthdo	20, 705	21, 582	21, 415	22, 054	21, 706	21, 157	21, 789	22, 779	23,066	23, 256	23, 205	23, 392	24,656	23, 394	21, 195	
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS  Frude gypsum, qtrly, avg. or total:																
Importsthous, sh. tons_ Productiondo	1,326 a2,456	1, 242 2, 376	1, 422 2, 605			1, 240 2, 404			1,019 2,038			1,364 2,609				
Calcined, production, qtrly. avg. or totaldo	2,148	2,062	2, 282			2, 055			1,916			2,312				
Gypsum products sold or used, qtrly. avg. or total: Uncalcined usesthous. sh. tons. Industrial usesdo Building uses: Plasters:	a 930 71	981 65	1, 179 65			1, 049 65			643 67			1.132				
Base-coatdo All other (incl. Keene's cement)do	299 299	256 264	281 303			240 250			226 207			273 271				
Lath mil. sq. ft. Wallboard do All others do	1, 458.6					380. 6 1, 528. 5 54. 0			335. 5 1, 395. 1 46. 2		.)	426. 4 1, 736. 4 67. 1				
			7	TEXT	ILE 1	PROL	UCT	$\mathbf{s}$								
APPAREL																
Hosiery, shipmentsthous, doz. pairs. Men's apparel, cuttings: for Tailored garments: Suitsthous, units.			14, 628	16, 114	15,618	12, 267	14,678	13, 958 1, 726	14, 952	13, 124 1, 873	14, 310	14, 680	12, 428	17, 236 2, 002	13, 711	
Overcoats and topcoatsdo  Coats (separate), dress and sportdo Trousers (separate), dress and sportdo	435 841 8, 262	957 7, 465	1 470 1 820 1 7, 615	360 1,076 7,936	1 345 1 1, 160 1 7, 445	1, 112 7, 016	1 200 1 1,335 1 8,160	214 1, 115 8, 514	1, 265 9, 849	370 1, 234 8, 824	1,214 9,312	500 1, 187 9, 075	354 760 7, 559	533 1,354 10,028		
Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport.thous, doz Work clothing: Dungarees and waistband overallsdo. Shirtsdo	231	1,872 284 301	1 1, 935 1 320 1 330	2, 020 320 320	1 2, 285 1 310 1 350	1, 984 264 288	1 2, 155 1 305 1 295	2, 137 295 325	2, 258 308 324	2, 042 308 338	2, 245 332 331	2,003 315 326	1,563 303 256	2, 208 387 334		
Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings:♂△ Coatsthous. units_ Dressesdo Suitsdo	1,952 20,888		2, 155 17, 642 582	2, 576 21, 448 660	2,467 20,922 768	1, 658 16, 848 682	2,009 20,096 1,098	2, 437 21, 482 1, 140	2,566 26,654 1,109	1, 275 26, 143 673	1, 223 27, 130 583	2,064 20,800 815	2, 274 r 17, 782 726	2,688 21,804 728		
Waists, blouses, and shirtsthous, doz_	1	1	1, 215	ì	1, 321		1	1, 508	1	1, 557		i	1	[		1

<sup>¶</sup>Data for Sept. and Nov. 1961 and Jan. 1962 cover 5 weeks; other months of 1961 cover 4 weeks. Beginning Feb. 1952, the data are calendar-month totals. 
☐ Revisions for Jan. 1959-Aug. 1960 are available upon request. 
☐ Data beginning Jan. 1962 are based on revised sample panel. For coats, blouses, and skirts, the revised figures beginning Jan. 1962 are at least 5% higher, when comparing estimates for Jan.—June 1962 on the new and old bases.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	61						19	62	<del></del>			-1-1-1-1-1
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
		TI	EXTI	LE PI	RODU	CTS-	-Con	tinue	ed							
COTTON			ĺ				}	]	<u> </u>							
otton (exclusive of linters): Production: Ginningss		<sup>1</sup> 14, 325 <sup>1</sup> 14, 318	2, 683	8, 675	11,687	<b>2</b> 12,638	³13,996						287	1, 501	4, 681	9, 156 7 14, 533
Consumption 1. do Stocks in the United States, end of mo., total 1. do Domestic cotton, totaldo On farms and in transitdo Public storage and compressesdo Consuming establishmentsdo Foreign cotton, totaldo	725 14, 447 14, 376 3, 698 9, 159 1, 520 70	711 13, 442 13, 368 3, 815 7, 742 1, 811 74	4 847 18, 947 18, 842 12, 372 4, 870 1, 600 105	716 17, 941 17, 832 7, 803 8, 489 1, 540 109	4 875 16, 669 16, 569 4, 227 10, 671 1, 671 100	664 15, 473 15, 380 1, 958 11, 664 1, 758	4 868 14, 231 14, 146 1, 136 11, 079 1, 931 84	717 13, 126 13, 046 573 10, 407 2, 066 81	730 12,012 11,940 417 9,387 2,136 72	4 867 10, 849 10, 785 354 8, 336 2, 095 64	713 9, 783 9, 730 304 7, 446 1, 980 52	709 8, 654 8, 606 189 6, 656 1, 761 48	7, 850 7, 808 190 6, 100 1, 518 42	693 21, 304 721, 187 13, 357 76, 597 1, 233 7117	20, 761 20, 637 10, 877 8, 631 1, 129 124	
Exportsdo	628 12 30. 1 31. 4	533 14 31.0 32.2	322 24 32. 8 33. 4	301 7 33. 9 33. 6	402 2 33. 1 33. 6	537 3 31. 8 33. 6	382 5 30. 4 33. 6	396 5 29. 1 33. 7	392 5 29. 4 33. 8	303 4 31.8 33.8	361 32. 7 33. 9	425 1 32. 6 34. 1	465 1 32. 6 34. 0	141 89 32. 6 33. 4	164 24 33. 2 33. 0	32. 6 33. 0
Jotton linters:     Consumption¶‡     thous. bales       Production     do       Stocks, end of mo‡     do	113 134 54 <b>3</b>	109 130 544	7 4 126 105 357	111 221 429	4 130 227 519	109 187 559	4 129 194 623	105 174 660	111 156 691	4 125 124 694	106 85 655	104 58 599	4 84 51 576	105 69 524	101 156 538	
COTTON MANUFACTURES  Spindle activity (cotton system spindles):¶1										<b> </b>						
Active spindles, last working day, total_thous.  Consuming 100 percent cottondo_  Spindle hours operated, all fibers, totalmil_  Average per working daydo_  Consuming 100 percent cottondo_	19, 269 17, 592 10, 008 463 9, 161	19, 037 17, 330 9, 764 450 8, 887	19, 102 17, 344 4 11,579 463 4 10,525	484	19, 017 17, 205 411, 872 475 410, 753	19,009 17,181 8,875 444 8,019	18, 971 17, 120 411, 661 466 410, 513	18, 990 17, 127 9, 574 479 8, 615	480	18, 987 17, 107 411, 668 467 410, 535	18, 806 16, 901 9, 501 475 8, 506	18, 817 16, 869 9, 510 476 8, 481	18, 761 16, 773 4 9, 697 388 4 8, 621	18, 798 16, 731 9, 432 472 8, 382	18, 689 16, 543 9, 131 457 8, 031	
Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes:         Prices, f.o.b. mill:         20/2, carded, weaving       \$ per lb         36/2, combed, knitting       do	. 665 . 938	. 647 . 926	. 660 . 934	. 665 . 941	. 665 . 953	. 665 . 958	. 670 . 958	. 670 . 958	. 670 . 956	. 670 . 941	. 661 . 938	. 661 . 938	. 656 . 936	. 656 . 931	p. 654 p. 931	
Cotton cloth:  Cotton broadwoven goods over 12" in width: Production, qtrly, avg, or totalmil. lin. yd Orders, unfilled, end of mo., as compared with avg. weekly productionNo. weeks' prod Inventorics, end of mo., as compared with avg. weekly productionNo. weeks' prod No. weeks' prodNo.	2, 341 13. 6 4. 5	2, 292 11. 8 5. 5	2, 204 12. 2 5. 0	11. 5	11. 2 4. 8	2, 398 11. 9 5. 0	10. 8 5. 0	12.3	2, 425 11. 9 4. 8	11.4	11. 0 5. 0	2, 435 10. 1 5. 1	12, 2 6. 5	9. 2	9. 4 5. 6	
Exportstthous. sq. yd Importstdo	36, 584 37, 908	39, 117 21, 208	40, 833 17, 026	40, 518 21, 280	39, 726 23, 366	39, 648 34, 281	32, 701 48, 690	38, 948 41, 140	42, 637 43, 617	39, 994 57, 001	35, 462 34, 497	39, 270 30, 757	34, 558 28, 562	32, 247 30, 960	29, 932 37, 819	
Mill marginst cents per lb_ Prices, wholesale: Denim, mill finished cents per yd_ Print cloth, 39 inch, 68 x 72 do Sheeting, class B, 40-inch, 48 x 44-48 do	29.89 38.2 17.4 17.2	24. 49 38. 3 15. 1 16. 3	24. 62 38. 3 15. 3 16. 5	24. 97 38. 3 15. 3 16. 8	24. 99 38. 3 15. 3 16. 8	24. 96 38. 3 15. 3 16. 8	24. 85 38. 3 15. 3 17. 0	24. 94 38. 3 15. 1 17. 0	25. 09 39. 6 15. 5 17. 0	25. 38 40. 3 15. 5 17. 0	25. 06 40. 3 15. 5 17. 0	24, 90 40, 3 15, 5 17, 0	25. 10 40. 3 15. 5 17. 0	25. 23 40. 3 15. 4 17. 0	25.70 P 40.3 P 15.3 P 17.0	25. 63
MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES								ļ					,			
Fiber production, qtrly. avg. or total	455. 7 163. 6 78. 5 169. 3 44. 3	482. 0 160. 4 100. 2 185. 4 36. 0	495. 0 160. 7 103. 1 188. 8 42. 4			525. 1 178. 2 115. 0 193. 7			576. 8 188. 1 123. 0 217. 6 48. 1			589. 2 175. 6 119. 2 238. 4		<sup>5</sup> 63. 2 <sup>5</sup> 41. 4	<sup>5</sup> 58. 5 <sup>5</sup> 38. 1	
Exports: Yarns and monofilaments; thous. lb. Staple, tow, and tops. do imports: Yarns and monofilaments; do	6, 607 3, 620 399 5, 128	7, 018 3, 834 541 3, 190	6, 076 3, 250 777 2, 591	7, 405 4, 552 663 4, 886	8, 230 4, 274 757 5, 606	10, 574 3, 734 400 4, 414	8, 506 3, 329 677 4, 910	7, 453 4, 633 665 7, 715	8, 784 3, 513 537	9, 208 4, 338 548 4, 351	8, 721 4, 406	10, 240 3, 995	6, 544 3, 024 1, 106	11, 549 4, 215	10, 484 5, 414 1, 070	
Staple, tow, and tops:	63. 4 56. 1 6 66. 3 6 15. 7	56. 4 53. 5 6 70. 9 6 22. 1	52.3 51.2 71.4 23.5	48.6	45. 9 40. 3	47. 8 41. 4 67. 5 22. 0	47. 4 42. 8	48. 0 45. 4	51. 3 49. 5 63. 7 21. 1	51. 6 51. 1	5, 043 49. 8 48. 5	5, 710 47. 9 51. 2 67. 6 28. 4	5, 767 51. 1 54. 5	6, 034 7 54. 0 7 54. 4	5, 252 57. 2 52. 9	
Prices, rayon (viscose): Yarn, filament, 150 denier\$ per lb Staple, 1.5 denier	. 82 . 29	. 82 . 26	. 82 . 26	. 82 . 26	. 82 . 27	. 82 . 26	. 82 . 27	. 82 . 27	. 82 . 27	. 82 . 27	. 82 . 27	. 82 . 27	. 82 . 27	. 82 . 27	p. 82 p. 27	
Manmade fiber broadwoven fabries: Production, qtrly. avg. or total†9mil. lin. yd Rayon and acetate (excl. tire fabrie)do Nylon and chiefly nylon mixturesdo Polyester and chiefly polyester blends*do	594. 2 358. 6 78. 5 106. 2	596. 2 366. 3 64. 1 111. 6	591. 8 372. 9 60. 9 101. 5			638. 1 393. 0 65. 0 123. 6			657. 7 394. 1 75. 1 128. 7			662. 4 392. 3 75. 6 128. 8				
Exports, piece goodsthous. sq. yd SILK	12, 871	11, 557	11,614	13, 207	12, 297	13, 063	10, 475	11,096	12, 964	12, 661	11,890	13, 620	9, 422	10, 577	11,784	
mports, raw thous. lb *price, raw, AA, 20-22 denier \$ per lb *production, fabric, qtrly. avg. or total thous. lin. yd *	,	557 5. 20 5, 732		541 5. 25	715 5. 24	802 5. 08 6, 929	389 5. 08	688 5. 22	545 5. 42 6, 325		421 5. 98	399 6. 22 6, 047	473 6, 20	785 6. 36	525 • 5. 98	

r Revised. Preliminary. 1 Total crop for year. 2 Ginnings to Dec 13. 3 Ginnings to Jan. 16. 4 Data cover a 5-week period. 5 Data are for month shown. 6 Qtrly. avg. 7 Nov. 1 estimate of 1962 crop. §Total ginnings to end of month indicated except as noted.
¶ Data for Sept. and Nov. 1961 and Jan., Apr., and July 1962 cover 5-week periods; other months, 4 weeks.

<sup>‡</sup>Scattered revisions for 1959-Apr. 1961 are available upon request.
†Revised series. See note in the Sept. 1961 SURVEY; data for Aug. 1957-June 1960 are available upon request
♀ Includes data not shown separately. \*New series; data for 1954-60 are available upon request.
♂Beginning Aug. 1962, includes Phoenix, Ariz. (15 markets).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960	1961		19	961						19	62				
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon avei		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
		TI	EXTII	E PI	RODU	CTS-	- Con	tinue	d							
wool																
Wool consumption, mill (clean basis):¶‡ Apparel class	20, 356 13, 555 19, 597 8, 202 1. 165 1. 070 1. 166	21, 907 12, 254 21, 079 10, 011 1. 184 1. 032 1. 110	125, 723 15, 029 20, 492 8, 962 1. 230 1. 075 1, 125	21, 709 13, 876 25, 039 9, 690 1, 208 1, 075 1, 125		19, 902 11, 811 17, 114 10, 159 1, 200 1, 075 1, 125	125,609 114,085 23, 982 16, 299 1, 200 1, 075 1, 125	22, 740 11, 387 22, 747 15, 409 1. 200 1. 075 1. 125	23, 523 11, 159 25, 945 19, 187 1. 200 1. 075 1. 125	127, 828 112, 216 21, 019 13, 846 1, 224 1, 075 1, 125	23, 434 11, 501 20, 133 13, 579 1, 233 1, 075 1, 135	23, 061 11, 932 22, 387 15, 485 1, 245 1, 075 1, 175	123, 251 10, 177 16, 834 11, 216 1, 252 1, 075 1, 175	22, 152 13, 235 24, 433 14, 849 1. 275 1. 075 1. 175	21, 268 12, 940 21, 001 12, 562 1. 275 1. 085 1. 175	1, 27! 1, 11 1, 17!
WOOL MANUFACTURES																
Knitting yarn, worsted, 2/20s-50s/56s, Bradford system, wholesale price 1957-59=100 Woolen and worsted woven goods, exc. felts: Production, qtrly, avg. or total thous. lin. yd. Apparel fabrics, total do do	100. 6 71, 614 70, 189	96. 7 71,721 70,035	98. 0 74,435 72,694	96. 7	96. 7	95. 5 69,026 66,353	96. 7	99. 2	99. 2 75, 464 73, 431	100. 5	100. 5	100. 5 82, 505 80, 813	100. 5	100. 5	101. 7	
Women's and children's do	40, 668 96. 7	43,228 93. 8	48,223 94.6	94. 6	94, 6	40,955 94. 6	94. 6	94.6	42, 066 94. 6	94. 6	94. 6	48, 362 95, 0	95, 0	95. 0	95. 0	
Gabardine, women's and children'sdo	96. 8	95. 2	95. 2	95. 2	95. 2	95. 2	95. 2	95. 2	95. 2	95. 2	96.9	96. 9	96. 9	96.9	96.9	
		Tl	RANS	PORT	ΓΑΤΙ	ON E	QUIP	MEN'	Т							
AEROSPACE VEHICLES△																
Orders, new (net), qtrly, avg, or totalnil. \$. U.S. Government		3, 357 2, 619 3, 035	3, 525 2, 708 3, 115			3,726 3,064 3,396			3, 199 2, 552 2, 868			3. 512 2, 663 3, 021				
U.S. Government mil. \$do		3, 738 2, 883	3, 635 2, 860			3, 856 3, 004			3,875 3,037			4, 016 3, 060				
Backlog of orders, end of year or qtr. 9 doU.S. Government doAireraft (complete) and parts doEngines (aireraft) and parts doMissiles, space vehicle systems, engines, pro-	15, 462 12, 056 6, 089 1, 566	13,965 11,043 5,646 1,546	5,772 1,414			13,965 11,043 5,646 1,546	**********		13, 344 10, 568 5, 213 1, 504		****** *-***	12. 840 10, 171 5, 127 1, 476				
pulsion units, and parts mil. \$	4, 690 2, 049	3, 829 1, 803	4, 063 1, 754			3, 829 1, 803			3, 794 1, 670			3, 491				
$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Aircraft (civilian): Shipments} \oplus & & \text{do} \\ & \text{Airdrame weight } \oplus \text{.thous. lb} \\ & \text{Exports.} & & \text{mil. \$.} \end{array}$	103. 4 2, 347 44. 8	82. 1 1, 824 27. 6	61. 5 1, 340 25. 4	79. 9 1, 781 11. 4	72. 5 1, 457 17. 9	83. 6 1, 770 19. 2	87. 8 1, 726 26. 4	109. 1 2, 045 60. 1	77. 6 1, 747 43. 9	111. 2 2, 511 40. 8	121. 2 2. 345 31. 6	92. 4 1, 915 11. 4	77. 9 1. 395 17. 1	88. 3 1, 400 10. 4	49. 2 1, 032 17. 1	
MOTOR VEHICLES																
Factory sales, total.         thous           Domestic.         do.           Passenger cars, total.         do.           Domestic.         do.           Trucks and buses, total.         do.           Domestic.         do.	655. 8 625. 7 556. 2 544. 2 99. 5 81. 5	556. 4 527. 3 461. 9 450. 2 94. 5 77. 1	451. 4 426. 6 367. 4 359. 8 84. 1 66. 8	638. 3 608. 3 545. 1 529. 4 93. 1 78. 9	754. 6 722. 3 646. 9 627. 7 107. 7 94. 6	759. 5 720. 5 646. 7 631. 1 112. 8 89. 4	711.0 684.2 610.9 595.9 100.1 88.3	628. 6 603. 7 533. 6 518. 5 95. 0 85. 2	713. 9 685. 3 605. 8 588. 5 108. 1 96. 8	719. 6 687. 8 614. 3 594. 8 105. 3 93. 0	786. 2 756. 7 673. 5 656. 6 112. 7 100. 1	678. 2 651. 2 569. 2 555. 0 109. 0 96. 2	687. 7 663. 9 587. 1 575. 4 100. 7 88. 5	299. 2 282. 0 218. 6 213. 2 80. 6 68. 8	432.5	<sup>2</sup> 848. <sup>2</sup> 724. <sup>2</sup> 124.
Exports, total‡number Passenger cars (new and used)do Trucks and busesdo	27, 890 10, 570 17, 320	22, 444 9, 489 12, 955	17, 416 5, 910 11, 506	19, 682 9, 200 10, 482	22, 631 12, 658 9, 973	21, 497 13, 234 8, 263	20, 117 11, 799 8, 318	17, 580 10, 221 7, 359	21, 818 12, 140 9, 678	23, 719 15, 204 8, 515	22, 065 11, 882 10, 183	22, 394 10, 895 11, 499	16, 860 7, 803 9, 057	15, 765 5, 940 9, 825	18, 405 11, 815 6, 590	
Imports (cars, trucks, buses), total o <sup>7</sup> ‡do Passenger cars (new and used) o <sup>7</sup> do Production, truck trailers: †	41, 287 39, 278	24, 860 24, 076	22, 521 22, 127	28, 854 28, 344	26, 488 26, 005	33, 305 32, 395	32, 305 31, 337	37, 695 36, 527	36, 344 35, 038	32, 607 31, 326	32, 335 31, 189	30, 551 29, 477	27, 735 27, 179	19, 394 18, 977	29, 442 28, 686	
Complete trailers, total do Vans do Chassis, van bodies, for sale separately do	4, 864 2, 916 549	4, 263 2, 650 462	4, 379 2, 785 245	5, 372 3, 656 272	5, 171 3, 525 334	4,755 3,375 233	5, 484 3, 845 738	5, 295 3, 577 719	6, 393 4, 543 456	5, 934 3, 994 496	6, 391 4, 217 393	5, 721 3, 442 228	4, 999 3, 014 944	5, 462 3, 310 1, 353	5, 117 3, 190 1, 836	
Registrations: O New passenger cars thous Foreign cars do New commercial cars do	548. 1 41. 6 78. 6	487. 9 31. 6 76. 6	370. 5 33. 3 74. 6	549. 6 32. 5 82. 9	557. 9 28. 9 81. 6	525, 7 24, 2 79, 0	506. 2 26. 4 76. 7	473.3 24.5 70.9	591. 7 29. 4 89. 2	635. 0 31. 1 96. 0	643. 5 29. 4 94. 6	601. 9 28. 7 89. 9	613. 6 30. 5 90. 8	540. 2 27. 6 94. 9	373. 9 25. 6 74. 8	
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT														ļ		
Freight cars (ARCI): Shipments	4, 776 3, 124 1, 652	2, 655 1, 572 1, 083	2, 811 2, 125 686	1, 908 1, 205 703	2, 513 1, 726 787	1, 940 1, 066 874	2, 128 1, 250 878	2,690 1,772 918	4.077 3,076 1,001	3, 421 1, 677 1, 744	3, 758 1, 909 1, 849	3, 911 2, 219 1, 692	3, 181 2, 289 892	3, 541 2, 205 1, 336	2, 946 1, 984 962	
New orders do Equipment manufacturers, total do Railroad shops, domestic do	2, 963 1, 872 1, 091	2, 567 1, 600 967	3, 143 1, 280 1, 863	2, 086 944 1, 142	4, 109 3, 479 630	5, 710 2, 793 2, 917	5, 336 2, 729 2, 607	1, 466 1, 127 339	1,557 1,500 57	2, 450 1, 437 1, 013	7 3, 289 2,855 7 434	3, 411 2, 294 1, 117	73,098 71,630 1,468	2,796 1,710 1,086	1, 593 1, 256 337	
Unfilled orders, end of modoEquipment manufacturers, totaldoRailroad shops, domesticdo	31, 977 14, 758 17, 219	13, 462 4, 616 8, 846	10, 210 3, 918 6, 292	10, 373 3, 642 6, 731	11, 984 5, 405 6, 579	15, 761 7, 134 8, 627	19, 011 8, 611 10, 400	17, 737 7, 970 9, 767	15, 265 6, 441 8, 824	14, 244 6, 152 8, 092	13, 778 7, 100 6, 678	13, 274 7, 171 6, 103	13, 192 6, 516 6, 676	12, 429 6, 003 6, 426	11,064 5,264 5,800	
Passenger cars: Shipmentsdo.	20 265	17 202	14 246	7 239	0 239	0 264	0 264	0 264	5 259	24 235	72 175	50 163	45 120	25 134	12 122	
Number owned, end of year or mothous_ Held for repairs, % of total owned	1, 662 9. 4	1,607 8.8	1, 621 9. 4	1, 614 9. 1	1, 613 9. 0	1,607 8.8	1, 604 8. 9	1,600 8.8	1, 598 8. 5	1, 594 8. 4	1,588 8.3	1, 582 8. 2	1, 577 8. 4	1, 573 8. 6	1, 567 8. 4	

Revised. Data cover 5 weeks. Preliminary estimate of production.

See corresponding note, p. 8-39.
Scattered revisions for 1959-60 are available upon request.
AEffective with the Jan. 1962 SURVEY, the qtrly. data reflect an expanded survey and clude companies developing, producing, assembling, etc., complete missiles and space chicles (and engines or propulsion units). Comparable data prior to Dec. 31, 1960, are ot available.

<sup>†</sup>Revisions for 1960-Mar. 1961 are available upon request.

Q Total includes backlog for nonrelated products and services and basic research.

Data include military-type planes shipped to foreign governments.

Data cover complete units, chassis, and bodies.

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Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars and private line cars.

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