## survey of

# CURRENT BUSINESS 



## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE <br> Office of business economics

## sURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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S
OME 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 <br> - As of Recent Budget Review, Expected to Total $\$ 64$ 1/2 Billion in Fiscal 1963 <br> - National Security Accounts for $\$ 31 / 2$ Billion of $\$ 4$ 1/2 Billion Increase <br> - Space Programs Rising Sharply


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 $\$ 445 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\$ 1 / 2$ 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 ol $\$ 0.7$ 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 disubled 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 Septem-ber-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 ${ }_{1} 2$

| [Billions ofdollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1st hal 1 |  |  |  |  | 2d half |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 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 | 26.0 | 31.1 | 30.4 | 32.0 | 11.9 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 15.2 | 17.7 | 14.1 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 16.9 |
| Retained profits ${ }^{3}$ | 5.7 | 9.5 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 4.2 |
| Depreciation... | 20.3 | 21.6 | 23. 1 | 24.8 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 12.6 |
| External long-term sources, total | 10.9 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 6. 2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Stocks | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 4. 5 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1. 6 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Bonds. | 5.9 | 4.1 | 5. 0 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.4 |
| Other debt | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | . 6 | . 6 | 1.0 | . 6 | 1.0 | . 8 | 1.1 | . 7 | . 8 |
| Short-term sources, tota | 2.6 | 16.5 | 3.9 | 8.7 | $-4.9$ | 7.4 | 1.8 | $-1.4$ | 3.7 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 2.1 | 10.1 |
| Bank loans | $-.4$ | 5.4 | 1.3 | . 4 | $-2.3$ | 2.5 | 1.3 | -. 4 | . 6 | 1.9 | 2.8 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | . 7 |
| Trade payables | 3.8 | 5. 3 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 1. 9 | 1.7 | 1. 2 | 1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 3. 6 | 1.4 | 5.9 |
| Federal income tax liabilities. | $-2.5$ | 2. 1 | $-1.5$ | . 6 | $-5.8$ | 4 | -2. 4 | -2.1 | $-.5$ | 3.2 | 1.7 | . 9 | 2.7 |
| Other. | 1.7 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 5 | . 9 | $-.1$ | 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 | 24.0 | 34.2 | 33.4 | 31.3 | 10.9 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 14.1 | 18.4 | 13.2 | 16.5 | 14.9 | 17.3 |
| Plant and equipment...--.-.-...- | 26.4 | 27.7 | 30.8 | 29.6 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 15.1 | 13.4 | 14.9 | 16.1 | 15.7 |
| Inventories (book value).....-...- | -2.4 | 6.6 | 2.6 | 1.8 | -2.1 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 1 | 3.3 | -. 2 | 1.6 | $-1.2$ | 1.6 |
| Increase in financial assets, total...... | 11.3 | 17.9 | 7.7 | 17.0 | $-2.4$ | 8.3 | 1.6 | 4. 6 | 6.3 | 13.7 | 9.6 | 6.1 | 12.3 |
|  | 6.7 | 10.9 | 7.6 | 9.6 | . 8 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 6.9 |
| Consumer. | $-.3$ | 2.4 | 1. 6 | . 1 | $-1.6$ | $-.1$ | -. 1 | $-1.9$ | $-.2$ | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Other | 6.9 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 9.5 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 4.9 |
| Cash and U.S. Government secu- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rities Cash (including deposits) | 2.7 | -2.9 | $-3.1$ | 2.5 | -4.4 | -1. ${ }^{1}$ | -4.3 | -1.0 | -3.0 | 7.1 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 3.5 3.8 |
| Cash (including deposits).U.S. Government securities. | 2.5 2 | -1.1 | -2. 2 | 2.9 -4 | -. 5 | -1.9 20 | -2.6 | -. 8 | -2.9 | 3.0 4.1 | .9 20 | - 2.3 | 3.8 |
| U.S. Government securities . Other assets | .2 1.9 | 4.0 4.1 | -2.9 3.1 | -. 4.9 | -3.9 1.2 | 2.0 2.7 | -1.7 2.2 | -. 2 | -. 3.9 | 4.1 .7 | 2.0 1.4 | -1.2 .9 | $\stackrel{-1.2}{1.9}$ |
| Discrepancy (uses less sources)- | -4.2 | $-5.0$ | $-3.0$ | -3.4 | $-4.2$ | -2.0 | $-1.9$ | -1.2 | -1.9 | (1) | -3.1 | -1.1 | $-2.3$ |

[^0]FINANCIAL CONDITIONS EASY
As Compared With the Prior Two Cyclical Advances, Bank Reserve Positions Have Been Well Maintained . . .
(Plotted from Cyclical Lows)*


Permitting a Greater Expansion in Bank Credit . . .


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

Billion \$ (ratio scale)


[^1]U.S. Department of Commerce. Office of Business Economics

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 slow pace.
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 bankreserves 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

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 $31 / 2$ percent over the past 6 months, as compared with increases averaging less than $\frac{1}{2}$ 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


Table 2.-Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds by Industry, Years Ended June 30, 1959-62 ${ }^{1}$

|  | Manufacturing and mining |  |  |  | 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 ${ }^{2}$ | 7.2 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 7.4 | -. 1 | -. 1 | -. 2 | -. 1 | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $-1$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | . 4 | . 5 | 5 | . 6 |
| Depreciation.....------------ | 10.5 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 12.4 | . 9 | . 9 | . 9 | . 8 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 3. 2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| External long-term sources ${ }^{\text {4, }}$ | 2.3 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.8 | -. 2 | -. 1 | -. 2 | -. 2 | . 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.4 |
| Short-term sources ${ }^{5}$.......... | 6.0 | 2.9 | . 2 | 5.8 | . 2 | . 1 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | . 3 | 6 | $-.1$ | . 2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 2 | . 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 | 14.3 | 14.9 | 14.9 |  | 1.0 | . 8 |  | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| Inventories (book value)....- | 3.1 5.2 | 3.5 2.9 | -1.4 | 3.6 ${ }^{3 .} \mathbf{3}$ | ${ }_{(3)}{ }^{(3)}$ | (3) 1 | $-1$ | (3) | $\stackrel{(3)}{3}$ | $\stackrel{(3)}{2}$ | $\stackrel{(3)}{2}$ | $\stackrel{(3)}{2}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $\stackrel{(3)}{5}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Receivables and mise. assets Cash and U.S. Government | 5.2 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 5.3 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | . 3 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 5 | . 4 | . 5 | . 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 |

1. 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 Surver; statisties for years ended December 31, 1958-61 are on p. 16 of the May 1962 SURVEY.

Includes depletion
Less than $\$ 50$ million
. Includes stocks, bonded debt, long-term bank loans, mortgages, and other long-term debt
5. Includes short-term bank loans, trade payables.

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

## 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 $\$ 43 / 4$ billion over the preceding years'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 constituited 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 $\$ 1 / 4$ 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
differences.) Administrative budget expenditures are expected to total $\$ 933 / 4$ 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, $\$ 41 / 2$ 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 $\$ 1 / 2$ 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 $\$ 7 \frac{1}{2}$ billion from fiscal 1962 to 1963 to $\$ 1131 / 4$ billion, only slightly more than anticipated in January. Receipts, at $\$ 108^{3 / 4}$ billion, while $\$ 4$ billion above fiscal 1962, would fall short of expenditures by $\$ 41 / 2$ billion, and would be $\$ 7 \frac{1}{2}$ billion below the earlier estimate.

The year-to-year increase in the Federal deficit on a national accounts basis, at $\$ 3 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, compares with an anticipated change of $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in the administrative budget and one of $\$ 1 / 2$ billion in the cash statement deficits.

The shift to a larger national account deficit reflects primarily the anticipater near-stability of corporate profits. A a result, corporate tax accruals in fisea 1963 will about equal collections, whic are based on profits earned in calenda 1962. In 1962, with profits rising abovi 1961, accruals exceeded collections by $\$ 21 / 4$ billion.

## Federal receipts up with business activity

The $\$ 4$ billion increase in Federal receipts estimated for fiscal 1963 ovel 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 $\$ 21 / 2$ billion to $\$ 501 / 4$ 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

Billion \$


[^2]I.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 62-11-2
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 $\$ 43 / 4$ billion increase in Federal purchases of goods and services, to $\$ 64 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, is concentrated in the national defense programs. These are scheduled to cost $\$ 33 / 4$ billion more than in fiscal 1962, with outlays for the space program rising by about $\$ 1 \frac{1 / 4}{4}$

Table 3.-Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures, 1961-63
[Billions of dolars]

|  | Fiscal years |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1963 |
|  | Actual |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1962 \\ & \text { esti. } \end{aligned}$ mate | 1962 <br> est |
| Administrative Budget: |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts....- | 77.7 | 81.4 | 93.0 | 85. |
| Supenditures or deficit (-).-.-- | -3.9 | $-6.3$ | +0.5 | -7.8 |
| Consolidated Cash Statement: |  |  |  |  |
|  | 97.2 | 101.9 | 116.6 | 108.9 |
| Expenditures | -29.3 | ${ }^{107.6}$ | 114.8 +1.8 | ${ }_{-6.3}^{115.1}$ |
| National Income and Product Account: |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts | 95.5 | 104.8 | 116.3 | 108.8 |
| Expenditures---.-- | 97.7 | 105.7 | 111.9 | 113.3 |
| Surplus or deficit (-)---- | -2.2 | -0.9 | +4.4 | -4.5 |

1. Excludes Revenue Act of 1962 provisions and depreciation reform which was made retroactive to January 1, 1962.
Note.-The difference between the administrative budget 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 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 acquisian adjustment for the lag between deliveries and payments an adjustment for the lag
for goods is incorporated.

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

## RECEIPTS


Less: Intragovernmental transactions... ..... 3.8
Plus: Trust fund receipts......................................... ..... 26.8
Equals: Federal receipts from the public (consolidated cash receipts) ..... 108.9
Adjustments for ageney coverage: Less: District of Columbia revenues.
Adjustments for netting and consolidation
Plus: Contributions to Federal employees ret
Less: Interest, dividends, and other earnings. ..... 1.7
Adjustments for timing
Plus: Excess of corporate tax accruals over collections; personal taxes, social insurance contributions, etc. ..... 1.9
Adjustments for capital transactions 1 ..... 1. 7
Equals: Receipts-national income accounts.EXPENDITURES
Budget expenditures. ..... 93.7
Less: Intragovermmental transactions. ..... 3.8
1.1
Plus: Trust fund expenditures... ..... 28.3
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 timingPlus: Fxcess of interest accruals over payments on savings bonds and Treasury bills.Excess of deliveries over expenditures.5
.9
.3
.9
Less. Commaneous ? Less: Commodity Credit Corporation foreign currency exchanges.
1
Adjustments for capital transactions 1
Less: Loans-FNMA secondary market mortgage purchases, redemption of IMF notes, etc.Furchase of land and existing assets.1.8
1.1
Equals: Expenditures-national income accounts ..... 113.3
*Less than $\$ 50$ million.

1. Consist of transactions in financial assets and liabilities, land and secondhand assets. Acquisition of newly produced tangible 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. Sources: Bureau of the Budget and U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 5.-Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures on National Income and Product Account Basis, Fiscal 1961-63
[Billions of dollars]

|  | Fiscal |  |  |  | 1961 |  | 1962 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1961 | 1962 | (1963 | 19631 Nov. | III | IV | I | II | III |
|  | Actual |  | estimate | estimate | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |
| Federal government receipts | 95.5 | ${ }^{2} 104.8$ | 116.3 | 108.8 | 98.9 | 103.8 | 105, 9 | 108. 4 | - 108.8 |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts. | 44.0 | 47.6 | 51.7 | 50.2 | 45.1 | 46.7 | 48.0 | 49.2 | 49.9 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals. | 19.8 | 22.8 | 27.5 | 21.8 | 21.3 | 23.7 | 23. 0 | 23.4 | n.a. |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals | 13.6 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 13.9 | 14. 7 | 14. 6 | 15. 2 | 15. 0 |
| Contributions for social insurance...------ | 18.0 | 19.8 | 21.8 | 21.7 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 20.3 | 20.5 | 20.5 |
| Federal government expenditures. | 97.7 | 105.7 | 111.9 | 113.3 | 102.2 | 105.1 | 108.3 | 109.0 | 109.8 |
| Purchases of goods and services | 54.8 | 59.8 | 64.2 | 64.5 | 56.5 | 59.5 | 61.9 | 62.1 | 62.7 |
| Major national security.. | 47.1 | 51.2 | 54.7 | 54.9 | 48.4 | 50.8 | 53.0 | 53.2 | 54.0 |
| Transfer payments. | 25.9 | 27.8 | 29.4 | 29.5 | 27.7 | 27.8 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 28.5 |
| To persons.- | 24.3 | 26.2 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 26.2 | 26.1 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 26.7 |
| Foreign (net) | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1. 7 | 1.8 |
| Grants-in-aid to State and local governments | 6. 6 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7. 0 | 7. 0 | 7.5 | 7. 9 | 7.5 |
| Net interest paid ......-....-------.----.-- | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6. 7 | 6.8 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4. 4 | 4. 3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ) on income and product account | -2.2 | -0.9 | +4.4 | -4.5 | $-3.3$ | $-1.3$ | -2. 4 | $-0.7$ | - -1.0 |

e. Estimate; na-Not available.
2. 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 

TTHE gross national product increased by $\$ 31 / 2$ billion in the third quarter, reaching a new high of $\$ 555 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $6 \frac{1}{4}$ percent, with real output up $4^{3 / 4}$ 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, $\$ 6 \frac{1}{4}$ billion, compares with $\$ 91 / 2$ billion for the second quarter and $\$ 5^{3 / 4}$ 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

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

|  | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1961 |  | 1962 |  |  | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1961 |  | 1962 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III |  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III |
|  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annuial rates |  |  |  |  |
|  | Billions of eurrent dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Billions of 1954 dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross national product | 482.7 | 503. 4 | 518.7 | 522.35 | $\begin{aligned} & 538.6 \\ & 346.1 \end{aligned}$ | 545.0 | 552.0 | 555. 3 | 428.6 | 440.2 | 447.9 | 450.4 | 463. | 467.4 | 470.8 | 471.6 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 313. 5 | 328. 5 | 338.1 | 340.1 |  | 50.2 | 354,9 | 358. 2 | 288.9 | 298, 3 | 304, 3 | 306. 0 | 310.6 | 313.9 | 316.9 | 319.0 |
| 1)urable goods. | 43.6 | 44.8 |  |  | 46.6 | 46.3 | 47.2 | 47.1 | 41.0 |  |  | 41.7 |  |  | 44.6 | 44.6 |
| Nondurable goods | 147.1 | 151.8 | 155. 2 | 156.2 | 157.2 | 159.9 | 161.3 | 163.0 | 138.7 | 141.4 | 143.3 | 144.4 | 144.9 | 147.0 | 148.1 | 149.5 |
| Services ......... | 122.8 | 131.9 | 139.1 | 139.9 | 142.3 | 144.1 | 146.3 | 148.1 | 109.2 | 114.7 | 119.4 | 120.0 | 121.4 | 122.8 | 124. 1 | 125.0 |
| Gross private domestic investment. | 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.f | 36. 1 | 34. 6 | 36.7 | 37.7 |
| Residential nonfarm | 22.3 | 21.1 | 21.0 | 21.9 | 22.8 | 21.2 | 23.3 | 24.3 | 19.5 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 18. 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 19.7 \\ & 16.4 \end{aligned}$ | 16.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 19.9 \\ & 16.8 \end{aligned}$ | 17.2 |
| Other-............- | 17.9 | 19.7 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 21.2 | 21.8 | 14.9 | 16.1 | 16.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Producers' durable equipment | 25.9 | 27.6 | 25.5 25.8 |  | 27.4 | 27.6 |  | 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 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 3. 6 |  |
| Far |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | . 1 | 0 | 0 |  |  | . 1 | . 1 |  | 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 | $-.3$ |
| Exports. | 22.9 | 23.5 | 27.3 | $\left.\begin{gathered} 26.9 \\ 24.1 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} 28.3 \\ 24.5 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 29.0 \\ & 25.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 21.9 \\ 24.1 \end{gathered}$ |  | 25.3 | 25. 1 | $\text { 26. } 2$ | 26.1 | 26.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 26.2 \\ & 26.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Imports | 23.6 |  | 23.3 |  |  | ${ }_{24.5}^{28.2}$ |  | $25.8$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 24.9 \\ 23.4 \end{array}$ | 23. 5 |  | $24.8$ | 24.8 | 25.9 |  |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | 97.2 |  | 107.4 | 106.9 | 112.1 | 115.2 | $116.0$ | 118.2 | 80.1 | 79.8 |  | $83.3$ | 87.2 | 88.9 | 989.2 | 90.549.0 |
| Federal. | 53.6 | 53.245.78.1 | 57.0 | 56.5 | 59.5 | 61.9 | 62.1 | 62.7 | 43.9 | 42.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 84.0 \\ & 44.5 \end{aligned}$ | 44.1 | 46.7 | 48.3 | 48.6 |  |
| National defense. | 46.2 |  | 49.0 | 48.4 | 50.8 | 53.0 | 53.2 | 54.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Less Government sales | 7.0 |  | 8.7 | 8.7 |  | 9.6 | 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 |

for goods and services continued ts push upward on a programed expansion and together accounted for an increas of $\$ 2$ billion in the third quarter. Th programed rise in government ex penditures is summarized in anothe: section which reviews the 1963 federa budget.

A minor rise in national income anc related measures paralleled the thire quarter GNP increase. Personal income was up $\$ 3$ billion for the perioc 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)


## 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 $5 \frac{1}{4}$ 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 Constan: Dollars (I-6, I-7)

|  | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1961 |  | 1962 |  |  | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1961 |  | 1962 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III |  |  |  | III | IV | I | 11 | 111 |
|  |  |  |  | Seasomally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rillions 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 -.-...- | 476. 1 | 499.4 | 516.6 | 518.3 | 532.6 | 538.3 | 547.9 | 554.2 | 422.7 | 436. 5 | 446. 0 | 446.9 | 458.1 | 461.5 | 467.2 | 470.$\}$ |
| Inventory change | 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 | 人 |
| Goods outputFinal sal Inventor | 250.6 | 258.2 | 259.4 | 261.8 | 271.0 | 274.9 | 276. 7 | 275.7 | 228.8 | 234.0 | 233.5 | 235.3 | 243.7 | 246.4 | 247.1 | 245.8 |
|  | 244.0 | 254.1 | 257.2 | 257.8 | 265.0 | 258.2 | 272.6 | 274.7 | 222.9 | 230.3 | 231.5 | 231.8 | 238.4 | 240.5 | 243.4 | 245. 6 |
|  | 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 | - ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| Turable goods output | 95.0 | 97.2 | 94.0 | 97.7 | 102.3 | 103.4 | 104.5 | 104.9 | 82.9 | 85.0 | 82.1 | 85.0 | 89.4 | 89.9 | 90.3 | 90.4 |
| Final sales.-.-. | 91.5 | 95.0 | 94.0 | 94.3 | 98.8 | 99.9 | 102.6 | 103.0 | 80.0 | 82.9 | 82.0 | 82.0 | 86.3 | 87.0 | 88.7 | 89.1 |
| Inventory change |  | 2.3 |  | 3.4 |  | \| 3.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.1 | . 1 | 3.0 | 3. 1 | 2.9 | I. 6 | I. ${ }^{\text {i }}$ |
| Nondurable goods output...Final sales | 155.6 | 160.9 | 165.4 | 164.2 | 168.8 | 171.5 |  |  | 145.9 | 149.1 | 151.4 | 150.3 | 154. 4 | 156.5 | 156.8 | 155. 0 |
|  | 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 | 155.4 |
| Inventory change | 3.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 |  | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.2 | -. 9 | 2.9 |  | 1.8 | . 5 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.1 | $-.4$ |
| 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-

Table 7.-Personal Income and its Use (II-2) [Billions of dollars]

|  | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1951 |  | 1962 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 111 | IV | I | II | III |
|  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at 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 | 107.284.7 | 110.4 | 110.8 | 111.7 | 114.3 | 115.0 | 118.1 | 118.0 |
| Manufacturing only -...... |  | 87.4 <br> 71.8 | 87.572.9 | 88.273.4 | 90.773.9 | 91.974.9 | 94.4 | 94.1 |
| 1)istributive industries. | ${ }^{68.2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 76.1 | 76.5 |
| Service industries | 37.7 45.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 40.7 \\ & 48.4 \end{aligned}$ | 43.4 51.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 43.8 \\ & 52.2 \end{aligned}$ | 44.3 53.6 | 45.1 54.9 | 45.9 45.8 | 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 | 46.234.2 | 47.8 <br> 34.8 <br> 18 | 48.135.113.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 49.5 \\ 36.0 \end{array}$ | 49.136.212.9 | 49.536.81.8 | 49.737.012.8 |
|  | 35. 11.4 11.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11.4 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.6 |  | 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 | 15.8 |
| 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 | 34.4 |
| Old-age and survivors insurance benefits | 10.2 | $\begin{array}{r}11.1 \\ 2.8 \\ \\ \hline 1.8\end{array}$ | 12.64.0 | 12.83.9 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 14.4 | 14.5 |
| State unemployment insurance henefits. | 2.5 |  |  |  | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Veterans' benefits. | 4.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 4.5 \\ 10.9 \end{array}$ | 4.812.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 4.7 \\ 12.3 \end{array}$ | 4.811.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 4.8 \\ 12.3 \end{array}$ | 4. 8 | 4.712.5 |
| Other. | 10.3 |  |  |  |  |  | 12.3 |  |
| Less: Personal contributions for social insurance. | 7.9 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Less; Personal tax and nontax payments. | 46.8 | 51.4 | 52.8 | 53.0 | 54.6 | 56.4 | 57.7 | 58.5 |
| Federal | $\begin{array}{r} 40.4 \\ 6.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44.0 \\ 7.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45.0 \\ 7.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45.1 \\ 7.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46.7 \\ 8.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48.0 \\ 8.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49.2 \\ 8.5 \end{array}$ | 49.98.6 |
| State and local. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equals: Disposable personal income | 337.1 | 349.4 | 363.6 | 366.3 | 372.6 | 375.6 | 381.8 | 384.1 |
| Less. Personal consumption expenditures. | 313.5 | 328.5 | 338. 1 | 340.1 | 346.1 | 350.2 | 354.9 | 358.2 |
| Equals: Personal saving | 23.6 | 20.9 | 25.6 | 26.3 | 26.5 | 25.4 | 26.9 | 26.0 |
| Addendum: Disposable personal income in constant (1954) dollars | 310.7 | 317.3 | 327.3 | 329.7 | 334.5 | 336.6 | 340.9 | 342.1 |

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 nondurable goods were little changed for the quarter.

## Drop in Inventory Accumulation

Gross private domestic investment. at a $\$ 76 \frac{1}{2}$ billion annual rate, was off nearly $\$ 1$ billion for the quarter, but still $\$ \frac{1}{2}$ 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, and Personal Income (I-18)

| [Billions of dollars] |
| :--- |

Table 10.-Government Receipts and Expenditures (III-3, III-4) [Billions of dollars]

|  | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1961 |  | 1962 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | IJI |
|  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Government receipts............ | 90.3 | 96.9 | 98.3 | 98.9 | 103.8 | 105.9 | 108.4 | n.a. |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts.. | 40.4 | 44.0 | 45.0 | 45.1 | 46. 7 | 48.0 | 49.2 | 49.9 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals .-.- | 22.0 | 21.2 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 23.7 | 23.0 | 23.4 | n.a. |
| Indirect business tax and nonta. accruals $\qquad$ | 13.0 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 15.9 |
| Contributions for social insurance. - | 14.9 | 17.6 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 20.3 | 20.5 | 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 | 23.8 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 27.8 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 28.5 |
| To persons. | 20.6 | 22.2 | 25.8 | 26.2 | 26.1 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 26.7 |
| Foreign (net) | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Grants-in-aid to State and local governments $\qquad$ | 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 - - | 6.4 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 |
| Corporate profits tax aceruals .... | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1. 4 | 1. 4 | n.a. |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals | 29.6 | 32.5 | 34. 2 | 34. 4 | 35.1 | 35.6 | 36.2 | 36.9 |
| Contributions for social insurance. | 2.7 | 3. 0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Federal grants-in-aid. | 6.7 | 6. 3 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 7.5 |
| State and local government expenditures | 47.0 | 50.0 | 54.2 | 54. 1 | 56. 4 | 57.1 | 57.8 | 59.3 |
| Purchases of goods and services | 43.6 | 46.5 | 50.4 | 50.4 | 52.6 | 53.3 | 54.0 | 55.5 |
| Transfer payments to persons.. | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5. 7 | 5. 6 |
| Net interest paid... | . 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | . 7 | 7 | . 7 | 7 |
| Letss: Current surplus of government enterprises. | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ) on income and product account | $-.3$ | . 4 | $-.6$ | $-.3$ | -1.6 | -. 8 | -. 4 | n.a. |

Table 11.-Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Typ (II-6)
[Billions of dollars]


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

|  | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1961 |  | 1962 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III |
|  |  |  |  | Seasonaily adjusted at annualrates rates |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 23.5 | 23.3 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 25.3 | 25.8 |
| Net transfer payments by Govern- ment | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Net foreign investment | -2.3 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | . 7 |

Table 13.-Sources and Uses of Gross Saving (V-2) [Billions of dollars]

|  | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1961 |  | 1962 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III |
|  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |
| Gross private saving--.-...........---.-- | 74.9 | 72.9 | 79, 2 | 80.4 | 83.5 | 82.5 | 84, 5 | n.a. |
| Personal saving | 23.6 | 20.9 | 25.6 | 26.3 | 26.5 | 25.4 | 26.9 | 26.0 |
| Undistributed corporate profits.... | 10.8 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 10.3 | n.a. |
| Corporate inventory valuation adjustment | - 7.5 | . 2 | . 0 | $-.3$ | $-.3$ | . 3 | $-.2$ | n.a. |
| Capital consumption allowance...-- | 41.0 | 43.2 | 45.3 | 45.7 | 46.6 | 47.0 | 47.5 | 47.5 |
| Excess of wage accruals over disbursements. | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | 0 |
| Government surplus on income and product transactions. | -1.5 | 4.2 | -4.4 | -3.6 | $-2.9$ | $-3.3$ | -1.1 | n.a. |
| Federal. | $-1.1$ | 3.8 | -3.8 | $-3.3$ | -1.3 | -2.4 | $-.7$ | n.a. |
| State and local | $-.3$ | 4 | $-.6$ | $-.3$ | $-1.6$ | $-.8$ | -. 4 | ก.a. |
| Gross investment $\qquad$ <br> Gross private domestic investment <br> Net foreign investment $\qquad$ | 70.4 | 73.7 | 71.7 | 73.8 | 78.8 | 77.8 | 79.4 | 77.0 |
|  | 72.7 | 72.4 | 69.3 | 72.4 | 76.6 | 75.9 | 77.4 | 76.3 |
|  | $-2.3$ | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 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 $O B E$ 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
mapital 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. ${ }^{1}$

Gross investment in table 1 is measured in constant 1954 dollarsi.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 bas expanded least, and investment in non-

[^3]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 measurementa $\$ 20$ 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 ${ }_{\text {average }}$ | 1943 | 1947 | 1957 | 1961 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 21.9 | 9.3 | 32.8 | 40.4 | 36.8 |
| Structures. | 11.8 | 2.4 | 9.9 | 15.7 | 15.6 |
| Equipment. | 10.0 | 6.9 | 23.0 | 24.7 | 21.1 |
| Farm | 1.6 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Structures | . 4 | . 3 | 7 | . 6 | 6 |
| Equipment | 1.2 | . 9 | 2. 6 | 2.2 | 2. 2 |
| Manufacturing | 4.6 | 2.9 | 8.7 | 10.5 | 8.4 |
| Structures | 2.1 | . 3 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| Equipment. | 2.5 | 2.6 | 6. 2 | 7.5 | 6.1 |
| Other | 15.6 | 5.3 | 20.8 | 27.1 | 25.6 |
| Structures | 9.3 | 1.8 | 6.7 | 12. 1 | 12. 7 |
| Equipment | 6.3 | 3.4 | 14.2 | 15.1 | 12. 9 |

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
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 structures. This situation, it should be 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 constantdollar 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]

*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. $)^{3}$

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

[^4]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

[^5]GROSS STOCKS OF FIXED BUSINESS CAPITAL
Broad Industry Groups Share in Postwar Expansion With Substantial Differences in Amplitude and Timing



$\mathrm{F}=$ 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. ${ }^{5}$ 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. ${ }^{6}$ 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 trauslate 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.

[^6]
## 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 $4 \frac{1}{2}$ 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]


Net National or Business Product: 1 Specific deflators
3.0

QNP deflators for construction.

| Gross Stocks, based on- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bulletin $F$ lives: |  |
| Structures, based on |  |
| Specific deflators | . 8 |
| GNP deflators. | 1.5 |
| Equipment | 3.0 |
| Structures and equipment, based on |  |
| Specifie deflators | 1. 6 |
| GNP deflators for structures | 2.2 |
| Lives 20\% shorter: |  |
| Structures, based on |  |
| Specific deflators |  |
| GNP deflators. | 1.3 |
| Equipment. | 2.9 |
| Structures and equipment, based on |  |
| Specific deflators | I. 3 |
| GNP deflators for structures | 2.0 |



1. Over this period percent growth rates for National Produet and Business Product (i.e., National Product less product 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 Bultion, and double declining balance depreciation round to the same figures in tenths of percents.

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

For structures the postwar increase amounted to about one-third. For equipment it was about one and one-half-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 



[^7]U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

62-11-8
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, assumingrather 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; ${ }^{7}$ 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

[^8]
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. ${ }^{8}$ 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
8. E.g., George Terborgh, Realistic Depreciation Policy, Machinery and Allied Products Institute, Wasbington, 1954

Table 4.-Net Stocks of Fixed Business Capital,* Selected Years, 1929-61
[Billions of constant (1954) dollars]

|  | Based on Bulletin F lives |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Based on lives 20 percent shorter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Straight line depreciation |  |  |  |  |  | Declining balance depreciation |  |  |  |  |  | Straight line depreciation |  |  |  |  |  | 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 |
| Total. | 229 | 191 | 246 | 296 | 344 | 366 | 187 | 150 | 201 | 241 | 281 | 297 | 189 | 149 | 200 | 242 | 280 | 301 | 154 | 116 | 162 | 195 | 227 | 242 |
| Structures... | 163 | 124 | 137 | 156 | 183 | 206 | 134 | 97 | 111 | 129 | 154 | 172 | 137 | 95 | 108 | 126 | 154 | 178 | 113 | 74 | 88 | 105 | ${ }^{129}$ | 14. |
| Equipment | 66 | 67 | 109 | 140 | 161 | 160 | 52 | 53 | 89 | 112 | 127 | 125 | 52 | 53 | 91 | 116 | 126 | 123 | 41 | 42 | 73 | 90 | 99 | 9 9 |
| Farm | 28 | 27 | 34 | 40 | 42 | 41 | 23 | 21 | 28 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 23 | 21 | 27 | 33 | 33 | 31 | 19 | 16 | 22 | 26 | 26 | 25 |
| Structures-- | 20 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | ${ }^{21}$ | 16 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| Equipment | 8 | 10 | 16 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 11 |
| Manufacturing - | 47 | 44 | 59 | 71 | 83 | 89 | 38 | 35 | 49 | 58 | 68 | 72 | 39 | 35 | 49 | 58 | 68 | 72 | 31 | 28 | 40 | 47 | 55 |  |
| Structures.-- | 27 | 22 | 26 | 28 | 33 | 35 | 23 | 17 | 21 | 24 | 28 | 29 | 23 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 28 | 30 | 19 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 23 | $2!$ |
| Equipment. | 19 | 22 | 34 | 43 | 50 | 53 | 16 | 18 | 28 | 34 | 40 | 42 | 15 | 19 | 28 | 35 | 40 | 42 | 12 | 15 | 23 | 28 | 32 | 33 |
| Other- | 154 | 120 | 153 | 185 | 219 | 236 | 126 | 94 | 124 | 150 | 179 | 193 | 128 | 93 | 124 | 151 | 179 | 197 | 104 | 72 | 100 | 122 | 146 |  |
| Structures | 116 | 85 | 94 | 108 | 130 | 150 | 96 | 66 | 76 | 90 | 109 | 125 | 97 | 66 | 74 | 87 | 109 | 131 | 80 | 51 | 60 | 73 | 92 | 108 |
| Equipment. | 38 | 35 | 60 | 76 | 89 | 86 | 30 | 27 | 49 | 60 | 70 | 67 | 30 | 27 | 50 | 63 | 70 | 66 | 24 | 21 | 40 | 49 | 54 | 51 |

*At year end.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
hundred percent, depending on the variant selected, as compared with onethird 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 bave 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 equip-ment-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 capitaloutput 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 $U_{p}$




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

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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Based on lives 20 percent shorter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Straight line depreciation |  |  |  |  |  | Declining balance depreciation |  |  |  |  |  | Straight line depreciation |  |  |  |  |  | Declining balance depreciation |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 | 56.1 | 48.6 | 54.3 | 55.2 | 54.1 | 54.0 | 45.7 | 38.2 | 44.2 | 44.9 | 44.2 | 43.8 | 54.4 | 47.0 | 52.3 | 53.5 | 55.1 | 56.5 | 44. 1 | 36.7 | 42.3 | 43.2 | 44.6 | 45.5 |
| Structures | 57.1 | 45.6 55 | 49.7 61.1 | 51.7 59.8 | 53.6 54.8 | 50.7 | 47.0 42.7 | 35.5 44.1 | 40.5 49.7 | 47.8 47 | 44.9 43.3 | 47.4 | 54.8 53.2 | 44.3 52.8 | 46.8 60.3 | 50.8 | 58.2 51.6 | 62.1 50.0 | ${ }_{41}^{45.0}$ | 34.4 41.4 | 38.4 48.0 | 42.3 44.2 | 48.7 40.2 | 51.4 38.6 |
| Farm | 56.9 | 51.0 | 54.7 | 55.5 | 52.8 | 48.9 | 46.0 | 40.3 | 44.8 | 45.2 | 42.4 | 39.3 | 53.4 | 46.2 | 54.1 | 54.7 | 49.6 | 48.1 | 42.8 | 36.2 | 44.0 | 44.1 | 39.5 |  |
| Structures | 58.0 | 48.5 | 49.6 | 50.5 | 50.4 | 50.3 | 47.1 | 38.0 | 40.1 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 53.3 | 42.9 | 48.1 | 50.0 | 50.3 | 50.3 | 42.9 | 33.5 | 39.1 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 42.0 |
| Equipment. | 54.3 | 56.0 | 61.2 | 61.2 | 55.4 | 47.6 | 43.6 | 44.7 | 50.8 | 49.4 | 43.1 | 36.9 | 53.6 | 52.9 | 61.6 | 59.8 | 48.9 | 45.8 | 42.5 | 41.5 | 50.2 | 47.0 | 37.2 | 35.2 |
| Manufacturing | 56.2 | 51.5 | 56.1 | 56.8 | 56.3 | 54.2 | 45.8 | 41.3 | 45.8 | 46.3 | 46.0 | 43.8 | 54.9 | 51.5 | 54.9 | 55.6 | 54.7 | 55.8 | 44.4 | 41.0 | 44.3 | 44.8 | 44.2 | 44.6 |
| Structures | 58.3 | 46.5 | 49.7 | 52.6 | 55.0 | 57.0 | 48.2 | 36.6 | 40.7 | 43.5 | 46.1 | 47.2 | 57.6 | 44.9 | 49.1 | 53.5 | 57.3 | 61.6 | 47.3 | 35.3 | 40.3 | 44.3 | 47.8 | 50.5 |
| Equipment | 53.3 | 57.7 | 61.9 | 60.1 | 57.2 | 52.6 | 42.6 | 47.2 | 50.5 | 48.5 | 45.9 | 41.8 | 51.2 | 59.3 | 59.8 | 57.1 | 53.0 | 52.3 | 40.5 | 47.8 | 47.7 | 45.2 | 42.0 | 41.0 |
| Other | 55.9 | 47.1 | 53.5 | 54.5 | 53.6 | 54.8 | 45.7 | 36.7 | 43.5 | 44.4 | 43.9 | 44.7 | 54.4 | 45.7 | 51.0 | 52.4 | 56.3 | 58.4 | 44.2 | 35.3 | 41.2 | 42.4 | 45.9 | 47.1 |
| Structures. | 56.6 | 44.8 | 49.7 | 51.6 | 53.7 | 57.8 | 46. 8 | 34.8 | 40.5 | 42.8 | 45.1 | 48.4 | 54.4 | 44.4 | 46.0 | 50.3 | ${ }_{5}^{59.9}$ | 64.2 | 44.9 | 34.4 | 37.8 | 42.0 | ${ }^{50.2}$ | 53.1 37.9 |
| Equipment | 53.7 | 53.8 | 60.6 | 59.2 | 53.4 | 50.4 | 42.5 | 42.1 | 49.1 | 46.9 | 42.1 | 39.2 | 54.2 | 49.1 | 60.3 | 55.6 | 51.6 | 49.6 | 42.1 | 37.8 | 47.6 | 43.0 | 40.0 | 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 Constant (1954) dollars]

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 storks the corresponding weights are net (depreciated) values.

1f, 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 postwar 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.

[^9]Table 7.-Service Lives in Years, Corresponding to Seven Alternative Assumptions, by Industry Group, and Type of Asset

| Alternative assumptions | Nonfarm residential structures | Manufacturing |  | Nonfarm, excluding manufacturing |  | Farm |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Equip- } \\ & \text { ment } \end{aligned}$ | Nonresi dential strictures | $\begin{gathered} \text { Equip- } \\ \text { ment } \end{gathered}$ | Nonresi- dential structures | Equipment | Nonresi- <br> dential <br> structures | Residential structures |
| 40 percent longer. | 70 | 24 | 56 | 18 | 50 | 23 | 126 | 140 |
| 20 pereent 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 | 30 |
| 40 percent shorter. | 30 | 10 | 24 | 8 | 22 | 9 | 54 | 60 |

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

## Corporate Proits and National Output

# Profits Decline Relative to Output in Postwar Period Depreciation Allowances Show Sharp Rise Quarterly lstimates of Corporate Gross Product Depict Postwar Changes 

CCORPORATE profits before taxes were at an annual rate of $\$ 501 / 2$ 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 andobsolescence 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]

${ }^{1}$ Total charges to coryorate account (sales plus inventory change) and intermediate pur- Corporate gross product is a consolidated aggregate. chases are minconsolidated totals, because intercorporate sales and purchases are included. $\quad 2$ 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 axtent of the current increase in depreciation, and the reduction in profits esulting 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 years 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 $5+4+3+2+1=$ 15. 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-of-the-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 quarter-to-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 de-
ducted 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 by 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First } \\ & \text { half } \\ & 1953 \end{aligned}$ | 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 | 333.1 | 354.1 | 427.2 | 462.5 | 534.3 | 579. 7 |
| Corporate gross product | 143.4 | 182.4 | 204.3 | 230.1 | 248.9 | 285.0 | 305. 7 |
| Indirect taxes | 12.7 | 16.0 | 19.2 | 21.0 | 23.7 | 29.6 | 32.0 |
| Capital consumption allowances. | 8.0 | 11.4 | 13.7 | 19.0 | 21.5 | 25.7 | 28.9 |
| Income originating in corporate business. | 122.7 | 155.0 | 171.3 | 190.0 | 203. 7 | 229.7 | 244. 7 |
| Compensation of employees-..-------------------- | 91.8 | 114.8 | 132.0 | 146.1 | 162.2 | 183.6 | 195.6 |
|  | 87.6 | 107.6 | 123.9 | 136.0 | 150.3 | 168.0 | 178.0 |
|  | 4.2 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 15.6 | 17.7 |
|  | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 5 | . 4 | . 6 | 1.0 |
| Profits before tax, including inventory valuation adjustment ${ }^{1}$ | 30.6 | 39.8 | 39.0 | 43.5 | 41.0 | 45.5 | 48.1 |

1. 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. | 8.9 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 10.5 |
| Capital consumption allowances. | 5.5 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 9.5 |
| Income originating in corporate business. | 85.6 | 85.0 | 83.9 | 82.6 | 81.8 | 80.6 | 80.1 |
| Compensation of employees. | 64.0 | 63.0 | 64.6 | 63.5 | 65.2 | 64.4 | 64.0 |
| Wages and salaries.-- | 61.1 | 59.0 | 60.7 | 59.1 | 60.4 | 58.9 | 58.2 |
| Supplements.-..-- | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Net interest | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Profits before tax, including inventory valuation adjustment ${ }^{1}$ | 21.3 | 21.8 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 15.7 |

1. Excludes profits originating in the rest of the world.

The profits component of nation: income and of corporate gross product shown in line 11, table 1 , is measure before deduction of income taxes o depletion. It is adjusted to take ou gains and losses arising from changes it replacement costs of inventories as wel as other capital gains and losses, siner these result from price phenomen: rather than from production.

The profits totals used exclude pro. fits received by U.S. corporations fron their foreign branches and from thei investments abroad. This last exclusion amounts to approximately $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion currently.

Accordingly, the profits total for the first half of 1962 discussed in the following sections and shown in the accompanring tables amounts to $\$ 48.1$ billion. instead of the $\$ 501 / 2$ 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

[^10] 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 $\$ 301 / 2$ 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

[^11]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. The 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 hells 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 onefifth. 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 prolit 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

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]

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1948- \\ 51 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1951- \\ 57 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1957- \\ 62 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1948- \\ 62 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total charges to corporate account | 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 |
| Capital consumption allowances. | 43.1 | 88.7 | 34.7 | 263.8 |
| Income originating in corporate business. | 26.3 | 31.4 | 20.2 | 99.4 |
| Compensation of employees | 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 | 197.6 |
| Profits before tax including inventory valuation adjustment ${ }^{1}$...... | 30.2 | 2.8 | 17.3 | 57.0 |

1. 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, com-

[^12]pared 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 $\$ 123 / 4$ 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


[^13]U.S. Department of Commerce, Otfice of Business Economics 62-11-15

## 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 expausion 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 :m 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 ouly in proportion to the growth of the corporate economy, capital consumption allow-

[^14]ances currently would amount to about $\$ 161 / 2$ billion. Instead, they totaled $\$ 29$ billion, at annual rates in early $1962 .{ }^{4}$ This $\$ 12 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $8 \frac{112}{2}$ percent of corporate gross product in 1929 and 1939, but amounted to only $51 / 2$ 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


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 allowances. | 8.3 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 9.5 |
| Indirect business taxes. | 6. 2 | 11.6 | 8.9 | 10.5 |
| Employee compensation | 63.3 | 64.2 | 64.0 | 64.0 |
| Vet interest----------.......- | 3.0 | 3.1 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Profits before tax and includine IVA. | 19.0 | 12.5 | 21.3 | 15.7 |
| Addendum: Profits and interest. | 22.0 | 15.6 | 21.5 | 16.0 |

*Data for first 6 months are anmual rites.
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 post war 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 longrun 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 to 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 intensified competition, has undoubtedly 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

Table 5.-Disposition of Corporate Internal Funds, Selected Periods [Billions of dollars]

| [Billions of dollars] |
| :--- |

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 $\$ 201 / 2$ billion in 1948 to $\$ 26$ billion in 1962. This increase of a little more than onefourth compares with a doubling of corporate tax liabilities over this periodfrom $\$ 121 / 2$ billion to $\$ 241 / 2$ 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 $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion.

Compared with 1951, however, tax liabilities have risen $\$ 4$ billion and aftertax 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 $\$ 52 \frac{1}{4}$ 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 de-clined-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.

## (Continued from p. 5)

employees costing about $\$ 1 / 3$ billion ${ }^{1}$ 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 $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\$ 1 / 2$ 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 enterprises" category will remain at about the current level of $\$ 41 / 4$ billion, annual rate, rather than decline by $\$ 3 / 4$ 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 lasr 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

1. 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.
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 ol this year. Additions to stocksduring 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 Eco nomic 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 equip-ment-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 incentory 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; $11 / 2$, 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 cal culated 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 con-stant-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.

# Current 

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 $\left(^{*}\right)$ and a dagger ( $\dagger$ ), respectively; certain revisions for 1960 issued too late for inclusion in the aforementioned volume appear in the monthly Survey beginning with the July 1961 issue. Except as otherwise stated, the terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" refer to adjustment for seasonal variation

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|  | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1959 |  | 1960 |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  | 1962 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | Annual total |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1959 | 1960 |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  | 1962 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual total |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Quarterly Series-Continued

| NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT-Con. $\dagger$ Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates GNP in constant (1954) dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross national product, totalt.-.-----..-----hil. \$-- | 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 | $\because 95.6$ | 299.7 | 299.1 | 298.8 | 298.2 | 302.5 | 306.0 | 310.6 | 313.9 | 316.9 | 319.0 |  |
|  | 41.0 | 42.2 | 41.6 | 40.8 | 42.4 | 43.0 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 39.0 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 44.4 | 44.1 | 44.6 | 44.6 |  |
|  | 138.7 | 141.4 | 143.3 119.4 | 139.8 | 140.6 | 142.3 | 141.9 | 140.7 | 141.5 | 142.3 | 144.4 | 144.9 | 147.0 | 148.1 | 149.5 |  |
|  | 109.2 | 114.7 | 119.4 | 111.3 | 112.6 | 114.5 | 115.4 | 116.3 | 117.7 | 118.8 | 120.0 | 121.4 | 122.8 | 124.1 | 125.0 |  |
| Gross private domestic investment, total...do.... | 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 construction | 34.4 | 34.3 | 34.8 | 33.6 | 34.6 | 34.2 | 34.0 | 34.3 | 33.0 | 34.3 | 35.6 | 36.1 | 34. 6 | 36.7 | 37.7 |  |
| Producers' durahle equipment--.---...- do | 21.4 | 22.7 | 21.1 | 21.8 | 22.6 | 23.3 | 22.7 | 29.2 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 21.3 | 22.7 | 22.8 | 23.8 | 24.0 |  |
| Change in business inventorles...--..---.-. do | 5.9 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 6.6 | 9.6 | 4.0 | 1.9 | $-.7$ | $-3.0$ | 2.0 | - 3.5 | 5. 4 | 5.9 | 3. 7 | . 8 |  |
| Net exports of goods and services...--...--. ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | -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 bil. $\$$ | 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 |  |
|  | 43.9 | 42.3 | 44.5 | 42.4 | 42.0 | 42.9 | 42.7 | 41.8 | 49.9 | 44.4 | 44.1 | 46.7 | 48.3 | 48.6 | 49.0 |  |
|  | 36.2 | 37.4 | 39.4 | 35.9 | 36.4 | 37.1 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.5 |  |
| DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME $\dagger$ Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal income, total $\qquad$ hin. \$. - <br> Tess: Personal tax and nontax payments. do | 383.9 46.8 | 400.8 51.4 | 416.4 52.8 3.8 | 390.2 48.3 | 395.4 51.4 | 401.4 51.9 | 403.1 51.4 | 403.7 50.9 | 405.4 51.0 | 413.5 52.5 | 419.4 53.0 | 427.3 54.6 3.6 | 432.0 56.4 | 439.5 57.7 | 442.6 58.5 |  |
| Tess: Personal tax and noritax payments $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ <br> Equals: Disposable personal income. $\qquad$ do.-.- | 46.8 337.1 | 51.4 349.4 | 52.8 363.6 | 48.3 341.9 | 51.4 344.0 | 51.9 349.6 | 51.4 371 | $\begin{array}{r}50.9 \\ 35.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 51.0 354.3 | 52.5 361.0 | 53.9 366.3 | 54.6 372.6 | 56.4 375.6 | 57.7 381.8 | 58.5 384.1 |  |
|  | 23.6 | 20.9 | 25.6 | 23.1 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 22.11 | 22.2 | 23.8 | 25.5 | 26.3 | 26.5 | 25.4 | 26.9 | 26.0 |  |
| NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted quarterly totals or averages: <br> All industries. $\qquad$ 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 | 19.46 | 210.19 |
| Manufacturing $\qquad$ do | 3.02 | 3.62 | 3.42 | 3.57 | 3.09 | 3.76 | 3.62 | 4.01 | 3.00 | 3.46 | 3.34 | 3. 88 | 3.14 | 3. 69 | 3.61 | 4. 13 |
| Durable goods industrles....................................... | 1. 44 | 1.80 | 1. 57 | 1.74 | 1.55 | 1.88 | 1.80 | 1.95 | 1.41 | 1. 58 | 1. 50 | 1. 79 | 1. 44 | 1.77 | 1.74 | 2.03 |
|  | 1.57 | 1.82 | 1.85 | 1.83 | 1.54 | 1.88 | 1.81 | 2.16 | 1.59 | 1. 88 | 1.84 | 2. 09 | 1.69 | 1.92 | 1.87 | 2.11 |
|  | . 25 | . 25 | . 24 | . 27 | . 22 | . 27 | . 25 | . 24 | . 21 | 26 | 25 | . 26 | . 26 | . 27 | . 28 | 29 |
|  | . 23 | . 26 | . 17 | . 22 | . 25 | . 29 | . 24 | . 25 | . 17 | . 18 | 16 | . 16 | . 16 | . 26 | . 23 | 18 |
| Transportation, other than rall.-.........do | . 51 | . 48 | . 46 | . 55 | . 47 | . 55 | . 47 | . 46 | . 41 | . 48 | . 47 | . 50 | . 47 | . 60 | 47 | 53 |
|  | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1. 38 | 1.51 | 1.18 | 1. 42 | 1.50 | 1.58 | 1. 09 | 1. 39 | 1.50 | 1. 54 | 1. 06 | 1.37 | 1. 49 | 1. 52 |
| Commerclal and other........-.-............-do. | 2. 72 | 2.89 | 2.92 | 2.87 | 2. 69 | 2.99 | 2.90 | 2.99 | 2. 69 | 2.85 | 2.94 | 3.20 | 2.94 | 3.30 | 3.38 | 3.54 |
| Seas adj. qtrly. totals at annual rates: <br> All Industrles. |  |  |  | 33.58 | 35.15 | 36.30 | 35.90 | 35.50 | 33.85 | 33.50 | 34.70 | 35, 40 | 35.70 | 36.95 | 137.75 | ${ }^{2} 37.95$ |
|  |  |  |  | 12.87 | 14.10 | 14.70 | 14.65 | 14. 40 | 13.75 | 13.50 | 13.65 | 14.00 | 14. 20 | 14.45 | 14.65 | 14.95 |
| Durable goods industries |  |  |  | 6.16 | 7.15 | 7.40 | 7.35 | 6. 85 | 6. 50 | 6. 20 | 6. 10 | 6. 40 | 6.55 | 6. 95 | 7.05 | 7.25 |
|  |  |  |  | 6.71 | 6.95 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.55 | 7.25 | 7.30 | 7.55 | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7. 50 | 7.60 | 7.70 |
|  |  |  |  | 1.04 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.00 | . 90 | . 95 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.15 | 1.05 | 1. 10 | 1.10 |
| Railroads |  |  |  | . 85 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1. 00 | 1. 00 | . 70 | . 70 | . 65 | . 60 | . 70 | . 95 | . 95 | . 70 |
| Transportation, other than rail..........- do .-.- |  |  |  | 2.15 | 2.00 | 2.15 | 1. 90 | 1. 80 | 1.75 | 1. 80 | 1.90 | 1.95 | 2. 05 | 2. 25 | 1. 90 | 1.95 |
|  |  |  |  | 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 | 5. 55 | 5. 50 |
| Commerclaland other $\qquad$ do.... BUSINESS POPULATION |  |  |  | 11.19 | 11.35 | 11.60 | 11.75 | 11.65 | 11.30 | 11.05 | 11.85 | 12.35 | 12.45 | 12.85 | 13. 55 | 13.70 |
| Firms in operation, end of quarter (seasonally adjusted) $\qquad$ thous | ${ }^{3} 4,583$ | 34,658 | 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 Seazonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. payments, recorded......-.-.-..-.-.-....-mil. \$.. | 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,310 3,107 | $\begin{array}{r}14,723 \\ 3,048 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14,514 2,947 | $\begin{array}{r}3,862 \\ \\ 754 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3, 8701 | 3, 8386 | 3,664 797 | 3, 422 | 3,369 770 | 3, 417 | 3,840 699 | 3, 8888 | 3,920 | 4, 032 |  |  |
|  | 3,107 4,925 | 3,048 5,417 | 2,947 5 5 | $\begin{array}{r}3.824 \\ 1,300 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}771 \\ 1,347 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 758 1,375 | 797 1,368 | 722 1,327 | 770 1,309 | 756 1,337 | $\begin{array}{r}699 \\ 1,388 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 722 1,428 | 1. 782 | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 1 \\ 1.43 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Remittances and pensions | 791 | 84.2 | 878 | 196 | 204 | 205 | 211 | 1222 | 221 | , 221 | , 216 | 1, 220 | 1. 384 | $\begin{array}{r}1,428 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 3,040 | 3,405 | 4,051 | 741 | 768 | 833 | 826 | 978 | 962 | 804 | 1,094 | 1,191 | 1, 050 | 1, 032 |  |  |
|  | 2,375 | 3,882 | 3,953 | 688 | 658 | 683 | 1,134 | 1,407 | 1,059 | 876 | 845 | 1,173 | 947 | 596 |  |  |
| Direct investments.-.-...-.------...-.....- do.- | 1,372 | 1, 694 | 1,475 | 364 | ${ }_{236} 32$ | 271 | 415 | 684 | 457 | 269 | 429 | 320 | 229 | 377 |  |  |
|  | 926 77 | 850 1,338 | 1,006 1,472 | 1202 | 236 98 | 209 203 | 170 549 | 235 488 | 120 | 218 | 194 | 474 | 398 | 330 |  |  |
|  | 77 | 1,338 | 1,472 | 122 | 98 | 203 | 549 | 488 | 482 | 389 | 222 | 379 | 320 | -111 |  |  |
|  | 25,393 | 27, 984 | 29,946 | 6,715 | 6,865 | 7,055 | 7,002 | 7,062 | 7,400 | 7,953 | 6,979 | 7,614 | 7,709 | 7,983 |  |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise | 16, 282 | 19,459 | 19,915 | 4,195 | 4,657 | 4,876 | 4,940 | 4,986 | 5, 061 | 4,768 | 4,940 | 5, 146 | 5,070 | 5,345 |  |  |
| Services and military sales.-...............do..-- | 7, 194 | 7,554 | 8, 151 | 1,901 | 1, 827 | 1,909 | 1,843 | 1,975 | 2,008 | 2,060 | 1,951 | 2,132 | 2. 189 | 2,307 |  |  |
| Repayments on U.S. Govt. loans --...-...-do..-- | 1,054 | 636 335 | 1,274 | 430 | 170 | 147 | 172 | 147 | 133 | 851 | 81 | 209 | 160 | 237 |  |  |
| Foreign capital other than liquid funds.-.-.do..-- | 863 | 335 | 606 | 189 | 211 | 123 | 47 | -46 | 198 | 274 | 7 | 127 | - 290 | 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 transactions...-................----- ${ }^{\text {do....- }}$ | 412 | -592 | -602 | r 287 | +4 | $r-140$ | - -159 | r-297 | -29 | -366 | 193 | -400 | 106 | -171 |  |  |
| Total, net receipts ( + ) or payments ( - ....-do..-- | -3,743 | -3,925 | -2,461 | $r-539$ | $r-680$ | $r-775$ | r-1,157 | $r-1,313$ | -319 | 176 | -910 | -1,408 | -476 | -218 | $p-720$ |  |
|  | 335 | -524 | 129 | 285 |  | -80 |  | -444 |  | 724 | -75 | -520 | 100 | 77 |  |  |
| Total, excluding special transactions.....-. -do.... | -4,078 | -3,401 | -2,590 | r-824 | r-680 | $r-695$ | $r-1,157$ | T-869 | -319 | -548 |  | -888 | -576 | -295 |  |  |

$r$ Revised. p Preliminary.
$i$ Estimates for July-Sept. 1962 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business
${ }^{2}$ Estimates for Oct.-Dec. 1962 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business Anticipated expenditures for the year 1962 are as follows (in bil. \$): All industries, 37.16 manufacturing, total, 14.57; durable goods industries, 6.98; nondurable goods industries
7.59; mining, 1.10; railroads, .83; transportation, 2.06; public utilities, 5.43 ; commercial and
other, 13.16 .
3 nadjusted
(based on incomplete data) is $4,752,000$. 4 Includes changes in nonliquid Govt. liabilities. $\dagger$ See corresponding note on p. S-1 (revisions prior to 3 d qtr. 1959 appear on p. 8 ff , of he July 1962 SURVEY.)
§ Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures
shown as a component of gross national product on p. S-1.
$\ddagger$ Revised effective with the June 1962 SURVEY; revisions prior to 4 th qtr. 1959 will be available later.

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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Monthly Series

| PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates: $\dagger$ <br> Total personal income $\qquad$ bil. \$-- | 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, total...-do.... | 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_ | 110.4 | 110.8 | 111.4 | 113.1 | 115.0 | 114.9 | 113.8 | 115.2 | 116. 1 | 118.2 | 118.2 | 118. 1 | 118.4 | 118.1 | + 117.9 | 117. 4 |
| Manufacturing only | 87.4 | 87.5 | 87.8 | 89.4 | 91.1 | 91.5 | 90.8 | 92.0 | 92.8 | 94.4 | 94.5 | 94.5 | 94.5 | 94.1 | - 94.0 | 94.1: |
|  | 71.8 | 72.9 | 73.4 | 73.6 | 73.5 | 74.5 | 74.4 | 75.0 | 75.4 | 75.8 | 76.1 | 76.2 | 76.4 | 76.6 | r 76.7 | 76. |
| Service industries......-...............-. do....- | 40.7 | 43.4 | 43, 8 | 43.9 | 44.2 | 44.9 | 44.9 | 45.1 | 45.3 | 45.6 | 45.9 | 46.5 | 46.7 | 47.0 | 47.0 | 47. 1 |
|  | 48.4 | 51.8 | 52.7 | 53.0 | 53.7 | 54.0 | 54.4 | 55.0 | 55.4 | 55.6 | 55.8 | 56.0 | 56.3 | 56. 5 | 56.4 | 56. - |
| Other labor income | 11.0 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12. $:$ |
| Proprietors' income: Business and profession | 34.2 | 34.8 | 35.2 | 35.6 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 37.0 | r 37.0 | 37. 1 |
|  | 12.0 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.8 | +12.9 | 13. 1 |
| Rental income of persons........-.-......- do | 11.9 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 19.6 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.4 |
|  | 14.4 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.7 | -16.0 | 16.3 |
| Personal interest income.-.---.--------.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 25.8 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 27.9 | 28.1 | 28.4 | 28.6 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 29.2 | 29.4 | 29.6 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 30.2 | 30.4 |
| Transfer payments -......-......-.-.-.-. do-...- | 29.4 | 33.4 | 33.1 | 33.5 | 33.8 | 34.0 | 33.9 | 33.8 | 34.5 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.5 | +34.5 | 35. 2 |
| bil. \$... | 9.2 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.5 |
| Total nonagricultural income..............- do | 384.7 | 399.1 | 402.3 | 405.9 | 409.5 | 412.7 | 411.6 | 414.8 | 418.0 | 421.2 | 422.6 | 423.5 | 424.8 | 425.9 | ${ }^{7} 426.4$ | 428.3 |
| FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS ${ }^{\text {T }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash receints from tarming, including Government payments, total $\sigma^{7}$ $\qquad$ 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, total....do. | $\stackrel{.2}{2}, 834$ | $\stackrel{\text { 2,937 }}{ }$ | 3,31.5 | 4,368 | 4,046 | 3,245 | 3,179 | 2, 308 | 2,310 | 2,153 | 2,342 | 2,407 | 2, 717 | 3,181 | 3,543 |  |
| Crops.---------.-.-.-.-.-.-.-------- do | 1, 259 | 1,319 | 1,691 | 2, 419 | 2,291 | 1,691 | 1,546 | 850 | 708 | 615 | 667 | 873 | 1,209 | 1, 463 | 1, 838 |  |
| Livestock and products, totalo .------- do | 1,576 | 1,618 | 1,624 | 1,949 | 1,755 | 1,554 | 1.633 | 1.458 | 1,602 | 1,538 | 1,675 | 1,534 | 1,508 | 1,718 | 1,705 |  |
|  | 395 | 409 | 389 | + 403 | . 389 | ${ }^{4} 40$ | 411 | 383 | 431 | ${ }^{1} 412$ | 1,441 | 418 | , 395 | , 385 | 3811 |  |
|  | 882 | 918 | 956 | 1,238 | 1,070 | 858 | 953 | 813 | 904 | 862 | 949 | 854 | 857 | 1,146 | 1,015 |  |
| Poultry and equs $\qquad$ do Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC | 273 | 265 | 263 | 294 | 282 | $\checkmark 63$ | 233 | 227 | 243 | 230 | 251 | 237 | 241 | 271 | 294 |  |
| loans, unadjusted: ${ }^{\text {t }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities..----------.....--1947-49 = 100.. | 116 | 121 | 136 | 179 | 166 | 133 | 131 | 95 | 95 | 88 | 96 | 99 | 112 | 131 | 145 |  |
|  | 117 | 123 | 158 | 226 | 214 | 158 | 144 | 79 | 66 | 57 | 62 | 81 | 113 | 136 | 171 |  |
|  | 116 | 119 | 119 | 143 | 129 | 114 | 120 | 107 | 118 | 113 | 123 | 113 | 111 | 126 | 125 |  |
| All commodities...........-.........-1947-49 = 100.. | 133 | 136 | 151 | 201 | 188 | 146 | 146 | 106 | 10.5 | 98 | 110 | 114 | 126 | 144 | 155 |  |
|  | 131 | 131 | 162 | 243 | 231 | 163 | 163 | 89 | 67 | 51 | 55 | 88 | 118 | 142 | 176 |  |
|  | 135 | 140 | 143 | 170 | 155 | 133 | 134 | 119 | 134 | 133 | 150 | 139 | 133 | 146 | 140 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Index of Ouantity Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadj., total index (incl, utilities) $\ddagger \ldots 1957-59=100 \ldots$ By industry: | 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. |
| Manufacturing, total....--.......------- do | 108.9 | 109.7 | 113.7 | 117.7 | 116.3 | 114.0 | 112.7 | 116.6 | 118.6 | 119. | 119.0 | 120.4 | 114.0 | 117.5 | 122.0 | 124.6 |
| Durable manufactures .-------..-....- ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - | 108.5 | 107.0 | 110.4 | 114.1 | 115.1 | 115.1 | 112.9 | 116.6 | 118.6 | 119.6 | 118.8 | 119.2 | 113.6 | 112.8 | 120.5 | 122. 5 |
| Nondurable manufactures..-----.-.-...- do. | 109.5 | 112.9 | 117.8 | 122.3 | 117.9 | 112.6 | 112.5 | 116.6 | 118.6 | 118.4 | 119.1 | 121.8 | 114.5 | 123.5 | 123.9 | 125. ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
|  | 101.6 | 102.6 | 103.2 | 106.0 | 105.3 | 104.6 | 103.1 | 103.7 | 103.5 | 104.9 | 105.5 | 107.5 | 101.0 | 106.4 | 106.7 | 106. 9 |
|  | 115.6 | 122.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By market grouping: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Final products, total.............-----.-.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 109.9 | 111.3 | 115. 2 | 119.0 | 117.0 | 115.2 | 113.8 | 116.7 | 118.6 | 118.6 | 118.5 | 121.3 | 117.5 | 119.4 | 123.9 |  |
| Consumer goods - -...................... do | 111.0 | 112.7 | 117. 7 | 122.7 | 118.9 | 115.1 | 113.9 | 116.9 | 118.7 | 118.5 | 118.2 | 121.3 | 116.5 | 118.8 | 124.7 | 127.8 |
| Automotive and home good | 115.9 | 112.0 | 114.4 | 126.5 | 128.7 | 127.0 | 120.1 | 124.3 | 127.4 | 129.3 | 128.4 | 128.8 | 118.8 | 102.2 | $128 . f$ | 138 |
| Apparel and staples...-.-...........- do | 109.4 | 112.9 | 118.7 | 121.4 | 115.8 | 111.3 | 112.1 | 114.8 | 116.1 | 115.3 | 115.1 | 119.1 | 116.0 | 124.3 | 123.6 | 125 |
| Equipment, including defense . . . . . . . do | 107.6 | 108.3 | 110.0 | 111.1 | 112.9 | 115.4 | 113.6 | 116.1 | 118.3 | 118.6 | 119.1 | 121.1 | 119.6 | 120.6 | 122.2 | 122 - |
|  | 107.6 | 108.4 | 112.2 | 115.4 | 114.7 | 112. 9 | 112.6 | 116.1 | 117.6 | 118.2 | 118.0 | 118.7 | 110.7 | 116.0 | 119.5 | 120.2 |
| Durable goods materials..--...........- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 106. 6 | 104.8 | 109.4 | 112.4 | 112.0 | 110.8 | 109.5 | 113.4 | 115.3 | 116.9 | 116.5 | 116.1 | 108.7 | 111.3 | 116.8 | 117 |
| Nondurable materials-...--..-.-.-.....- do | 108.7 | 112.1 | 115.1 | 118.5 | 117.5 | 115.1 | 115.7 | 118.8 | 120.0 | 119.4 | 119.7 | 121.3 | 112.7 | 120.8 | 122.3 | 123 |
| Seas. adj., total index (incl. utilities) $\ddagger .$. ----- do | 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 |
| Manufacturing, total. | 108.9 | 109.7 | 112.1 | 113.5 | 115.0 | 115.9 | 114.4 | 116.3 | 117.4 | 118.1 | 118.8 | 118.9 | 119.7 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 119.4 |
| Durable manufactures $9 .-$--............-do. | 108.5 | 107.0 | 109.7 | 111.2 | 113.0 | 114.5 | 113.2 | 115.4 | 116.5 | 118.5 | 118.2 | 117.7 | 118.7 | 119.8 | 119.8 | 119.5 |
| Primary metals. | 101.3 | 98.9 | 110.0 | 106.7 | 106.2 | 111.0 | 111.9 | 117.5 | 116.6 | 112.4 | 101.3 | 96.8 | 96.6 | 99.1 | 101.0 | 100 |
| Iron and steel...-.-............-.---do. | 100.9 | 96.5 | 106.9 | 103.8 | 103.9 | 110.6 | 112.9 | 117.7 | 118.5 | 112.6 | 96.5 | 89.5 | 87.8 | 92.1 | 94.0 | 94 |
| Nonferrous metals and products.---do.- | 102.8 | 107.5 | 110.5 | 112.2 | 115.9 | 119.2 | 117.6 | 122.0 | 120.6 | 118.6 | 120.8 | 118.2 | 117.9 | 112.7 | 116.8 | 116 |
| Fabricated metal products..........do. | 107.6 | 106.5 | 108.5 | 111.3 | 113.5 | 113.3 | 111.0 | 111.9 | 113.6 | 116.3 | 117.4 | 118.5 | 118.8 | 119.9 | 119.6 | 120 |
| Structural metal parts. | 106. 1 | 105.2 | 106.5 | 109.4 | 109.8 | 110.0 | 107.3 | 108.6 | 110.2 | 113.7 | 115. 7 | 116.4 | 115.6 | 115.2 | 115.6 | 116 |
| Machinery------------------------- do... | 110.8 | 110.4 | 112.8 | 113.9 | 114.7 | 116.8 | 115.6 | 117.5 | 120.2 | 122.9 | 124.5 | 125.9 | 125. 4 | 126.5 | 125.7 | 125 |
| Nonelectrical machinery-....-.-.-- - do | 108.8 | 106.5 | 109.6 | 110.0 | 110.1 | 111.6 | 110.1 | 112.4 | 115.2 | 117.8 | 120.0 | 121.8 | 121.9 | 124.6 | 122.7 | 122 |
| Electrical machinery. | 113.6 | 115.7 | 117.1 | 119.0 | 120.9 | 123.6 | 122.9 | 124.3 | 126.8 | 129.7 | 130.4 | 131.3 | 130. 1 | 129.0 | 129.6 | 128 |
| Transportation equipment.-.-.-.--- do | 108.2 | 103.6 | 100.5 | 107.0 | 112.2 | 113.7 | 112.5 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 116.8 | 119.4 | 116.8 | 122.1 | 122.2 | 122.4 | 123 |
| Motor vehicles and parts...........-do.-. | 124.3 | 111.9 | 102.6 | 116.0 | 125.1 | 127.9 | 126.9 | 126.2 | 126.3 | 134.4 | 139.1 | 132.0 | 141.3 | 138.4 | 139.0 | 140 |
| Aircraft and other equipment ......do.... | 93.4 | 95.7 | 97.8 | 98.5 | 100.4 | 100.6 | 99.6 | 101.5 | 101.4 | 100.7 | 101. 6 | 103.0 | 104.7 | 107.3 | 107.4 | 108 |
| Instruments and related products...-do.--- | 116.5 | 115.8 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 119.4 | 119.8 | 118.9 | 118.5 | 119.0 | 122.3 | 122.6 | 124.7 | 124.9 | 125.8 | 124.3 | 123 |
| Clay, glass, and stone products .-.-.-do---- | 107.8 | 106.3 | 109.7 | 108.5 | 107.9 | 106.0 | 104.4 | 105. 1 | 104.8 | 110.3 | 111.9 | 112.5 | 113.7 | 114.9 | 115.6 | 115 |
| Lumber and products...--.-.-.-......do.-. | 102.1 | 101.3 | 103.1 | 99.9 | 101.6 | 102.4 | 96.5 | 109.2 | 107.9 | 106.4 | 107.1 | 107.5 | 103.4 | 107.4 | 107.4 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures $\qquad$ do | 115.5 | 115.3 | 119.6 | 120.6 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 118.3 | 120.8 | 124.0 | 126.6 | 129.3 | 129.2 | 127.7 | 128.3 | 129.3 | 127 |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 111.2 | 112.8 | 115.8 | 117.3 | 119.4 | 118.3 | 116.9 | 115.5 | 119.0 | 125.5 | 125.2 | 125.5 | 126.9 | 123.3 | 123.0 | 123 |
| Nondurable manufactures.....-.-.-...- do...- | 109.5 | 112.9 | 115.2 | 116.5 | 117.5 | 117.7 | 115.9 | 117.3 | 118.6 | 117.5 | 119.6 | 120.3 | 121.0 | 120.6 | 120.7 | 120.3 |
| Textile mill products......-....-...-.- do...- | 105.0 | 106.9 | 113.3 | 113. 0 | 113.7 | 114. 1 | 113.4 | 114.6 | 116.8 | 115.0 | 116.1 | 117.1 | 116.6 | 116.5 | 115.1 |  |
| Apparel products .-.....-.---------- do.--- | 111.9 | 112.1 | 113.0 | 116.5 | 118.9 | 119.8 | 115.5 | 116.0 | 116.5 | 117.6 | 118.3 | 118.4 | 119.2 | 118.2 |  |  |
|  | 99.6 <br> 107.7 | ${ }_{113.7}^{100.2}$ | 100.6 | 102.7 | 104.9 | 107.3 | 100.1 | 103.0 | 104. 0 | 105.5 | 102.9 | 103.8 | 100.5 | 100.6 |  |  |
| Paper and products......----.-----.-.do...- | 107.7 | 113.7 | 117.4 | 116.4 | 118.2 | 119.3 | 117.3 | 119.0 | 120.7 | 117.5 | 119.9 | 119.6 | 121.1 | 120.5 | 121.3 |  |
| - Revised. p Preliminary. <br> 1 The total and components are annual totals. |  |  |  |  |  | adjust 1957. | Conts in | the an es back | al leve <br> Jan. | of eigh <br> 47 for to | series | pparel <br> mmar | groups | chem | cal grou ly adjus | ) since <br> d) and |
| $\dagger$ See corresponding note on p. S-1. $0^{2}$ Revised | beginnin | g 1959; | isions | ior to | May | a det | ed desc | ption o | the cur | nt revis | n, see | Oet. | 962 Fed | $l$ Reser | ve Bulle | ; other |
| 1961 will be shown later. OIncludes data not sho $\ddagger$ Revised series. The index has been revised to r period, $1957-59=100$; (2) revision of seasonal adjustme | eflect nt facto | rately. shift to s back | new com 1957; | parison <br> (3) in | base rim | inform <br> Reser | tion an | earlier <br> tion, | dustri | all ser Produc | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s will } \\ & \text { ion }-19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ppear in } \\ & 7-59 \mathrm{Ba} \end{aligned}$ | the for | coming | separate | Federal |


| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 1961 | 1961 |  |  |  | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． | Oct．${ }^{\text {b }}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS－Continued

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION $\ddagger$－Continued
Federal Reserve Index of Quantify Output－Con． Seasonally adjusted indexes－Continued $\ddagger$
By industry－Continued
Nondurable manufactures－Continued Printing and publishing－Continued
Newspaners $-1057-59=100 .-$


Rubber and plastics produets． Foods and beverages

Tobacco products．．．．
Mining
Coal

 Metal mining Stone and earth minerals．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

By market grouplng：$\ddagger$
 Consumer cnods

Automotive products Autos products．－．－．．．－．－．．．．－．－．do Autos parts and alled products．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．－． Home goods？

 Consumer staples．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Beverages and tol Drugs，soap，and tolletries Newspapers，magazines，books Consumer fuel and lighting．．．．．．．do
Equipment，including defense of ．－ Busimess equipinent
Industrial equipment Commercial equipment
 Freight and passenger equipment．do－
Materials
Durable goods materials Consumer durable． Equipment．
Construction．

Nondurable materlals 9 Business supplie
 Business fuel and power
Mineral fuels
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES § Mfg，and trade sales（seas．adj．），totalo ${ }^{7}$ ．
Manufacturing，total．
 Nondurable goods industries
Wholesale trade，totalo
Durable goods establishments
Nondurable goods establishments．
Retail trade，totalo＇
Nondurable goods store
Mig．and trade inventories，book value，end of year or month（seas．adj．），total $\dagger$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．bll．\＄．－

Manufacturing，total Nondurable goods industries

Wholesale trade，totalo ${ }^{7}$ $\qquad$
Nondurable goods establishments．
Retail trade，total $\dagger$ ．
Durable goods stores．－
Nondurable goods stores．
$r$ Revised．$\quad p$ Proliminary．$\quad 1$ Total and components are based on unadjusted data． $\ddagger$ See corresponding note on p．S－3．
o Includes data not shown separately．

| －th Nos が心がが， |  | $\underset{\sim}{*}$ |  | ぞ守 <br> 心灾点 | －8 |  |  |  |  |  | 合茍葛合 0001 | $\begin{aligned} & =\checkmark \text { に } \\ & =\infty \infty \\ & 0 \infty \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 客守客守に | 象受気気 r－owe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 苞になった － | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NWG } \\ & \text { Nu } \end{aligned}$ | 管 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weron to } \\ & \text { GNONOM } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{8}{9}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { owo } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W. } \\ & 0 \infty \\ & 0 \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ニルゴに } \\ & \text { No } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WNON} \\ & \text { GNo } \end{aligned}$ |  | 능웅․․ $\infty 00 \omega 0$ |  |
|  8心か8心芯 |  | 80808080 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pr } \\ & \stackrel{r}{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 두웅우웅 ஸ゙जの日 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 気解 } \\ & \text { ano } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fo } \\ & \text { No } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  ourncons |  |  |
|  | N్ర్ర必出分 | 令 | Nex on on No No N⿷匚⿳八人口欠心留 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{H} \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | N苓合 <br> $1 \infty$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NO } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { \&iver } \end{aligned}$ | 三日気家定劳 $\omega \mathrm{\omega} \boldsymbol{\omega}$ |  |  |
|  <br>  | Now <br> 댜영 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CN} \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{P}{+} \\ & \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 忒も忥 0ronom |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { NO } \\ \text { 式 } \\ -10=1 \end{gathered}$ |  <br> NaNOON |  |  いー○のー |

ata．

|  <br>  | W్య <br> NAN | ¢ $\substack{\text { ¢ }}$ | Nonownon ont |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{4} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 式式会 $\rightarrow-\infty$ | 気芯芯会安宫 $N=00-0-1$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 | Nocopmo胥品雨算 |  | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { incor } \end{aligned}$ | ぶぢす！ |  |  | 式気 N00心 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 年年 } \\ & 0 \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N亏ज } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { osin } \end{aligned}$ |  | 禺䓌会会合 0rn000 |  |  <br> NOカの日 |
| 出出 8 이영 | NWN | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \& } \\ & \text { 가 } \end{aligned}$ |  ： |  |  |  |  |  |  wowswo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WWO } \\ & \text { Wo } \\ & \text { wos } \end{aligned}$ | だニだ orosioc | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N- }-0.0 \\ & 000 \end{aligned}$ | 宛 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 000 \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 匈※禺かった <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 0 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ọ } \\ & \text { ive } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { wo } \\ & 0 \rightarrow \infty 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \infty=1 \\ & \text { in } 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.41 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { ond } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & N \neq \infty \\ & \sim \infty \infty \end{aligned}$ | 気 arcos |  |  |  |
|  |  | N10 N0 | いo に家象禺 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \& } \\ & \stackrel{+}{+} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  のッローかっ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6=1 \\ & 0-0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No ex } \\ & \text { crot } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.0 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { isw } \end{aligned}$ |  comesor | 荅家荷気 ancose |  |
|  | Nis <br> 起页品 | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & \underset{y}{y} \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \\ & \underset{\sim}{*} \end{aligned}$ | 気窓愛 NOD | isouch |  |  | 必园會 © 0 － |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 奋志 } \\ & \text { GNo } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \times 1 \\ & 0-1 \\ & 0-1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | にもずい 000010 | 荷苞気会 000 O |
| デーNoso䍐出め禺品 | N宛 $\stackrel{\omega}{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\underset{\infty}{\stackrel{9}{9}}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { にज } \\ & \text { ज } \\ & \text { क } \end{aligned}$ |  |  $\rightarrow 0 \infty$ ormar |  | トゥ $\infty \mathrm{NOO}$ | 罗心 arcos | W <br> $0 \omega \infty$ |  |  | ज6\％ $\infty \cos 000$ |  |  |
| デーN゙ッッチ 엉엉여욱 |  | － | 局 0 © |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { © } \\ & \stackrel{H}{\omega} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6=0 \\ & 0 \sim 2 \\ & \omega=0 \end{aligned}$ | जNが品 $\omega \omega \odot \infty$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N-N N-N } \\ & \text { Novn } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W出荷 } \\ & \text { CH: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 苟忒 } \\ & 0=12 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | N． 15 | 0 8 8 |  <br>  | あぁた。 \＆\＆゙心 | ¢ $\bigcirc$ $\bigcirc$ | 岛気 －ro |  |  <br> ONOCN－1 | 式式式式 mornectis | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NGOO } \\ & 0000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 芯已気 } \\ & \text { inv } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ¢ |  coniover |  |  |
| にだッロッチ <br>  |  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ |  | い気产 | ¢ g | －¢゙ご |  |  |  $\infty$ O～ADCT |  |  | 북 cors | N04 Give | Non coin | 荷 |  | 二少它 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 会示 | 苞 | （1）びッ | （1）ーセ |  | 灾芯 |  | 灾岕 | － | 苇 | 合宗号 |  | 三: |

§ 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 data for manutacturing are shown on p．S－5；those
and $S-12$ ． $0^{\prime}$ See note marked＂$f$＂on p．S－11．
$t$ Revised series．See note marked＂$f$＂on p． $\mathrm{s}-11$ ．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 | 1961 | 1961 |  |  |  | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly: average |  | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | ber. | Jan. | Feht. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | Juts | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--Continued

| BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inventory-sales ratios:* <br> Manufacturing and trade, total. $\qquad$ ratio |  |  | 1.53 | 1. 50 | 1.48 | 1.49 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1.49 | 1.47 | 1.47 | t. 50 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.47 |  |
|  |  |  | 1.74 | 1.73 | 1.71 | 1.70 | 1.74 | 1.71 | 1.7) | 1.69 | 1.70 | 1.73 | 1.71 | r 1.71 | 1.70 |  |
| Durable goods industries... .-...-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  | 2.188 | 2.06 | 2.12 | 2.01 | 206 | 2.02 | 1.99 | 1.98 | 1.99 | 2.05 | 200 | 2.191 | 1.99 |  |
| Purchased materials................-.-. do |  |  | . 53 | - ${ }^{3}$ | . ${ }^{2}$ | . 52 | . 54 | . 5.3 | . 52 | . 52 | - 53 | 5 | 52 | 52 | . 51 |  |
| Goods in process...................... 10 |  |  | 8 | 82 | . 8 | 81 | 82 | . 81 | 79 | 79 | . 79 | 82 | 80 | 811 | 81 |  |
| F'inished goods.......................... ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d |  |  | 72 | . 70 | . 19 | 0 | 70 | .f8 | .f7 | 6 | .f7 | 69 | 68 | $6{ }_{6}$ | 61 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries. . . . . . . - - |  |  | 1.42 | 1. 42 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.4 | 1. 42 | 1.4\% | 1.42 | 1. 42 | 1. 43 | 1. 43 | -1.43 | 1.41 |  |
| Purchased materiais.......-..........- do. |  |  | . 5.5 | . 54 | . 64 | . 54 | . 21.10 | . 5.5 | . 5.48 | . 36 | . 55 | . 5.5 | . 5.5 | . 5.5 | . 54 |  |
| Goods in process |  |  | . 20 | 20 | 20 | .20 | 20 | . 20 | 20 | 20 | . 20 | 20 | $\because 1$ | . 21 | 20 |  |
|  |  |  | 6 | 68 | 64 | 67 | © ${ }^{5}$ | 66 | 67 | gii | . 66 | $6^{-1}$ | 67 | 68 | 1.7 |  |
| Wholesale trade, total.-..........--....... do |  |  | 1.12 | 1. 04 | 1.12 | 1.03 | 1. 04 | 1,06 | 1.07 | 1.05 | 1.03 | $1.0 \%$ | 1.05 | 1. 1.06 | 1.13 |  |
| Durable goode estahishmients.-.-.-...- to |  |  | 1. 64 | 1. 56 | 1.52 | 1. 57 | 1. 51 | 1.51 | 1.53 | 1.50 | 1.51 | 1. 54 | 1. 52 | r 1. 56 | 1. 51 | -- |
| Nondurable goots estriblishments .-. - do |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}1.84 \\ 1.45 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .78 142 | - 76 | $\begin{array}{r}79 \\ \hline 43 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}.79 \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -83 | 182 | , 81 | .ix | + 80 | 80 188 | \% 79 | $\pi$ |  |
| Retail trale, total....- |  |  | 2.01 | 1.92 | 1.85 | 1. 95 | 1.95 | 1.92 | 1.84 | 1. 81 | 1.85 | 1.90 | 1.82 | 1.85 | 1.91 |  |
| No:ndurable coods storns |  |  | 1. 20 | 1. 19 | 1.19 | 1. 19 | 1. 19 | 1.19 | 1. 18 | 1.16 | 1.17 | 1.20 | 1.17 | 1.16 | 1.15 |  |
| manufacturers' Sales, inventories, AND ORDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales, value (unadjusted), total.....-.-.......-bil. . . - | 30.41 | 30.73 | 32.01 | 33.42 | 32.18 | 31.21 | 31. 43 | 30, 62 | 34. 56 | 33. 17 | 34.67 | 33.95 | 31.34 | r 34.103 | 33.44 |  |
|  | 14.6\% | 14.54 | 15.09 | 15.97 | 15. 166 | 15.35 | 15.0.0 | 11.86 | 17.06) | 16.41 | 17.24 | 16.83 | 15. 0 f | 15.96 | 16. 11 | 17.7 |
| Primary metal ........-....-.-----.-. do | 2. 15 | 2. 160 | 2.18 | 2. 24 | 2.17 | 2. 18 | 23.38 | 3.26 | 2.61 | 2.37 | 2.31 | $\cdots$ | 1. 79 | 12.09 -1.24 | 200 |  |
|  | 1. 34 | 1.25 | 1.35 | 1.38 | 1.30 | 1. 35 | 1. 47 | 1.42 | 1.68 | 1. 47 | 1. 38 | 1.24 | 1.03 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1.24}$ | 1. 18 |  |
|  | 1.67 | 1.68 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.72 | 1.62 | 1. 6.4 | 1.56 | 1.86 | 1.80 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 1.80 | rel 19 | 2.07 |  |
| Machinery -.-.-.........................- do | 4.72 | ${ }^{4} 87$ | 5.03 | 5. 22 | 5. 03 | 5. 14 | 4.84 | 4.95 | 5.64 | 5.37 | 5.61 | 5.59 | 4.87 | -5.34 | 5.33 |  |
| Ele ctrical | 11.95 | 2.00 <br> 2.87 | 2.11 2.92 1 | 22.24 | 2.19 2 84 | 2. 21 | 2.01 | 2.05 9 | 2. 27 | 3.12 | $\frac{2}{3} 20$ | 3 | 1. 92 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r. } \\ -3.22 \\ \hline 1.5\end{array}$ | 2. 23 |  |
| Nonclectricul Industrial | 2.75 1.16 | 2.87 1.25 | 2.92 1.24 | 2. ${ }^{2} .318$ | 2.84 <br> 1.34 | 2.93 1.35 | $\stackrel{3}{9} 8$ | $\because$ | 3.37 | 325 | 3.40 | 3.34 | 29.9 | '3.15 | 3.09 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.45 | 3.24 | 3.07 | 3.54 | 3.84 | 3.82 | 3.38 | 3.55 | 4.03 | 3.94 | 4.23 | 3.96 | 2. 6.8 | - 2.95 | 3.49 |  |
| Motor velinles and parts-.--.-------- do | 2. 16 | 1.94 | 1.72 | 2.25 | 2.50 | 2. 43 | 2.35 | 218 | 2.52 | 2.47 | 2. 70 | 34 | 233 | -1.45 | 2.6 |  |
| Lumber and furniture-.-------------- do | 8 | . 82 | . 40 | . 92 | . 87 | . 76 | 7 | is | . 88 | 88 | . 91 | 94 | . 83 | '1.05 | . 91 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass........--...........do | \%3 | . 76 | 83 | 89 | . 80 | . 688 | fis | 6is | . 76 | 79 | . 87 | 96 | . 81 | r.95 | 81 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries, totalo . . . .-. - - ${ }_{\text {don }}$ | 15.73 | 16. 18 | 16.92 | 17.45 | 16. 53 | 15. 86 | 16. 31 | 15. 76 | 17.50 | 16. 76 | 17.43 | 17.13 | 16.29 | 18.15 | 17.44 |  |
| Food and beverage-....-..................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 4. 70 | 4. 80 | 5. 00 | 2. 16 | 4. 89 | 4.70 | 4. 73 | 4.88 | 5.02 | 1. 84 | 5.15 | 5.14 | 4.94 | -5.25 | 5. 21 |  |
| Tobaceo. | . 40 | . 42 | . 42 | . 44 | 45 | 40 | . 4 | 37 | . 11 | 41 | 46 | 4 | 45 | 47 | 42 |  |
| Praper. | 1. 1.15 | 1.22 13 | 1.33 1.17 | 1.38 | 1.32 | 1.25 | 1.29 | 1.31 | 1. 411 | 1.34 | 1. 37 | 1. 40 | 1.21 | $\cdots 1.44$ | 1. 14 |  |
|  | 2.31 | 2. 49 | 2.67 | 2.75 | 2.55 | 2. 39 | 2.63 | 2.50 | 2.84 | 2.83 | 3.00 | 38 | 1. 288 | -1.28 | 1.23 2 28 |  |
|  | 3.18 | 3. 21 | 3.13 | 3.24 | 3.16 | 3.31 | 3.38 | 3.00 | 327 | 3.16 | 3. 19 | 3.14 | 310 | -3. 26 | 3.17 |  |
|  | . 51 | 50 | 50 | 56 | . 50 | 49 | :3 | 49 | . 57 | 56 | 50 | 5 | 53 | 55 | . 55 |  |
| Sales, value (seas, adj) |  |  | 31.36 | 31.75 | 32.18 | 32.40 | 32.04 | 32.85 | 33. 22 | 33.18 | 33.54 | 32. 46 | 33.40 | r 33.29 | 33. 68 |  |
| Durable goods industries, totalo ...........- do |  |  | 14.95 | 15.27 | 15.62 | 15. 6.6 | 15. 50 | 15.95 | [6.3.in | 16.46 | 16. 40 | 1.589 | 16.33 | -16.35 | 16. 411 | 16.4 |
| Primary metal |  | - | 2.21 1 1 | ${ }^{2} 1815$ | 2.19 | $\underline{2.27}$ | 2. 27 | $\cdots$ | 2. 46 | 2.37 | 2. 19 | $\cdots$ | 204 | '2.196 | 2.05 |  |
| Iron and stcel |  |  | 1.36 | 1. 31 | 1.31 | 1.40 | 1.42 | 1. 52 | 1.61) | 1. 49 | 1. 33 | 1.16 | 1.17 | -1.20 | 1.19 |  |
| Fabricated metal |  |  | 1. 70 | 1.75 | 1. 80 | 1.80 | 1. 80 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1. 84 | 1.92 | 1.89 | 1.96) | -1.88 | 1. 92 |  |
|  |  |  | 4. 94 | 5. 04 | 5. 11 | 5. 13 | 5. 10 | 523 | 530 | 532 | 5.42 | 5. 29 | 53 | 15.38 | 5.37 |  |
| Electrical. |  |  | 2.10 | 2.04 | 2.10 | 2. 10 | 2.13 | 218 | 2.21 | 2.22 | 2.25 | 319 | 2.19 | -2.18 | 2.17 |  |
|  |  |  | 2.94 | 3. 00 | 3.00 | 3.12 | 2.97 | 3.14 | 3. 09 | 3.19 | 3.17 | 310 | 3.15 | 321 | 3.20 |  |
|  |  |  | 1. 29 | 1.36 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.30 | 1.32 | 1.37 | 1.33 | 1.37 | 1.32 | 1.12 | 1.3k | 1.44 |  |
| Transportation equipment....-......-.-.- do |  |  | 3.34 | 3.53 | 3.62 | 3.55 | 3.48 | 3.80 | 3.76 | 3.92 | 396 | 3 Sm | 4.105 | - 1.05 | 4.99 |  |
| Motor vehicles and parts...-.-.-......--- - do |  |  | 2.00 | 2.23 | 2.29 | 2.22 | 202 | 2.16 | 2.33 | 243 | 2.51 | 3 | 2. fir | -2.50 | 2.61 |  |
| Lamber and furniture.....--.-.-.......- do |  |  | 8 | 84 | . 88 | 87 | 85 | 88 | 88 | ¢9 | . 41 | s* | . 84 | $\bigcirc .91$ | (9) |  |
|  |  |  | 79 | 81 | 83 | 80 | 81 | 80 | is | 81 | . 79 | 81 | . 83 |  | . $\times 1$ |  |
| Nondurable goods industries, totalo....... do |  |  | 16.40 | 16.48 | 16. 56 | 16.74 | 16.54 | 16. 89 | 16.69 | 17.48 | 17.10 | 1598 | 17.08 | -16.93 | 17.2x |  |
| Food and beverage.......................- do. |  |  | 1.84 | 4. $\times 3$ | 4.84 | 4.94 | 1. 86 | 1.95 | 1.92 | 5.07 | 5.00 | 5.19 | 5.11 | +504 | 5. 14 |  |
| Tohacco...................................--- ${ }^{\text {Textile }}$ do |  |  | 42 | . 44 | . 43 | . 40 | 43 | + 43 | . 12 | 44 | 44 | 41 | 45 | $\bigcirc .4$ | 43 |  |
| Textile |  |  | 1. 27 | 1.25 | 1.97 | 1. 34 | 1.33 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.41 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 1.34 | 1.32 | 1. 39 |  |
| Paper---7.... |  |  | 1. 14 | 1.14 | 1.19 | 1.22 | 1. 19 | 1. 21 | 1.22 | 1. 19 | 1.18 | 1.20 | 1.17 | -1.18 | 1.23 |  |
| Chemical-....-.-. |  |  | 2.53 | 2. 63 | 2.65 | ${ }^{2} .6 .6$ | 2.66 | 27 | 2. 22 | 2.7 | 2.75 | 2.11 | 2.9 | +2.72 | 2.71 |  |
|  <br> Rubber $\qquad$ do |  |  | 3.21 | 3.28 | 3.17 | 3.15 | 3. 19 | 3.17 | 3.18 | 3. 16 | 3.20 | 3.18 | 3.18 | +3.13 | 3.24 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  | - | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | , 1 | . 1 |  |
| Inventories, end of year or month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value (unadjusted), total.-.---.......do. | 253.90 | ${ }^{2} 55.19$ | 53. 76 | 54.23 | 54.59 | 55. 19 | 55. 98 | 56.51 | 5f. 97 | 57.00 | 57. 14 | 27.04 | 56, 4 |  | 56.69 |  |
| Durable goods industries, totalo ..........do. | 30.81 | 31.23 | 30.65 | 30.86 | 30.99 | 31.23 | 31.81 | 3? 33 | \% 3 | 32.82 | 32.96 | 32.8 | 32.3 | - 32.5 | 32.42 |  |
| Primary metal. | $\begin{array}{r}4.69 \\ +8.81 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | 4.91 | 4. 182 | 4. 74 | 4. 8.8 | 4.91 | 4. 91 | 4. 999 | 4.87 | 4. 80 | 4.78 | 4.76 | 4. 88 | 4.76 | 1.71 |  |
|  | 2.98 | 3.00 | 3.83 | 2.88 | 29 | 3.05 3.100 | 3.12 3.12 | - | 3. 3.8 | 3.88 | 2. 34 | 3.84 3 3 | 2. 3.84 | 2.85 +3.20 |  |  |
| Machinery | 10.27 | 10.31 | 10.08 | 10. 15 | 10.22 | 10.31 | 10.46 | 10. 67 | 10.88 | 10.97 | 11. 10 | 11.11 | 11.n! | -10.99 | 10.96 |  |
| Electrical_...--.-.-.-...............-do | 3.94 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.97 | 3.98 | 3.96 | 1.02 | 4. 10 | + 22 | 4.29 | 4. 39 | 4. 4.4 | 4.41 | -4 4 | 4.39 |  |
| Nonclectricat | 6.33 | 6. 35 | 6. 12 | 6.1s | 6. 24 | 6.35 | 6. 44 | 6.56 | 6. 6.6 | 6. 68 | 6. 72 | (6. 6.6 \% | 6.61 | -6.57 | 6.5 |  |
| Industrial | 2.48 | 2.46 | 2.42 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.46 | 2.49 | 2.52 | 2.60 | 2.611 | 2.64 | 2.61 | 261 | -2.61 | 26 |  |
| Transportation equipment .-.-.......do..-- | 6.97 | 6.93 | 4,92 | 7.01 | 6.99 | 6.93 | 7.14 | 7.24 | 7.25 | 7.27 | 7.24 | 7.14 | 6.95: |  |  |  |
| Motor vehicles and parts...-...-...d. do..-- | 3. 14 | 3.22 | 3.16 | 3.22 | 3.19 | 3. 22 | 3.36 | 3.44 | 3.45 | 3.46 | 3.41 | 3. 36 | 3.16 | +3.40 | 3.48 |  |
| Lumber und furniture ...--.-..........do.... | 1.83 | 1. 84 | 1. 84 | 1.82 | 1.81 | 1.84 | 1.86 | 1. 84 | 1. 81 | 1.82 | 1.83 | 1.84 | 1.87 | 1.84 | 1.84 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass.................do.... By stages of falurication: | 1.43 | 1.46 | 1. 43 | 1.41 | 1.42 | 1.46 | 1.49 | 1.52 | 1.54 | 1.5.5 | 1.55 | 1.34 | 1.53 | $1.51)$ | 1. 49 |  |
| Purchased materials -----......--- do Goorls in procres | 8.20 | 8.13 | 8.01 | 8.09 | 8.11 | 8. 13 | 8.25 | 8.31 | 8.12 | 8. 43 | 8.50 | 8.83 | 8.59 | ¢8.601 | x. 51 |  |
| Goorls in procrss...--------------- do - | 12.05 | 12.56 | 12.38 | 12.50 | 12.52 | 12.56 | 12. 33 | 12.95 | 13.06 | 13.05 | 13.17 | 13.01 | 12.89 | r 13.11 | 13.2 |  |
| Finished goods...--.-.-.-...........-do.. | 10. 56 | 10. 54 | 10. 26 | 10.27 | 10.34 | 10.54 | 10.86 | 11.10 | 11.23 | 11.33 | 11. 39 | 11.34 | 11.05 |  | 11.70 |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Advance estimate. ${ }^{2}$ Total and components are end-of-year data. Siock-sales ratios are based on the seasonally adjusted sales and inventorics series presented on this page and on pr.S-4, S-6, and S-11. The ratios are derived by dividing
end-of-month inventory hook ralues by total sales during the month. Data back to 1955
for the manufacturing and wholesale trate segments appear on p. 20 of the June 1961 Surves: data prior to 1901 (recently revised) for total manufacturing and 1 rade and for retail trad, are available upon request.
oIncludes data not shown separately.

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

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

## MANUFACTURERS'SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS-Continued

Inventories, end of year or month-Continued
Book value (unadjusted)-Continued

##  <br> Nondurable goods industries, to talo. <br> Food and beverage. Textile. Paper. Petroleum and coal Rubber <br> By stages of fabrication Purchased materlals. Finished groces <br> New orders, net (unadjusted), total....-............. <br> Durablo coods industries, total 9 . Primary metal Iron and steel Fabricated metal <br> 

New orders, net (seas. adjusted), total.........do..
Durable goods industries, total \& .-....................

 Electrical Nonelectrical


Nonduruhle goods industries, total. Industries without unfilled ordersf
Unfilled orders, end of year or month (unadjusted)


Nondurable roods industries, total $\oplus \ldots \ldots$............... 2.52
${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Total and components are monthly averages. ${ }^{2}$ Advance estimate.
$\stackrel{\text { Includes }}{ }$ Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable goods industries are zero.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 | 1961 | 1961 |  |  |  | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly <br> average |  | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Fcb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aur. | Sept. | Oct. |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New incorporations (50 States): $\oplus$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,226 | 15, 128 | 13, 616 | 15, 492 | 14.045 | 14.802 | 18,343 | 14,365 | 17, 196 | 15, 653 | 16, 408 | 15, 234 | 14.957 | 14.95 .5 | 12,777 |  |
|  |  |  | 15, 41 ? | 16, 286 | 16. 148 | 15,818 | 15, 124 | 15, 809 | 15, 713 | 15, 402 | 15,260 | 14.904 | 15, 247 | 15. 104 | 15, 249 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,287 | 1,423 | 1,285 | 1,446 | 1.335 | 1,278 | I, 447 | 1,353 | 1,490 | 1,514 | 1,378 | 1,281 | 1,165 | 1.319 | 1,118 |  |
| Commercial service...-.-.....................do | 114 | 123 | 139 | 118 | 122 | 104 | 114 | 110 | 143 | 119 | 102 | 113 | 106 | 129 | 92 |  |
|  | 217 | 229 | 183 | 221 | 206 | 215 | ${ }_{21}^{231}$ | ${ }_{216}^{251}$ | 276 | 273 | 237 | 194 | 187 | 217 | 194 |  |
| Wholesale trade-.-----------.-.............-- ${ }^{\text {do..-- }}$ | 123 | 144 | 167 | 159 | 125 | 121 | 140 | 151 | 142 | 145 | 146 | 131 | 112 | 133 | 133 |  |
| Liabilities (current), total..-...------....- thous. \$.. | 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 |  |
| Commerclal service......-.-.-.-...........-do. | 8,281 | 6,694 | 10,950 | 3,485 | 5.070 | 3,453 | 8,858 | 5, 134 | 9,998 | 5,440 | 8.270 | 5. 445 | 5,642 | 6, 974 | 5.605 |  |
|  | 16,781 | 16.084 | 10, 048 | 14, 583 | 18,883 | 16, 743 | 19.017 | 26, 495 | 15,612 | 24,586 | 15.798 | 13, 62 | 22. 412 | 33, 618 | 12.813 |  |
| Manufacturing and mintng--.------------- do-.-- | 24, 136 | 27, 107 | 66.737 | 17,930 | 35,237 | 19,723 | 39,071 | 25, 1023 | 22, 421 | 49,677 | 29, 1659 | 32, 821 | 22.598 | 36.170 | 39.488 |  |
|  | 20.091 8.930 | 27.764 13.205 | 17,927 | 21.524 | 23, 494 | 18,361 | 28, 886 | 24, 611 | 25, 044 | 31,691 | 27,569 | 27, 1165 | 29. 999 | 53. 180 | 27.944 |  |
| Wholesale trade..-----..------------------ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 8,930 | 13, 205 | 11,002 | 12,735 | 36, 530 | 7,209 | 10,777 | 9, 236 | 7.803 | 10, 437 | 10.216 | 4,535 | 11.923 | 16.887 | 4.825 |  |
| Failure annual rate (seasonally adjusted) <br> No. per 10,000 concerns.- | 157.0 | 164.4 | 67.5 | 69.5 | 63.8 | 63.6 | 62.9 | 61.1 | 59.4 | 65.0 | 58.7 | 57.3 | 5 5 .3 | (i2) 5 | 63.2 |  |

## COMMODITY PRICES



- Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Based on unadjusted data. ${ }^{2}$ Index based on $1947-49=100$ is 130.2 . or Data are from Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc. $\oplus$ Figures in 1961 Business Statistics volume cover 49 States (Alaska not included); see July 1961 SURVEY for unadjusted data back to Jan-
uary 1960 for 50 States. Oct. 1961 Sukvey. For revised data ( 50 States) for 1960 , sce similar note in the June 1962 sURVEY.

TRevised beginning Jan. 1959 to incorporate price revisions for individual commodities; revisions for eartier periods will be shown later.

Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates). data for earlier periods appear on $1957-59=100$ reference base period. Mouthly and annual O Includes data not shown separately

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

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

$r$ Revised. 1 Indexes based on $194-49=100$ are as follows: Measured 1 y-wholesale 1 mices, 83.2 (Sept.); consumer prices, 76.9 (Sept,). OT For actual wholesale prices of individual reference base period. Monthly and annual data for earlier periods for major components appear on p. 20 of the Oct. 1962 Survey.
 Jule 1961, respectively, are as follows $(1957-59=100): 102.0 ; 102.6 ; 101.7 ; 100.9 ; 99.8 ; 99.0$.

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

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction (unadjusted), total.....--mil. \$-- | 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 | -5,844 | ${ }^{\text {r 5 , }} 827$ | 5,648 |
|  | 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 | ${ }^{\text {r 4, }} 082$ | ${ }^{+} 4.069$ | 3,933 |
| Residential (nonfarm) \% .................-. do...- | 1. 879 | 1,875 | 2,122 | 2,094 | 2, 053 | 1,896 | 1,629 | 1,472 | 1,629 | 1,928 | 2,308 | 2,492 | 2,388 | $\stackrel{+}{+2,353}$ | - 2,332 -1.700 | 2, 227 |
| New housing units | 1,368 | 1,349 | 1,602 | 1,607 | 1,563 | 1, 432 | 1,208 | 1,078 | 1,192 | 1,345 | 1,514 | 1,697 | 1,759 | - 1,794 | + 1,790 | 1,722 |
| Additions and alterations .......-....-do.-. | 433 | 428 | 417 | 383 | 388 | 366 | 324 | 298 | 343 | 487 | 692 | 686 | 516 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 445$ | r 430 | 394 |
| Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utilities, totalo. $\qquad$ mil. \$ | 847 | 896 | 949 | 954 | 948 | 908 | 863 | 835 | 833 | 839 | 894 | 971 | 1,025 | 1,039 | 1,037 | 1,021 |
|  | 238 | 230 | 218 | 221 | 221 | 221 | 225 | 224 | 221 | 223 | 229 | 235 | 239 | 241 | 245 | 245 |
|  | 348 | 389 | 421 | 425 | 424 | 398 | 365 | 346 | 348 | 348 | 383 | 433 | 469 | 471 | 465 | 454 |
| Stores, restaurants, and garages*-..-. do-...- | 172 <br> 107 | 193 | 220 147 | 224 | 228 | 203 97 | 175 | 163 90 | 167 | 161 | 185 | $\begin{array}{r}225 \\ 137 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{147}^{252}$ | $\begin{array}{r}246 \\ +152 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}234 \\ \mathrm{r} 147 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1217 |
| Farm construction $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 107 <br> 44 | 123 449 | 147 503 | 127 <br> 504 | ${ }_{472}^{112}$ | 97 427 | 92 360 | $\begin{array}{r}90 \\ 355 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 96 410 | 107 433 | 122 476 | 137 489 | 147 491 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \times \\ \times 511 \\ \hline 152 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +147 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{132}$ |
|  | 1,329 | 1, 420 | 1,733 | 1,627 | 1,587 | 1,314 | 1,120 | 1,004 | 1,144 | 1,275 | 1,498 | 1,714 | 3,665 | -1.762 | r 1,758 | 1,715 |
| Nonresidential buildings....-............- do...- | 399 116 | 428 114 | 463 <br> 138 <br> 1 | 459 78 | 418 | 391 79 | $\begin{array}{r}385 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 353 70 | $\begin{array}{r}392 \\ 95 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 425 103 | 436 114 | 472 <br> 157 <br> 18 | 461 94 | 464 117 |  | ${ }_{\text {(1) }}{ }^{5} 4$ |
|  | 116 <br> 455 | 114 <br> 485 | 138 685 | 78 651 | 165 | 79 490 | 54 332 | 70 241 | 95 279 | 103 339 | 114 509 | 157 618 | 94 643 | 117 700 | ${ }^{(1)} 708$ | (1) |
|  | 359 | 393 | 447 | 439 | 401 | 354 | 349 | 340 | 378 | 408 | 439 | 467 | 467 | ${ }^{-} 481$ | 469 | (1) |
| New construction (seasonally adjusted at annual rates), total. |  |  | 58,896 | 59,037 | 60,744 | 59,006 | 59,166 | 56,714 | 57,748 | 58,279 | 60,764 | 62,678 | 62,084 | r62,829 | -62,760 | 62,646 |
|  |  |  | 41, 709 | 41, 767 | 42.044 | 41, 881 | 41,077 | 39, 009 | 40, 553 | 41,747 | 43,472 | 44, 842 | 44,908 | r 45,244 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 45,332$ | 44, 404 |
| Residential (nonfarm) ...............-..... do |  |  | 23,782 | 24,026 | 24,504 | 24, 440 | 23, 187 | 22, 245 | 22,507 | 23,484 | 25,018 | 26, 118 | 25,987 | -25,957 | -26,063 | 25,515 |
| Nonresidential buildings, except farm and publir utilitios. totalo. -..................mil. \$- |  |  | 10,711 | 10, 656 | 10,540 | 10,564 | 10,982 | 10, 849 | 11,033 | 11, 234 | 11.257 | 11, 403 | 11,661 | 11,830 | 11,723 | 11,419 |
|  |  |  | 2,610 | 2, 608 | 2.554 | 2, 537 | 2,590 | 2, 592 | 2, 653 | 2,792 | 2, 886 | 2.950 | 2, 962 | 2,936 | 2, 930 | 2,885 |
|  |  |  | 4, 718 | 4, 681 | 4,608 | 4, 641 | 4.928 | 4,756 | 4,795 | ${ }^{4}, 793$ | 4,752 | 4, 865 | 5, 110 | 5,273 | 5,214 | 5, 018 |
| Stores. restaurants, and garages |  |  |  | 2, 388 | 2,413 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2,612}$ | 2,444 |  | 2,353 1,385 |  | 2, 352 | 2,588 | 2,688 | 2,549 | 2,316 |
|  |  |  | 5, 5120 | 1,472 | 1,416 5,380 | 5, ${ }_{537}^{1,337}$ | 1,316 5,357 | 1.284 | 1,295 | 1,385 5.388 | 1,466 5,481 | 1, 531 5,539 | 1, 533 5,44 |  |  | 1,561 $\mathbf{5}, 599$ |
|  |  |  | 5,422 | 5,404 | 5,380 |  | 5,357 | 5,274 |  | 5,388 | 5,481 | 5,539 | 5,444 | ${ }^{+} 5,626$ | ${ }^{5} 5,652$ | 5,599 |
| Public, totalo |  |  | 17,187 | 17,270 | 18,700 | 17, 125 | 18,089 | 16,805 | 17, 195 | 16, 532 | 17,292 | 17,836 | 17, 176 | r 17,585 | -17,428 | 18,242 |
| Nonresidential buildings..................-do. |  |  | 5, 101 | 5,132 | 5,175 | 5,087 | 5,058 | 5,116 | 5.069 | 5,106 | 5,122 | 5, 257 | 5,043 | - 5,083 | 5,069 | 5,073 |
|  |  |  | 1,364 | 906 | 1,457 | 1,001 | 924 | 1,211 | 1,328 | 1,381 | 1,354 | 1. 549 | 1.170 | 1,244 | (1) | (1) |
| Highways------------------------------ |  |  | 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.): | 3,026 | 3,114 | 3,004 |  |  | 2,712 |  |  |  | 3, 860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Index (mo. data seas adj.)*--1957-59=100.- | 105 | 108 | 103 | 114 | , 116 | , 119 | , 115 | 2, 119 | , 131 | ${ }^{121}$ | ${ }_{1} 117$ | ${ }^{120}$ | , 117 | ${ }^{3} 118$ | ${ }^{3} 113$ |  |
|  | 1,049 | 1,052 | 954 | 1,021 | 942 | 1,091 | 922 | 877 | 1,475 | 1.211 | 1,227 | 1,331 | 1,231 | 1,039 | 1,099 |  |
|  | 1,978 | 2, 062 | 2, 050 | 2,270 | 2,066 | 1,621 | 1,736 | 1,871 | 2,511 | 2, 650 | 2,782 | 2, 569 | 2,516 | 2,591 | 2, 174 |  |
| By type of building: <br> Nonresidential. do | 1,020 | 1,019 | 987 | 1,005 | 1,095 | 883 | 853 | 893 | 1,325 | 1,102 | 1,275 | 1.242 | 1,197 | 1,177 | 1, 019 |  |
|  | 1,259 | 1,348 | 1,381 | 1,498 | 1,306 | 1,125 | 1,190 | 1,192 | 1,552 | 1, 816 | 1,819 | 1, 656 | 1,623 | 1,651 | 1,519 |  |
|  | 579 | 581 | 534 | 631 | 496 | 597 | 527 | 488 | 806 | 702 | 729 | 724 | 719 | 626 | 624 |  |
| Utilities. | 169 | 166 | 103 | 156 | 111 | 107 | 88 | 176 | 303 | 241 | 186 | 277 | 207 | 176 | 111 |  |
| Engineoring construction: <br> Contract awards (ENR) § $\qquad$ | 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: ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 9,315 | 8, 939 | 6, 929 | 8,671 | 9, 192 | 5,706 | 8,896 | 6,386 | 6,530 | 8,888 | 9, 796 | 10,846 | 8, 861 | 10,414 | 6,986 |  |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{6} 651$ |  | 304 3,203 3 | 174 5,418 | 327 5,117 | 4,112 | $\begin{array}{r}882 \\ 6,338 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 416 4.712 | 408 4.170 | $\begin{array}{r}848 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ \hline 694\end{array}$ | 787 4.973 | ${ }_{6}{ }^{727}$ | 1,017 4 | 6, 421 | 123 |  |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{5,041}$ | 8, <br> 3,073 | $\stackrel{3}{3,203}$ | 5,418 3,080 | 5,748 | 4,479 | 6,338 $\mathbf{2 , 1 7 6}$ | 4,257 | 4,170 1,953 | 5,694 $\mathbf{2 , 3 4 6}$ | 4,973 4,037 | 6,445 3,674 | 4,443 | 6,205 3,788 | + ${ }^{4,415}$ |  |
| HOUSING STARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New housing units started: Unadjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |  | 131.5 |
| One-family structures.........-.-...-do...- | 84.1 | 81.7 | 91.5 | 94.1 | 74.1 | 54.4 | 54.4 | 53.8 | 79.8 | 101.7 | 107.7 | ${ }_{96.9} 9$ | r 96.0 | 104.2 |  |  |
| Privately owned.-...........-.-...........do..... | 104.3 | 108.6 | 122.4 | 124.0 | 102.5 | 82.4 | 80.6 | 76.4 | 115.4 | 147.0 | 154.2 | 136.2 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 135.8$ | -146.1 | $\bigcirc 112.7$ | 29.1 |
| Total nonfarm (public and private) .....-do.... | 106.2 | 110.6 | 126.5 | 126.4 | 103.8 | 84.5 | 81.7 | 76.7 | 116.3 | 149.5 | 154.9 | 137.0 | ${ }^{+} 137.4$ | - 144.7 | + 111.6 | 128.6 |
| In metropolitan areas.-------------do. | 74.0 | 78.0 | 90.9 | 88.0 | 71.9 | 62.7 | 59.9 | 55.8 | 83.9 | 110.6 | 112.0 | 96.2 | r97.7 | r 99.1 | 84.2 |  |
| Privately owned.-----------------...-do-- | 102.5 | 106.3 | 120.7 | 121.5 | 100.8 | 80.2 | 79.3 | 75.3 | 113.8 | 144.9 | 152.7 | 133.7 | ${ }^{+} 133.9$ | r143.0 | + 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 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,466$ | ¢ 1,529 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,278$ | 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 | r 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 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 149$ | ז 149 | 148 |
| A merican Appraisal Co., The: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage, 30 cities.......-.-.-.-.-.....-1913=100.. | 722 | 741 | 747 | 748 | 747 | 747 | 748 | 748 | 749 | 750 | 751 | 754 | 758 | 760 | 762 | 762 |
|  | 793 | 810 | 809 | 819 | 815 | 815 | 824 | 824 | 824 | 824 | 824 | 825 | 833 | 833 | 835 | 845 |
|  | 783 | 814 | 821 | 821 | 819 | 815 | 825 | 825 | 825 | 825 | 824 | 825 | 845 | 845 | 845 | 846 |
|  | 677 | 703 | 708 | 715 | 711 | 711 | 711 | 711 | 711 | 711 | 711 | 711 | 711 | 718 | 734 | 734 |
| St. Louis -----------------------------10.- | 700 | 720 | 722 | 722 | 731 | 731 | 733 | 733 | 735 | 735 | 738 | 742 | 743 | 743 | 743 | 743 |
| Associated General Contractors (building only) $\odot$ $1957-59=100 \ldots$ | 107 | 109 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 112 | 112 |

r Revised. 1 Not available.

* 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 $\mathcal{F}$. W. Dodge index will be shown later.

[^15] request.

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

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F. H. Boecklr and Associates: \% $^{\text {* }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All types combined $1957-59=100$ | 104. 7 | 105. 6 | 106.3 | 106. 2 | 106.2 | 106.3 | 106. 4 | 106.5 | 106.5 | 107.0 | 107. 6 | 107.9 | 108.5 | 108.7 | 108.8 |  |
| A partments, hotels, office buildings....do..-- | 105.0 | 106.3 | 107.1 | 107.1 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 107.3 | 107.4 | 107. 4 | 107.9 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.4 | 109.7 | 109.8 |  |
| Commercial and factory buildings......do...- | 104.7 | 105.6 | 106. 3 | 106. 2 | 106.2 | 106.3 | 106.4 | 106.5 | 106. 5 | 106. 9 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 108.5 | 108.6 | 108.7 |  |
| Residences.---.-.-.---...-.-.............. do..-- | 104. 2 | 104. 5 | 105.2 | 104.9 | 104.9 | 104.9 | 105.1 | 105. 1 | 105.1 | 105.6 | 106.2 | 106.4 | 106.9 | 107.2 | 107.3 |  |
| Engineering News-Record: $\odot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 106. 1 | 107.8 | 108. 4 | 108.3 | 108.3 | 108.2 | 108.3 | 108.7 | 109.1 | 109.2 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 110.6 | 111.1 | 111.1 | 116.9 |
|  | 108.4 | 111.5 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.9 | 113.3 | 113.6 | 114.7 | 114.8 | 115.4 | 116.0 | 115.8 | 115.8 |
| Bur. of Public Roads-Highway construction: $\dagger$ Composite, stand. mlle (avg. for qtr.) 1957-59 $=100$. | 194.1 | 194.9 | 95.1 |  |  | 97.2 |  |  | 97.4 |  |  | 97.0 |  |  | 98.4 |  |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output index: <br> Composite, unadjusted $\circ \ddagger \ldots \ldots . .$. | 131.6 | 130.2 | 141.2 | 144.5 | 126.8 |  | , 115.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted $\circ \ddagger$ | 131.6 | 130.2 | 135.5 | 127.7 | 126.8 132.7 | 127.7 | + 1123.0 | r14. r 129.4 | r 134.8 $r 139.4$ | +137.2 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array} 140.8$ | r 146.2 r 137.0 | r137.3 | 137.5 |  |  |
| Iron and stee 1 products, unadjusted $\ddagger$..... do.... | 128.6 | 130.2 | 144.5 | 144.7 | 123.2 | 105.3 | 112.3 | 116.5 | 138.8 | 139.2 | 150.5 | 146.3 | + 128.5 | 151.9 |  |  |
| I umber and wood products, unadj. $\ddagger$ - ....do...- | 131.7 | 130.8 | 137.7 | 142.9 | 131. 1 | 113.9 | 122.5 | 127.7 | 139.3 | 138.3 | 149.9 | 138.5 | 128.0 | 144.2 |  |  |
| Portland cement, unadjusted. ............do.... | 159.0 | 161.6 | 188.3 | 193.5 | 165.3 | 139.9 | 102.0 | 91.6 | 122.4 | 168.0 | 201.7 | 193.2 | 199.7 | 216.1 |  |  |
| REAL ESTATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgage applications for new home construction:* A pplications for FILA commitments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (hous. units - | 20.2 | 20.3 | 19.6 | 22.1 | 17.4 | 16. 4 | 14.5 | 18.7 | 24.6 | 22.7 | 23.1 | 20.4 | 19.8 | 19.3 | 15.4 | 17.7 |
| Seasonally adjusted annual rate..........do...- |  |  | 222 | 272 | 265 | 299 | 227 | 239 | 246 | 240 | 233 | 212 | 219 | 197 | 189 | 212 |
| Requestsfor VA appraisals .-.......----.-- do.... | 11.9 | 14.8 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 13.5 | 11.0 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 19.0 | 16.3 | 17.8 | 14.7 | 17.1 | 15.5 | 12.1 | 14. I |
| Tome mortgages insured or guaranteed by-- Fed. Hous. Adm. Face amount |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 403.77 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 165.38 | 397.10 152.63 | 422.39 167.99 | ${ }^{432.48}$ | ${ }^{183.73}$ | 197.11 | 480.34 226.58 | 397.95 175.44 | 418.17 204.97 | 371.89 181.81 | 402.80 183.76 | ${ }^{406.76}$ | 432.60 219.34 | 464.73 247.35 | +30.95 |  |
| Feferal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances | 165.42 | 152.63 22.662 | - 2,124 | 29.91 | 205.91 2.988 | 197.11 2.662 | 2.3.53 | 175.44 2.228 | 204.97 | 181.81 2.323 | 183.70 2.429 | 20.90 2.767 | 219.34 2,860 | 247.35 2.948 | 3, 1446 |  |
|  | 1, 8 | -2, 002 | 2,124 | 2, 202 | 2,288 | 2,602 |  | 2.228 | 2,151 | 2,323 | 2, 320 | 2. $\cdot 7$ | 2,860 | 2.048 | 3.140 |  |
| New mortgage loans of all sa vings and loan associations, estimated total-...-...-....................... | 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 | -2.036 | 1.713 |  |
| Ey purpose of loan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 530 | 423 601 | 436 695 | 464 696 | 436 645 | 417 598 | 353 550 | 362 509 | 464 633 | 512 | 584 | 572 823 | 795 | 「 340 $\times 920$ | 785 |  |
|  | 291 | 423 | 463 | 469 | 448 | 485 | 420 | 432 | 514 | 514 | 534 | 541 | 528 | r 576 | 493 |  |
| New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under), estimated total.................................. | 2,445 | 2,596 | 2, 777 | 2,961 | 2,754 | 2,579 | $\stackrel{2}{2}, 459$ | 2, 238 | 2,627 | 2,704 | 2,983 | 3,075 | 3,134 | 3.333 |  |  |
|  | 4,279 | 6, 090 | 6,214 | 6,352 | 6,564 | 6. 151 | 7,103 | 6,382 | 7,441 | 7,055 | 7, 214 | 7,396 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |  |

DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING | 235 | 233 | 245 | 237 | 244 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Printers' Ink advertising index, seas. adj.: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index.-.--.-.-.-.-.-.-.... $1947-49=100 .$. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 246 | 246 | 250 | 256 | 250 |
|  | 188 | 185 | 192 | 187 | 183 |
| Newspapers.-------------------------- do | 210 | 201 | 216 | 189 | 223 |
|  | 160 | 143 | 152 | 139 | 132 |
| Radio (network) | 23 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 23 |
| Television (network) ....-........ 1950-52=100 . | 462 | 483 | 518 | 526 | 530 |
| Television advertising: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automotive, incl. accessorles.---------do.-- | 4. 6 | 112.0 | 8.7 |  |  |
| Drugs and toiletries....---------.-.-.- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 16.3 | ${ }^{1} 52.0$ | 51.9 |  |  |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery.......do. | 10.8 | ${ }^{1} 36.7$ | 33.2 |  |  |
| Soaps, cleansers, etc-......................do...- | 5. 8 | ${ }^{1} 19.2$ | 20.2 |  |  |
|  | 6.4 | 121.2 | 23.3 |  |  |
|  | 13.0 | 137.0 | 28.9 |  |  |
| Spot (national and regional): |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross time costs, total | ${ }^{3} 150.8$ | ${ }^{1} 154.4$ | 127.6 |  |  |
| Automotive, incl. accessories.---.----- do |  | 14.3 | 4. 0 |  |  |
| Drugs and toiletries..--.....-.-..---.-- do. |  | ${ }^{1} 30.2$ | 24.5 |  |  |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery........do.... |  | ${ }^{1} 52.5$ | 38.4 |  |  |
| Soaps, cleansers, et |  | ${ }^{1} 18.0$ | 16. 1 |  |  |
| Smoking materials.--------.-............ do |  | 17.4 | 6.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 141.9 | 38.4 |  |  |
| Magazine advertising: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 71.1 | 69.7 | 80.0 | 89.8 | 84.7 |
| Apparel and accessorles .-.................. do...-- | 4.7 | 4.5 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 5.1 |
| Automotive, incl, accessories...-.......... do...- | 7.8 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 11.0 | 9.4 |
|  | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 1.8 |
| Drugs and toiletries...-.-.-.-.-.-.-.......- do | 6.7 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 7.7 |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery..........d. do...- | 9.8 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 13.0 | 12.3 |
| Beer, wine, liquors. .-...-.-...-..........-do.... | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 5.8 |
| Household equip., supplies, furnishings _ do. | 5.6 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 7.1 |
|  | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| Soaps, cleansers, etc.........-...-.........- do | . 8 | . 7 | 6 | 1.1 | . 9 |
|  | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| All other | 21.7 | 22.9 | 25.8 | 26.5 | 27.4 |
| ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Quarterly average based on quarterly data. ${ }^{2}$ End of year. ${ }^{3}$ Quarterly average based on revised annual total; breakdown not available. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ICopyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote | te, p. S-1 | *N | series | ata |  |
| June 1961 will be shown later. $\odot$ Revised to reflect | d data a | of 1st of | indicat | mont |  |
| shift to 1957-59 = 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 speciflcations and base period; data prior to 4 th qtr. 1960 are available upon request. |  |  |  |  |  |



o Includes data for items not shown separately
+Revisions for 1955-Mar. 1961 (1959-1960 for lumber and wood) are available upon request.
$\sigma^{*}$ 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-theboard; not directly comparable with earlier data.

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

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| ADVERTISING-Continued <br> Newspaper advertising linage ( 52 cities): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 240.7 | 231.4 | 231.8 | 260.9 | 261.3 | 242.8 | 201.3 | 198.9 | 236.9 | 246.0 | 256.9 | 227.6 | 207.0 | 229.8 | 239.5 |  |
|  | 61.3 | 58.1 | 59.1 | 63.2 | 57.5 | 50.8 | 55.7 | 54.1 | 62.2 | 63.6 | 65.9 | 62.3 | 61.7 | 64.6 | 63.2 |  |
| Display, total............................-. do | 179.5 | 173.3 | 172.7 | 197.8 | 203.9 | 192.0 | 145.6 | 144.8 | 174.7 | 182.4 | 190.9 | 165.3 | 145.3 | 165.1 | 176.3 |  |
| Automotive..-......-.........-.-........ do | 13.8 | 12.3 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 13.0 | 8.9 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 14.2 | 12.6 | 11. 3 | 11.2 |  |
| Financial. | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 4.1 |  |
|  | 28.8 | 26.9 | 26.9 | 34.1 | 31.5 | 23.3 | 18.7 | 23.4 | 27.6 | 27.6 | 30.5 | 26.1 | 19.0 | 20.0 | 26.1 |  |
| Retail.-...-.-....---.-.-.-.............- do. | 132.4 | 129.1 | 127.9 | 144.6 | 154.5 | 154.3 | 108.4 | 105.6 | 129.5 | 135.6 | 140.9 | 120.6 | 108.3 | 130.4 | 134.9 |  |
| Retall trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All retail stores: <br> Estimated sales (unadj.), total $\dagger \oplus \ldots . . .-. . .-$ mil. \$.- | 18. 294 | 18,234 | 18, 149 | 18,751 | 19,215 | 22,869 | 16,942 | 15,982 | 18,970 | c 19,172 | 20, 144 | 20, 184 | 19.068 | * 19, 852 | r18,839 | 120.913 |
| Durable goods stores $¢ \oplus$ ¢ $\ldots$-- | 5, 894 | 5,608 | 5,377 | 6,037 | 6,086 | 6, 295 | 5,174 | 4,980 | 6, 139 | 6, 284 | 6, 828 | 6. 786 | 6,330 | +6,321 | ${ }^{\text {г 5 } 5.589}$ | 17,169 |
| Automotive group $\oplus$-............-.-.---- do | 3,292 | 3,076 | 2, 722 | 3, 298 | 3, 389 | 3,136 | 3, 106 | 2,994 | 3, 780 | 3, 763 | 4, 026 | 3.944 | 3,567 | - 3,421 | +2,801 | 14, 204 |
| Motor veh, other automotive dealers-do---- | 3, 082 | 2, 870 | 2, 510 | 3.082 | 3. 180 | 2, 862 | 2,931 | 2,832 | 3, 579 | 3,544 | 3,786 | 3. 697 | 3,334 | ${ }^{-} 3,194$ | 2,595 |  |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers $\oplus$....-do.... | 211 | 206 | 212 | 216 | 209 | 274 | 175 | 162 | 201 | 219 | 240 | 247 | 233 | -227 | 206 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group .-......-do | 883 | 865 | 879 | 915 | 960 | 1,181 | 781 | 725 | 814 | 789 | 876 | 894 | 873 | -948 | - 907 | (1, 1103 |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores...-do | 564 | 547 | 553 | 591 | 614 | 718 | 492 | 461 | 532 | 529 | 577 | 580 | 573 | ${ }^{-625}$ | 592 |  |
| Household appliance, TV, radio | 319 | 318 | 326 | 324 | 346 | 463 | 289 | 264 | 282 | 260 | 299 | 314 | 300 | ${ }^{+323}$ | 315 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group....- do | 943 | 913 | 985 | 1,028 | 949 | 906 | 687 | 652 | 816 | 950 | 1,063 | 1.068 | 1.070 | +1,096 | 1,005 |  |
| Lumber, bldg. materials dealers $\sigma^{\text {co... do.... }}$ | 718 | 700 | 775 | 821 | 743 | 626 | 522 | 501 | 623 | 728 | $\bigcirc 814$ | ${ }^{1} 829$ | ${ }^{8} 80$ | + 874 | 787 |  |
| Hardware stores. .-.-.-------........ do.--- | 224 | 213 | 210 | 207 | 206 | 280 | 165 | 151 | 193 | 222 | 249 | 239 | 220 | 「222 | 218 |  |
|  | 12,400 | 12,626 | 12,772 | 12,714 | 13,129 | 16,574 | 11.768 | 11,002 | 12,831 | 12,888 | 13,316 | 13,398 | 12. 738 | r 13,531 | - 13, 250 | 113, 744 |
|  | 1,142 | 1,144 | 1,153 | 1, 188 | 1,261 | 2,051 | 948 | 795 | 1,063 | 1, 307 | 1,183 | 1,121 | 971 | ${ }^{1} 1,096$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,177$ | 11,193 |
| Mern's and boy | 444 | 222 | 201 | 224 | 252 | 449 | 196 | 149 | 186 | 221 | 221 | 233 | 185 | 192 | 203 |  |
| Family and other apparel stores....-.do | ${ }_{276}$ | 439 282 | 438 285 | 462 299 | 483 329 | 770 550 | 361 225 | 312 189 | ${ }_{263}^{418}$ | 496 <br> 320 | 463 285 | 407 269 | 368 236 | 414 +275 | 446 |  |
| Shoe stores...-...-.-.....................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 204 | 201 | 229 | 203 | 197 | 282 | 166 | 145 | 196 | 270 | 214 | 212 | 182 | r215 | 237 |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores........... do. | 628 | 645 | 629 | 634 | 646 | 890 | 651 | 622 | 657 | 643 | 669 | 667 | 646 | 658 | ${ }^{-} 641$ | ${ }^{1} 675$ |
| Eating and drinking places............. do. | 1,341 | 1,367 | 1,440 | 1,409 | 1.359 | 1. 421 | 1,272 | 1,185 | 1,336 | 1,371 | 1,486 | 1,537 | 1,566 | $\bigcirc 1,630$ | ${ }_{+}+1,524$ | ${ }^{1} 1,583$ |
|  | 4,486 | 4, 618 | 4, 816 | 4. 523 | 4, 595 | 5,168 | 4,470 | 4, 314 | 4,971 | 4,520 | 4,791 | 5,033 | 4,733 | r 4,997 | ¢ 4.855 | 14, 838 |
| Grocery stores | 4,028 | 4,159 | 4,357 | 4,070 | 4,146 | 4, 670 | 4,043 | 3,902 | 4,522 | 4,073 | 4,326 | 4, 563 | 4, 267 | -4,521 | + 4,300 | 14,368 |
| Gasoline service | 1,466 | 1,498 | 1,519 | 1,550 | 1,514 | 1,546 | 1,447 | 1,333 | 1,487 | 1,511 | 1,577 | 1,623 | 1.647 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,662$ | +1,568 | 11,626 |
| General merchandise group $9 . . . . . . . .$. do | 2,001 | 2,076 | 2,070 | 2,165 | 2,459 | 3,853 | 1,632 | 1,513 | 1,966 | 2,157 | 2,206 | 2, 146 | 1,930 | r2,247 | - 2, 240 | 12,461 |
| Department stores (de.-.-........-.-do- | 1,162 | 1, 2131 | 1,225 | 1,284 | 1, 452 | 2, 293 | 945 | 850 | 1,146 | 1,253 | 1,287 | 1,267 | 1, 110 | + 1, 272 | - 1,304 | 11,429 |
| Mail order houses (dept. store mdse.) do | 155 | 161 | 150 | 178 | 237 | 248 | 131 | 121 | 145 | 156 | 163 | 137 | 131 | 180 | 165 |  |
| Variety stores | 325 | 340 | 331 | 332 | 375 | 724 | 249 | 265 | 324 | 363 | 351 | 352 | 323 | ${ }^{+} 367$ | 355 |  |
|  | 407 | 409 | 403 | 397 | 430 | 647 | 378 | 360 | 395 | 388 | 409 | 420 | 422 | + 444 | 424 |  |
| Estimated sales (seas. adj.), total $\dagger \oplus \ldots \ldots$. |  |  | 18,131 | 18,577 | 19,098 | 18,827 | 18,835 | 18,965 | 19,266 | 19,596 | 19,432 | 19,089 | 19,682 | r19,569 | r19, 662 | 120,071 |
| Durable goods stores $9 \oplus$.-.-.-....-....-- do |  |  | 5,610 | 5,855 | ¢, 190 | 5,915 | 5,920 | 5,977 | 6,180 | 6,332 | 6, 169 | 6 6, | 6,378 | ${ }^{\text {r 6, }} 128$ | 6, 108 | 16,607 |
|  |  |  | 3, 109 | 3,268 | 3. 600 | 3,277 | 3. 348 | 3,361 | 3, 557 | 3,646 | 3,520 | 3,436 | 3,658 | r 3,423 | 3,364 | 16,607 |
| Motor veh., other automotive dealers do |  |  | 2,893 | 3,056 | 3,392 | 3,050 | 3, 126 | 3, 138 | 3,329 | 3,422 | 3,297 | 3,220 | 3,446 | ${ }_{\text {r 3, } 218}$ | 3,144 |  |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers $\oplus$....-d |  |  | 216 | 212 | 208 | 227 | 222 | 223 | 228 | 224 | 223 | 216 | 212 | 「 205 | 220 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group.........d |  |  | 876 | 880 | 866 | 914 | 885 | 879 | 888 | 888 | 876 | 861 | 908 | ¢ 909 | 942 |  |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores.... ${ }^{\text {Hous }}$ |  |  | 556 | 562 | 545 | 577 | 569 | 558 | 576 | 582 | 562 | 565 | 604 | +595 | 619 |  |
| Household appliance, TV, radio |  |  | 320 | 318 | 321 | 337 | 316 | 321 | 312 | 306 | 314 | 296 | 304 | + 314 | 323 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group .-.. do |  |  | 875 | 918 | 930 | 949 | 927 | 932 | 937 | 972 | 946 | 923 | 978 | r 951 | 938 |  |
| Lumber, bldg. materials dealers ${ }^{7}$-...-do |  |  | 670 | 719 | 729 | 726 | 714 | 722 | 715 | 753 | 728 | 713 | 763 | ${ }^{\text {r } 736}$ | 714 |  |
| Hardware stores......---..............d. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  | 205 | 199 | 201 | 223 | 213 | 210 | 222 | 219 | 218 | 210 | 215 | ${ }^{+} 215$ | 224 |  |
| Nondurable goods stores ¢ .-.----------- do |  |  | 12,521 | 12,722 | 12,908 | 12,912 | 12,915 | 12,988 | 13,086 | 13, 264 | 13,263 | 13, 060 | 13,304 | r13,441 | r13,554 | 113,464 |
| Apparel group-..----.--------------- do |  |  | 1, 106 | 1, 173 | 1,187 | 1,164 | 1,185 | 1,170 | 1, 217 |  | 1,196 | 1,114 | 1,200 | -1,224 | 1,188 |  |
| Men's and boys' wear stores....---- do |  |  | 218 | 231 | 229 | 218 | 224 | 218 | 232 | 231 | 236 |  | 229 | 237 | 233 |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores..--do |  |  | 430 | 453 | 459 | 445 | 447 | 438 | 464 | 450 | 451 | 431 | 462 | 463 | 458 |  |
| Shoe stores---------- |  |  | 193 | 207 | 204 | 207 | 214 | 217 | 215 | 222 | 205 | 198 | 208 | +223 | 209 |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores.-.---.--- do |  |  | 641 | 644 | 675 | 693 | 655 | 665 | 658 | 675 | 677 | 680 | 674 | 673 | 660 |  |
| Eating and drinking places --.---...--- do |  |  | 1,377 | 1,369 | 1,398 | 1,407 | 1,387 | 1,414 | 1,441 | 1,426 | 1,444 | 1. 464 | 1,404 | ${ }^{r} 1,461$ | 1,465 |  |
| Food group |  |  | 4,602 | 4,646 | 4,694 | 4,631 | 4,684 | 4,732 | 4, 680 | 4,787 | 4, 801 | 4,722 | 4, 835 | +4,856 | 4,948 |  |
| Grocery stores-..----- |  |  | 4,153 | 4, 183 | 4,244 | 4,196 | 4,236 | 4,280 | 4,237 | 4,318 | 4,335 | 4,269 | 4,368 | $\stackrel{\text { r 4, }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | 4,474 |  |
| Gasoline service stations |  |  | 1,511 | 1,521 | 1,519 | 1,539 | 1,543 | 1,539 | 1,552 | 1,547 | 1,533 | 1,553 | 1,525 | - 1,546 | 1,567 |  |
| General merchandise group $\%$. ......... do |  |  | 2,075 | 2,101 | 2,165 | 2,184 | 2,133 | 2,138 | 2,246 | 2,253 | 2,268 | 2,198 | 2,287 | + 2,301 |  |  |
| Department stores (-.-.-.-.-.....--do |  |  | 1,225 | 1,216 | 1,245 | 1,311 | 1,232 | 1,241 | 1,323 | 1,308 | 1,320 | 1,299 | 1,344 | ¢ 1,310 | 1,363 |  |
| Mail order houses (dept. store mdse.) do |  |  | 157 3 3 | 166 | ${ }_{3}^{174}$ | 158 | ${ }^{163}$ | 159 | 162 | 171 | 167 | 160 | 167 | 181 | 182 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 411 | 421 | 409 | 431 | 432 | 409 | 443 | 433 | 418 | 433 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 454$ | 424 |  |
| Estimated inventories, end of year or month: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value (unadjusted), total...-.....-bil. \$.- | 25.98 | 25. 78 | 26. 26 | 27. 00 | 27.71 | 25.78 | 25.82 | 26.56 | 27.37 | 27.54 | 27.44 | 27.02 | 26.91 | - 26.66 | 26.97 |  |
|  | 11.72 | 11. 03 | 10.72 | 10. 96 | 11. 26 | 11.03 | 11.37 | 11.62 | 11.83 | 11.99 | 11. 98 | 11.77 | 11.76 | '11. 17 | 10.94 |  |
|  | 4.88 1 180 | 4. 38 | 3.81 | 3. 90 | 4.12 | 4.38 | 4.76 | 4.96 | 4. 99 | 5.04 | 5.04 | 4.87 | 4.88 | 4.21 | 3.95 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group.....-.do-. Lumber, buidding, | 1.90 | 1.88 | 1.91 | 1. 95 | 1.99 | 1.88 | 1.85 | 1.87 | 1.92 | 1.97 | 1.94 | 1.92 | 1.91 | 1.92 | 1.97 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group ...do.. | 2.35 | 2.25 | 2.31 | 2. 30 | 2. 30 | 2.25 | 2.28 | 2.32 | 2.44 | 2.50 | 2.49 | 2.48 | 2.46 | + 2.44 | 2.42 |  |
| Nondurable goods stores $8 .-$ - - . | 14. 26 | 14.75 | 15. 54 | 16. 04 | 16. 45 | 14. 75 | 14.45 | 14.94 | 15.54 | 15. 56 | 15.46 | 15.25 | 15.15 | - 15.48 | 16.03 |  |
|  | 3. 16 | 3.22 | 3. 59 | 3.71 | 3.70 | 3. 22 | 3.09 | 3. 25 | 3.41 | 3. 41 | 3. 35 | 3.26 | 3.19 | r 3.40 | 3.59 |  |
| Food group-------...............-.- do- | 3. 14 | 3.31 | 3.28 | 3.38 | 3.48 | 3.31 | 3.24 | 3.31 | 3.37 | 3.35 | 3.37 | 3.34 | 3. 28 | 3.28 | 3.36 |  |
| General merchandise group | 3.89 | 4.04 | 4. 58 | 4.81 | 4.94 | 4.04 | 3.98 | 4. 20 | 4.43 | 4.46 | 4.42 | 4.34 | 4.38 | 4.53 | 4.76 |  |
| Book value (seas. adj.), total.............-di- | 27.18 | 26. 86 | 26.34 | 26.40 | 26. 75 | 26.86 | 26.86 | 26.90 | 26.78 | 26.87 | 26.94 | 27.08 | 27.18 | - 27.05 | 27.19 |  |
| Durable goods stores 9 ----------------do- | 12.33 | 11. 52 | 11. 26 | 11. 25 | 11.44 | 11. 52 | 11. 52 | 11.48 | 11.38 | 11.43 | 11. 42 | 11.45 | 11.59 | - 11.51 | 11. 64 |  |
| Automotive group ---.-.-.-.-....-.-. do | 5. 27 1.95 | 4.69 |  |  |  | 4. 69 | 4. 69 | 4. 66 | 4.54 | 4.54 | 4.54 | 4.55 | 4.67 | 4.58 | 4.70 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group....-.-do...- | 1.95 2.44 | 1.92 2.33 | 1. <br> 2.39 <br> 18 | 1.89 2.33 | 1.89 2.36 | 1.92 2.33 | 1.93 2.34 | 1.93 2.34 | 1.93 2.38 | 1.96 2.41 | 1.93 2.40 | 1.92 2.43 | 1.94 2.44 | 1.92 <br> 2.45 | 1.94 2.44 |  |
| Nondurable goods stores 9. | 14.85 | 15.34 | 15.09 | 15. 14 | 15.32 | 15. 34 | 15.34 | 15.42 | 15.40 | 15. 44 | 15. 52 | 15.62 | 15.59 | -15.54 | 15. 55 |  |
|  | 3.36 | 3. 41 | 3.33 | 3. 39 | 3.39 | 3.41 | 3.40 | 3.39 | 3.35 | 3.39 | 3. 40 | 3. 43 | 3.41 | -3.39 | +3.34 |  |
| Food group-.-----.-.-...-.......-- do | 3. 14 | 3. 31 | 3.31 | 3. 32 | 3. 39 | 3.31 | 3.32 | 3.34 | 3.35 | 3.33 | 3.36 | 3.34 | 3.30 | '3.33 | 3. 38 |  |
| General merchandise group......----do |  |  | 4.32 | 4.34 | 4.32 | 4.44 | 4.43 | 4.44 | 4.41 | 4.44 | 4.46 | 4.52 | 4. 54 | r 4.51 | 4.50 |  |

- Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Advance estimate. $\dagger$ Data for retail sales (1946-50) and for wholesale sales and inventories (1946-47) have been revised for comparability with later data; new figures are available upon request. $\%$ Includes data not shown separately. $\oplus$ Revised beginning Feb. 1961; revisions for Feb.-Apr. 1961 will be shown later. or ${ }^{2}$ Comprises
mber yards, building materials dealers, and paint, plumbing, and electrical stores $\ddagger$ Retail inventories have been revised beginning 1946. Revisions for Dec. 1957-Sept. 1960 appear on p. 24 of the Dec. 1961 SURver; those for the earlier period are available upon request. © Corrected.

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

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Firms with 4 or more stores: <br> Estimated sales (unadjusted), totalf.......mil. \$.. | 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 | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }} 526$ | 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 | ------- |
|  | 293 | 297 | 305 | 310 | 335 | 542 | 224 | 198 | 273 | 361 | 315 | 299 | 250 | 291 | 318 |  |
| Men's and boys' wear stores..-.........dio.... | 29 | 30 | 24 | 32 | 37 | 64 | 24 | 18 | 25 | 32 | 29 | 30 | 22 | 23 | 25 |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores .-...do. | 118 | 120 | 122 | 125 | 138 | 229 | 85 | 79 | 108 | 138 | 128 | 116 | 100 | 115 | 125 |  |
| Shoe stores.--.---...-.- ------------- do | 85 | 86 | 97 | 85 | 85 | 129 | 70 | 64 | 82 | 118 | 97 | 95 | 79 | 96 | 105 |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores.------.-.-. do | 121 | 127 | 122 | 122 | 130 | 212 | 124 | 118 | 130 | 130 | 132 | 134 | 129 | 131 | 127 |  |
| Eating and drinking places--.-----.--- ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 93 | 95 | 101 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 93 | 88 | 98 | 98 | 103 | 106 | 105 | 106 | 101 |  |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores......-do. | 37 | 38 | 36 | 41 | 43 | 50 | 32 | 31 | 41 | 37 | 41 | 38 | 36 | 41 | 39 |  |
| General merchandise group ㅇ..-....-.-.-- do. | 1,290 | 1,354 | 1,352 | 1,421 | 1,610 | 2,517 | 1,052 | 965 | 1, 253 | 1,398 | 1,424 | 1,402 | 1,262 | 1,459 | 1,436 |  |
| Dept. stores, excl. mail or der sales...... do. | 781 | 823 | - 834 | 872 | 975 | 1,517 | 642 | 576 | 775 | 858 | - 883 | - 875 | , 770 | 1,870 | 884 |  |
|  | 251 | 262 | 256 | 261 | 286 | 550 | 183 | 196 | 241 | 277 | 268 | 271 | 248 | 285 | 271 |  |
|  | 1,785 | 1,843 | 1,953 | 1,771 | 1,843 | 2,135 | 1,784 | 1,744 | 2,100 | 1, 805 | 1,908 | 2,041 | 1, 818 | 1,960 | 1,893 |  |
| Lumber yards, bldg. materials dealers ${ }^{\text {ct. }}$ - do-.-. | 89 | 63 | 71 | 74 | 64 | 51 | 42 | 44 | 54 | 62 | ${ }_{69}$ | ${ }_{101}$ | . 72 | 76 | 67 |  |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealerst-----.--do.--- | 82 | 83 | 82 | 87 | 85 | 116 | 72 | 64 | 80 | 87 | 100 | 101 | 96 | 91 | 86 |  |
| Estimated sales (seas. adj.), total 우 [-......do |  |  | 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 |  |
|  |  |  | 288 | 308 | 313 | 302 | 314 | 313 | 311 | 302 | 311 | 291 | 314 | 330 | 313 |  |
| Men's and boys wear stores .-...-......d do...- |  |  | 28 120 | 32 125 | $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 128 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 30 125 | 30 126 | 29 125 | 31 124 | 29 119 | 30 122 | 28 117 | 30 125 | 32 127 | 30 129 |  |
|  |  |  | 82 | 90 | 90 | 84 | 95 | 97 | 95 | 92 | 93 | 86 | 92 | 98 | 93 |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores .--.-...-...- do |  |  | 126 | 126 | 135 | 141 | 133 | 135 | 133 | 138 | 134 | 136 | 134 | 135 | 133 |  |
| Eating and drinking places....-.-..---- do |  |  | 98 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 102 | 102 | 99 | 99 | 99 |  |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores......-do.... |  |  | 36 | 38 | 37 | 41 | 39 | 36 | 41 | 39 | 40 | 37 | 40 | 40 | 41 |  |
| General merchandise group 9 --......--.-.-do.-.- |  |  | 1,350 | 1,379 | 1. 410 | 1,434 | 1. 408 | 1. 407 | 1,511 | 1,414 | 1,451 | 1,420 | 1,472 | 1,487 | 1,496 |  |
| Dept, stores, excl. mail order sales....-. do...- |  |  | 827 | 830 | 851 | 916 | 848 | 858 | 941 | 852 | 878 887 | 870 | 896 | - 886 | 916 |  |
|  |  |  | 261 | 276 | 279 | 257 | 268 | 272 | 288 | 283 | 287 | 275 | 287 | 302 | 284 |  |
| Grocery stores - .-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- do.-- |  |  | 1,856 | 1,845 | 1,877 | 1, 899 | 1,865 | 1,890 | 1,903 | 1,921 | 1,906 | 1,899 | 1,913 | 1, 921 | 1,936 |  |
| Lumber yards, bldg. materials dealerso ${ }^{\text {ch. do...- }}$ |  |  | 61 | 64 | 63 | 63 | 56 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 61 | 61 | 64 | 62 | 61 |  |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers!---.-..--do..-- |  |  | 87 | 88 | 87 | 90 | 92 | 88 | 91 | 89 | 89 | 87 | 89 | 86 | 93 |  |
| All retail stores, accounts receivable, end of mo.:* Total | 1 12,937 | 113,053 | 11,838 | 12,200 | 12,368 | 13,053 | 12,301 | 12,007 | 12, 135 | 12,678 | 12, 868 | 13,010 | 12,948 | +13,045 | 13,227 |  |
|  | 6, 104 | 5,903 | 5,866 | 6,016 | 5,958 | 5,903 | 5,698 | 5, 530 | 5, 609 | 5,864 | 5,948 | 6,088 | 6,153 | r6,213 | 6,170 |  |
| Nondurable goods stores....-.-...-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 6,833 | 7,150 | 5,972 | 6,184 | 6,410 | 7,150 | 6,603 | 6,477 | 6,526 | 6, 814 | 6, 920 | 6,922 | 6,795 | r 6,832 | 7,057 |  |
|  | 7,122 | 7,161 | 6, 626 | 6,819 | 6, 886 | 7,161 | 6, 812 | 6,541 | 6, 562 | 6,901 | 7,008 | 7,008 | 6,898 | r 6,973 | 7,058 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
| Department stores: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: <br> Charge accounts. | 46 | 47 | 46 | 48 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 50 | 46 | 48 | 48 | 47 |  |  |  |
|  | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 46 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 47 17 | 46 17 |  |
| Sales by type of payment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash sales ............percent of total sales.- | 43 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 45 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 42 |  |
| Charge account sales..-...-.-.-.........-.--- - do- | 42 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 41 |  |
|  | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |  |
| Sales, total United States: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 106 | 109 | 109 | r 113 | 134 | 204 | 83 | 82 | 95 | 112 | 110 | 105 | 96 | 104 | $r p 117$ | p 114 |
|  |  |  | 110 | 109 | 112 | 113 | 109 | 110 | 117 | 113 | 114 | 111 | 114 | 115 | p 117 | ${ }^{p} 110$ |
| Stocks, total U.S., end of month: $\ddagger$ <br> Unadjusted $\qquad$ | 109 | 110 | 118 | 125 | 129 | 103 | 101 | 107 | 116 | 118 | 116 | 112 | 112 | 117 | - 125 |  |
|  |  |  | r 112 | 112 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 114 | 116 | 115 | 116 | 118 | 118 | 118 | - 118 | -------- |
| WHOLESALE TRADE $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales, estimated (unadj.), total .-.-.-..---.-. - bil. \$-- | 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 | r 13.71 | 12.89 |  |
| Durable goods establishments...-.....-...-. do...-- | 4. 44 | 4. 28 | 4. 42 | 4.74 | 4.55 | 4.22 | 4.14 | 3. 96 | 4.52 | 4.54 | 4.76 | 4. 69 | 4.47 | +4.78 | 4.51 |  |
| Nondurable goods establishments.....-...-. do.-.-- | 7.89 | 8.27 | 8.19 | 8.95 | 9.09 | 8.65 | 8.19 | 7.61 | 8.46 | 8.06 | 8.76 | 8.43 | 8.24 | \% 8.93 | 8.38 |  |
| Inventories, estimated (unadj.), total.......-do.... | 113.21 | 113.49 | 13.57 | 13.74 | 13.78 | 13.49 | 13.59 | 13. 56 | 13.68 | 13.61 | 13.59 | 13.71 | 13.70 | -13.76 | 13.76 |  |
| Durable goods establishments..............-. do...-- | 6.61 | 6.68 | 6.82 | 6.77 | 6.74 | 6. 68 | 6.72 | 6.79 | 6.96 | 6.98 | 7.05 | 7.08 | 7.06 | - 7.01 | 6.96 |  |
| Nondurable goods establishments...-...-.-. ${ }^{\text {do..-- }}$ | 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 | +6.75 | 6.80 |  |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

## POPULATION

Population, U.S. (incl. Alaskà and Hawaii): Total, incl. armed forces overseas \$.............mil

## EMPLOYMENT $\oplus$

Noninstitutional population, est. number 14 years of age and over, total, unadj...................mil

Total labor force, incl. armed forces. Civilian labor force, total. Employed, total. Agricultural employment.-.-.
Nonagricultural employment.
Unemployed, total Long-term (15 weeks and over)-......do........... Percent of civilian labor force.
Not in labor force.................-.-.-......................
Civilian labor force, seas. adj.*
Employed, total -...-...--
Agricultural employment
Nonagricultural employment
Nonagricultural employment nemployed, total...-...................................
$r$ Revised. $\quad{ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ End of year. ${ }^{2}$ As of July 1. ${ }^{3}$ See note " $\oplus$ ".
I Revised beginning Feb. 1961; revisions for Feb.-A pr. 1961 will be shown later.
Includes data not shown separately.
OComprises lumber yards, building materials dealers, and paint, plumbing, and electrical stores. tSee 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 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 1951 | 1961 |  |  |  | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Monthly }}{\text { average }}$ | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dee. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct.r |

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| EMPLOYMENT-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employees on payrolls (nonagricultural estab.) : $\dagger$ <br> Total, unadjusted $\dagger$. thons.- | 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 | - 55, 709 | r 56,250 | 56, 308 |
| Manufacturing establishments ..------.-do | 16, 762 | 16, 267 | 16.616 | 16, 607 | 16,658 | 16,556 | 16,370 | 16,452 | 16,525 | 16.636 | 16, 682 | 16,870 | 16,782 | 16.931 | -17,118 | 17.040 |
| Durable goods industries | 9,441 | 9,042 | 9,189 | 9,201 | 9,3:9 | 9.297 | 9,222 | 9,287 | 9, 339 | 9,422 | 9. 475 | 9. 547 | 9,463 | +9.402 | ${ }^{1} 9,572$ | 9,580 |
| Nondurable goods indust | 7,321 | 7,225 | 7.457 | 7,406 | 7,329 | 7,259 | 7,148 | 7,165 | 7,186 | 7,214 | 7,207 | 7,323 | 7,319 | - 7, 529 | r 7,546 | 7,460 |
|  | 709 | 666 | 676 | 668 | 667 | 657 | 647 | 642 | 640 | 647 | 657 | 661 | 648 | 653 | -652 | 642 |
| Metal | 182 | $\begin{array}{r}87 \\ 156 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 155 | $\begin{array}{r}86 \\ 156 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}88 \\ 157 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ 156 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}86 \\ 154 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}86 \\ 153 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}86 \\ 149 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -87 | 88 | $\begin{array}{r}89 \\ 143 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 88 | 84 | 82 |  |
| Coal mining-...- | 314 | 156 309 | 311 | 156 306 | 157 306 | 156 306 | ${ }_{305}^{154}$ | 153 302 | 149 302 | 146 302 | 1404 | 143 308 | 130 310 | 142 309 | ${ }_{307}^{142}$ |  |
| Contract construction......---...........- | 2,882 | 2,760 | 3,021 | 2,981 | 2.825 | 2,575 | 2,298 | 2,282 | 2,328 | 2,589 | 2,749 | 2, 839 | 2,982 | -3,031 | 2,972 | 2.915 |
| Transportation and public utilities $q$.....do | 4,017 | 3,923 | 3,971 | 3,953 | 3,943 | 3,927 | 3,863 | 3, 869 | 3,880 | 3,904 | 3, 924 | 3,965 | 3, 948 | +3,963 | 3, 955 | 3. 954 |
| Railroad transportation -.-.-.-....---- | 887 | 820 | 826 | 822 | 816 | 824 | 801 | 799 | 803 | 808 | 815 | 819 | 811 | 810 | 784 |  |
| Local and interurban passenger transit_d | 283 | 270 | 268 | 268 | 267 | 269 | 270 | 267 | 262 | 267 | 266 | 261 | 254 | 254 | 262 |  |
| Motor freight trans. and storage........do | 874 | 875 | 907 | 913 | 913 | 895 | 867 | 872 | 879 | 887 | 893 | 919 | 920 | 928 | 938 |  |
| Air transportation----.-...-.-...-....-d | 191 | 695 | 203 | 202 | 199 | 200 | 200 | 201 | 204 | 205 | 207 | 208 | 193 | 199 | 210 |  |
| Telephone communication-.-.---------do...- | 706 613 | 695 | ${ }_{6}^{694}$ | 689 608 | 688 606 | 686 604 | 684 602 | 684 600 | 685 600 | ${ }_{601}^{687}$ | 688 602 | 692 | 698 618 | 699 619 | 694 613 |  |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services....-do...- | 613 | 611 | 616 | 608 | 606 | 604 | 602 | 600 | 600 | 601 | 602 | 613 | 618 | 619 | 613 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade .-..............- do | 11,412 | 11,368 | 11,378 | 11,450 | 11,611 | 12,181 | 11,270 | 11, 188 | 11,223 | 11,470 | 11, 476 | 11,582 | 11,540 | 11. 553 | 11,629 | 11, 707 |
| Wholesale trade....-.....................-d | 3,009 | 3, 008 | 3.035 | 3,049 | 3,051 | 3,062 | 3,021 | 3,021 | 3,022 | 3,028 | 3,034 | 3,074 | 3,091 | 3.107 | ${ }^{+3,102}$ | 3, 123 |
| Retall trade | 8,403 | 8,361 | 8, 343 | 8.401 | 8,560 | 9,119 | 8,249 | 8,167 | 8.201 | 8,442 | 8, 442 | 8,508 | 8. 449 | -8,451 | r 8.527 | 8, 584 |
| Finance, insuran | 2,684 | 2,748 | 2,770 | 2,758 | 2,757 | 2,756 | 2,747 | 2,749 | 2,754 | 2,770 | 2,780 | 2,808 | 2,839 | 2, 841 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2.813}$ | 2.804 |
| Serviens and miscellaneous | 7,361 | 7,516 | 7. 512 | 7,618 | 7.596 | 7, 573 | 7.510 | 7,545 | 7,573 | 7,690 | 7.769 | 7, 881 | 7,884 | ${ }_{+}^{+7,867}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 7.867$ | 7,866 |
| Government | 8,520 | 8,828 | 8,904 | 9,030 | 9,072 | 9, 278 | 9,032 | 9,102 | 9,133 | 9, 143 | 9,172 | 9, 171 | 8,870 | +8,860 | -9, 244 | 9,376 |
| Total, seasonally adjusted $\dagger$.............-...-d | ${ }^{1} 54,3$ | ${ }^{154,077}$ | 54, 304 | 54,385 | 54, 525 | 54,492 | 54, 434 | 54,773 | 54,901 | 55, 260 | 55. 403 | 55, 535 | 55,617 | 55, 536 | 55, 582 | 55, 626 |
| Mamufacturing establishments..........-do | 16,762 | 16,267 | 16, 323 | 16.361 | 16, 466 | 16,513 | 16,456 | 16, 572 | 16,682 | 16.848 | 16, 891 | 16,923 | 16,908 | 16.795 | +16,797 | 16, 794 |
|  | 9,441 | 9.042 | 9,105 | 9,112 | 9,213 | 9,244 | 9.217 | 9,312 | 9,385 | 9,490 | 9,544 | 9,555 | 9,552 | -9, 461 | - 9,486 | 9,490 |
| Ordnance and accessorie | 187 | 201 | 203 | 208 | 206 | 206 | 207 | 207 | 210 | 211 | 213 | 213 | 217 | 222 | r 220 | 223 |
| Lumber and wood prod | 637 | ${ }^{600}$ | 603 | 600 | 602 | 600 | 598 | 612 | 610 | 611 | 609 | ${ }_{6}^{611}$ | ${ }_{607}$ | $\bigcirc 609$ | ${ }^{+603}$ | 600 |
| Furniture and fixtures | ${ }^{383}$ | 367 | 370 | 372 | 373 | 375 | 372 | 375 | 379 | 382 | 387 | 386 | 386 | 385 | 380 | 377 |
| Stone, elay, and glass p | 595 | 567 | 573 | 574 | 570 | 565 | 559 | 563 | 562 | 571 | 579 | 581 | 581 | ${ }^{\prime} 583$ | - 577 | 579 |
| Primary metal Industri | 1,229 | 1,142 | 1,179 | 1,174 | 1,178 | , 184 | 1, 194 | 1,211 | 1. 217 | 1,223 | 1.199 | 1,163 | 1,149 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ I, 141 | 1. 135 | 1,122 |
| Fabricated metal products......--...-d | 1,1 | 1,076 | 1,090 | 1,091 | 1,097 | 1.098 | 1,092 | 1,097 | 1. 109 | 1.124 | 1,135 | 1,131 | 1,132 | ${ }_{r} 1.122$ | r 1, 129 | 1. 122 |
| Machinery | 1,471 | 1,401 | 1,400 | 1,409 | 1.412 | 1.418 | 1,416 | 1,421 | 1,437 | 1.453 | 1,460 | 1,470 | 1,474 | ${ }^{+} 1.450$ | ${ }^{+1,471}$ | 1,481 |
| Electrical equipment | 1,446 | 1,436 | 1,428 | 1,455 | 1,456 | 1,471 | 1,477 | 1,495 | 1,510 | 1.528 | 1.541 | 1,554 | 1,555 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,541}$ | 1,524 | 1. 547 |
| Transportation equipment--.-------d | 1,617 | 1,522 | 1,528 | 1,496 | 1,579 | 1,588 | 1. 569 | 1,595 | 1,611 | 1,637 | 1, 663 | 1,687 | 1,688 | 1,619 | -1. 697 | 1, 888 |
| Instruments and related products..-- | 35 | 346 | 350 | 349 | 351 | 332 | 351 | 352 | 355 | 356 | 359 | 359 | 362 | 362 | 359 | 358 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 392 | 382 | 381 | 384 | 389 | 387 | 382 | 384 | 385 | 394 | 399 | 400 | 401 | - 397 | ${ }^{+} 391$ | 393 |
| Nondurable goods industr | 7,321 | 7,225 | 7,218 | 7,249 | 7,253 | 7,269 | 7,239 | 7,260 | 7,297 | 7.358 | 7,347 | 7,368 | 7,350 | -7,334 | 7.311 | 7,304 |
| Food and kindred products..........-do | 1,793 | 1,780 | 1.769 | 1,787 | 1,791 | 1, 782 | 1,778 | 1,776 | 1,777 | 1,788 | 1, 776 | 1. 774 | 1,777 | '1.763 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,761}$ | 1,768 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 94 | 90 | 96 | 91 | 87 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 90 | 88 | 88 | 87 | 89 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 93$ | r91 | 90 |
|  | 915 | 880 | 880 | 882 | 884 | 886 | 884 | 884 | 886 | 889 | 890 | 891 | 885 | 879 | - 873 | 870 |
| Apparel and related products...........d | 1,228 | 1,200 | 1,194 | 1,204 | 1,203 | 1.211 | 1,196 | 1,206 | 1,227 | 1,258 | 1,248 | 1,257 | 1,249 | ${ }^{+} 1,246$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.245$ | 1. 239 |
| Paper and allied products.............do | 593 | 590 | 589 | 591 | 593 | 597 | 593 | 595 | 599 | 602 | 604 | 606 | 606 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 606$ | 602 | 604 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied ind_ _do | 917 | 926 | 927 | 925 | 928 | 929 | 926 | 929 | 931 | 934 | 935 | 937 | 937 | r 937 | ${ }_{+} 939$ | 936 |
| Chemicals and allied product | 830 | 830 | 832 | 835 | 837 | 839 | 836 | 841 | 842 | 847 | 849 | 853 | 858 | +855 | +855 | 54 |
| Petroleum refining and related ind.-.do. | 212 | 203 | 202 | 204 | 197 | 197 | 200 | 200 | 199 | 199 | 199 | 199 | 199 | 198 | ${ }^{+} 192$ | 193 |
| Rubber and mise. plastic products..-do | 374 | 365 | 372 | 370 | 373 | 377 | 377 | 381 | 384 | 384 | 392 | 399 | 396 | 335 | - 394 | 391 |
| Leather and leather products.......-d | 366 | 361 | 357 | 360 | 360 | 362 | 360 | 359 | 362 | 369 | 366 | 365 | 360 | 362 | 359 | 359 |
| Mining...-.-................................. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 709 | $6{ }_{6}$ | 666 | 661 | 665 | 654 | 653 | 653 | 6.54 | 656 | 659 | 652 | 648 | ${ }^{5} 446$ | ${ }^{-642}$ | 635 |
| Contract ennstruction.........--........- do | 2,882 | 2, 760 | 2. 754 | 2,758 | 2.719 | 2,699 | 2,594 | 2,694 | 2,648 | 2,734 | 2,716 | 2, 671 | 2,738 | +2,731 | 2,709 | 2,697 |
| Transportation and public utilities .......do | 4.017 | 3,923 | 3,939 | 3.929 | 3,927 | 3.911 | 3,906 | 3,914 | 3,927 | 3,935 | 3,936 | 3,934 | 3,913 | -3,932 | - 3,924 | 3,934 |
| Wholesale and retail trade --...-.-.....-do | 11, 412 | 11,368 | 11,363 | 11,365 | 11,374 | 11.366 | 11,384 | 11, 447 | 11, 460 | 11,546 | 11, 596 | 11,621 | 11,652 | +11,627 | -11,614 | 11,619 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.....--d | 2,684 | 2, 748 | 2,756 | ${ }^{2}, 764$ | $\stackrel{2}{2} 771$ | 2,770 | 2,772 | 2,774 | ${ }^{2}, 776$ | 2,778 | ${ }^{2}, 786$ | ${ }^{2}, 788$ | 2,792 | 2,796 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2,799}$ | 2,810 |
| Services and miscellaneous | 7,361 | 7,516 | 7,567 | 7,580 | 7,611 | 7,642 | 7,640 | 7,675 | 7,681 | 7.675 | 7,692 | 7,749 | 7,783 | r 7,805 | r 7,820 | 7,827 |
|  | 8,520 | 8.828 | 8,936 | 8,967 | 8,992 | 8,937 | 9,029 | 9,044 | 9,073 | 9,088 | 9, 127 | 9, 197 | 9,183 | ${ }^{\text {r 9, } 204}$ | r9,277 | 9,310 |
| Production workers on mfg. payrolls, unadjusted: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted $\dagger$-.....................- thous | 12,562 | 12,044 | 12, 407 | 12,379 | 12,414 | 12, 303 | 12, 118 | 12, 187 | 12,240 | 12,338 | 12, 372 | 12,516 | 12,403 | 12,544 | r12,748 | 12, 666 |
| Seasonally adjusted.-.-...------...-- do |  |  | 12, 104 | 12, 129 | 12, 22 | 12,257 | 12, 197 | 12,300 | 12,387 | 12,541 | 12,566 | 12,581 | 12,551 | r12, 432 | -12,447 | 12,416 |
| Durable goods industries, unadjusted. - do | 7.021 | 6,613 | 6, 753 | 6.771 | 6,883 | 6, 844 | 6,764 | 6,820 | 6,857 | 6,931 | 6,975 | 7,025 | 6,925 | -6,862 | -7,039 | 7,043 |
| Seasonally adjusted. |  |  | 6,673 | 6,676 | 6,766 | 6,797 | 6,760 | 6,846 | 6,903 | 7.000 | 7,037 | 7,035 | 7,024 | ${ }^{\text {- } 6,925}$ | -6.960 | 6,946 |
| Ordnance and accessorie | 89 | 94 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 98 | 98 | 97 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 99$ | 102 | ז 101 | 101 |
| Lumber and wood prod | 570 | 535 | 565 | 555 | 542 | 526 | 507 | 513 | 509 | 527 | 546 | 571 | 568 | 576 | - 566 | 556 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 319 | 304 | 314 | 317 | 316 | 314 | 308 | 310 | 311 | 313 | 314 | 317 | 313 | 323 | ${ }^{7} 323$ | 322 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.....-. do | 483 | 455 | 477 | 470 | 463 | 449 | 432 | 432 | 435 | 454 | 467 | 476 | 476 | 481 | r 488 | 475 |
| Primary metal industries | 992 | 914 | 955 | 950 | 953 | 960 | 969 | 984 | 991 | 991 | 964 | 936 | 903 | 906 | r 912 | 904 |
| Blast furnaces, steeland rolling mills do | 471 | 428 | 457 | 451 | ${ }_{4} 46$ | 450 | 460 | 470 | 474 | 473 | 446 | 420 | 399 | 398 | 399 |  |
| Fabricated metal products------..-- do | 869 | 820 | 839 | 848 | 856 | ${ }_{951}^{877}$ | 840 | 837 | 843 | 851 | 861 | 134 | 852 | r 851 | $r 873$ | 876 |
| Machincry | 1,030 | 964 | 980 | 955 | 960 | 977 | 982 | 997 | 1,014 | 1,025 | 1,026 | 1.134 | 1.020 | 1,015 | ${ }_{r} 1,021$ | 1.015 |
| Electrical equipment and supplies..-d | 987 | 963 | 982 | 997 | 1,012 | 1,013 | 1,008 | 1,013 | 1,014 | 1,019 | 1,025 | 3,039 | 1,031 | -1.041 | $\stackrel{+1,040}{+}$ | 1,067 |
| Transportation equipmento | 1,133 | 1,035 | 1,013 | 1,021 | 1,124 | 1, 123 | 1,111 | 1,119 | 1,118 | 1,118 | 1,133 | 1,137 | 1,121 | ${ }^{-1,008}$ | ${ }^{1} 1,136$ | 1. 155 |
| Motor velicles and equipment...-- | 566 | 492 | 470 | 469 | 564 | 565 | 535 | 553 | 551 | 557 | 573 | 580 | 561 | 441 | 556 |  |
| Aircraft and parts --.-...-------- | 392 | 379 | 379 | 383 | 390 | 393 | 395 | 395 | 393 | 382 | 380 | 378 | 384 | 388 | 390 |  |
| Instruments and related p | 232 | 222 | 226 | 226 | 229 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 227 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 226 | - 229 | 231 | 229 |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries .-......-do.... | 316 | 306 | 326 | 334 | 330 | 307 | 288 | 295 | 299 | 308 | 315 | 322 | 316 | 331 | + 336 | 342 |
| Nondurable goods industries, unadj.....do | 5,541 | 5,431 | 5, 654 | 5,608 | 5, 531 | 5,459 | 5,354 | 5,367 | 5,383 | 5,407 | 5,397 | 5,491 | 5,478 | -5,682 | - 5,709 | 5,623 |
| Seasonally adjusted...-...---...-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  | 5, 431 | 5,453 | 5,459 | 5,460 | 5,437 | 5,454 | 5,484 | 5,541 | 5,529 | 5,546 | 5,527 | ${ }^{\text {r } 5,507}$ | +5.487 | 5. 470 |
| Food and kindred products-.--.-....-d | 1,211 | 1,191 | 1,335 | 1,286 | 1,220 | 1,159 | 1,109 | 1,088 | 1,086 | 1,111 | 1,121 | 1, 176 | 1,224 | r 1, 304 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,320$ | 1. 256 |
| Tobacco manufactures..--.-.-.-.......de | 83 | 79 | 106 | 96 | 82 | 81 | 79 | 75 | 69 | 66 | 64 | 65 | 65 | r90 | ${ }^{r} 100$ | 95 |
| Textile mill products | 827 | 793 | 804 | 806 | 805 | 801 | 792 | 793 | 794 | 796 | 797 | 803 | 786 | 798 | r 796 | 792 |
| Apparel and related products.....--- ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1,094 | 1,067 | 1.082 | 1,087 | 1,092 | 1, 084 | 1,062 | J,093 | 1,106 | 1,096 | 1,080 | 1,093 | 1.071 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.129$ | - 1,127 | 1,118 |
| Paper and allied products..........-.-do...- | 474 | 470 | 476 | 477 | ${ }^{478}$ | 477 | 470 | 468 | 471 | 475 | 475 | 483 | 476 | ${ }^{-} 484$ | ${ }_{r} 485$ | 485 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied ind. - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 592 | 596 | 599 | 602 | 604 | 602 | 592 | 593 | 596 | 596 | 595 | 597 | 592 | 596 | -603 | 605 |
| Chemicals and allied products-.....do | 511 | 506 | 509 | 510 | 510 | 511 | 509 | 512 | 518 | 527 | 525 | 520 | 521 | - 523 | r 524 | 521 |
| Petroleum refining and related ind. .-do | 138 | 131 | 133 | 132 | 126 | 124 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 130 | ${ }^{r} 128$ | ${ }^{\cdot} 125$ | 124 |
| Petrolcuin refining | 113 | 107 | 108 | 107 | 102 | 101 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 103 | 100 |  |
| Rubber and mise. plastic products..-do | 289 | 280 | 292 | 294 | 296 | 296 | 294 | 295 | 295 | 294 | 298 | 304 | 296 | 303 | 309 | 31 |
| Leather and leather products.........do | 323 | 319 | 319 | 317 | 320 | 322 | 319 | 322 | 322 | 318 | 313 | 321 | 316 | 327 | 320 | 315 |

${ }^{5}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. 1 Total and components are based on unadjusted data. $\dagger$ Revised series. Beginning with the Nov. 1961 SURVEY, data for employment, hours,
carnings, and labor turnover have been adjusted to the Mar. 1959 benchmark and have 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.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| EMPLOYMENT-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous employment data: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Statce...--............-........thous . | 2,243 | 2.251 | 2, 253 | 2, 254 | 2, 262 | 12,481 | 2,252 | 2,260 | 2,265 | -, 277 | 2,284 | 2,324 | 2. 339 | -2. 336 | 2. 306 |  |
| Wash. D.C., metropolitan area..........do...-- | 215 | 220 | 220 | 221 | 221 | 1227 | 222 | 223 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 235 | 237 | r 236 | 231 |  |
| Railroad employees (class I railroads): | 805 | 739 | 745 | 743 | 737 | 740 | 721 | 720 | -23 | 796 | 735 | -738 | 731 | 730 | 704 | 71. |
| Index, seasonally adjustedor ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - $195759=100-$ | 288.6 | 281.5 | 82.6 | 83.2 | 84.0 | 84.5 | 78.0 | 78.8 | 79.6 | 80.0 | +80.3 | -79.9 | 79.3 | 79.8 | 78.2 | 879 |
| INDEXES OF WEEKLY PAYROLLS $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction (construction workers) $\dagger$ - $1957-59=100$ | 106.9 | 106.4 | 129.7 | 121.8 | 110.1 | 95.9 | 81.3 | 82.1 | 87.6 | 101.2 | 111.6 | 114.0 | 124.8 | ${ }^{+128.5}$ | 126.8 |  |
| Manufacturing (production workers) $\dagger$....-.- do..- | 106.6 | 105.2 | 108.5 | 110.5 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 108.5 | 109.5 | 110.9 | 112.6 | 113.2 | 115.1 | 113.2 | +113.6 | -117.4 | 115.9 |
|  | 95.2 | 89.9 | 93.2 | 93.9 | 92.3 | 90.5 | 87.8 | 88.4 | 88.7 | 89.7 | 90.3 | 92.0 | 88.8 | - 92.2 | 92.5 |  |
| HOURS AND EARNINGS $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly gross hours per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural estab., unadjusted: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing estab, unadj. $\dagger$. . . . . . - hours-. | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.8 39.6 | 40.4 40.2 | 40.6 40.6 | 40.6 40.4 | 39.7 39.8 | 40.0 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.4 40.8 | 40.5 40.6 | 40.7 40.5 | 40.5 40.5 | 40.4 40.9 | 40.6 40.4 | 40.3 40.1 |
|  | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Durable goods industri | 40.1 | 40. 2 | 40. 0 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 40.8 | - 40.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 41.2$ | 41.0 |
| Seasonally adjusted |  |  | 34.8 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41. 1 | 41.0 | 41.0 | r 40.9 | ${ }^{7} 41.0$ | 40.7 |
| A verage overtime.....................-.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Ordnance and accessories............... do | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 40.7 | ${ }^{r} 40.9$ | $r 41.1$ | 41.1 |
| Lumber and wood products..-..........-do | 39.0 | 39.5 | 40. 1 | 40.5 | 39.4 | 38.9 | 37.3 | 39.3 | 38.9 | 39.5 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.4 | - 40.4 | $r 40.8$ | 40.3 |
| Furniture and fixtures.-. | 40.0 | 39.9 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 39.0 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 41.3 | - 41.6 | 41.5 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 40.6 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 38.9 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 41.8 | - 41.6 | 41.8 |
| Primary metal industries............-do | 39.0 | 39.5 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 39.4 | 39.4 | + 40.0 | 39.3 |
| Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills do | 38.0 | 38.7 | 40.2 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 39.8 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 38.3 | 38.0 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 38.4 |  |
| Fabricated metal products | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 40.9 | 41.3 | $\checkmark 41.6$ | 41.3 |
| Machinery | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.9 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 41.7 | - 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.4 |
| Electrical equipment and supp | 39.8 | 40.2 | 36.8 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.3 | ${ }^{-} 40.5$ | $r 41.0$ | 10.6 |
| Transportation equipment$¢$ | 40.7 | 40.5 | 37.8 | 41.3 | 42.7 | 43.0 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 41.8 | 42. 2 | 41.9 | 41.9 | $\checkmark 41.1$ | - 42.2 | 42.4 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.......- do | 41.0 | 40.1 | 34.1. | 41. 5 | 44.1 | 44. 5 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 42.4 | 43.1 | 42.5 | 42.7 | 40.9 | 42.9 |  |
| Aircraft and parts-.................... do | 40.9 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.8 | 42.3 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.9 |  |
| Instruments and related products.......do.... | 40.4 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 41.0 | $r 40.7$ | 40.6 |
| Niscellaneous mfg. industries...........-do...-. | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 10.4 | 40.0 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 39.7 | - 39.8 | 40.0 |
| Nondurable goods industries, unadj....-. do | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.9 | ${ }^{+} 40.0$ | 39.4 |
| Scasonally adjusted................... do |  |  | 39.2 | 39.6 | 34.7 | 39.7 | 39. 2 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.4 | - 39.7 | 39.2 |
|  | 2.5 |  | 9.9 | 2.9 | $\stackrel{3}{2} 8$ | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2.7}$ | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Food and kindred products...-.-.-....- do | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 42.0 | - 41.2 | 41.6 | 40.9 |
| Tobaceo manufactures...................... do | 38.2 | 39.0 | 41.6 | 40.8 | 38.3 | 40.1 | 36.6 | 37.4 | 37.7 | 38.0 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 37.2 | ${ }^{-} 37.8$ | 41.0 | 39.1 |
| Textile mill products..---------.-.-...- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 39.5 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.6 | r 40.6 | - 40.2 | 40.5 |
| Apparel and related products.....-.... do...- | 35.5 | 35.4 | 34.5 | 35.8 | 36. 3 | 35.9 | 34.5 | 35.9 | 36.6 | 36.5 | 36. 5 | 36.8 | 36.6 | 37.0 | $\bigcirc 36.5$ | 35. 7 |
| Paper and allied products.................. do.... | 42.2 | 42.5 | 43.1 | 43. 0 | 43.2 | 43.0 | 42. 1 | 42.2 | +2. 5 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.9 | 42.8 | - 42.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 43.0$ | 42.6 |
| Printing, publishing, and alied ind.....do | 38.5 | 38.2 | $3 \times .4$ | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.7 | 37.9 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 38.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 38.7$ | $3 \times .1$ |
| Chemicals and allied products...----- do | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41. 6 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.5 | -41.4 | 41.5 | 41.1 |
| Petroleum refining and related ind.-.--do | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 40.8 | 41.7 | 40. 6 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 42.3 | - 41.7 | ${ }^{+} 42.5$ | 41.5 |
| Prtroleum refining ................- do | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 42.1 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 41. 2 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 40.8 40.9 | 41.9 $r 413$ |  |
| Rubber and misc. plastic products....-do..-- | 39.9 36.9 | 40.3 37.4 | 40.8 36.4 | 40.7 | 41.2 38.0 | 41.8 | 40.7 38.7 | 40.2 380 | 40.6 38.0 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 42.0 38.3 | 40.9 38.5 | 40.9 +38.1 | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ r \\ +31.3 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40.7 36.5 |
| Leather and leather products .--.---..--do.--- | 36.9 | 37.4 | 36.4 | 36.7 | 38.0 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 38.3 | 38.5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 38.1$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 37.3$ | 36.5 |
| Nonmanufacturing establishments: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40.4 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 41.6 | 41.5 |  |
|  | 41.8 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 42.1 | 41.3 | 42. 1 | 41.3 | 41. 7 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 41.4 |  |
|  | 35.5 | 35.8 | 36.6 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.5 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 37.1 | 35.0 | 37.2 |  | 36.5 | 36.2 |  |
| Crude petroleum and natural sas.-..-.do | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 42.5 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41. 6 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.3 | ------- |
|  | 36.7 | 36.9 | 37.4 | 38.2 | 36.5 | 34.9 | 33.4 | 35.1 | 36.1 | 36.7 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 38.4 | 38.8 | 38.6 |  |
| General building contractors.--.------ do | 35.4 | 35.8 | 35.9 | 36.8 | 35.5 | 33.8 | 32.1 | 34. 4 | 35.0 | 35.7 | 36.7 | 36. 1 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 36.6 |  |
| Heavy construction-.....--.-.-.---.-- do | 40.7 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 42.5 | 39.0 | 36.5 | 34.0 | 38.3 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 42.2 | 41.4 | 42.7 | 43.5 | 42.6 |  |
| Special trade contractors ------------.-. do. | 35.9 | 36.2 | 36.7 | 37.2 | 30.0 | 34.9 | 34.0 | 34.4 | 35.5 | 36. 2 | 37.2 | 36.7 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 37.7 |  |
| Transportation and public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local and suburban transportation.....do.... | 43.1 | 42.9 | 4.9 | 42.9 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 43.0 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 42.1 |  |
| Motor freighttransportation andstorage_do...- | 41.5 | 41.6 394 | 4.1 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 42.1 |  |
| Telephone communication ............--do-.-- | 39.6 | 39.4 | 40.3 | 40. 1 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.7 |  |
| Eleetric, gas, and sanitary services....-do...- | 41.0 | 40.9 388 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.9 | 41.4 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade .-.-.-------- - do....- | 39.0 |  | 38.8 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 39.0 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 38.8 |  |
|  | 40. 5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.8 |  |
| Retail trade§------------------------- - ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 38.5 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 38.3 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 37.9 |  |
| Services and miscellancous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels, tourist courts, and motels.-...-do.... | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 39.1 |  |
| Laundries, cleaning and dycing plants.do...- | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 38.6 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 39.2 |  |
| Average weekly gross carnings per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural estahlishments: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufarturing establishmentst....... dollars..- | 89.72 | 92.34 | 92.73 | 94. 54 | 95.82 | 96.63 | 94.88 | 95. 20 | 95.91 | 96.56 | 96.80 | 97.27 | 95.80 | 95.75 | r 97.44 | 96. 72 |
| Durable goods industries-...-.-............ do...-- | 97.44 | 100. 10 | 100.00 | 102.66 | 104.39 | 105.32 | 103.17 | 103.53 | 104.45 | 105. 22 | 105. 22 | 105.47 | 104.45 | r 103.89 | r105.88 | 105.37 |
| Ordnance and accessories......-.-....-. do.... | 108.67 | 113.42 | 114.11 | 115.92 | 116.90 | 117. 18 | 115. 21 | 116.47 | 117.31 | 118.43 | 117.16 | 116.88 | 115.18 | r 115.34 | r116.31 | 116.31 |
| Lumber and wood products............. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 73.71 | 77.03 | 81.00 | 81.41 | 78.41 | 76.63 | 73.48 | 76.24 | 75.08 | 77.82 | 79.59 | 80.40 | 80.40 | r 81.80 | r 82.01 | 80.20 |
| Furniture and fixtures................... do | 75.20 | 76.21 | 79.52 | 80. 12 | 80.12 | 81.32 | 75. 66 | 77.59 | 78.76 | 78.76 | 78.38 | 79.95 | 78.18 | 80.54 | r81.54 | 81.34 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..........do.. | 92.97 | 95. 24 | 97.47 | 97.88 | 97.17 | 95.04 | 92.97 | 94.33 | 95.68 | 98. 16 | 99.60 | 100.43 | 100.67 | 101.57 | r 101.50 | 101.99 |
| Primary metal industries.-.--.....-...-- do.- | 109.59 | 114.95 | 118.19 | 119.29 | 119.39 | 121.58 | 122.81 | 122.81 | 123.41 | 123.11 | 118.50 | 119.10 | 116.62 | 116.23 | r 118.40 | 115.94 |
| Fabricated metal products............... do | 98.82 | 100.85 | 99.45 | 102. 75 | 104.08 | 105. 16 | 102.36 | 102. 72 | 103.48 | 104.39 | 105.73 | 106.75 | 104.30 | 105.32 | r 106.91 | 106. 14 |
| Machinery...-.-.---.-.-.-...-.-........- do- | 104.55 | 107.16 | 107.83 | 109.03 | 109.18 | 111.87 | 110.27 | 111.49 | 112.71 | 113.67 | 114.09 | 114.09 | 112.59 | $\bigcirc 112.32$ | '112. 74 | 112.19 |
| Electrical equipment and supplies..... do...- | 90.74 | 94.47 | 93.53 | 96.05 | 96.70 | 97.82 | 95.91 | 95.91 | 96.39 | 97.44 | 97.68 | 98.16 | 96.72 | r97.20 | r 99.22 | 98.25 |
|  | 111.52 | 113.81 | 106.22 | 117. 29 | 123.83 | 125. 13 | 118.66 | 117.26 | 118.69 | 119.97 | 121.96 | 121.09 | 121.93 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 119.19$ | r124. 49 | 126.35 |
| Instruments and related products......-do...- | 93.73 | 97.27 | 97.99 | 98. 64 | 99.53 | 99.95 | 99.14 | 98.82 | 98.42 | 100.04 | 99.80 | 100.94 | 99. 55 | 100.04 | + 99.72 | 99.88 |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries............do.. | 74. 28 | 75. 84 | 76.02 | 76. 78 | 77.57 | 78.40 | 77.03 | 77.42 | 79.00 | 78.80 | 78. 60 | 78.60 | 77.03 | 77.42 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 78.01$ | 78.80 |

- Revised. $\quad$ p Preliminary.

I Includes Post Office employees hired for the Christmas season; there were about 225,000
or Effective with Mar. 1962 Survey, index is shown on new base period.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

HOURS AND EARNINGS-Continued A verage weekly gross earnings per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural estab. $t$-Continu
Ail manufacturing estab.t-Continued Nondurable goods indistries...
Food and kindred products. Tohacco manufactures.
Textile mill products.-- -------
Apparel and related products.
Paper and allied products. Printing, puhlishing, and allied ind-Chemicals and allied products Rubber and mise, plastie products... Leather and leather products.

Nonmanufacturing establishments: $\dagger$ Mining 9 .
Metal minin
Coal mining-...................................
Contract construction
General buildine cont
Heavy construction Special trade contractors

Transportation and public utilities: Local and suburban transportation......do.-. Motor freight transpartation and storage - do... Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade Wholesale trade

Finance, insurance, and real estate
 Services and miscellancous: Jotels, tourist courts, and motels.....-do...
Laundries, cleaning and dycine plants.
A verage hourly gross earnings per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments $f$
th manufacturing establishments $t$ All manufacturing establishments $\dagger$.......dollars. Excluding overtimeo --

Excluding overtime $\sigma^{7}-\ldots-\ldots-. .$.
Ordnance and aceessories Fumber and wood produc Stone, clay, and glass produet Primary metal industries....................... do Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills do.

Fabricated metal products
 Transportation equipment $\%$ Motor vehicles and equipment. Aircraft and parts..-.-................. Miscellaneous mfg. industries

Nondırable goorls industries. $\qquad$ Food and kindred produets.
$\qquad$ Textile mill products A pparel and related products. Paper and allied products...............................

Printing, publishing, and allied ind.....do... Chemicals and allied products Petroleum refining and related ind.....-do.-.
Petroleum refining.............................. Petroleum refining-............................. Leather and leather products...
Nonmanufacturing establishments: $\dagger$
 Hotels, tourist courts, and motels......-do...
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants.-do... Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary
Whee corresponding note, bottom p. S-13.
Except eating and drinking places.
Includes data for industries not shown separately.
c-Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.


NOTE FOR HELP-WANTED ADVERTISING INDEX, p. S-16. New series; 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.

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

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| HOURS AND EARNINGS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous wages: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction wages (ENR): Common labor | 2. 699 | 2.827 | 2.862 | 2.871 | 2. 877 | 2.877 | 2.878 | 2.889 | 2. 897 | 2.901 | 2. 933 | 2.941 | 2.957 | 2.981 | 2.981 | 2.987 |
|  | 4.031 | 4.190 | 4.237 | 4.245 | 4.253 | 4.253 | 4. 257 | 4.273 | 4. 283 | 4. 283 | 4. 316 | 4.321 | 4. 356 | 4.395 | 4.408 | $2.98 i$ 4.417 |
| Farm, without board or rm., 1st of mo-...do. | 1.97 | ${ }^{1} .99$ |  | . 93 |  | 4.253 | 1.11 |  | - | 1.07 |  |  | 1.06 | 4.39 | 4.408 | . 95 |
| Railroad wages (average, class I) ...........do. | 2.616 | 2. 675 | 2. 692 | 2.674 | 2. 681 | 2.700 | 2.678 | 2.729 | 2.678 | 2.688 | 2.665 | 2.719 | 1.00 |  |  | . |
| Road-building, com. labor (qtrly.) .......... do.... | 12.09 | ${ }^{1} 2.14$ |  | 2. 25 |  |  | 2. 15 |  |  | 2.25 |  |  | 2.33 |  |  |  |
| LABOR CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Help-wanted advertising, seas. adj. $\oplus \ldots$ - $1957=100 \ldots$ | 94.2 | 85.9 | 84.8 | 95.9 | 99.1 | 96.9 | 102.3 | 105.9 | 106.3 | 106. 1 | 108.0 | 98.5 | 97.9 | 97.0 | 93.0 |  |
| Labor turnover in manufacturing estab.: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accession rate, total. mo. rate per 100 emplovees. | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4. 3 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 4. 1 | 3.5 | 3. 7 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.5 | -5.1 | P4.7 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted* $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ New hires do $\qquad$ | 2.2 |  | 3.7 3.0 | 4. 2.7 | 4.0 1.9 | 3.8 1.4 | 4.4 2.2 | 4.1 2.0 | 4.3 2.2 | 4. 4 | 4. 3 <br> 2.8 <br> 3.8 | 3.9 3.4 | 4. 2.9 | $\begin{array}{r}+4.9 \\ \hline 3.2\end{array}$ | p 3.7 p 2.9 |  |
|  | 4.3 | 2.2 4.0 | 3.0 5.1 | 2.7 4.1 | 1.9 4.0 | 1.4 4.0 | 2.2 3.9 | 2.0 3.4 | 2.2 3.6 | 2.4 3.6 | 2.8 3.8 | 3.4 3.8 | 2.9 4.4 | +3.2 +5.2 | p 2.9 P 5.0 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted*....-----------...- do |  |  | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.6 | +4.8 | $p 4.1$ |  |
|  | 1.3 | 1. 2 | 2. 3 | 1.4 | 1. 1 | . 9 | 1.1 | 1. 1 | 1. 2 | 1. 3 | 1. 5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | -2.1 | P2.3 |  |
|  | 2. 4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1. 6 | 2.2 | +2.3 | p 2.0 |  |
| Industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seginning in month: <br> Work stoppages number-- | 278 | 281 | 315 | 324 | 257 | 142 | 265 | 225 | 260 | 320 | 440 | 410 | 350 | 33.5 | 350 |  |
|  | 110 | 121 | 314 | 226 | 86 | 37 | 160 | 67 | 98 | 125 | 195 | 155 | 90 | 120 | 95 |  |
| In effect during month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work stopnages |  |  | 573 | 568 | 501 | 366 | 400 | 330 | 350 | 460 | 625 | 650 | 575 | 570 | 580 |  |
|  |  |  | 372 | 275 | 160 | 86 | 185 | 100 | 136 | 155 | 240 | 300 | 189 | 186 | 170 |  |
| Man-days idle during month-------.-.-.do...- | 1,600 | 1,360 | 2, 580 | 2,480 | 1,500 | 855 | 1,040 | 808 | 1,180 | 1,240 | 2.650 | 2,880 | 2,040 | 1,950 | 1,590 |  |
| E MPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 485 | 492 | 607 | 596 | 511 | 448 | 465 | 425 | 511 | 577 | 656 | 605 | 580 | 642 | 652 |  |
| Unemployment insurance programs: Insured unemployment, all programs......do.... | 2,067 | 2 2, 481 | 21,7i5 | ${ }^{2} 1,651$ | 2 1,816 | 22,174 | 22,659 | 22,579 | 22,374 | 2 1,968 | ${ }^{2} 1,686$ | 21.577 | 21,666 |  |  |  |
| Insured unemployment, all programs.-.-..do....State programs: | 2,007 | 2, 4.1 | 2, 1,75 | 2, 1,601 | -1,816 | 2,174 | 2, 659 | 2, 279 | 2, 374 | 21,968 | -1,686 | $\cdot 1,577$ | 21,666 | 21,598 | 2 1,473 |  |
|  | 1,434 | 1,516 | 1,081 | 1,219 | 1,406 | 1,658 | 1,974 | 1,286 | 1.171 | 1,147 | 1. 133 | 1,083 | 1.395 | 1,197 | 956 |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly avg .- do..-- | 1,906 | r 2,290 | 1,558 | 1,502 | 1,662 | 2,017 | 2, 486 | 2, 415 | 2,218 | 1,831 | 1,570 | 1. 469 | 1,543 | 1,469 | 1,331 | D 1,385 |
| Percent of covered employment: $0^{\circ}$ Unadjusted | 4.8 | 5. 6 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3. 6 | 3.3 | P3.4 |
|  |  |  | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3. 9 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4. 4 | 4.4 |  |
| Beneficiarjes, weekly average...........thous -- | 1,640 | 2,004 | 1,374 | 1,283 | 1,334 | 1,577 | 2,055 | 2,127 | 2.073 | 1,688 | 1,389 | 1.311 | 1.264 | 1,257 | 1.174 |  |
|  | 227.2 | 285.2 | 185.0 | 180.9 | 190.9 | 218.5 | 314.9 | 287.2 | 310.2 | 239.6 | 215.0 | 188.9 | 187.0 | 197.4 | 160.6 |  |
| Federal employees, insured unemployment $\begin{gathered}\text { thous... }\end{gathered}$ | 33 | 33 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 25 |  |
| Veterans' program (UCX): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29 | 28 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 24 | 21 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 30 | 39 | 27 |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly avg-ado-.-- | 54 | 67 | 52 | 47 | 47 | 49 | 52 | 49 | 49 | 45 | 40 | 40 | 46 | 52 | 52 |  |
| Beneficiaries, weekly average......-.-. do..-- | 52 | 65 | 53 | 46 | 44 | 46 | 51 | 49 | 47 | 45 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 46 | 50 |  |
|  | 7.0 | 9.0 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6. 1 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 6.5 |  |
| Railroad program: <br> Applications thous. | -426 | - 23 | 19 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 65 |  |  |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly avg.--do------- | 72 | 91 | 77 | 74 | 77 | 77 | 86 | 80 | 74 | 64 | 52 | 44 | 52 |  |  |  |
|  | 13.1 | 16.8 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 16.2 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 11.8 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 7.3 |  |  |  |

FINANCE

| BANKING | ${ }^{3} 2,027$ | 32,683 | 2, 422 | 2, 491 | 2,555 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Open market paper outstanding, end of mo.: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers' acceptances .....--..............-.mil. \$. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comraercial and finance co. paper, totalf.-do. | 3 4, 497 | ${ }^{3} 4,686$ | 4,875 | 5, 119 | 5, 349 |
| Placed through dealerst.......-...........-do. | ${ }^{3} 1,358$ | ${ }^{3} 1,711$ | 1, 730 | 1, 818 | 1,868 |
| Placed directly (finance pader) $\ddagger$.-.-....-. do. | ${ }^{3} 3,139$ | 3 2,975 | 3,145 | 3,301 | 3,481 |
| Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 4,795 | ${ }^{3} 5,277$ | 5,352 | 5,313 | 5,252 |
| Farm mortgage loans: Federal land banks. | 3 2, 564 | 32,828 | 2,784 | 2, 800 | 2,812 |
| Loans to cooperatives | ${ }^{3} 1649$ | ${ }^{3} 8697$ | 2, 645 | -, 679 | , 695 |
| Other loans and disco | ${ }^{3} 1,582$ | ${ }^{3} 1,752$ | 1, 922 | 1,834 | 1,745 |
| Bank debits: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 236.6 91.9 | 259.3 | 246.6 1003 | 274.7 | 272.6 11.5 |
| New York City. | 91.9 | 106.6 | 100.3 | 113.7 | 113.5 |
| 6 other leading ce |  | 51.9 | 49.0 | 54.3 | 54.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (344 centers). |  |  | 261.8 | 272.4 | 273.8 |
| New York City |  |  | 107.8 | 113.6 | 115.2 |
| 6 other leading cen |  |  | 52.0 | 54.0 | 54.4 |
| 337 other centers. |  |  | 102.0 | 104.7 | 104.2 |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of mo.: <br> Assets, total 9 | 352,984 | 354, 329 | 51, 696 | 52,087 | 52,933 |
| Reserve bank credit outstanding, total $\%$ - do | 329,359 | ${ }^{3} 31,362$ | 29, 213 | 29.548 | 30,656 |
| Discounts and advances..............-- do |  | ${ }^{3} 130$ | 27. 28 | 59 |  |
| U.S. Government securit | 327, 384 | 328, 881 | 27, 799 | 28, 2588 | 29, 210 |
| Gold certificate reserves................-.-.-. - | ${ }^{3} 17.479$ | ${ }^{3} 16,615$ | 17,099 | 17,028 | 16, 710 |
| Liabilities, total | 352,984 | 354,329 | 51, 696 | 52,087 | 52, 933 |
| Deposits, total | ${ }^{3} 18,336$ | ${ }^{3} 18.451$ | 18,038 | 18,194 | 18, 136 |
| Member-bank reserve balanc | ${ }^{3} 17,081$ | ${ }^{3} 17,387$ | 17, 105 | 16,888 | 17,200 |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation | 328,450 | 329,305 | 28, 100 | 28,229 | 28, 814 |
| Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and <br> FR note liabilities combined $\qquad$ percent.. | 337.4 | ${ }^{3} 34.8$ | 37.1 | 36.7 | 35.6 |
| ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{\text {P Preliminary }{ }^{1} \text { Q Quarterly average. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Excludes persons under Temporary Extende | Com | pensation | progra | and | nder |
| extended duration provisions (thous.) : 1961-Sept., 403 and 3, respectively; Oct., 365; 2; Nov., |  |  |  |  |  |
| 355; 1; Dec., 357; 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. ${ }^{3}$ End of year. ${ }^{4}$ Revised Mar. 1960, |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\oplus$ See note, bottom p. S-15. $\dagger$ See corresponding note, bottom $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}-$ |  |  |  |  |  |

$\oplus$ See note, bottom p. S-15. † See corresponding note, bottom p. S-13.

> Sn Help-wanted advertising, seas. adj. $\oplus--1957$
Labor turnover in manufacturing estab.: $\dagger$ Accession rate, total...mo. rate per 100 employees. Seasonally adjusted*
New hires paration rate, total--Quit.-
Industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts):
Work stonpages Workers involved
Work stopnages Workers involved NT SERVICE AND
 Insured unemployment, all program Initial praims. nsured unemployment weekly arg do-. Percent of covered employment: $\pi$

Federal employees, insured unemployment
eterans' program (UCX):
 Beneficiaries, weekly average......-.-. do Railroad program:

Insured unemployment, weekly avg.-.do-


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


| BANKING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All member banks of Federal Reserve System, averages of daily figures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 756$ | 1568 | 584 | 507 | 622 | 568 | 616 | 502 | 470 | 510 | 497 | 471 | 532 | - 563 | ${ }^{r} 458$ | 484 |
| Borrowings from Federal Reserve banks. .-do---- | 187 | ${ }^{1} 149$ | 37 | 65 | 105 | 149 | 70 | 68 | 91 | 69 | 63 | 100 | 89 | 127 | 80 | 65 |
|  | ${ }^{1} 669$ | 1419 | 547 | 442 | 517 | 419 | 546 | 434 | 379 | 441 | 434 | 371 | 443 | $\bigcirc 436$ | $\bigcirc 378$ | 419 |
| Weckly reporting member banks of Fed. Res. System, condition, Wed. nearest end of yr. or mo. $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits: <br> Demand, adjustedot mil. \$.- |  | 65,644 | 62, 166 | 63,423 | 63,906 | 65,644 | 64,362 | 63, 104 | 62,229 | 63,071 | 61,621 | 61,472 | 62,451 | 60,638 | ${ }^{\text {r 60,744 }}$ | 62,930 |
| Demand, total? | 93, 215 | 97,958 | 90,354 | 92,658 | 91, 216 | 97,958 | 91. 853 | 91, 871 | 89,015 | 93.061 | 89,297 | 91,391 | 91, 527 | 87.901 | r 92,845 | 94, 422 |
| Individuals, partnerships, and eorp...-do |  | 70, 118 | 64, 480 | 66,407 | 66, 183 | 70, 118 | 67. 140 | 66, 501 | 63,936 | 65, 458 | 63,705 | 64, 022 | 65, 116 | 62, 583 | r 64,085 | 66, 907 |
| States and political subdivisions.......do | 4,747 | 5. 002 | 4,693 | 5, 027 | 4, 89.4 | 5. 002 | 5. 206 | 5, 234 | 4,848 | 5. 771 | 5,404 | 4,829 | 5, 129 | 4, 622 | ${ }^{+4,631}$ | 5, 117 |
| U.S. Government | 3, 979 | 4.033 | 5, 533 | 4,071 | 3, 414 | 4,033 | 3.220 | 3,316 | 4,277 | 4. 744 | 5,028 | 6,594 | 4. 369 | 4,917 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 7.022$ | 4,283 |
| Domestic commercial bank |  | 13,415 | 11,022 | 12,008 | 11, 820 | 13,415 | 11.175 | 11,167 | 10,844 | 11,297 | 10,357 | 10,672 | 11,301 | 10,920 | + 12,121 | 12,035 |
| Time, totalo | 35, 386 | 41,603 | 41,007 | 41,209 | 41, 188 | 41,603 | 42,863 | 43, 906 | 45,055 | 45,670 | 46, 484 | 47,077 | 47,242 | 47,729 | r 48,225 | 48,658 |
| Individuals, part |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Savings... |  | 30.225 5,945 | 29,244 6,512 | 29.621 6,406 | 29,71 6,190 | 30,225 5,945 | 30,640 6,553 | 31,073 | 31,621 7,627 | 31.757 7.879 | 32,094 8,344 | 32,514 8,536 | 33.114 8.251 | 33,404 8,428 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 33,921 \\ 8,566 \\ \hline 78\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,242 \\ 8,698 \end{array}$ |
|  | 71,009 | 74. 285 | 70.989 | 71,843 | 71, 670 | 74. 285 | 71.878 | 72.886 | 74,030 | 75.930 | 74, 647 | 75.902 | 75,732 | 75.975 | 77,726 | 78,707 |
| Commercial and indust | 32,156 | 32.797 | 31,805 | 32,085 | 32, 109 | 32, 797 | 31.992 | 32, 204 | 33,014 | 32,937 | 32, 854 | 33, 354 | 33, 146 | 33.442 | - 34,081 | 34, 976 |
| For purchasing or carrying | 3,945 | 4.705 | 4,066 | 4,535 | 4.00- | 4.705 | 3. 804 | 4. 478 | 4,519 | 5. 449 | 4, 109 | 3, 958 | 3. 674 | 3. 604 | ${ }^{r} 4,145$ | 4, 764 |
| To nonbank financial institutions |  | 6,159 | 5,487 | 5. 358 | 5, 375 | 6.159 | 5,516 | 5,575 | 5, 624 | 5.760 | 5,636 | 6. 039 | C, 259 | 6. 104 | -6, 279 | 6, 128 |
| Real estate loans | 12,824 | 13,403 | 13, 136 | 13,245 | 13,347 | 13.403 | 13.420 | 13,497 | 13,620 | 13, 874 | 14,068 | 14.268 | 14. 525 | 14,696 | - 14,940 | 15, 193 |
| Other loans |  | 2I, 194 | 19,699 | 19,622 | 19,706 | 21. 194 | 20. 696 | 20,543 | 20,783 | 21,422 | 21,390 | 21,543 | 21,754 | 21, 894 | r 21,823 | 21,963 |
|  | 40, 754 | 46,069 | 46, 114 | 45,624 | 45, 649 | 46, 069 | 46. 653 | 46.042 | 45, 508 | 45, 979 | 46,013 | 46,904 | 46, 582 | 46,093 | 47,171 | 46,768 |
| U.S. Government obligations, total --.--d | 30, 547 | 33.960 | 34, 414 | 34,087 | 33,932 | 33, 960 | 34.475 | 33, 510 | 32, 214 | 32,069 | 32,256 | 32,418 | 31, 638 | 31,075 | 31, 995 | 31, 432 |
| Notes and bonds | 24,944 | 26. 609 | 26,149 | 26,883 | 26, 888 | 26,609 | 26, 820 | 25, 645 | 25, 226 | 25, 825 | 26, 173 | 26,206 | 25, 980 | 25. 274 | 25,548 | 25,317 |
| Other securities. | 10, 207 | 12,109 | 11,700 | 11,537 | 11,717 | 12,109 | 12,178 | 12,532 | 13,294 | 13, 910 | 13.757 | 14,486 | 14,944 | 15, 018 | 15, 176 | 15, 336 |
| Commercial bank credit (last Wed. of mo., except for June 30 and Dec. 31 call dates), seas. adjusted:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 194.5 | 209.6 | 206.7 | 207.1 | 208.3 | 209.6 | 210.7 | 213.3 | 215.2 | 215.0 | 216.4 | 220.3 | 217.8 | 220.3 | 222.0 |  |
|  | 114.2 | 121.1 | 117.4 | 118.6 | 119.4 | 121. 1 | 120.8 | 122.6 | 123.8 | 124.5 | 124.8 | 126.6 | 126. 1 | 127.3 | 129.7 |  |
| U.S. Government sec | 59.6 | 64.7 | 66.1 | 65.3 | 65.3 | 64.7 | 65.7 | 66.1 | 66.1 | 64.6 | 65.5 | 66.6 | 64.1 | 65.0 | 64.3 |  |
| Other securities..------.------.............. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 20.7 | 23.8 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 23.6 | 23.8 | 24.2 | 24.6 | 25.3 | 25.9 | 26.1 | 27.1 | 27.6 | 28.0 | 28.0 |  |
| Money and interest rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank rates on business loans: In 19 cities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In 19 cities $\qquad$ -percent-- <br> New York City $\qquad$ do. | 25.16 24.97 | 24.97 24.76 | 4.99 4.75 |  |  | 4.96 4.77 |  |  | 4. 98 |  |  | 5.01 4.79 |  |  | 4.99 |  |
| 7 other northern and eastern cities......-d | ${ }^{2} 5.15$ | ${ }^{2} 4.98$ | 5.05 |  |  | 4.96 |  |  | 4.97 |  |  | 5.00 |  |  | 5.00 |  |
| 11 southern and western cities............d | 25.45 | ${ }^{2} 5.28$ | 5. 26 |  |  | 5.24 |  |  | 5.28 |  |  | 5.33 |  |  | 5.32 |  |
| Discount rate, end of year or month (N.Y.F.R. |  |  |  | 00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal intermediate credit bank loans.---do | 3.00 3.05 3 | 3.00 34.00 | 3.00 3.98 | 3. 98 | 4.00 | 3.00 3.98 | 3.00 3.94 | 3.00 3.99 | 3.00 3.99 | 3.00 4.02 | 3.00) | 3.00 4.02 | 3.00 4.05 | 3. 00 4.07 | 3.00 4.10 | 3.0 |
| Federal land bank loans..-...------------- do | ${ }^{3} 6.00$ | ${ }^{3} 5.64$ | 5.60 | 5.60 | 5. 60 | 5. 60 | 5.60 | 5. 60 | 5.60 | 5. 60 | 5. 60 | 5.60 | 5. 60 | 5. 60 | 5.60 |  |
| Open market rates, New York City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers' acceptances (prime, 90 days) ---do | 33.51 | ${ }^{3} 2.81$ | 2.84 | 2. 75 | 2. 75 | 2.87 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.91 | 2.90 | 3. 07 | 3.11 | 3.09 | 3.03 |
| Commercial paper (prime, 4-6 months) - do | 33.85 | 32.97 | 3.05 | 3.00 | 2.98 | 3.19 | 3.26 | 3.22 | 3. 25 | 3.20 | 3. 16 | 3.25 | 3.36 | 3.30 | 3.34 | 3.27 |
| Finance Co.paper placed directly, 3-6 mo_d | 33.54 | 32.68 | 2.68 | 2. 79 | 2.74 | 2.93 | 3.05 | 3.00 | 3.02 | 3.09 | 2.95 | 3.02 | 3.20 | 3.12 | 3.13 | 3.04 |
| Stock Exchange call loans, going rate ....-do. | ${ }^{3} 4.99$ | ${ }^{3} 4.50$ | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4. 50 | 4.50 | 4. 50 | 4.50 | 4. 50 | 4. 50 | 4. 50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| Yield on U.S. Government securities (taxable): <br> 3 -month bills (rate on new issue) ... percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $3-$ month bills (rate on new issue) .-.--percent..- <br> 3-5 year issues | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3} 3.988$ | 3 3 3 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 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.735 \\ 3.48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.694 \\ 3.53 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.719 \\ 3.51 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.945 \\ 3.71 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.837 \\ 3.57 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2.792 \\ 3.56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2.751 3.46 |
| Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: <br> N.Y. State savings banks, end of yr. or mo..mil. \$.- <br> U.S. postal savings T- $\qquad$ | 21,400 770 | 22, 357 | 22,048 67 | 21,982 | 22,066 658 | 22,357 651 | 22,350 642 | 22,420 629 | 22,701 620 | $\begin{array}{r} 22,570 \\ 600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,659 \\ 591 \end{array}$ | 22,931 | $\begin{array}{r} 22.979 \\ 573 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,087 \\ 565 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,376 \\ \mathbf{5 5 8} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,440 \\ 552 \end{array}$ |
| CONSUMER CREDIT $\ddagger$ <br> (Short- and Intermediate-term) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total outstanding, end of year or month.....-mil. \$.- | 55,757 | 57,139 | 54,757 | 54,902 | 55, 451 | 57,139 | 56,278 | 55,592 | 55,680 | 56, 650 | 57, 593 | 58,277 | 58, 521 | 59, 146 | 59,236 |  |
| Installmen | 42,588 | 43, 163 | 42,039 | 42,181 | 42, 419 | 43,163 | 42,846 | 42,632 | 42,704 | 43, 285 | 43,893 | 44, 559 | 44,967 | 45,514 | 45, 621 |  |
| Automobile paper-...------------.---.... do | 17,444 | 16,960 | 16,902 | 16,913 | 16,960 | 16, 960 | 16, 878 | 16,900 | 17,039 | 17,343 | 17,683 | 18,033 | 18,291 | 18,530 | 18,467 |  |
| Other consumer goods paper-..--..-......-do | 11,525 | 11, 771 | 11,006 | 11,085 | 11, 215 | 11, 771 | 11,605 | 11,380 | 11, 256 | 11,333 | 11, 423 | 11,555 | 11,570 | 11, 648 | 11, 698 |  |
| Repair and modernization loans.....-.-. d | 3,139 | 3,177 | 3, 180 | 3,183 | 3,192 | 3.177 | 3,131 | 3,099 | 3,084 | 3,094 | 3,131 | 3,156 | 3,182 | 3.216 | 11,233 |  |
| Personal loans .-....-...... | 10,480 | 11, 255 | 10,951 | 11,000 | 11,052 | 11,255 | 11,232 | 11,253 | 11,325 | 11,515 | 11,656 | 11,815 | 11, 224 | 12, 120 | 12,223 |  |
| By type of holder: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financial institutions, total...-.......--do.... | 36, 974 | 37, 580 | 37,188 | 37,191 | 37.240 | 37,580 | 37,551 | 37,469 | 37, 509 | 37,965 | 38,453 | 39,010 | 39,426 | 39, 894 | 39, 954 |  |
| Commercial banks.-.-.-.................do....- | 16,672 | 16,843 | 16,909 | 16,877 10.866 | 16,836 | 16,843 | 16,759 | 16,726 | 16,779 | 17,042 | 17,316 | 17,610 | 17,815 | 18,005 | 18,020 |  |
| Sales finance companies.......-....-.-.-. do-...- | 11,228 <br> 3,923 | + $\begin{array}{r}11,052 \\ 4,352\end{array}$ | 10,882 <br> 4,233 | 10.866 4.269 | 10,878 4 4 3 | 11,052 4 4 | 11,190 4,306 | 11,133 | 11.049 | 11, 121 | [1, 199 | 11,325 | 11,435 | 11.543 | 11, 533 |  |
|  | 3,923 3,670 | 4,352 3,798 | 4,233 3.650 1,51 | 4,269 3.671 1.81 | 4,317 3,681 1,51 | 4, 352 | 4,306 3,782 1,514 | 4,311 3,783 | 4,355 3,795 | 4, 449 3,826 | 4. 543 | 4,640 3,876 | 4,705 | 4. 808 | 4, 840 |  |
| Other-...-----------1 | 1,481 | 1, $\mathbf{1 , 7 5 8}$ | 1,514 | 1,508 | 3,681 | 3,798 | 3,782 | 3,783 | 3,795 | 3, 1.527 | 3,836 1,559 | 3,816 1,559 | 3,907 1,564 | 3.948 1.590 | 3, 969 1,592 |  |
| Retail outlets, total......-..............-do. | 5,615 | 5,583 | 4,850 | 4,990 | 5,179 | 5,583 | 5,295 | 5,163 | 5,195 | 5, 320 | 5, 440 | 7. 549 | 5, 541 | 5. 620 |  |  |
|  | 2,414 | 2, 421 | 1,979 | 2,097 | 2,213 | 2,421 | 2,212 | 2,167 | 2,227 | 2.339 | 2.430 | 2.522 | -2,517 | 2.581 | 2,647 |  |
| Furniture stores | 1, 107 | 1,080 | 1,009 | 1,014 | 1,034 | 1,080 | 1,057 | 1,039 | 1.018 | 1,011 | 1.011 | 1.008 | 1.009 | 1,019 | 1,018 |  |
| Automobile de | 359 | 359 | 360 | 359 | 360 | 359 | 359 | 358 | 356 | 351 | 345 | 336 | 327 | 317 | , 308 |  |
| Other | 1,735 | 1,723 | 1,502 | 1,520 | 1,572 | 1,723 | 1,667 | 1,599 | 1,594 | 1,619 | 1.654 | 1.683 | 1,688 | 1.703 | 1,694 |  |
| Noninstallment credit, total.-.-.-.-......-d | 13, 169 | 13.976 | 12,718 | 12,721 | 13,032 | 13,976 | 13, 432 | 12,960 | 12,976 | 13,365 | 13.700 | 13.718 | 13,554 | 13,632 | 13,615 |  |
| Single-payment loans, total....-...-.....do do | 4,507 | 4,955 | 4, 832 | 4,778 | 4,880 |  | 4,906 | 4,931 | 5,056 | 5,111 | 5. 238 | 5. 297 | 5, 203 | 5.274 | 5,288 |  |
| Commercial banks.-.-.--.-.-.-.-.-.-. do | 3,884 | 4, 224 | 4, 129 | 4, 125 | 4, 158 | 4, 224 | 4, 203 | 4, 2211 | 4, 279 | 4, 390 | 4, 421 | 4, 439 | 4, 430 | 4. 425 | 4,434 |  |
| Other financial institutions .-........-- d | 623 | 731 | 703 | 653 | 722 | 731 | 703 | 711 | 777 | 721 | 817 | 788 | 773 | 849 | 854 |  |
| Charge accounts, total----------------10 | 5,329 | 5,438 | 4,423 | 4,517 |  | 5,438 | 4,892 |  |  |  | 4,683 | 4.739 | 4,607 | 4. 638 | 4,623 |  |
|  | 941 | 948 | 623 | 656 | , 717 | 948 | 804 | 635 | , 594 | 620 | -636 | 612 | . 569 | 570 | 614 |  |
|  | 3,952 | 4,027 | 3,312 | 3,382 | 3, 498 | 4,027 | 3, 614 | 3, 188 | 3,139 | 3,367 | 3.571 | 3,635 | 3.518 | 3,521 | 3,467 |  |
|  | 436 | 463 | 488 | 479 | 469 | 463 | 474 | 471 | 458 | 464 | 476 | 492 | 520 | 547 | 542 |  |
|  | 3,333 | 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 |  |

Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Average for Dec. ${ }^{2}$ Quarterly average. ${ }^{3}$ Monthly average.
$\dagger$ Revised to reflect new coverage and revised classification of deposits (for details, see the Jume and July 1961 issues of Federal Reserve Bulletio).
dFor demand deposits, the term "adjusted" denotes demand deposits other than dofor loans, exchusive 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).
of Includes data not shown separately. New series; description and data prior to Sept. 1961 appear in the July 1962 Federal Reserve Bulletin. $\bigcirc$ Adjusted to exclude inter bank loans. § For bond yields. see p. S-20
June figure which is as of June 30 (end of fiscal year). $\ddagger$ Revised to incorporatated, except mark data; revisions back to July 1955 appear in the Dec. 1961 Federal Reserpe Bulletin

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

FINANCE-Continued

| CONSUMER CREDIT $\ddagger$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Installment credit extended and repaid: Unadiusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Extended, total.....-........................mil. \$.- | 4,109 | 3,999 | 3,789 | 4,244 | 4,275 | 4,754 | 3,756 | 3,566 | 4,301 | 4,658 | 4,858 | 4,830 | 4,641 | 4.792 | 4, 040 |  |
|  | 1,451 | 1,315 | 1,168 | 1,452 | 1,402 | 1,289 | 1,320 | 1,284 | 1,574 | 1,688 | 1,787 | 1,755 | 1,709 | 1, 686 | 1,256 |  |
| Other consumer goods paper | 1,206 | 1,207 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,327 | 1,750 | 1,039 | 972 | 1, 161 | 1,287 | 1,346 | 1,358 | 1,249 | 1. 331 | 1,246 |  |
|  | 1,453 | 1,477 | 1,421 | 1,492 | 1,546 | 1,715 | 1,397 | 1,310 | 1.566 | 1,683 | 1,725 | 1,717 | 1,683 | 1.775 | 1. 538 |  |
|  | 3,813 | 3,951 | 3,839 | 4,102 | 4, 037 | 4,010 | 4,073 | 3,780 | 4, 229 | 4,077 | 4, 250 | 4,164 | 4, 233 | 4.245 | 3,933 |  |
|  | 1,348 | 1,355 | 1,327 | 1,441 | 1, 355 | 1,289 | 1,402 | 1,262 | 1.435 | 1,384 | 1,447 | 1,405 | 1,451 | 1,447 | 1,319 |  |
|  | 1,131 | 1,186 1,410 | 1,159 | 1,221 | 1,197 1,485 | 1,194 | 1,205 | 1,197 | 1,285 1,509 | 1,210 | 1, 254 | 1,226 | 1,234 | 1,253 | 1,196 |  |
|  | 1,334 | 1,410 | 1,353 | 1,440 | 1,485 | 1,527 | 1,466 | 1,321 | 1,509 | 1,483 | 1,547 | 1,533 | 1,548 | 1,545 | 1,418 |  |
| Adjusted: <br> Ertended, total |  |  | 3,942 | 4,209 | 4,317 | 4,315 | 4, 194 | 4,302 | 4,363 | 4,625 | 4,593 | 4,477 | 4,580 | 4.580 | 4,397 |  |
| Automobile pap |  |  | 1,271 | 1,405 | 1,511 | 1,471 | 1,474 | 1,496 | 1,526 | 1,606 | 1,604 | 1,536 | 1,601 | 1,578 | 1, 429 |  |
| Other consumer go |  |  | 1,199 | 1,254 | 1,249 | 1,316 | 1, 185 | 1,281 | 1,257 | 1,382 | 1,312 | 1,308 | 1,332 | 1,325 | 1,302 |  |
| All other...-.-- |  |  | 1,472 | 1,550 | 1,557 | 1,528 | 1,535 | 1,525 | 1,580 | 1,637 | 1,677 | 1,633 | 1,647 | 1.677 | 1, 666 |  |
| Repaid, total |  |  | 3,956 | 4,028 | 4,017 | 4, 051 | 3,979 | 4,066 | 4,094 | 4,108 | 4,180 | 4,159 | 4,239 | 4. 194 | 4, 232 |  |
| Automobile paper-....-...-. Other consumer goods paper |  |  | 1,350 | 1,372 | 1,359 | 1,361 | 1,380 | 1,369 | 1,393 | 1,403 | 1,418 | 1,402 | 1,430 | 1.417 | 1,403 |  |
| Other consumer goods paper-..........-. do |  |  | 1,190 | 1,210 | 1,188 | 1,233 | 1,147 | 1,253 | 1,226 | 1,217 | 1,234 | 1,230 | 1. 271 | 1, 257 | 1,276 |  |
|  |  |  | 1,416 | 1,446 | 1.470 | 1,457 | 1,452 | 1,444 | 1,475 | 1,488 | 1. 528 | 1,527 | 1,538 | 1, 520 | 1,553 |  |
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net cash transactions with the public: $\sigma^{\text {** }}$ Recelpts from | 8, 191 | 8, 161 | 10,236 | 3,872 | 8,554 | 8,868 | 5,968 | 9,567 | 10,685 | 7,060 | 10,850 | 13,042 | 4,567 | 10,328 | 11, 140 |  |
|  | 7,891 | 8, 728 | 8,266 | 9,385 | 9,218 | 8,576 | 8,726 | 8,967 | 8,263 | 9, 074 | 9,160 | -9,503 | 9,314 | 10,577 | 8, 639 |  |
|  | 299 | -567 | 1,970 | $-5,512$ | $-663$ | 292 | -2,758 | 600 | 2,422 | -2,014 | I, 690 | 3,539 | $-4,747$ | -249 | 2,501 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals: <br> Receipts |  |  | 24,900 |  |  | 25,300 |  |  | 24,600 |  |  | 26,800 |  |  | 28,600 |  |
|  |  |  | 26, 200 |  |  | 26,900 |  |  | 27,800 |  |  | 26,800 |  |  | 28,800 |  |
| Excess of receipts, or payments (-) |  |  | $-1,400$ |  |  | -1,600 |  |  | -3,200 |  |  | 0 |  |  | -300 |  |
| Budget recelpts and expenditures: |  | 8,333 |  | 3, 811 |  |  | 5, 959 |  | 12,354 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, total. Receipts, net | 8,333 6,626 | 6,513 | 8,945 | 3,141 | 6,424 | 7,967 | 5,357 | 6,729 | - 9,104 | $\stackrel{8,754}{5}$ | 10,658 7,024 | ${ }^{p} 13,515$ | 4,540 3,566 | $9,44.5$ 7,089 | 11, 014 |  |
| Customs.. | 91 | 88 | 90 | 105 | 106 | 88 | 100 | , 85 | 104 | , 99 | , 104 | ¢ 100 | - 103 | ${ }^{7} 107$ | -102 |  |
|  | 3.838 | 3, 933 | 4,679 | 1,614 | 4,891 | 3,363 | 3,570 | 5,910 | 3,728 | 5,348 | 6,243 | ${ }^{p} 4,980$ | 1,497 | 5,467 | 5. 072 |  |
|  | 1,891 | 1,766 | 3,251 | 408 | 377 | 3,322 | 466 | 400 | 5,879 | 445 | 469 | p 5,377 | 525 | 431 | 3,533 |  |
|  | 1,008 | 1,039 | 884 | 241 | 1,266 | , 505 | 353 | 2,080 | 1,188 | 745 | 2,266 | ${ }^{p} 1,071$ | 450 | 1.786 | 962 |  |
| Other internal revenue and receipts.......do | 1,506 | 1,508 | 1,380 | 1, 443 | 1,368 | 1,701 | 1,470 | 1,298 | 1,456 | 1,516 | 1.576 | ${ }^{p} 1,787$ | 1,965 | 1. 654 | 1.745 |  |
| Expenditures, totalq.............................do | 6, 464 | 7,039 | 6,771 | 7,796 | 7,485 | 7,160 | 7,395 | 6, 858 | 7,749 | 7,289 | 7,229 | ${ }^{p} 7,983$ | 7,252 | 8,541 | 7,327 |  |
|  | 773 | 739 | 727 | 713 | 740 | 781 | 803 | 755 | 733 | 777 | 775 | ${ }^{\square} 842$ | 828 | 794 | 807 |  |
| Veterans' services and benefits.-..-------- do. | 429 | 445 | 418 | 438 | 437 | 471 | 471 | 449 | 1449 | 438 | 433 | ${ }^{p} 400$ | 442 | 492 | 401 |  |
|  | 3, 808 | 4,013 | 3, 852 | 4, 067 | 4,253 | 4,258 | 4,316 | 4,094 | 14,597 | 4,315 | 4,785 | p 4,970 | 3,954 | - 4,448 | 4.031 |  |
|  | 1,510 | 1,895 | 1,777 | 2,587 | 2,055 | 1,836 | 1,890 | 1,575 | 11,972 | 1,766 | 1,241 | ${ }^{\circ} 1,983$ | 2, 107 | r 2, 852 | 2,088 |  |
| Public debt and guaranteed obligations: <br> Gross debt (direct), end of mo., total. bll. $\$$ | 290.22 | 2296.17 | 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 | 302.97 |
| Interest bearing, total.--------------...- do | 286.82 | ${ }^{2} 292.69$ | 290. 77 | 292.71 | 293.60 | 292.69 | 293.11 | 293.55 | 292.48 | 293.36 | 295.52 | 294.44 | 293.92 | 297.90 | 295. 57 | 298.14 |
| Public issues. | 249.47 | 2 249.17 210.89 2 | 245.77 | 248.82 | 249.39 11.08 | 249.17 10 | 250.81 | 250.80 | 249.68 | 251.24 | 251.23 | 249.50 | 250.12 | 252.48 | 251.01 | 254.26 |
| Held by U.S. Govt. Investment accts do. | ${ }_{2}^{2} 10.64$ | 210.89 243.52 | 10.81 | 11.01 43.89 | 11. 08 | 10. 89 | 11.32 | 11.27 | 11.50 | 11.47 | 11. 46 | 11. 36 | 11.58 | 11.47 |  |  |
| Special issues. | 2 24.35 23.40 | 2 43.52 23.48 | 45.01 2.98 | 43.89 2.95 | 44. 22 3. 41 | 43. 52 3.48 | 42. 30 3.40 | 42.75 3.43 | 42.81 3.60 | 42. 3.59 | 44. 29 3.66 | 44.94 3.76 | 43.80 3.96 | 45.43 3.94 | 44.56 3.93 | 43.89 3.92 |
| Guaranteed obligations not owned by U.S. Treasury, end of month $\qquad$ bil. \$ | ${ }^{2} .16$ | 2.33 | . 27 | . 30 | . 31 | . 33 | . 35 | . 37 | . 40 | . 41 | . 43 | . 44 | . 45 | .47 | . 49 | . 49 |
| U.S. savings bonds: <br> Amount outstanding end of month do | ${ }^{2} 47.53$ | 247.79 | 47.89 | 47.95 | 48.03 | 47.79 | 47.78 | 47.81 | 47.81 | 47.81 | 47.81 | 47.82 | 47.89 | 47.90 | 47.91 | 7.87 |
| Sales, series E and H do.... | .36 . 56 | .38 .47 | . 34 | . 37 | . 36 | . 34 | . 48 | .36 .44 | . 37 | .35 .46 | 4.81 .35 | .36 .48 | . 36 | . 36 .43 | . 30 | . 36 |
|  | . 56 | . 47 | . 42 | . 41 | . 38 | 71 | 62 | . 44 | 48 | 46 | .46 | . 48 | .45 | 43 | . 40 | 51 |
| LIFE INSURANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Institute of Life Insurance: <br> Assets, total, all U.S. life insurance companies 아 | ${ }^{2} 119.58$ | 2126.82 | 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, tota | ${ }^{2} 58.56$ | ${ }^{2} 60.93$ | 60.62 | 60.88 | 61.08 | 61.06 | 61.66 | 61.85 | 62.06 | 62.38 | 128.93 62.63 | 12.14 62.73 | 63.12 | 63.37 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 68.43$ | ${ }^{2} 6.13$ | 6. 43 | 6. 44 | 6.40 | 6.14 | 6.31 | 6. 34 | 6.26 | 6.35 | 6. 32 | 6.23 | 6.41 | 6.38 |  |  |
| State, county, municipal (U.S.) | ${ }^{2} 3.59$ | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ \hline 89\end{array}$ | 3.82 | 3.84 | 3. 88 | 3. 90 | 3. 96 | 3. 96 | 4.08 | 4. 065 | 4.05 | 4. 06 | 4.06 | 4.09 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 15.95$ | ${ }^{2} 16.22$ | 16.16 | 16.16 | 16.18 | 16.22 | 16. 23 | 16. 25 | 16.29 | 16. 30 | 16.32 | 16.37 | 16.38 | 16. 40 |  |  |
|  | 23.64 | 3 2 2 | 3.67 | 3. 67 | 3. 67 | 3. 66 | 3. 65 | 3. 64 | 3.64 | 3.63 | 3. 62 | 3.61 | 3. 60 | 3.60 |  |  |
| Industrial and miscellaneous (U.S.) ---do...- | ${ }^{2} 25.21$ | ${ }^{2} 26.91$ | 26.43 | 26.66 | 26.82 | 26.93 | 27.23 | 27.35 | 27.48 | 27.67 | 27.82 | 27.92 | 28.09 | 28.15 |  |  |
| Stocks (book value), domestic and foreign, total bil. $\$$ | ${ }^{2} 4.98$ | ${ }^{2} 6.26$ | 4.52 | 4.57 | 4.63 | 4.82 | 4.82 | 4.86 | 4.89 | 4.93 | 4.97 | 4. 95 | 4.99 | 5.02 |  |  |
| Preferred (U.S.) | ${ }^{2} 1.79$ | 22.03 | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 2.12 | 2.11 | 2.12 | 2.12 | 2.13 | 2.14 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2.19 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 3.12$ | ${ }^{2} 4.14$ | 2.37 | 2. 41 | 2. 46 | 2. 62 | 2. 64 | 2.67 | 2.69 | 2. 71 | 2.74 | 2. 70 | 2.73 | 2.74 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 41.77$ | 244.20 | 43.43 | 43.63 | 43.87 | 44.25 | 44.38 | 44.49 | 44. 64 | 44.75 | 44.95 | 45.14 | 45.34 | 45.58 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 38.79$ | 241.03 | 40.30 | 40.49 | 40.71 | 41.08 | 41.21 | 41.30 | 41. 42 | 41.52 | 41.68 | 41.86 | 42.03 | 42.25 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 3.76$ | ${ }^{2} 4.01$ | 3.96 | 3.97 | 3.99 | 4.01 | 3.97 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 4.01 | 4.02 | 4.04 | 4, 10 | 4.11 |  |  |
| Policy loans and premium notes............do | ${ }^{2} 5.23$ | ${ }^{2} 5.73$ | 5.64 | 5.67 | 5.70 | 5.74 | 5.77 | 5.79 | 5.83 | 5.88 | 5. 93 | 5.98 | 6.04 | 6.08 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 1.33$ | 21.39 | 1.31 | 1.34 | 138 | 1.39 | 1. 28 | 1.28 | 1. 20 | 1. 21 | 1. 22 | 1. 20 | 1. 26 | 1.24 |  |  |
|  | 23.94 | ${ }^{2} 4.29$ | 5.22 | 5. 29 | 5.36 | 5.55 | 5. 43 | 5. 46 | 5. 49 | 5.41 | 5.22 | 5.10 | 5.15 | 5.21 |  |  |
| Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in <br> U.S., total......................................... | 676.5 | 734.2 | 673.4 | 723.1 | 711.3 | 967.5 | 808.9 | 704.3 | 830.8 | 714.1 | 777.5 | 749.6 | 733.4 | 739.2 |  |  |
|  | 278.8 | 298.4 | 287.2 | 286.7 | 292.7 | 320.7 | 349.1 | 295.6 | 350.1 | 300.4 | 342.0 | 316.5 | 311.6 | 318.8 |  |  |
|  | 56.1 | 59.6 | 52.8 | 62.3 | 60.8 | 70.0 | 74.7 | 56.8 | 62.9 | 57.6 | 59.2 | 56.3 | 54.5 | 54.6 |  |  |
|  | 10.3 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 12. 1 | 12.0 | 12.5 |  |  |
|  | 60.2 | 64.2 | 59.9 | 65.7 | 62.7 | 56.4 | 91.0 | 66.3 | 72.0 | 66.7 | 67.7 | 68.2 | 70.9 | 61.7 |  |  |
|  | 136.1 | 149.4 | 132.0 | 151.7 | 140.7 | 163.7 | 152.7 | 140.4 | 156.9 | 141.5 | 157.2 | 142.7 | 149.0 | 142.9 |  |  |
|  | 135.0 | 151.6 | 131.1 | 145.1 | 143.5 | 345.4 | 128.9 | 134.3 | 177.8 | 136.3 | 138.6 | 153.8 | 135.4 | 148.7 |  |  |
| Life Insurance Agency Management Association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): Value, estimated total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,201 4,349 | 6,570 4,515 | 5,924 4,206 | 6,898 4,777 | 6,755 4,979 | 7,519 | 6,039 3,905 | 5,925 4,233 | 6,834 4,849 | 6.352 4,631 | 6,757 4,791 | 6,704 4,666 | 6,222 4,528 | 6,273 4,505 | 5,957 4,116 |  |
|  | 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 | -4,269 |  |
|  | 573 | 583 | 573 | 610 | 591 | 526 | 489 | 565 | 621 | 611 | 625 | 575 | 548 | 554 | 572 |  |

- Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary. $\quad 1$ Data beginning Mar. 1962 reflect revised classifications; not comparable with earlier figures. Ena of year; assets of life insurance companies are annual statement values. $\ddagger$ See similar footnote on p. S-17.
$\delta^{2}$ Other than borrowing. *New series (compiled by U.S. Treasury Dept. and Bu. of
the Budget).

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

FINANCE-Continued

| LIFE INSURANCE--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Premiums collected (LIAMA):* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{695}^{953}$ | ${ }_{729}^{994}$ | ${ }_{693}^{931}$ | 1, 002 | 789 | 1,135 | 1,062 | 966 718 | 1,087 | ${ }_{7}^{992}$ | 1,022 | 1,009 | 1,041 | 1,027 | 955 |  |
|  | 695 136 | 729 | 693 133 | 739 <br> 152 <br> 1 | 734 <br> 148 | 760 <br> 148 | 790 155 | 718 143 | 813 166 | 739 146 | 770 144 | 752 150 10 | 771 161 | $\begin{array}{r}762 \\ 157 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 714 |  |
|  | 1122 | 120 | 133 105 | 112 | 148 107 | ${ }_{227}^{148}$ | 118 | 143 106 | 166 108 | 146 107 | 144 107 | ${ }_{107}^{150}$ | ${ }_{109}^{161}$ | 157 | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| MONETARY STATISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold and silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monetary stock, U.S. (end of yr. or mo.).mll. \$.. | 177,767 | 116, 889 | 17,376 | 17,300 | 16, 975 | 16,889 | 16,815 | 16,790 | 16,608 | '16, 495 | 16, 434 | 16,435 | 16, 147 | 16,098 | -16,067 | 15,978 |
| Net release from earmark §-............-do..-- | -165 | , -5 |  | -43 | -272 | -65 | -64 | -37 | -142 | -82 | -78 | -60 | -310 | -10 |  | 15,978 |
|  | 137 | 64,583 | 63, 065 | 70,051 | 14,068 | 52,755 | 28, 224 | 30,897 | 52,845 | 14,065 | 31,032 | 14,000 | 14,005 | 52,663 | 63, 150 |  |
|  | 27,919 | 4,684 | 4,949 | 4,009 | 11, 540 | 10,769 | 2,021 | 19, $7 \times 1$ | 10,622 | 2,228 | 16,290 | 3,340 | 2,039 | 1, 883 | 2,335 |  |
| Production, world total....................do | 297, 900 | 2101,700 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 62. 400 | 66,900 | 68,500 | 68,900 | 69, 200 | 67, 800 | 70, 600 | 67,400 | 72,900 | 72,300 | 74,000 | 75,200 | 76,300 | 76,600 | 76, 100 |  |
| Canada - | - $\begin{aligned} & 13,400 \\ & 4,900\end{aligned}$ | 313,000 34,600 | 12,100 4,500 | 12,700 3,900 | 13,000 4,100 | 12,900 3,400 | 12,600 3,500 | 11,400 3,200 | 12,800 3,500 | 12,400 3,000 | 12.300 3.400 | 11,800 3,100 | 11,900 4,000 | 12,000 4,600 |  |  |
| Silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,600 | 4,800 |  |
| Exports.----------------------------.-.- ${ }^{\text {do-- }}$ | 2,149 | 3,154 | 3,397 | 2,511 | 6,600 | 1,896 | 1,842 | 1,538 | 979 | 526 | 521 | 964 | 476 | 951 | 1,144 |  |
|  | 4,786 | 3,786 | 2,625 | 3,316 | 3,441 | 5,152 | 3,156 | 9,249 | 6,653 | 5,615 | 5,203 | 6,837 | 5,398 | 5,827 | 7,897 |  |
| Price at New York-.-----.....dol. per fine oz_- | . 914 | . 924 | . 914 | . 914 | . 923 | 1.033 | 1.043 | 1. 025 | 1.015 | 1.015 | 1.015 | 1.023 | 1.035 | 41.083 | 1. 155 | 1. 206 |
| Production: Canada | 2, 835 | 2,597 | 2,373 | 3, 054 | 2, 643 | 2, 124 | 2,518 | 2.064 | 2,514 | 2,270 | 2, 194 | 2,670 | 2, 823 | 2,397 |  |  |
|  | 3,711 | 3 3, 362 | 4, 390 | 3,420 | 3, 590 | 2, 850 | 3,565 | 3,255 | 3,886 | 3,473 | + 3,530 | 3,185 | 2,984 | 3,623 |  |  |
| United States-...-.-.-.........-do--- | 3.345 | ${ }_{1} 3.524$ | 3.737 32.7 | 3,523 | 3,816 | 4,297 | 3,023 | $\stackrel{3}{2} 643$ | 2.690 33.0 | $\begin{array}{r}2,448 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,214 | 2,319 3 | 2,184 | 2,127 | 2,880 |  |
| Currency in circulation, end of yr. or mo _-...bil. \$_Money supply and related data (avg. of daily fig.): ${ }^{*}$ |  | 133.9 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 33.5 | 33.9 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 33.0 | 33.2 | 33.5 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 33.9 | 33.9 |  |
| Unadjusted for seas. variation: <br> Total money supply <br> bil 8 | 5140.9 | 5143.2 | 143.1 | 144.5 | 146.3 | 149.4 | 149.0 | 145.3 | 144.2 | 146.2 | 143.6 | 144.0 | r 144.3 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{5} 29.0$ | ${ }^{8} 82.1$ | 29.3 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 30.2 | 29.5 | 29.3 | 29.6 | 29.8 | 143.6 29.8 | 30.0 | $\begin{array}{r}30.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 143.8 30.3 | 145.0 30.3 |  |
| Demand deposits_--....---...........-do | ${ }^{5} 111.9$ | ${ }^{8} 114.0$ | 113.8 | 115.1 | 116.6 | 119.2 | 119.5 | 115.9 | 114.6 | 116.4 | 113.8 | 113.9 | ${ }^{+} 114.0$ | 113.5 | 114.6 |  |
| Time deposits adjusted | ${ }^{6} 69.1$ | 878.5 | 80.9 | 81.5 | 81.5 | 81.8 | 83.5 | 85.4 | 87.4 | 88.9 | 89.9 | 91.1 | 92.2 | 93.0 | 93.9 |  |
| U.S. Government deposits..---.-.........do....- | ${ }^{5} 5.3$ | ${ }^{3} 4.8$ | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.2 |  |
| Adjusted for seas. variation: <br> Total money supply. |  |  | 143.5 | 144.2 | 144.9 | 145.7 | 145.9 | 145.5 | 145.7 | 146.1 |  | 145.6 | 145.7 | 145. 1 |  |  |
| Currency outside banks.-.-.-.-..........do |  |  | 29.2 | 29.3 | 29.4 | 29.6 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 29.9 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.1 | 30.2 | 30. 2 | 30.2 |  |
|  |  |  | 114.3 | 114.9 | 115.5 | 116.1 | 116.3 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 116.0 | 115.7 | 115.4 | 115.5 | 114.0 | 115.1 |  |
| Time depnsits adjustedg --...---.-.-- do---- |  |  | 80.5 | 81.3 | 82.0 | 82.5 | 84.1 | 85.8 | 87.5 | 88.7 | 89.6 | 90.7 | 91.8 | 92.5 | 93.4 |  |
| Turnover of demand deposits except interbank and U.S. Gort., annual rates, seas. adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (344 centers)*...ratio of debits to deposits.. | 35.5 | 38.2 | 38.6 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 41.7 |  |
|  | 60.0 34.8 | 70.0 <br> 36.8 | 72.3 37.4 | 75.6 38.3 | 75.3 <br> 38.5 | 73.4 38.7 | 70.9 40.6 | 68.1 <br> 38.4 | 78.2 40.9 | 78.4 41.7 | 78.8 | 77.3 41.3 4 | 77.3 42.1 | 78.8 -41 | 82.2 |  |
| centersor $\qquad$ | 35.7 24 | 36.1 26.1 | 27.5 | 38.3 27.0 | 38.5 26.8 | 38.7 26.8 | 27.7 | ${ }_{27.1}^{38.4}$ | 40.9 27.6 | 41.7 28.2 | 40.8 28.0 | 41.3 27.8 | 28.6 | $\begin{array}{r}+41.1 \\ \\ \hline 8.3\end{array}$ | 41.5 27.3 |  |
| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QTRLY.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing corns. (Fed. Trade and SEC): <br> Not profit after taves, all industries mil | ¢ 3,800 | 6 3, 828 | 3,837 |  |  | 4,609 |  |  | 4,004 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{6} 306$ | ${ }_{6} 331$ | ${ }^{3} 877$ |  |  | ${ }^{4} 16$ |  |  | ${ }^{2} 270$ |  |  | 4. 34 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{6} 82$ | ${ }^{6} 70$ | 84 |  |  | 100 |  |  | 74 |  |  | 89 |  |  |  |  |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) mil. $\$-$ | ${ }^{6} 26$ | ${ }^{6} 28$ | 48 |  |  | 27 |  |  | 10 |  |  | 55 |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and allied products .-...----...--do. | ${ }^{6} 147$ | ${ }_{8}^{8146}$ | 137 |  |  | 174 |  |  | 143 |  |  | 169 |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products..........-.-do- | ${ }^{6} 503$ | ${ }^{6} 511$ | 520 |  |  | 538 |  |  | 519 |  |  | 691 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{6} 719$ | ${ }^{6} 772$ | 725 |  |  | 870 |  |  | 797 |  |  | 699 |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products............-do. | ${ }^{5} 143$ | ${ }_{6}^{6} 136$ | 183 |  |  | 151 |  |  | 58 |  |  | 191 |  |  |  |  |
| Primary nonferrous metal-.------.-...-- do.... | ${ }^{8} 123$ | ${ }^{6} 122$ | 106 |  |  | 141 |  |  | 143 |  |  | 156 |  |  |  |  |
| Primary iron and steel -..--..........-d do .- | ${ }^{6} 236$ | ${ }^{6} 201$ | 208 |  |  | 263 |  |  | 252 |  |  | 192 |  |  |  |  |
| Fahricated metal products (except ordnance, machinerv, and transport. equip.) ......mil. \$. | ${ }^{6} 101$ | ${ }^{6} 111$ | 144 |  |  | 116 |  |  | 118 |  |  | 187 |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery (except electrical) .-....-...-.do.... | ${ }^{6} 246$ | ${ }^{\text {¢ } 265}$ | 268 |  |  | 293 |  |  | 284 |  |  | 387 |  |  |  |  |
| Elec. machinery, equip., and supplies | ${ }^{6} 256$ | ${ }^{6} 256$ | 234 |  |  | 350 |  |  | 274 |  |  | 315 |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, ete.) -............-.-..................... | 6.56 | ${ }^{6} 74$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 98 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{6} 6419$ | ${ }^{6} 372$ | 206 |  |  | 599 |  |  | 570 |  |  | 645 |  |  |  |  |
| All other manufacturing industries.......-do..... | ${ }^{6} 435$ | ${ }^{6} 430$ | 517 |  |  | 560 |  |  | 396 |  |  | 499 |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends paid (cash), all industries ...---.do | -2,070 | ${ }^{6} 2,138$ | 2,010 |  |  | 2,528 |  |  | 2,202 |  |  | 2.123 |  |  |  |  |
| Electric utilities, profits after taxes (Federal Re-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{6} 448$ | ${ }^{6} 474$ | 447 |  |  | 477 |  |  | 585 |  |  | 472 |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation and communications (see pp. S-23 and S-24). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated gross proceeds, total ....-...... - mil. \$-. | 2,295 | 2,958 | 1,913 | 4.410 | 2, 404 | 2,094 | 3,506 | 2,537 | 1,877 | 4,075 | 2,149 | 2, 422 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,663$ | - 4,056 | 1,568 |  |
| By type of security: | 2,122 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 673$ | 2,785 | 1,460 | +1845 | 2, 762 | 1,784 | - 504 | ${ }^{2} 728$ | ${ }^{1} 638$ | ${ }^{3} 881$ | 2,667 | 1,063 | + ${ }_{\text {r }}$ | r $\begin{array}{r}3,974 \\ r \\ 840\end{array}$ | 1,408 |  |
|  | 139 | 273 | 201 | 298 | 184 | 284 | 141 | 146 | 204 | 216 | 120 | 124 | 32 | 58 | 110 |  |
|  | 34 | 37 | 17 | 12 | 41 | 26 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 120 | 14 | 46 | 32 | 24 | 51 |  |
| By type of issuer: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 846 <br> 179 | 1,096 343 | 678 268 | 1,155 | ${ }_{233}^{987}$ | 1,094 | 647 | 884 139 | 847 329 | 1,217 | 801 | 1,232 | ${ }^{5} 630$ | 「922 | 632 |  |
|  | 20 | $\stackrel{3}{22}$ | 15 | ${ }_{3} 3$ | 238 4 4 | $\stackrel{3}{42}$ | 15 | 139 | 16 | 463 15 | 279 37 | ${ }_{23}$ | + ${ }^{2} 250$ | ${ }_{7}{ }^{7} 226$ | 190 |  |
| Public utility ....---.-....-........... do. | 238 | 253 | 113 | 318 | 367 | 211 | 116 | 153 | 197 | 383 | 217 | 473 | ${ }^{+} 124$ | 255 | 165 |  |
| Railroad_----------------............do | 18 | 15 | 0 | 19 | 24 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 20 | 7 | 12 | 18 |  | 56 | 20 |  |
|  | 87 | 152 | 77 | 26 | 81 | 42 | 75 | 366 | 21 | 90 | 65 | 80 | 93 | 123 | 69 |  |
|  | 210 | 190 | 110 | 291 | 183 | 315 | 104 | 126 | 143 | 142 | 96 | 173 | -110 | ${ }^{+190}$ | 93 |  |
| Noncorporate, total®-..-.......------ do | 1,449 | 1,862 | 1,235 | 3,255 | 1,417 | 1.000 | 2,859 | 1.654 | 1,030 | 2,858 | 1,348 | 1, 190 | ${ }^{\text {r 1,033 }}$ | 3,135 | 936 |  |
| U.S. Government. | 659 | 1,021 | 338 | 2, 564 | 357 | 341 | 1. 589 | 361 | 372 | 1,506 | 352 | 363 | 358 | 2,408 | 300 |  |
| State and municipal |  | 695 | 699 | 643 | 789 | 654 | 865 | 1,123 | 621 | 877 | 897 | 760 | 641 | 559 | 426 |  |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ End of year. ${ }^{2}$ Estimated; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, China Mainland, and North Korea. Comparable data not shown in 1961 BUSINESS STATISTICS volume. ${ }^{3}$ Includes revisions not distributed by months. ${ }^{4}$ Effec-
tive Aug. 1962 for silver in commercial bar form (priced one-quartercent higher than on former basis). 5 Average of daily figures. © Quarterly average. 7 Less than $\$ 500,000$.
*New series. Back data for premiums collected and turnover of total demand deposits Federal Reserve Bullefin (see also oct. 1960 Bulletin for concepts and methods). increase in earmarked gold ( - ). FTime deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U.S. Govt. oincludes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. OIncludes data not shown separately.

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

## FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Securities and Exchange Commission-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New corporate security issues: <br> Estimated net proceeds, total mil. \$.- | 827 | 1,073 | 658 | 1,129 | 961 | 1,071 | 632 | 866 | 823 | 1, 185 | 785 | 1.214 | r 621 | r 907 | 618 |  |
| Proposed uses of proceeds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 730 472 | 902 | 612 402 | 952 | ${ }_{6}^{908} 9$ | 930 506 | 507 326 | 792 | 709 | $\begin{array}{r}1.033 \\ 753 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 621 <br> 435 | ${ }_{7}^{953}$ | r 504 +329 | +620 +382 + | 441 |  |
| Working capital. | 258 | 274 | 210 | 311 | 237 | 424 | 181 | 150 | 251 | 279 | 186 | 240 | r 175 | - 237 | 126 |  |
| Retirement of securities | 23 | 75 | 11 | 40 | 13 | 71 | 39 | 7 | 16 | 72 | 25 | 82 | r 39 | +159 | 39 |  |
| Other purposes..... | 75 | 96 | 36 | 138 | 40 | 70 | 85 | 67 | 97 | 80 | 139 | 180 | r 78 | 129 | 138 |  |
| State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long-term- -----------1........ | 602 | 697 376 | 699 | 643 244 | 789 732 | 669 336 | 866 | 1,123 640 | 621 351 | 874 | 897 499 | 760 375 | 641 301 | $559$ | +426 +172 | 613 |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Balances (N.Y.S.E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand and in banks .-.-.-.-.-......mil. | ${ }^{1} 390$ | ! 430 | 420 | 429 | 422 | 430 | 436 | 421 | 426 | 419 | 426 | 437 | 415 | 388 | 380 |  |
| Customers', debit balances (net) .....-.....-..-do...- | 13,317 | 14,294 | 4.037 | 4.072 | 4,180 | 4. 294 | 4. 145 | 4, 100 | 4.117 | 4,115 | 4.034 | 3.637 | 3,592 | - 3.796 | 3.913 |  |
| Customers' free credit balances (net) ..........d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | ${ }^{1} 1,135$ | 11,219 | 1. 227 | 1. 214 | 1,213 | 1. 219 | 1.225 | 1,190 | 1.154 | 1. 110 | 1. 205 | 1. 374 | 1,252 | +1.130 | 1. 090 |  |
|  | 12,275 | 13.003 | 2,730 | 2, 710 | 2,803 | 3.003 | 2,911 | 2,882 | 2, 963 | 3. 072 | 2,889 | 2. 239 | 2. 124 | 2.506 | 2. 738 |  |
| Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices: <br> Average price of all listed bonds (N.Y.S.E.), t.otals dollars.- | 91.42 | 92.98 | 92.97 | 93.19 | 92.67 | 92.26 | 92.24 | 92.90 | 93.89 | 94.40 | 93.80 | 93.02 | 92.97 | 93.76 | 94. 16 |  |
|  | 91.56 | 93.12 | 93.12 | 93.32 | 92.76 | 92.38 | 92.35 | 92.99 | 93.99 | 94.55 | 93.91 | 93.13 | 93.08 | 93.87 | 94.27 |  |
|  | 81.81 | 83.22 | 82.57 | 83.31 | 85.36 | 83.31 | 84.26 | 85.12 | 85.80 | 86.04 | 84.6s | 84.82 | 84.61 | 80.88 | 85.94 |  |
| Standard \& Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+ issues) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+ issues): Composite ( 21 bonds) or $\ldots$.-dol. per $\$ 100$ bond. | 94.6 | 95.2 | 93.9 | 94.6 | 94.9 | 94.5 | 94.5 | 94.5 | 94.8 | 95.4 | 95.9 | 95.7 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.8 | 96.6 |
| Domestic municipal (15 bonds)..-.-.-.- do.--- | 103.9 | 107.8 | 106.6 | 107.7 | 108.1 | 107.3 | 109.9 | 110.5 | 111.9 | 113.7 | 113.5 | 111.2 | 110.2 | 110.1 | 112.1 | 114.4 |
| U.S. Treasury bonds, taxable ¢.........-....-do...- | 86.22 | 87.55 | 86.09 | 86.61 | 86. 52 | 85.61 | 85.34 | 85.17 | 86.21 | 87.69 | 87.87 | 87.61 | 86.07 | 86.64 | 87.02 | 87.73 |
| Sales: Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, exel. U.S. Government bonds (SEC): <br> All registered exchanges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 133.92 134.52 | 168.56 162.82 | 137.47 133.89 | 153.52 | 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 | 246.49 249.75 | 151.86 156.85 | 117.84 125.30 | 91.01 94.62 |  |
|  | 134.52 | 162.82 | 133.89 | 151.77 | 164.03 | 167.36 | 157.72 | 132.43 | 144.94 138.15 | 135.58 | 184.91 | 249.75 | 156.85 | 125. 30 | 94. 62 |  |
|  | 131.65 | 163.70 | 134.97 | 150, 43 | 158.28 | 154.50 | 146. 10 | 131.74 | 138.15 | 129.99 | 183.01 | 238.82 | 148.25 | 112.35 | 86.01 |  |
| Face value-...-.-.....-.-................do. | 132.28 | 159.05 | 131,33 | 148. 44 | 160.65 | 161.12 | 152.91 | 127.77 | 139.49 | 130.81 | 179.28 | 241.24 | 152.98 | 119.58 | 90.10 |  |
| New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, totals <br> mil. $\$$ | 112.20 | 136. 34 | 111.74 | 125.57 | 140.84 | 135.73 | 133.06 | 101.35 | 113.54 | 117.18 | 183.17 | 184.88 | 116.51 | 95.86 | 81.52 |  |
|  | 105.88 | 130.51 | 106. 51 | 120.68 | 135. 71 | 129.09 | 126.35 | 95.43 | 104.74 | 111. 74 | 174.76 | 176.26 | 108. 52 | 88.71 | 75.06 |  |
| Foreign.-..................................-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 6.33 | 5.83 | 5.24 | 4.88 | 5.13 | 6.64 | 6.71 | 5.92 | 8.80 | 5. 44 | 8.42 | 8. 62 | 7.97 | 7.16 | 6. 46 |  |
| Value, issues listed on N.Y.S.E., end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 105.48 | 108. 10.50 | 108.60 | 109.03 106.22 | 104.75 101.86 | 104.63 101.78 | 105.52 | 103.38 | 107. 40 | 109. 40 | 106.74 103.70 | 102.42 | ${ }^{105.47}$ | 108.52 | 111.37 |  |
|  | 1.61 | 1.58 | 1.55 | 1.56 | 1.63 | 1.61 | 1.62 | 1.61 | 1.63 | 1.68 | 1.67 | 1.74 | 1.76 | 1.80 | 1.79 |  |
| Face value, total, all issues \%...---.-----..- do | 118. 69 | 116.51 | 116.16 | 117.00 | 113.03 | 113.42 | 114.39 | 114.37 | 114.39 | 115.93 | 113.79 | 113.42 | 113.45 | 115. 74 | 118.28 |  |
|  | 115.44 | 113.30 | 112.98 | 113.82 | 109.81 | 110.18 | 111.16 | 111.17 | 111.10 | 112.59 | 110.42 | 109.97 | 109.98 | 112.25 | 114.80 |  |
| Foreign | 1.97 | 1. 90 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.91 | 1.93 | 1.92 | 1.90 | 1. 00 | 1.95 | 1.98 | 2.06 | 2.08 | 2.10 | 2.86 |  |
| Yields: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic corporate (Moody's) .-.-.......-percent.By ratings: | 4. 33 | 4.66 | 4.74 | 4.73 | 4.70 | 4.71 | 4.70 | 4.70 | 4.67 | 4.63 | 4.88 | 4.59 | 4.63 | 4.64 | 4.61 | 4. 57 |
|  | 4. 41 | 4.35 | 4.45 | 4.42 | 4.39 | 4.42 | 4.42 | 4.42 | 4. 39 | 4.33 | 4.28 | 4.28 | 4.34 | 4.35 | 4.32 | 4.28 |
|  | 4. 56 | 4.48 | 4. 59 | 4.56 | 4.54 | 4. 56 | 4.55 | 4. 56 | 4. 53 | 4.49 | 4.43 | 4. 44 | 4.49 | 4.49 | 4.46 | 4.41 |
|  | 4. 77 | 4.70 | 4.81 | 4. 79 | 4.75 | 4.74 | 4. 74 | 4.74 | 4.71 | 4.6if | 4.62 | 4.62 | 4.65 | 4. 66 | 4. 62 | 4.61 |
| Baa. | 5. 19 | 5.08 | 5.12 | 5.13 | 5.11 | 5.10 | 5.08 | 5.07 | 5.04 | 5.02 | 5.00 | 5.02 | 5.05 | 5. 06 | 5. 03 | 4. 99 . |
| By groups: <br> Industrial | 4. 59 | 4.54 | 4.61 | 4. fin | 4.58 | 4.59 | 4.57 | 4.57 | 4. 52 | 4.46 | 4.42 | 4.45 | 4.52 | 4.51 | 4.45 | 4. 40 |
|  | 4. 69 | 4. 57 | 4. 67 | 4.66 | 4. 63 | 4. 62 | 4. 61 | 4.62 | 4. 60 | 4.56 | 4.50 | 4.47 | 4.48 | 4.50 | 4.49 | 4. 46 |
| Railroad.-. | 4.92 | 4.82 | 4.94 | 4.92 | 4.89 | 4.91 | 4.92 | 4.90 | 4.88 | 4.86 | 4.83 | 4.86 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 4.88 | 4. 85 |
| Domestic municipal: | 3.51 | 3.46 | 3.49 | 3.36 | 3.48 | 3.42 | 3.22 | 3.20 | 3.12 | 3.00 | 3.24 | 3.24 | 3. 33 | 3. 14 | 3.06 | 3.01 |
| Standard \& Poor's Corp. (15 bonds).-.- do---- | 3.73 | 3.46 | 3. 54 | 3. 46 | 3. 44 | 3. 49 | 3. 32 | 3.28 | 3. 19 | 3.08 | 3.09 | 3. 24 | ${ }_{3.30}$ | 3.31 | 3.18 | 3.03 |
|  | 4.01 | 3. 90 | 4.02 | 3.98 | 3.98 | 4.06 | 4.08 | 4.09 | 4.01 | 3.89 | 3.88 | 3.90 | 4.02 | 3.97 | 3. 94 | 3.88 |
| Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash dividend payments publicly reported: <br> Total dividend payments <br> mil. \$-- | 23,575 | 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 | 1,026.5 |
|  | ${ }^{2} 2$ 2,048 | 22,160 | 189.3 | 182.4 | 114.1 | 400.5 | 284.3 | 235.3 | 183.8 | 188.9 | 91.9 | 167.6 | 197.4 | 93.2 | 229.4 | 195. 7 |
|  | ${ }^{2} 7,047$ | 27,346 | 1,277.0 | 350.0 | 135.0 | 1, 712.2 | 295.2 | 134.5 | 1,331.4 | 340.9 | 131.4 | 1,354.5 | 338.6 | 135.5 | 1,352. 3 | 361.8 |
|  | ${ }^{2} 549$ | ${ }_{2} 544$ | 107.7 | 16.9 | 3.5 | 157.3 | 11.1 | 3.0 | 109.0 | 11.1 | 5.2 | 108.5 | 10.5 | 3.0 | 105.5 | 11.4 |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2} 1,181$ | 21,283 21.692 | 96.9 191.2 | 235.4 118.4 | 114.4 | 109.9 197.6 | 23.5 .4 119.7 | 115. 5 | 113.2 197.3 | 235.3 123.3 | 3.3 116.8 | 113.0 | 1235.7 | 2.9 118.6 | 112.8 201.3 |  |
|  | 21,588 2 2 2 | $\begin{array}{r}21,692 \\ \begin{array}{r}1,62 \\ 2356\end{array} \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 191.2 57.9 | $\begin{array}{r}118.4 \\ 19.1 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 114.6 1.5 | 197.6 75.9 | 119.7 30.9 | 115.5 4.2 | 197.3 56.7 53 | 123.3 20.5 | 116.8 5.5 5. | 199.1 56.6 | 123.8 16.9 | $\begin{array}{r}118.6 \\ 8.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 201.3 50.7 | 124.8 19.7 |
|  | ${ }^{2} 581$ | ${ }^{2} 578$ | 59.8 | 56.8 | 22.8 | 62.1 | 77.3 | 42.9 | 53.3 | 57.9 | 23.0 | 59.3 | 59.8 | 23.5 | 58.4 | 62.4 |
|  | ${ }^{2} 212$ | ${ }^{2} 195$ | 29.0 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 35.0 | 11.5 | 6.8 | 29.7 | 9.9 | 6.9 | 27.6 | 12.1 | 10.0 | 27.5 | 14.3 |
| Dividend rates and prices, common stocks (Moody's): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) ${ }_{\text {dollars }}$ | 5.59 | 5.70 | 5.68 | 5.69 | 5.88 | 5.89 | 5.92 | 5.95 | 5. 96 | 5. 96 | 5.97 | 5.97 | 5.97 | 5.97 | 5.97 | 5. 91 |
|  | 6.03 | 6.07 | 6.02 | 6.04 | 6.33 | 6.33 | 6.37 | 6.41 | 6. 41 | 6. 42 | 6. 41 | 6.41 | 6. 40 | 6. 40 | 6. 40 | 6. 29 |
|  | 2.68 | 2.81 | 2.83 | 2.84 | 2.85 | 2.86 | 2.86 | 2. 86 | 2. 91 | 2.91 | 2. 97 | 2.98 | 2.98 | 2.99 | 3.02 | 3. 03 |
| Railroad (25 stocks) |  | 3.37 | 3.37 4.21 | 3.38 4 4 | 3.36 4.25 | $\begin{array}{r}3.36 \\ 4.25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.36 4 4 5 | 3.35 4.30 | 3. 35 4. 30 5. | 3.35 4.30 4. | 3.35 4.30 | 3.35 4.30 | 3.35 4.30 | 3.35 4.30 | 3. 34 4.30 a | 3.39 4.30 |
|  | 3.97 | 4. 21 | 4. 21 | 4. 21 | 4. 25 | 4.25 5 5.19 | 4.30 5.19 | 4.30 5.19 | 4. 30 5.29 | 4.30 5.29 | 4.30 5.29 | 4. 30 5.29 | 4.30 5.29 | 4.30 5.32 | 4. 30 5 5 | 4.30 5.32 |
|  | 4.75 | 5.18 | 5.19 | 5.19 | 5.19 | 5.19 | 5.19 | 5.19 | 5.29 | 5.29 | 5.29 | 5.29 | 5.29 | 5.32 | 5.32 | 5. 32 |
| Price per share, end of mo. (200 stocks) \% ...do.... | 155. 46 | 185. 66 | 187.49 | 193.10 | 200. 36 | 202. 73 | 195.17 | 198. 76 | 198.91 | 186. 28 | 171.39 | 157.34 | 168.24 | 170.51 | 161.75 |  |
| Industrial (125 stocks) ....-.................d. do.... | 173.18 | 199.90 | 201.55 | 207. 23 | 213.75 | 216. 69 | 209.40 | 212.12 | 213.78 | 198.72 | 183. 43 | 168.00 | 178.96 | 181.40 | 172.29 | 174. 24 |
|  | 69.82 | 90.55 | 94. 50 | 99.77 | 103.91 | 99.32 | 95.14 | 97. 76 | 98.87 | 96. 45 | 86. 79 | 81.74 | 87.79 | 90.12 | 87.42 | 86.83 |
|  | 62.46 | 68.26 | 68.78 | 71.01 | 70.01 | 69.10 | 70.43 | 69.98 | 68.60 | 64.78 | 62.00 | 57.19 | 58.27 | 59.25 | 56.07 | 58.65 |
| r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ End of year. ${ }^{2}$ Annual total. <br> §Data include bonds of the International Bank for shown separately; these bonds are included in co bonds. |  | truction <br> the ave | and De rage pri | velopmen <br> ef all | t not listed | affec | Number <br> the cont <br> Prices are <br> For bon <br> Include | of bonds nuity of derived s due or data no | represe <br> series. <br> from av <br> callable <br> shown | numbe rage yie in 10 ye eparate | curren ds on ba rs or mo . | ly used; sis of an re. | be chan assume | e in the <br> 3 perce | numbe <br> 20-y | does not bond, |


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

## FINANCE-Continued



## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

| FOREIGN TRADE Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U.S. merchandise: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 108 109 | 107 | 101 | 116 120 | 111 | 111 | 1100 | 108 | 112 | 116 120 | 121 | 122 126 | 106 | 104 |  |  |
| Unit value......................................-- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 101 | 103 | 104 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 103 | 104 | 103 | 103 | 103 |  |  |
| Imports for consumption: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 109 108 | 107 | 105 | 120 | 118 115 | 112 | 121 | 108 104 | 123 | 119 | ${ }_{122}^{126}$ | 119 | 120 | 124 |  |  |
|  | 99 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 95 |  |  |
| Agricultural products, quantity: <br> Exports, U,S. merchandise, total: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted -....-...-----------1952-54=100.- | 194 | - 193 | p 158 <br> $\gg 174$ <br> 18 | \% 218 p 199 |  | ¢ 213 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton fiber (incl. linters), seas, adj.-----do------ | 202 | -172 | ${ }^{-149}$ | - 105 | -124 | ${ }^{\sim} 121$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports for consumption, total: $\ddagger$ <br> Unadjusted <br> do. | 103 | 106 | 102 | 109 | 101 | 114 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 112 | 125 | 117 | 103 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supplementary imports, seas. adj .-.-.-.-do.--- | 106 | 108 | 106 | 124 | 145 | 126 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Complementary imports, seas. adj.......do.... | 102 | 109 | 116 | 126 | 99 | 93 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping Weight |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water-borne trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, incl. reexports§.---------thous. lg. tons.- | 79,382 $\times 14,394$ | $r 9,526$ $r$ $r$ | 9,851 | 10,904 | 10,419 | 9.359 | 7.873 | 8,833 | 8, 847 | 9,509 | 11,536 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | r14,794 | -13, 984 | 14, 188 | 15, 160 | 14,387 | 14,694 | 14, 432 | 13,078 | 14,884 | r 14,326 | 16,936 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports, totaly ---- mil. \$-- | 1,713.2 | 1,739.5 | 1,631.0 | 1,889.9 | 1,817.7 | 1,826.9 | 1,642.2 | 1,774.6 | 1,844.9 | 1,881.2 | 1,972. 5 | 1,970.4 | 1, 709.1 | 1,682.5 | 1,761.2 |  |
| Excl. Dept. of Defense shipments.........d..... Seasonally adjusted* | 1,634.1 | 1,672.0 | $\xrightarrow{1,556.5}$ | 1,816.8 | 1,759.4 | 1,777.3 | 1,591.8 | 1,712.4 | 1,783.2 | 1,798.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,892.4 \\ & 1 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | 1, 894.1 | 1, 621.5 | 1, 634. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1,711.0 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted*-......-............-do....- |  |  | 1,667.8 | 1,772.9 | 1,716.3 | 1,719.2 | 1,660. 0 | 1,852.1 | 1,632.1 | 1,794. 6 | 1,774. 7 | 1, 858.9 | 1,718.1 | 1,651.6 | 1,935.9 |  |
| By geographic regions: $\triangle$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 63.8 303.9 | 68.9 342.3 | 63.1 293.8 | 78.0 324.4 | 82.5 332.6 | $\begin{array}{r}77.0 \\ 389 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}78.9 \\ 348 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 80.8 | 86.7 | 94.8 | 79.7 | 88.7 | 78.6 | 73.6 | 80.3 |  |
|  | 339.6 | 333.4 | 32.5 | 34.4 34.1 | 332.6 | 379.6 30.2 | 348.9 31.0 | 831.7 33.1 | 34.1 32.9 | 337.4 40.2 | 352.8 41.6 | 359.8 41.9 | 326.7 41.7 | 319.7 39.6 | 334.6 52.3 |  |
|  | 543.8 | 536.7 | 490.5 | 603.2 | 573.8 | 561.0 | 502.8 | 574.1 | 584.5 | 557.6 | 581.0 | 573.7 | 473.8 | 495.0 | 545.7 |  |
| Northern North America-....-..........-do...- Southern North America | 309.2 139.4 | 303.6 121.4 | 299.5 123.6 | ${ }_{1250.0}$ | 317.9 130.7 | 287.7 126.4 | 272.8 <br> 109.9 | 273.8 <br> 114 | 310.8 | 352.2 117 | 379.6 134.9 | 370.4 134 | 314.0 | 303.9 | 290.6 |  |
|  | 174.7 | 185.8 | 184.5 | 2205.7 | 185.2 | 1202. 8 | 109.9 160.9 | 114.5 164.5 | 187.5 1875 | 182.7 18 | 134.9 176.0 | 134.9 185.4 | 118.8 150.5 | 173.1 | 129.2 |  |

$r$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary. $\quad 1$ Quarterly average at annual rate.
2 For 12 months ending Dec.
o'Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in number does not affect continuity of the series. of Includes data not shown separately. $\ddagger$ Revisions for Jan.-Dec. 1960 (prior to May 1961 for indexes rebased to $1957-59=100$ ) will be shown later.
§Excludes "special category" shipments and all commodities exported under forelgn-aid Tncludes orant aid shipments under the Dargo.
as well
*New series. Revised data prior to 1961 may be obtained from Bu, of Census reports. $\triangle$ Excludes "special category" shipments.

| Unless otherwise stated, statisties through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 | 1961 | 1961 |  |  |  | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthiy average |  | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dee. | Jan | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Ang. | Sept. | Oct. |

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued


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

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued



## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION <br> Airlines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scheduled domestic trunk carriers: <br> Financial operations (qtrly. avg. or total): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, totalo---.-.......-mil. \$.- | 493.5 | 514.8 | 539.8 |  |  | 524.7 |  |  | 543.3 |  |  | 597.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Transport, total 9 ......-...-............- do...- | 489.1 | 509.6 | 536.1 |  |  | 519.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 443.4 | 461.2 | 486.3 33 |  |  | 465.5 |  |  | 488.8 |  |  | 538.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30.0 11.7 | 32.2 129 | 33.4 |  |  | 35.4 15.0 |  |  | 33.8 13 |  |  | 36. 4 |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. mall.-------------------------10---- | 11.7 | 12.9 | 12.3 |  |  | 15.0 |  |  | 13.7 |  |  | 14.3 |  |  |  |  |
| Operating expenses (incl. depreclation) .-.do.... | 484.6 | 512.4 | 531.9 |  |  | ${ }^{527.5}$ |  |  | 555.4 |  |  | 561.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Net income (after taxes) -----------1----do.--- |  | ${ }^{\text {d }} 6.0$ | ${ }^{\text {d }} 3.3$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {d }} 8.0$ |  |  | ${ }^{1} 17.0$ |  |  | 9.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Operating results: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miles flown (revenue) .-.--...............thous.- | 60,419 | $\stackrel{57,450}{ }$ | 58,846 | 60, 262 | 57,563 | 56, 501 | 59,724 | 54, 557 | 62,745 | 61,754 | 62, 820 | 60, 280 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11,066 | rer | 41,002 | ${ }_{12,520}^{43,536}$ | 42, 1870 | 44, 7185 | 12,695 | 37, 12140 | 45, 1487 | 13, 422 | 46, 414 | $\xrightarrow{44,278}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Passengers originated (revenue) -.........-. do | 3, 854 | ${ }^{2} 3,815$ | 3, 858 | 4,029 | 3, 839 | 3,786 | 3,973 | 3,591 | 4,107 | $\stackrel{4}{12} 2$ | - 4 , 145 | $\underset{4,286}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |
| Passenger-miles flown (revenue) ...........-mil-- | 2,450 | 2,475 | 2, 543 | 2,544 | 2,367 | 2,537 | 2,621 | 2,344 | 2,677 | 2,746 | 2, 662 | 2,963 |  |  |  |  |
| Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation revenues..---------......thous. \$-. | 30,705 | 30,737 | 31, 466 | 33, 779 | 31,867 | 36, 493 |  |  | 389,913 |  |  | 395,257 |  |  |  |  |
| Express privilege payments...-----------..-do...- | 10,420 | 9,760 | 9,974 | 10,803 | 10, 266 | 11, 614 |  |  | 36,277 |  |  | 3 29,820 |  |  |  |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fares, average cash rate§.-.---.-.-.-.......-cents.- | 18.9 | 19.6 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 19.8 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 20.2 |  |
| Class I Motor Carriers (Intercity) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carriers of property (qtrly. avg. or total): Number of reporting carriers | 4965 | ${ }^{4} 965$ | 973 |  |  | 965 |  |  | 1.010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,212. 1 | 1, 234.4 | 1,273.6 |  |  | 1,334.8 |  |  | 1,278.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,181.2 | 1,185. 4 | 1,206. 3 |  |  | 1,236. 3 |  |  | 1,242.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carried (revenue)...-..........-mil. tons-- | 71.2 | 71.6 | 73.9 |  |  | 77.1 |  |  | 76.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carriers of passengers (qtriy. avg. or total): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of reporting carriers. | ${ }_{4}^{4} 141$ | ${ }^{4} 141$ | 141 |  |  | 141 |  |  | 142 |  |  | 141 |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total.-------------.-mil. \$-. | 115.4 | 120.5 | 145.4 |  |  | 119.4 |  |  | 104.8 |  |  | 132.7 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.9 | 104.8 | 114.8 |  |  | 104.3 |  |  | 99.8 |  |  | 112.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Passengers carried (revenue)...-...........--mil.- | 57.2 | 56.3 | 61.2 |  |  | 57.3 |  |  | 51.2 |  |  | 58.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Class I Railroads |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings (AAR) : ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2, 537 | 2, 382 | 2,951 | 2,580 | 2, 310 | 2, 610 | 2,039 | 2, 141 | 2,720 | 2,250 | 2,339 | 2, 885 | 2,043 | 2,300 | 2, 852 | 2, 429 |
|  | 443 34 1 | 424 29 1 | $\begin{array}{r}537 \\ 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}455 \\ 31 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{31}^{434}$ | ${ }_{32} 5$ | 410 | 413 | 497 | 399 | 410 | 540 | 261 | 433 | 540 | 444 |
|  | 159 | 156 | 38 189 | 157 | $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 146 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{162}$ | 129 | $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 153 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 44 191 | 33 147 | $\stackrel{27}{157}$ | 189 | 19 | $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 155 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 184 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 24 |
| Grain and grain products....------.-...-do....- | 232 | 237 | 245 | 244 | 213 | 268 | 224 | 227 | 264 | 206 | 196 | 248 | 216 | 214 | 254 | ${ }_{236}$ |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{d}$ Deficit. ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 50,000$. ${ }^{2}$ Beginming July 1962 , ineludes data for refined bauxite (imports for 1961 totaled $\$ 11.1$ mil.). ${ }^{3}$ Quarterly total. ${ }^{4}$ Number of carriers filing complete reports for 1961
thowe similar note on p. S-22. © See similar note on p. S-22. $\%$ Includes data not shown separately.
§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 Surver.
o'Data for Sept. and Dec. 1961 and Mar., June, and Sept. 1962 cover 5 weeks; other months,

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

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued


CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inorganic chemicals, production: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acetylene-...-.-.......-.-..-.....-mil.cu. ft.- | 1,012 | 968 | 939 | 1,101 | 1,115 |
| Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) thous. sh. tons. | 401.5 | 432.9 | 399.6 | 425.5 |  |
| Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid.....do..-- | 74.8 | 76.0 | 85.2 | 78.8 | 69.3 |
| Chlorine, gas | 386.4 | 383.6 | 349.8 | 409.5 | 411.4 |
| Hydrochloric aeid ( $100 \%$ HCl) .-...-.-..... do | 80.8 | 77.0 | 70.6 | 83.0 | 86.9 |
|  | 276.3 | 281.5 | 283.9 | 297.5 | 298.8 |
| Oxygen (high purity) .................-mil. cu. ft-- | 4.832 | 6. 555 | 7.173 | 7,626 | 7,667 |
| Phosphoric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ ) ....thous. sh. tons | 175.8 | 187.1 | 175.7 | 195.6 | 184.9 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Based on unadjusted data. ${ }^{2}$ Quarterly total. ${ }^{3}$ Quarterly average. ${ }^{4}$ Effective Jan. 1962, data reflect redefinition of visits to one park; Jan. 1962 (new basis), ${ }_{62, \text { fen visits; Jan. } 1961 \text { (old basis), } 18,600 \text { visits. }}$ tities for 14 plants not previously reporting. ${ }^{2}$ Deficit
${ }^{7}$ Data for Sept. and Dec. 1961 and Mar., June, and Sept. 1962 cover 5 weeks.
$\dagger$ Revised effective with the Dec. 1961 SURVEY to incorporate the 1957-59 comparison

| 1,135 | 989 | 1,061 | 1,159 | 1,102 | 1,133 | 1,066 | 1,105 | 1,089 | 1,128 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 449.1 | 416.8 | 429.4 | 494.8 | 508.3 | 510.7 | 496.0 | 471.1 | 464.2 | 468.3 |
| 65.8 | 70.2 | 63.3 | 73.5 | 75.4 | 96.9 | 100.6 | 105.7 | $r 107.8$ | 92.2 |
| 420.7 | 405.8 | 381.9 | 437.5 | 423.1 | 432.8 | 427.5 | 438.9 | 441.1 | 428.2 |
| 85.6 | 79.0 | 78.9 | 89.9 | 89.1 | 89.1 | 91.0 | 90.4 | 89.6 | 89.3 |
| 306.2 | 296.5 | 289.8 | 300.9 | 292.3 | 305.9 | 277.9 | 278.0 | 299.7 | 303.7 |
| 8,060 | 7,360 | 58,255 | 9,161 | 8,577 | 8,083 | 7,782 | 7,433 | 88,103 | 8.129 |

base period, as well as new weights and seasonal fars Monthly inder for total loading
ors. Monthly indexes for total loadings 1960 are available from the Board of Governors, Fed. Res., Wash. 25, D.C. of Includes data not shown separately. $\ddagger$ Scattered revisions for 1959, 1960, and Jan.July 1961 are available upon request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 | 1961 | 1961 |  |  |  | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Sept. |  | Nov. |  | Jan. | Feh. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Ang. | Sept. | Oct. |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CHEmicals-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Inorganic chemicals, productiont-Continued \\
Scium carbonat (soda ash), synthetio ( 5807
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Na20) caronate (soda as......-thous. sh. tons \& 379.8 \& 376.4 \& 369.1 \& 408.1 \& 410.2 \& 388.9 \& 382.4 \& 368.6 \& 400.7 \& 394.1 \& 404.1 \& 400.4 \& 368.3 \& 390.4 \& 378.4 \& \\
\hline Sodium bichromate and chromate.........-do...- \& 10.2 \& 10.1 \& 9.9 \& 11.6 \& 10.5 \& 10.6 \& 10.8 \& 10.2 \& 11.0 \& 11.5 \& 11.1 \& 10.8 \& 10.8 \& 9.6 \& 9.5 \& \\
\hline Sodium hydroxide ( \(100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}\) ) --.-.-.-.-do... \& 414.3 \& 408.2 \& 370.0 \& 443.8 \& 433.7 \& 442.4 \& 423.1 \& 403.2 \& 466.3 \& 454.9 \& 464.3 \& 459.9 \& 467.1 \& 469.7 \& 451.2 \& \\
\hline Sodium silicate (soluble silicate glass), anhydrous thous. sh. tons.- \& 41.4 \& 43.9 \& 43.0 \& 54.6 \& 58.9 \& 43.5 \& 40.6 \& 46.5 \& 47.8 \& 51.6 \& 55.1 \& 42.7 \& 36.8 \& 44.8 \& 42.6 \& \\
\hline Sodium sulfates (anhydrous, refined; Glauber's salt: crude salt cake) .............thous. sh. tons. \& 89.4 \& 95.3 \& 97.6 \& 97.4 \& 105.2 \& 108.0 \& 102.3 \& 97.7 \& 113.7 \& 106.2 \& 106.5 \& 94.2 \& 95.9 \& 100.6 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 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 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Organic chemicals: \({ }^{7}\) \\
Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production
\end{tabular} \& 63.7 \& 65.3 \& 650 \& 76.8 \& 4.0 \& 76.8 \& 83.7 \& \& 75.0 \& 75.2 \& \& \& 77.2 \& 1 \& \& \\
\hline Acetic anhydride, production...---.-.....do- \& 91.3 \& 105. 0 \& 105.0 \& 104.7 \& 106.1 \& 117.3 \& 96.5 \& 72.5
93.5 \& 106. 4 \& 102.2 \& 105.0 \& 107.4 \& 101.5 \& 103.9 \& 108.8 \& \\
\hline Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), production_.-do. \& 2.0 \& 1.9 \& 2.0 \& 2.4 \& 2.1 \& 2.3 \& 2.0 \& 2.3 \& 2.5 \& 2.1 \& 2.4 \& 2.0 \& 1.8 \& 2.3 \& 2.1 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Alcohol, ethyl: \\
Production. mil. proof gal..
\end{tabular} \& 154.2 \& * 52.2 \& 53.4 \& 66.3 \& 56.4 \& 55.3 \& 53.7 \& 47.8 \& 53.3 \& 52.1 \& 50.3 \& 50.4 \& 49.3 \& 45. 5 \& \& \\
\hline Stocks, end of month \& \({ }^{1} 130.3\) \& -139.0 \& 140.9 \& 136.9 \& 138.8 \& 141.1 \& 145.9 \& 148.7 \& 147.7 \& 153.1 \& 151.4 \& 154.1 \& 158.1 \& 157.6 \& \& \\
\hline Used for denaturation-........................do. \& 45.2 \& 43.2 \& 37.6 \& 44.7 \& 42.5 \& 43.7 \& 43.9 \& 42.7 \& 45.6 \& 40.8 \& 44.6 \& 42.7 \& 39.1 \& 41.5 \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{1} 5.3\) \& 5.1 \& 5.5 \& 7.3 \& 6.0 \& 4.2 \& 4.3 \& 4.5 \& 5.4 \& 4.8 \& 5.5 \& 5.4 \& 4.4 \& 5.1 \& \& \\
\hline Alcohol, denatured: mroduction mil wine gal \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \(\qquad\) \& 24.2
24.3 \& 23.4
23.4 \& 20.3
19.0 \& 24.0
24.9 \& 23.5
23.0
5 \& 23.5
24.2 \& 23.7
23.6 \& 23.0
23.4 \& 24.5
23.9 \& 21.7
21.4 \& 24.0
24.8 \& 22.9
23.9 \& \({ }_{21.3}^{21.1}\) \& 22.4
24.0 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 24.3
4.4
7 \& -23.4 \& 19.0
6.4 \& 24.9
5.4 \& 23.0
5.9 \& 24.2
5.2
6.4 \& 23.6.
5
5.4 \& 23.4
5.0 \& 23.9
5.6
5 \& 21.4
5.7 \& 24.8
5.0 \& \(\begin{array}{r}23.9 \\ 4.1 \\ \hline 7\end{array}\) \& 21.3
3.8
3 \& 24.0
2.2 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 7.7 \& 7.3 \& 8.1 \& 6.8 \& 7.4 \& 6.4 \& 6.1 \& 8.1 \& 5.1 \& 8.6 \& 8.0 \& 7.7 \& 7.2 \& 8.1 \& 7.8 \& \\
\hline DDT, production.-.-....-................mil. 1 lb .- \& 13.7 \& 14.3 \& 13.7 \& 13.6 \& 13.0 \& 12.9 \& 10.3 \& 13.2 \& 13.9 \& 12.1 \& 14.5 \& 13.4 \& 16. 1 \& 15.7
9.0 \& 14.0 \& \\
\hline Ethyl acetate ( \(85 \%\) ), production .-..........do...- \& 8.9 \& 8.5 \& 7.7 \& 12.0 \& 12.8 \& 7.3 \& 9.6 \& 3.9 \& 9.8 \& 7.3 \& 7.9 \& 12.4 \& 5.2 \& 9.0 \& 6.6 \& \\
\hline  \& 108.1 \& 98.6 \& 87.7 \& 97.5 \& 95.2 \& 97.3 \& 91.3 \& 80.8 \& 87.9 \& 88.8 \& 98.4 \& 103.6 \& 119.1 \& 122.0 \& 106.4 \& \\
\hline Formaldehyde ( \(37 \% \mathrm{HCHO}\) ), production - do...- \& 156.0 \& 146.0 \& 155.5 \& 165.1 \& 162.4 \& 156.6 \& 155.8 \& 157.2 \& 163.5 \& 165.3 \& 172.2 \& 164.1 \& 150.2 \& 169.0 \& 166.9 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Glycerin, refined, all grades: \\
Production \\
da....
\end{tabular} \& 24.2 \& 22.4 \& 18.0 \& 23.0 \& 24.6 \& 24.0 \& 20.9 \& 21.0 \& 21.2 \& 21. 2 \& 18.8 \& 21.1 \& 17.8 \& 21.1 \& 17.6 \& \\
\hline Stocks, end of month...---...-...........-do \& 27.4 \& 34.3 \& 32.6 \& 30.7 \& 34.0 \& 38.4 \& 35.2 \& 36.4 \& 35.2 \& 36.1 \& 33.7 \& 35.4 \& 32.3 \& 30.8 \& 27.2 \& \\
\hline Methanol, production:
Natural \(\qquad\) mil. pal \& 2 \& \& \& . 1 \& . 1 \& \& . 1 \& . 1 \& . 1 \& \& . 1 \& . 1 \& . 1 \& 7 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 24.7 \& 25.6
31.7 \& 22.8 \& 28.1 \& 28.5 \& 27.7 \& 26. 4 \& 25.5 \& 29.0 \& 27.9 \& 28.0 \& 26. 5 \& 29.8 \& 28.3 \& 28.7 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Phthalic anhydride, production................il. Ib.. \\
FERTILIZERS
\end{tabular} \& 33.4 \& 31.7 \& 31.6 \& 30.0 \& 28.0 \& 30.9 \& 28.7 \& 25.6 \& 30.2 \& 33.7 \& 31.5 \& 33.3 \& 33.6 \& 33.2 \& 35.1 \& \\
\hline  \& 562 \& 539 \& 523 \& 548 \& 540 \& 605 \& 680 \& 541 \& 486 \& 684 \& 635 \& 543 \& 563 \& 699 \& 653 \& \\
\hline Nitrogenous materials....----------------- do \& 43 \& 31 \& 18 \& 34 \& 62 \& 47 \& 71 \& 114 \& 52 \& 128 \& 98 \& 24 \& 10 \& 60 \& 51 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Phosphate materials \\
Potash materials
\(\qquad\) do
\end{tabular} \& 436
68 \& 429
65 \& 428
70 \& 452
52 \& 411
57 \& 440
100 \& 511
89 \& 347
76 \& 352
74 \& 464
76 \& \(\begin{array}{r}466 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 444
47 \& 428
99 \& 547
82 \& 504
66 \& \\
\hline  \& 207 \& 227 \& 203 \& 260 \& 216 \& 156 \& 261 \& 259 \& 306 \& 397 \& 287 \& 194 \& 229 \& 199 \& 232 \& \\
\hline Nitrogenous materials, total 9 -------------- do \& 105 \& 123 \& 124 \& 138 \& 106 \& 87 \& 128 \& 131 \& 157 \& 230 \& 185 \& 129 \& \({ }^{2} 133\) \& 84 \& 84 \& \\
\hline Nitrate of soda--........................- do \& \begin{tabular}{l}
30 \\
12 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 41 \& 35 \& 35 \& 32 \& 26 \& 50 \& \(\stackrel{37}{12}\) \& \({ }_{18}^{28}\) \& 69 \& 55 \& 50 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
33 \\
24 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}20 \\ 19 \\ \hline 19\end{array}\) \& 22 \& \\
\hline  \& 12
36 \& 13
36 \& \({ }^{5}\) \& 15
54 \& \(\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 12 \& 15
70 \& 73 \& 18
57 \& 24
59 \& 14
10 \& 13
10 \& \(\stackrel{24}{22}\) \& 49 \& 23
71 \& \\
\hline Potash deliveries ( \(\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{O}\) ) \(\qquad\) do.... Superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers ( \(100 \% \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}\) ): 1 \& 181
203 \& 173

208 \& 124

219 \& 211 \& 104 \& 159 \& 302

238 \& 117 \& 232 \& 365 \& 258 \& ${ }_{60} 6$ \& 123
120 \& 226

202 \& 142 \& <br>
\hline  \& 223
346 \& 4288 \& 219
435 \& $\stackrel{240}{447}$ \& 236
480 \& 230
519 \& 238
527 \& 220
509 \& 249
446 \& 248 \& 255 \& 204
316 \& 170
382 \& +202
+416 \& 4207 \& <br>
\hline MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Explosives (industrial), shipments: |
| :--- |
| Black blasting powder $\qquad$ thous. lb.. |
| High explosives. |
| do... | \& 82,026 \& 82, ${ }^{127}$ \& 93, ${ }^{1069}$ \& 94, ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{198}$ \& - ${ }_{85}^{177}$ \& 144

79,679 \& 75, 118 \& 76,616 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
53 \\
81,058
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
83 \\
91,583
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
35 \\
101,886
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
62 \\
100,792
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3379 \\
3300,657
\end{array}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline Paints, varnish, and lacquer, factory shipments: If \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 147.0
85.3 \& 4485.5 \& 153.4
90.9 \& $\begin{array}{r}149.0 \\ 85 . \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 133.6
73.8
50 \& 109.7
58.4 \& 12.92
69.9 \& 123.9
69.9 \& 151.2
85.0 \& ${ }_{100.7}^{106.6}$ \& 112.3 \& 117.3 \& 1103.3 \& 111.3 \& ${ }^{152.7}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 61.7 \& 459.3 \& 62.5 \& 63.3 \& 59.8 \& 51.3 \& 59.3 \& 54.0 \& 66.2 \& 65.9 \& 73.8 \& 70.5 \& 60.2 \& 66.3 \& 60.2 \& <br>
\hline Sulfur, native (Frasch) and recovered: $\dagger$, \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
476 \\
3,826
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
519 \\
4,098
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
484 \\
4,253
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
528 \\
4,255
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
519 \\
4,307
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
550 \\
4,814
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
516 \\
4,863
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
476 \\
4,890
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
491 \\
4,830
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
446 \\
4,779
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
474 \\
4,761
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
467 \\
4,751
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
473 \\
4,777
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
514 \\
4,818
\end{array}
$$
\] \& \& <br>

\hline SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN materials \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production: $\oplus$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: |
| :--- |
| Sheets, rods, and tubes.-........................ill. lb.. |
| Molding and extrusion materials.............do... | \& 4.2

7.6 \& 4.8
7.5 \& 5.4
8.5 \& 8. 8.6 \& 5.2
8.6 \& 6.3
7.7 \& 12.8 \& 12.3 \& 15.6 \& 13.2 \& 14.2 \& 14.2 \& 11.3 \& 13.0 \& \& <br>
\hline Nitrocellulose sheets, rods, and tubes-..---.-do...-- \& . 1 \& .1 \& . 1 \& . 1 \& . 1 \& .1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Phenolic and other tar acid resins..........do. \& 49.3 \& r 51.0 \& 52.6 \& 57.2 \& 54.6 \& 52.5 \& : 58.0 \& 53.2 \& 59.8 \& 53.8 \& 61.1 \& 59.6 \& 48.9 \& 60.1 \& \& <br>
\hline Polystyrene...............................-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 82.1 \& -88.8 \& 89.7 \& 98.1 \& 92.7 \& 95.9 \& 399.9 \& 92.8 \& 105.6 \& 105.5 \& 113.2 \& 107.3 \& +94.7 \& 102.3 \& \& <br>
\hline Urea and melamine resins..............--..-do \& 29.8 \& - 33.0 \& 33.0 \& 37.6 \& 36.0 \& 32.2 \& ${ }^{3} 39.2$ \& 38.9 \& 40.1 \& 38.8 \& 41.9 \& 41.5 \& 33.2 \& 40.7 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 100.2 \& - 105.0 \& 101.5 \& 116.8 \& 110.9 \& 108.5 \& 113.3 \& 113.9 \& 131.3 \& 122.4 \& 130.6 \& 131.1 \& - 116.3 \& 131.9 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 46.4 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 45.1$ \& 34.4 \& 37.2 \& 34.4 \& 31.0 \& 37.0 \& 35.4 \& 43.6 \& 42.8 \& 47.0 \& 46.1 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 40.2$ \& 44.3 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 11.8 \& r 12.3 \& 11.6 \& 10.3 \& 12.5 \& 9.3 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 15.8 \& $r 16.1$ \& 12.8 \& 15.2 \& 15.5 \& 13.3 \& 15.9 \& 15.5 \& 17.9 \& 18.7 \& 20.2 \& 18.6 \& 13.8 \& 19.3 \& \& <br>
\hline Polyethylene resins-..............-.-....-.-. do.... \& 111.3
30.4 \& r 133.9
r 415 \& 121.8 \& 146.2
43.8 \& 148.4 \& 153.2 \& 150.6 \& 156.9 \& 167.0 \& 166.7 \& 170.9 \& 170.6 \& 172.7 \& 170.8 \& \& <br>
\hline Miscellaneous (incl. protective coatings) ---do .--- \& 30.4 \& r 41.5 \& 37.4 \& 43.8 \& 43.4 \& 41.8 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

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. 1b.): Phenolic, 2.5 (incl. some rosin modifica-
$\ddagger$ See similar note on p. S-24. ${ }^{7}{ }^{7}$ Data (except for alcohol) are reported on the basis of $100 \%$ content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated.

OIncludes data not shown separately. TRevisions for $1960-\mathrm{Apr}$. 1961 for superphosphate and for Jan.-Mar. 1961 for paints, etc will be shown lor
$\dagger$ Revised effective with the Jan. 1962 SURVEY to include recovered sulfur.
$\oplus$ Beginning July 1961, data are not strictly comparable with those for carlier periods because of the inclusion of companies formerly not reporting; monthly averages are based on reported annual totals.

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

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS


FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO


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

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 114.4 | 123.7 | 94.8 | 110.1 | 109.9 | 126.1 | 144.2 | 133.0 | 150.3 | 147.5 | 166.7 | 152.6 | 122.4 | 104.3 | 92.4 |  |
|  | 106.5 .599 | 181.5 .612 | 238.4 .614 | 230.7 .613 | ${ }^{223.7}$ | 224.8 .611 | 239.0 .610 | 260.0 .610 | 303.1 .609 | 345.4 .586 | 386.9 .586 | $\begin{array}{r}429.4 \\ .584 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 469.0 .588 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 456.4 \\ \hline .590\end{array}$ | +423.5 .596 | 380.9 .587 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 123.2 | 135.9 | 119.3 | 120.3 | 111.1 | 120.6 | 117.2 | 111.4 | 127.1 | 139.1 | 167.5 | 168.0 | 145.5 | 131.0 | 118.9 |  |
| American, whole milk $\dagger$ | 83.0 | 95.4 | 84.0 | 80.3 | 71.6 | 77.1 | 77.6 | 74.1 | 85.6 | 98.6 | 126.4 | 126.5 | 107.3 | 93.8 | 82.7 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total....do | 316.8 | 429.8 | 501.2 | 490.5 | 470.6 | 472.9 | 456.8 | 432.8 | 417.2 | 441.0 | 460.1 | 495.4 | 526.6 | ${ }^{+} 520.5$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 403.1$ | 5.5 |
| American, whole milk.....................-do | 277.3 | 379.5 | 442.2 | 432.6 | 421.5 | 419.9 | 405.9 | 382.8 | 367.8 | 390.8 | 416.2 | 452.9 | 483.8 | r 481.8 | r 457.1 | 422.1 |
|  | 5.3 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.8 |  |
| Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago) $\qquad$ | . 414 | . 409 | 413 | . 415 | . 414 | . 410 | . 410 | 410 | . 402 | . 394 | 392 | . 392 | 392 | . 392 | 392 |  |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, case goods: $\ddagger$ <br> Condensed (sweetened) $\qquad$ mil. lb. | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 5.9 |  |
| Evaporated (nnsweetened) .--.....-.-.-.-.do | 181.4 | 176.5 | 157.4 | 138.1 | 117.2 | 125.6 | 117.7 | 118.2 | 149.4 | 177.3 | 225.5 | 215.0 | 188.5 | 171.5 | 140.3 |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of mo.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.5 235.9 | 6.0 243.6 | 6.7 364.5 | 6.8 336.2 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 4. 6 | 4. 0 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5. 6 |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  | 22.1 | 162.6 | 10 s .3 | 66.1 | 9.9 | 162.4 | 218.6 | 256.9 | 27.3 | 262.7 |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) --------...----.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 2.5 |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) .-.-.-.-.-.... do.-... | 8.4 | 7.6 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 10.9 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 2.6 |  |
| Price, manufacturers' average selling: <br> Evaporated (unsweetened)............ \$ per case.. | 6.34 | 6. 30 | 6. 29 | 6.29 | 6.29 | 6. 29 | 6. 29 | 6.29 | 6.28 | 6. 16 | 6.07 | 6.03 | 6.02 | 6.03 | 6.05 |  |
| Fluid milk: <br> Production on farms_-............................... Ib | 10, 234 | 10,455 | 9, 621 | 9,672 | 9,219 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,969 | 4,267 | 3. 456 | 3,759 | 3, 625 | 4, 064 | +4, 415 | 9,629 4,109 | 11, 101 | 11,340 4.809 | 12,533 | 12,003 | 10, 977 | 10, 244 | 9. 683 | 9,771 |
| Price, wholesale, U.S. average...... $\$$ per 100 lb .- | 4.21 | 4.22 | 4.38 | 4.47 | 3,625 4.55 | 4.45 | 4.418 4.39 | 4.29 | 4,684 4.16 | 4.809 3.88 | 5.609 3.76 | 5.275 3.71 | 4,349 3.86 | 3,797 4.03 | 3,370 +4.22 | p4.35 |
| Dry milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dry whole milk mil. lb | 8.2 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 7.7 | 4.7 | 5.5 |  |  |
| Nonfat dry milk (human food)--.-.-.....do. | 151.6 | 167.8 | 119.1 | 134.9 | 136.3 | 169.4 | 184.5 | 177.4 | 203.8 | 214.3 | 253.0 | 236.5 | 182.1 | 148.4 | 127.5 |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfat dry milk (human food) | 121.5 | 136.6 | 134.8 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 8. 2 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 4.2 |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  | 116.9 | 132.5 | 126.7 | 131.0 | 128.4 | 128.3 | 155.7 | 168.7 | 142.1 | 118.0 |  |  |
|  | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | . 6 | 1.1 | . 8 | 6 | 4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 6 | 1.9 |  |  |
| Nonfat dry milk (human food) --.....--do-... | 16.6 | 21.0 | 28.1 | 19.0 | 29.9 | 12.3 | 21. 5 | 18.7 | 40.5 | 18.9 | 25.2 | 31.6 | 20.0 | 20.9 | 22.6 |  |
| Price, manufacturers' average selling, nonfat dry milk (human food) .--.-.-.-.-............ per lb. GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS | 137 | . 154 | . 159 | . 161 | . 160 | . 162 | . 162 | . 161 | . 161 | . 147 | . 142 | . 142 | . 142 | . 142 | 1.43 |  |
| 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3311.1 | ${ }^{3} 291.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 166.8$ | 3154.0 | 242.5 |  |  | 179.4 |  |  | 215.7 |  |  | 4123.0 |  |  | 448.0 |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 114.3$ | ${ }^{3} 137.8$ | 191.4 |  |  | 159.4 |  |  | 117.8 |  |  | +447.2 $\times 475.8$ |  |  | 277.8 |  |
| Exports, including malts | 7.8 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 16.5 | 10.2 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 170.2 |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.2 | 16.5 | 10.2 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 6.6 |  |
|  | 1.14 | 1.31 | 1.47 | 1.48 | 1.46 | 1. 43 | 1. 47 | 1.41 | 1.39 | 1.34 | 1.26 | 1.22 | 1. 19 | 1.16 |  | 1. 20 |
|  | 1.06 | 1.23 | 1. 40 | 1.42 | 1.40 | 1. 37 | 1.42 | 1.35 | 1.33 | 1.28 | 1.21 | 1.18 | 1.14 | 1.09 | 1. 07 | 1. 13 |
| Corn: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (erop estimate, grain only) ..mil. bu_. | 13,908 | ${ }^{1} 3,624$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23.590 |
| Grindings, wet process.......-.......-...-- do.-.- | 12.8 | 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 | 15.3 |
| Stocks (domestic), end of quarter, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On farms. | $\begin{aligned} & 33,090 \\ & 31,709 \end{aligned}$ | 3 3,246 31,784 3 | 42,008 4 4880 4 |  |  | 4, 495 |  |  | 3,386 |  |  | ' 2,474 |  |  | 1,613 |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 1,381$ | ${ }^{3} 1,463$ | 41,428 |  |  | 3,022 |  |  | 2, 1439 |  |  | $\underset{\substack{1,551 \\ \hline 924 \\ \hline \\ \hline}}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, including meal and four | 18.6 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 23.8 | 32.3 | 34.3 | 35.6 | 43.3 | ${ }_{37.3}$ | 36.3 | 42.1 | 39.4 | 33.4 | 32.8 | 1,075 22.9 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.1 | 3.4 | 38.4 | 32. |  |  |
| No. 3, yellow (Chicago) ----.-.-... \$ per bu_. | 1.13 | 1.11 | 1.10 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.07 | 1.11 | 1.12 | 1. 15 | 1.14 | 1. 12 | 1. 10 | 1.11 | 1. 10 |
| Weighted avg., 5 markets, all grades....-do..-- | 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 |
| Oats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate)..............-mil. hu_- | 11,155 | ${ }^{1} 1,013$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21,028 |
| Stocks (domestic), end of quarter, total . . . do. | ${ }^{3} 672$ | ${ }^{3} 657$ | 972 |  |  | 775 |  |  | 495 |  |  | 4277 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 595$ | ${ }^{3} 576$ | 859 |  |  | 695 |  |  | 432 |  |  | +229 |  |  | 865 |  |
| Off farms. | ${ }^{3} 77$ | ${ }^{3} 81$ | 113 |  |  | 80 |  |  | 63 |  |  | 448 |  |  | 109 |  |
| Exports, including oatmeal .-.............- do | 2.9 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 | . 3 | . 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) \$ per bu.- | s. 71 | ${ }^{5} .67$ | 68 | . 67 | 71 | ${ }^{(6)}$ | . 70 | 65 | 70 | . 72 | . 73 | . 69 | 65 | 64 | . 67 | 5 5 |
| Rice: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .-..--.-. mil bags 9 - - | 154.6 | ${ }^{1} 53.6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 263.6 |
| Caifornia mills: Receipts domestic, rough ..............mil lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -63.6 |
|  | ${ }_{6}^{100}$ | 110 | 78 | 191 | 100 | 169 | 182 | 229 | 167 | 121 | 100 | 73 | 74 | 68 | 57 |  |
| Stipments from mills, milled rice-c.-.--do-n- | 62 | 71 |  | 69 | 95 | 78 | 109 | 172 | 110 | 110 | 68 | 80 | 37 | 53 | 43 |  |
|  | 100 | 104 | 80 | 135 | 102 | 126 | 133 | 107 | 119 | 92 | 90 | 56 | 67 | 45 | 35 |  |
| Southern States mills (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.) Receipts, rough, from producers......mil. ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice.........di. | ${ }_{231}^{388}$ | 209 | 769 154 | 1,565 240 | ${ }_{253}^{486}$ | 242 285 | 169 264 | 228 | 100 | 54 | 25 | 30 | 22 | 437 | 1,267 |  |
| Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (eleaned |  | 209 |  |  | 253 | 285 | 264 | 290 | 282 | 222 | 212 | 187 | 207 | 179 | 269 |  |
| basis), end of month ----------.-.-...mil lb.- | 84.5 | 826 | 620 | 1,411 | 1,485 | 1,378 | 1,237 | 1,102 | 905 | 732 | 550 | 391 | 208 | 321 |  |  |
|  | 163 | 148 | 51 | 1,98 | ${ }^{139}$ | 255 | 280 | 186 | 238 | 231 | 223 | 183 | 145 | ${ }_{86} 8$ | 133 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Nato, No. 2 (N.O.)...-- per lb-- | . 081 | 5. 086 | 084 | . 089 | 090 | . 093 | . 095 | . 098 | . 098 | . 098 | . 098 | . 098 | 096 | r. 088 | p. 088 |  |
| Rye: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate)...-.-.-...-mil bu.. | ${ }^{1} 33.1$ | 127.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks (domestic) end of quarter, total...-do-.-- | ${ }^{3} 21.6$ | 320.9 | 29.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis).--\$ per bu.- | 1.13 | ${ }^{5} 1.20$ | 1.24 | 1.30 | 1.32 | $1.31$ | 1.31 | 1.29 | $1.25$ | 1.25 | 1. $21{ }^{-1}$ | 1. 24 | 1.16 | 1.14 | $\begin{aligned} & 31.8 \\ & 1.17 \end{aligned}$ | 1.16 |
| $r$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary. <br> ${ }^{1}$ Crop estimate for the year. ${ }^{2}$ Nov. 1 estimate of the 1962 crop. ${ }^{3}$ Quarterly average. <br> 4 old crop only; new crop not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, rye, and wheat; Oct. for corn). $\quad$ A verage based on months for which quotations are available. No quotation. |  |  |  |  |  | $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1960 appear in the Oct. 1961 Survey; those for Jan.-May 1961 are available |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{7}$ Revisions for Jan. 1955-Sept. 1960 are available upon request. §Excludes a small amount of pearl barley. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 1961 | 1961 |  |  |  | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feh. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Ang. | Sept. | Oc |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued


${ }^{2}$ Revised. ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary. $\quad 2$ Nov. 1 estimate of 1962 crop. ${ }^{3}$ Quarterly average.
4 Old crop only; new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for wheat).

[^16] $\dagger$ Revised series. $\quad$ Choice only.

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

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

| 'oultry: POULTRY AND EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Slaughter (commercial production) $\ddagger$...--mil. lb.- | 512 | 593 | 734 | 827 | 736 | 523 | 478 | 388 | 456 | 481 | 580 | 573 | 572 | 667 | 701 |  |
| do | 249 | 322 | 416 | 550 | 489 | 432 | 405 | 340 | 293 | 253 | 220 | 205 | 210 | 251 | г 331 | 434 |
|  | 135 | 192 | 270 | 382 | 318 | 263 | 251 | 219 | 191 | 156 | 132 | 121 | 123 | 160 | r 233 | 324 |
| Price, in Georgia producing area, live broilers $\$$ per $1 \mathrm{~b} .-$ | . 162 | . 132 | . 111 | . 113 | 118 | . 148 | 155 | . 156 | . 154 | . 141 | 135 | . 134 | . 139 | 146 | 155 | . 139 |
| Fgrs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production on farms ...-.-.....-.--mil cases $\bigcirc_{\text {-- }}$ | 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: <br> Sheli thous. cases $\odot-$ | 474 | 162 | 225 | 145 | 83 | 39 | 29 | 38 | 56 | 52 | 322 | 397 | 343 | 250 | - 227 | 32 |
|  | 111 | 81 | 100 | 86 | 70 | 61 | 49 | 40 | 48 | 60 | 85 | 111 | 122 | 120 | ${ }^{-113}$ | 97 |
| Price, wholesale, extras, large (delivered; Chicago) | . 372 | 355 | . 399 | . 393 | . 357 | . 335 | 356 | . 330 | . 310 | . 306 | . 269 | . 266 | . 280 | . 343 | . 416 |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cocoa (cacao) heans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20.5 .286 | 28.5 .227 | 16.6 .215 | 10.3 .226 | 6.2 .245 | 11.1 .265 | ${ }^{30.3}$ | 22.3 | ${ }_{2}^{251}$ | 35.7 | 28.9 | 37.0 | 39.0 | 22.9 | 8.0 |  |
| Coffee (green) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In ventories (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of quarter .........................thous hagso' | 13,108 | 13,034 | 3,211 |  |  | 2.815 |  |  | 3,029 |  |  | 3.050 |  |  | 3,334 |  |
| Roastings (green weight), quarterly total...do...- | 15,474 | 15,573 | 5,163 |  |  | 5,882 |  |  | 6.088 |  |  | 5,307 |  |  | 5,130 |  |
|  | 1,838 | 1,866 | 1,864 | 1,934 | 1,608 | 2,141 | 2.295 | 2,312 | 1,836 | 1. 865 | 2,032 | 1,550 | 1,679 | 1,991 | 2, 074 |  |
|  | 770 | 719 | 899 | 797 | 577 | 1,059 | 1,017 | 862 | 683 | 638 | 731 | 523 | 580 | 693 | 725 |  |
| \% ${ }^{\text {p }}$ per lb-- | . 369 | . 363 | 353 | .340 | 34 | . 341 | 345 | 345 | . 345 | . 345 | . 350 | . 348 | . 348 | 348 | 340 | . 340 |
| Confectionery, manufacturers' sales....---- mil. \$-- | 100 | 103 | 138 | 140 | 131 | 106 | 109 | 104 | 110 | 94 | 79 | 73 | 69 | 95 | 141 |  |
| Fish: <br> Stocks, cold storage, end of month........mil. 1b.- | 191 | 184 | 204 | 207 | 207 | 197 | 179 | 154 | 123 | 125 | 137 | 157 | 185 | 206 | 218 | 218 |
| Sugar: <br> 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: <br> Deliveries and supply (raw basis): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons.. | 256 | 265 | 105 | 697 | 903 | 760 | 324 | 93 | 47 | 93 | 39 | 56 | 46 | 71 |  |  |
| Entries from off-shore, total 9 ..-....- do. | ${ }^{2} 562$ | 528 | 468 | 440 | 246 | 184 | 538 | 473 | 600 | 654 | 605 | 440 | 863 | 967 | 679 |  |
| Hawail and Puerto Rico...........do | 145 | 169 | 183 | 82 | 53 | 60 | 67 | 139 | 205 | 164 | 262 | 272 | 277 | 256 | 129 |  |
| Deliveries, total .-------........----- do | 778 | 808 | 917 | 799 | 815 | 755 | 625 | 603 | 848 | 706 | 833 | 960 | 892 | 1,078 |  |  |
| For domestic consumption--.......do | 772 | 801 | 911 | 790 | 805 | 750 | 618 | 596 | 841 | 696 | 824 | 952 | 883 | 1,067 |  |  |
| Ftocks, raw and refined, end of month.do. | 1,750 | 1.716 | 885 | 1,261 | 1,708 | 2,195 | 2,156 | 1.974 | 1.738 | 10 1.740 | 1,624 | 1,567 | 9 1.315 | + 12 | ${ }^{p} 823$ |  |
| Exports...-.......-.-................--sh. tons.-- | 401 | 510 | 1,124 | 566 | 356 | 443 | 234 | 202 | 134 | 194 | 225 | 270 | 194 | 336 | 555 |  |
| Imports. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}354 \\ 88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 338 106 | $\begin{array}{r}316 \\ 95 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 358 97 | 325 | 319 95 | $\begin{array}{r}230 \\ 56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 185 | 326 | 316 | 494 | 363 | 469 | 308 | 400 |  |
| Refined surar, total. $\qquad$ do- | ${ }_{36}^{88}$ | 106 14 | 95 6 | 97 16 | 4 | 14 | 56 19 | 19 19 | 73 8 | 136 26 | 186 17 | 136 53 | 204 13 | 137 9 | 70 |  |
| Prices (New York): <br> Raw, wholesale. \$ per 1b_- | . 063 | . 063 | 061 | . 062 | 062 | 064 | 065 | 064 | . 064 | 065 | . 064 | . 065 | . 064 | . 066 | . 063 | . 06 |
| Refined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 064 | . 06 | . 04 | . 066 | . 08 | . |
|  | 9,598 | 9,111 | 8,136 | 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): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production --.-.-.-.-.-.-...-.---mil. Ib-- | 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 |  |
| acks (producers' and warehouse), end of month | 114.9 | 116.9 | 111.4 | 112.8 | 119.3 | 122.9 | 125.0 | 130.3 | 142.7 | 155.3 | 177.9 | 217.3 | 201.1 | 199.5 | 198.4 |  |
| Salad or cooking oils: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { of month } \\ & \text { míl. lb.. } \end{aligned}$ | 53.6 | 154.0 | 137.6 | 152.0 | 173.6 | 199.9 | 215.6 | 206.9 | 223.5 | 24.4 | 254.3 | 272.8 | 264.1 | 253.8 | 244.0 |  |
| Margarine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sroduction $\qquad$ do | 141.3 | 143.6 | 146.8 | 157.3 | 147.0 | 147.8 | 159.8 | 140.6 | 142.9 | 135.9 | 136.1 | 129.6 | 125.9 | 140.1 | 137.0 |  |
| mole mil. lb-- | 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 1 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: $\triangle$ Tallow, edible: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (quantities rendered).....-.mil. 1b.. | 29.4 | 35.9 | 34.7 | 36.0 | 40.0 | 35.5 | 37.5 | 39.3 | 35.5 | 33.3 | 40.8 | 36.7 | 33.4 | 38.9 | 32.2 |  |
| Consumntion in end products...........do...- | 24. 6 | 31.4 | 33.5 | 33.3 | 37.6 | 26.1 | 29.6 | 36.0 | 30.5 | 28.6 | 32.9 | 28.4 | 29.5 | 37.5 | 30.1 |  |
| stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month | 25.2 | 26.8 | 25.2 | 23.9 | 20.9 | 24.7 | 25.9 | 25.0 | 24.2 | 23.5 | 26.5 | 29.0 | 30.3 | 24.3 | 20.8 |  |
| Tallow and grease (except wool), inedible: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (quantities rendered) .-...---- do...- | 276.1 | 296.2 | 290.3 | 306.3 | 319.7 | 293.9 | 313.6 | 292.1 | 287.0 | 274.7 | 305.6 | 288.5 | 274.6 | 295.4 | 259.6 |  |
| Consumption in end products-...-.-.-do-..- | 152.7 | 144.8 | 146.5 | 149.0 | 155.6 | 147.5 | 155.8 | 138.6 | 153.3 | 148.4 | 170.9 | 164.3 | 120.3 | 166. 6 | 152.7 |  |
| mil. $\mathrm{lb}_{--}$ | 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 |  |
| Consumption in end products-.....-....-do-... | 9.0 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 91.8 9 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.3 |  |
| Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month mil. lb.- | 93.4 | 123.4 | 179.7 | 176.4 | 159.0 | 132.9 | 125.6 | 114.7 | 101.7 | 98.3 | 130.2 | 148.2 | 166.7 | 7.8 49.7 | 7.3 158.7 |  |

$\because$ Revised, $\quad$ Preliminary.
1 Quarterly average. ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Data from July 1960 forward reflect revisions to include non quota purchase charges. Revisions for July 1960-July 1961; 428; 644; 500; 382; 262; 203; 675,
$449 ; 347 ; 770 ; 766 ; 639 ; 610$.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for Jan.-Aug. 1960 are shown in the Oct. 1961 SURVEY.

[^17]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 | 1961 | 1961 |  |  |  | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO--Continued

| FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetable oils and related products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
| Coconut oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 41.3 | 41.6 | 44.8 | 45.7 | 43.2 | 39.1 | 38.0 | 38.8 | 41.5 | 31.9 | 28.0 | (1) | 35.6 | 30.1 | 37.7 |  |
|  | 33.3 | 38.6 | 37.5 | 43.0 | 38. 6 | 34.7 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 46.9 | 45.8 | 47.0 | 45.5 | 36.0 | 48.5 | 47.0 |  |
| Consumption in end products.....------ do....- | 49.4 | 53.7 | 51.1 | 58.9 | 50.7 | 51.8 | 54.6 | 51.4 | 61.7 | 61.6 | 60.0 | 62.1 | 49.3 | 64.7 | 58.0 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month $\qquad$ mil. lb.- | 2322.5 | 313.6 | 300.8 | 295.3 | 308.1 | 319.3 | 307.5 | 291.8 | 285.6 | 269.9 | 245.0 | 218.8 | 220.6 | 209.4 | 206.1 |  |
|  | 13.0 | 13.6 | 12.1 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 18.6 | 22.0 | 7.6 | 15.3 | 17.9 | 19.0 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 26.1 | 15.5 |  |
| Cornoil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Crude... | 27.5 | 28.0 | 29.1 | 28.2 | 28.3 | 27.7 | 28.4 | 27.8 | 31. 5 | 31.3 | 32.3 | 32.0 | 30.3 | 33.3 | 29.6 |  |
|  | 25.7 | 26.8 | 29.0 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 27.8 | 26.7 | 24.4 | 26.6 | 28.7 | 29.5 | 26.8 | 28.4 | 34.8 | 28.9 |  |
| Consumption in end products.-.---------- do. | 26.2 | 26.4 | 30.5 | 31.5 | 23.1 | 22.7 | 22.4 | 20.5 | 24.0 | 24.1 | 26.7 | 28.9 | 27.1 | 32.1 | 28.5 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month. $\qquad$ mil. lb.- | 35.2 | 34.6 | 33.2 | 25.3 | 28.3 | 30.7 | 36.2 | 42.1 | 49.5 | 54.1 | 55.9 | 51.9 | 52.1 | 49.5 | 49.4 |  |
| Cottonseed cake and meal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |
| Cottonseed oll: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Crude | 151.4 | 149.5 | 109.4 | 255.1 | 256.8 | 210.3 | 219.1 | 200.7 | 182.0 | 146.3 | 98.2 | 74.9 | 63.7 | 75.1 | 165.8 |  |
|  | 127.1 | 125.5 | 63.2 | 161.1 | 183.5 | 168.9 | 160.9 | 164.3 | 162.0 | 142.9 | 117.4 | 91.4 | 72.8 | 77.8 | 113.3 |  |
| Consumption in end products | 106.4 | 110.7 | 90.3 | 117.3 | 125.4 | 117.5 | 109.2 | 106.7 | 117.9 | 121.5 | 112.2 | 107.8 | 98.0 | 107.6 | 104.1 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month .......................................... | 385.7 | 335.8 | 170.4 | 245.0 | 320.4 | 392.0 | 434.2 | 488.7 | 477.5 | 513.4 | 458.4 | 401.5 | 324.4 | 270.7 | 296.0 |  |
| Price, wholesale (drums; N.Y.)--...... $\$$ per lb.- | . 151 | . 186 | 194 | . 179 | 179 | 183 | . 183 | . 181 | . 179 | . 176 | . 171 | . 169 | 165 | . 161 | ${ }^{\text {p. }} 157$ |  |
| Linseed oil: <br> Production, crude (raw) $\qquad$ mil. 1b.- | 30.6 | 35.5 | 40.7 | 34.0 | 39.5 | 32.1 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 30.6 | 31.7 | 23.3 | 20.9 | 14.3 | 27.1 | 44.8 |  |
|  | 32.0 | 31.8 | 33.0 | 30.1 | 25.8 | 24.8 | 27.1 | 25.4 | 32.9 | 34.8 | 35.4 | 36.0 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 31.7 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month. mil. Ib -- | 110.8 | 103.0 | 96.8 | 98.3 | 117.0 | 128.4 | 134. 9 | 140.6 | 137.0 | 135.3 | 121.2 | 105. 4 | 79.3 | 73.2 | 83.8 |  |
|  | . 131 | . 142 | . 149 | . 152 | . 152 | . 152 | 152 | . 152 | . 152 | . 152 | . 151 | . 147 | . 145 | . 138 | p. 131 |  |
| Soybean cake and meal:I Production | 762.6 | 778.4 | 529.7 | 838.7 | 888.0 | 895.4 | 946.7 | 841.1 | 899.1 | 840.3 | 891.4 | 794.0 | 807.7 | 799.0 | 709.2 |  |
| Stocks (at oil mills), end of month.-.-...-do.-.-- | 104.3 | 147.2 | 71.9 | 62.4 | 62.9 | 99.3 | 101. 4 | 89.2 | 91.2 | 96.0 | 101.8 | 88.0 | 91.2 | 72.9 | 85.1 |  |
| Soybean oll: Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: | 366.0 | 370.2 | 253.3 | 396.9 | 417.7 | 417.9 | 442.4 | 395.0 | 422.7 | 397.4 | 425. 4 | 376.6 | 383.9 | 379.7 | 334.4 |  |
|  | 289.7 | 299.4 | 284.0 | 294.6 | 319.2 | 332.1 | 341.5 | 312.1 | 351.7 | 318.1 | 352.7 | 364.9 | 314.5 | 339.9 | 318.1 |  |
|  | 283.8 | 288.7 | 292.5 | 309.2 | 302.1 | 315.1 | 323.2 | 304.0 | 347.9 | 340.5 | 352.1 | 378.7 | 337.0 | 342.8 | 331.7 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month. mill. 1b- | 476.5 | 704.5 | 677.2 | 738.0 | 802.2 | 859.6 | 933.3 | 959.2 | 956.4 | 924.6 | 930.4 | 808.8 | 763.3 | - 686.7 | 607.0 |  |
| Price, wholesale (refined; N.Y.)--...... $\$$ per lb-- | . 129 | 157 | . 148 | . 149 | . 146 | . 151 | . 148 | . 145 | . 142 | . 141 | . 133 | 128 | 122 | r. 125 | p. 123 |  |
| TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leaf: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ mil. lb_- | ${ }^{3} 1,944$ | 2,058 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} 2,200$ |
| Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter, total $\qquad$ mil. Ib | 54,573 | 4,580 | 4,537 |  |  | 4,843 |  |  | 4,737 |  |  | 4.318 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41,346 | 41,741 | 81,762 | 90, 316 | 69,484 | 42,893 | 19,756 | 23,716 | 28, 491 | 30,767 | 29,215 | 38,835 | 34,625 | 35,009 | 77, 732 |  |
| Imports, incl. scrap and stems.------.-...-- do.-.-- | 13,257 | 13,870 | 13,066 | 14,048 | 14,629 | 10,131 | 15.710 | 14,182 | 13,773 | 13,945 | 15,054 | 12,404 | 12, 281 | 14, 123 | 12,785 |  |
| Manufactured: <br> Production, total $\qquad$ | 14,442 | 14,429 | 15,015 | 16,098 | 13,909 | 11,348 | 14,335 | 12,880 | 14,772 | 13,988 | 15,033 | 14,093 | 12,346 | 15,926 |  |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals): <br> Cigarettes (small): | 3,083 | 3,296 | 3,100 | 3,732 | 3,342 | 3,063 | 3,299 | 3,283 | 3, 528 | 3,225 | 3,725 | 3,537 | 3. 208 | 3,625 |  |  |
|  | 39,178 | 40,677 | 39,584 | 45, 361 | 42,568 | 33, 260 | 41, 114 | 35, 836 | 42, 6.4.5 | 38,592 | 45,094 | 41, 294 | 30,377 | 47,303 |  |  |
|  | 543 | 531 | 549 | 605 | 666 | 367 | 490 | 432 | 513 | 510 | 623 | 535 | 520 | 596 |  | - |
| Manufactured tobacco and snuff, taxable thous. lb.. | 14,148 | 14, 124 | 14,379 | 15,010 | 13,905 | 11,526 | 13,999 | 11,754 | 14,085 | 13,849 | 14,647 | 14, 200 | 12,766 | 15,031 |  |  |
| Exports, cigarettes..--.-.-....-.-. -----millions.-- | 1,685 | 1,861 | 1,970 | 1,872 | 1,987 | 2,011 | 1,861 | 1,982 | 2,097 | 2,166 | 1,880 | 2,119 | 1, 902 | - 2,062 | 2,188 | - |

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS


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

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued



## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sational Lumber Manufacturers Association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,874 513 | 2,641 385 | 2,829 398 | 2,842 | 2,617 398 | 2, 205 | 2, 2920 | 2,555 409 | ${ }^{2}$ 2,778 |  |  |  | 2,690 522 |  | 2,879 620 |  |
|  | 2,361 | 2, 257 | 2,431 | 2,418 | 2,219 | 1,892 | 1,923 | 2,146 | 2,383 | 2,315 | 2,610 | 2,373 | 2,168 | 2,511 | 2, 259 |  |
|  | 2, 803 | 2,666 | 2,784 | 2. 814 | 2,497 | 2, 259 | 2, 344 | 2, 624 | 2,920 | 2,920 | 3,242 | 3, 040 | 2,724 | 2,995 | 2,684 |  |
|  | 505 2,298 | 2415 2,251 | 438 2,346 | 421 2.393 | 405 2,092 | 2, 1 1,854 | 397 1,947 | - 50123 | 479 2,441 | 493 2,427 | 500 2,742 | 491 2,549 | 2465 2,259 | 507 2,488 | 533 |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of month, total $\ddagger$...do.... | 7,880 | 7,912 | 7,810 | 7, 809 | 7,883 | 7,828 | 7, 539 | 7,426 | 7,284 | 7,130 | 6,989 | 6, 872 | 6,805 | 6, 158 | 6,330 |  |
| Hardwoods................................do... | 1,916 | 1,897 | 1,801 | 1,804 | 1,797 | 1,706 | 1,606 | 1,514 | 1,430 | 1,374 | 1,370 | 1, 405 | 1.462 | 1,554 | 1,641 |  |
| Softwoods ...-...-.......-...................do | 5,964 | 6,015 | 6,009 | 6,005 | 6,086 | 6,122 | 5,933 | 5,912 | 5,854 | 5,756 | 5,619 | 5,467 | 5,343 | 4,604 | 4,689 |  |
|  mports, total sawmill products......-........-do............... | 72 327 | 64 355 | $\begin{array}{r}66 \\ 372 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 66 398 | 70 348 | $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 274 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 80 284 | 54 351 | 70 400 | 58 436 | 94 457 | 66 468 | 64 482 48 | 57 490 | 59 408 |  |
| SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Donglas fir: <br> Orders, new $\qquad$ mil. bd. ft- | 666 | 640 | 583 | 658 | 598 | 524 | 653 | 618 | 679 | 717 | 757 | 741 | 628 | 721 |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month...----.-......do...- | 533 | 471 | 424 | 446 | 422 | 419 | 508 | 577 | 504 | 534 | 511 | 500 | 504 | 481 | 445 |  |
|  | 696 | 646 | 638 | 638 | 637 | 546 | 588 | 626 | 706 | 677 | 727 | 661 | 581 | 714 | 632 |  |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{691}$ | ${ }^{640}$ | ${ }_{1}^{625}$ | ${ }_{1}^{635}$ | ${ }_{1}^{623}$ | , 527 | - 565 | ${ }_{1}^{573}$ | ${ }_{1} 732$ | ${ }^{688}$ | 780 | 752 | 624 | 744 893 | 631 |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of month .---......-do...- | 1,146 | 1,126 | 1, 108 | 1,082 | 1,096 | 1,114 | 1,122 | 1,131 | 1,105 | 1. 108 | 1.050 | 958 | 927 | 893 | 894 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products.-.......... do.-..- | 32 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 27 | 18 | 35 | 26 | 30 | 24 | 28 | 26 | 22 |  |
| Sawed timber-....---....-.-....-.....-. do...-- | 17 15 | 10 12 | 11 | 11 | ${ }_{11}^{9}$ | 9 12 | 11 16 | 11 | 14 22 | 12 | 15 | 8 15 | 9 18 | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |
| Dimension, construction, dried, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, R. L. $\$$ per M bd. ft | 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 | ' 81.50 | p 81.42 |  |
|  | 1330.03 | 124.21 | 122. 59 | 121.74 | 121.74 | 121.92 | 120.18 | 119.98 | 120.41 | 120.41 | 120.58 | 120. 10 | 122.18 | 123.31 | p124.90 |  |
| Southern pine: <br> Orders new $\ddagger$ mil. bd. ft | 517 | 545 | 578 | 595 | 517 | 423 | 498 | 579 | 621 | 598 | 674 | 583 | 578 | 538 | 503 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month-....-.......-do...- | 191 | 224 | 221 | 211 | 183 | 185 | 221 | 271 | 283 | 292 | 286 | 264 | 251 | 246 | 249 |  |
| Production $\ddagger$------..................------- do..--- | 548 | 538 | 561 | 585 | 569 | 489 | 506 | 548 | 595 | 570 | 659 | 597 | 571 | 552 | 498 |  |
|  | 518 | 544 | 582 | 605 | 545 | 421 | 462 | 529 | 609 | 589 | 680 | 605 | 591 |  | 500 |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill and concentration yards, end of month mil. bd. ft.- | 2,047 | 2,087 | 2,030 | 2,010 | 2,034 | 2, 102 | 2, 146 | 2, 165 | 2.151 | 2,132 | 2,111 | 2.103 | 2,083 | 1,342 | 1,340 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products.......-M Md. ft-- | 7.794 | 5,827 | 3,962 | 5,500 | 5,650 | 7, 288 | 4,892 | 8,924 | 5, 299 | 6,777 | 9.398 | 6,615 | 5,801 | 5,932 | 6,941 |  |
|  | 1, 1962 5,833 | 1,342 4,486 | 905 3,057 | 904 4,596 | 780 4,870 | 2,889 4,379 | 1,389 3,503 | 1,381 | 1,700 3,599 | 1,634 5,143 | 4.367 5,031 | 1,944 4,671 | 1,787 4,014 | 811 5,121 | 2,234 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, (indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,031 |  | 4,014 |  | 4,707 |  |
| Boards, No. 2 and better, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}, \mathbf{R}$. L ${ }_{1957-59=100}$ | 99.0 | 92.7 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 93.2 | 92.7 | 93.7 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 94.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}, \mathbf{S}$. L. ${ }^{\text {L }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 94.4 | 93.5 | 92.3 | 91.9 |  |
| Western pine: $1957-59=100$-- | 97.4 | 95.3 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 94.3 | 94.3 | 94.3 | 94.5 | 94.4 | 94.6 | 94.3 | - 94.7 | 94.8 |  |
| Orders, new $\ddagger$---...---.....-....---.-mil. bd. ft-- | 719 | 727 | 770 | 794 | 621 | 644 | 690 | 757 | 741 | 759 | 853 | 781 | 755 | 769 |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month............-do..-- | 359 | 359 | 317 | 330 | 305 | 312 | 380 | 441 | 467 | 461 | 435 | 437 | 445 | 366 | $316$ |  |
|  | 747 | 724 | 858 | 806 | 664 | 577 | 513 | 636 | 705 | 705 | 839 | 755 | 734 | 898 | 841 |  |
|  | 725 1,957 | 728 $\mathbf{1}, 974$ | 777 2,043 |  | 645 2,086 | 637 2,026 | 621 1,768 |  | 715 1,697 | 765 $\mathbf{1}, 637$ |  | 780 1.573 | $\begin{array}{r}747 \\ \hline 1,560 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 840 1,610 | 727 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3, $1^{\prime \prime} x$ <br> $12^{\prime \prime}$ R. L. ( $6^{\prime}$ and over).......... $\$$ per M bd. ft. | 74. 86 | 1,974 69.63 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,043 } \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | 66.83 | 66. 03 | 65. 74 | 64. 61 | 65.69 | 1,697 67.38 | 1,638 70.91 | 1,598 71.49 | 1,573 69.59 | 1,560 69.08 | 1,610 67.76 | 1,724 $p 66.00$ |  |
| HARDWOOD flooring and plywood |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flooring: <br> Maple, beech, and birch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new Orders, unfiled, end of month...............-dil. bd. dt ---- | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 4. 6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.3 |  |
|  | 11.6 | 11.3 | 10.9 3.4 | 10.6 3 3 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 9.7 |  |
|  | 3.1 3.1 | 3.1 3.0 | 3.4 2.9 | 3.4 <br> 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.5 |  |
| Stocks (gross), mili, end of month..........do | 9.7 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 9.8 <br> 1 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.0 9.0 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 |  |
| Oak: Orders, new |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69.0 | 64.2 | 68.1 | 65.8 | 61.1 | 49.6 | 57.9 | 65.5 | 65.4 | 66.6 | 72.7 | 68.9 | 67.3 | 80.9 | 69.8 |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month.-....----- do Production | 38.5 | 35.6 | 37.8 | 34.3 | 31.5 | 27.3 | 35.5 | 43.8 | 49.3 | 51.1 | 49.9 | 47.6 | 46. 9 | 46.3 | 43.6 |  |
|  | 73.2 | 65.5 | 66.7 | 70.5 | 68.4 | 55.3 | 60.6 | 57.7 | 64.4 | 57.2 | 66.8 | 66.1 | 63.5 | 77.9 | 66.2 |  |
|  | 70.6 | 65.4 | 68.3 | 69.3 | 66.0 | 54.8 | 53.7 | 57.2 | 62.7 | 63.6 | 74.6 | 70.9 | 68.2 | 81.6 | 69.7 |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of month........do.... | 95.6 | 99.9 | 93.4 | 94.5 | 94.8 | 84.7 | 100.4 | 98.3 | 96.9 | 88.4 | 80.7 | 74.8 | 68.9 | 64.6 | 59.4 |  |


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

## metals and manufactures

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mis. and ferroalloys): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 865 | 1,018 | 973 | 959 | 861 | 750 | 652 | 550 | 549 | 551 | 740 | 620 | 470 | 704 | 904 |  |
|  | 248 | 166 | 165 | 208 | 193 | 212 | 180 | 169 | 153 | 149 | 150 | 158 | 140 | 214 | 204 |  |
|  | 598 | 810 | 766 | 713 | 630 | 504 | 445 | 357 | 377 | 385 | 560 | 445 | 313 | 461 | 676 |  |
|  | 340 | 329 | 377 | 423 | 504 | 350 | 377 | 321 | 392 | 370 | 509 | 475 | 520 | 505 | 374 |  |
|  | 280 | 262 | 269 | 335 | 357 | 292 | 332 | 282 | 340 | 325 | 413 | 364 | 395 | 375 | 285 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and receipts, total...-.- thous. sh. tons.- | 5,475 | 5.315 | 5,684 | 6, 151 | 5,798 | 5,819 | 6. 214 | 6, 230 | 6. 805 | 6,078 | 5,547 | 4,938 | - 4,325 | p 4.878 |  |  |
| Home scrap produced | 3, 300 | 3. 206 | 3, 516 | 3,658 | 3, 533 | 3, 664 | 3, 941 | 3.811 | 4,280 | 3, 834 | 3, 419 | 3,058 | ${ }^{2,640}$ | p 3.044 |  |  |
| Purchased scrap received (net) --..........-. do | 2,175 | 2, 109 | 2,167 | 2,493 | 2, 265 | 2, 155 | 2, 273 | 2, 419 | 2,525 | 2,244 | 2,128 | 1,880 | -1,685 | p 1, 834 |  |  |
|  | 5, 539 | 5,361 | 5. 584 | 5,85] | 5,655 | 6. 190 | 6, 531 | 6. 183 | 6,777 | 5.924 | 5.167 | 4. 862 | -4,243 | -4.957 |  |  |
| Stocks, consumers', end of mo....---.-...-...-d | 9,487 | 8,651 | 8,674 | 8,967 | 9, 108 | 8,741 | 8. 4.56 | 8. 506 | 8, 534 | 8, 689 | 9.068 | 9.196 | - 9.276 | ${ }^{\circ} 9.204$ |  |  |
|  | 32.95 | 36. 64 | 40.64 | 39.09 | 33.10 | 34.10 | 37.67 | 36. 25 | 31.98 | 30.18 | 26.14 | 24.13 | 24. 59 | + 26.86 | p 26.38 |  |
|  | 33. 00 | 35.00 | 38.00 | 38.00 | 34.00 | 36.00 | 39.00 | 38.00 | 33.00 | 32.00 | 28.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 29.00 | p 27.00 | -- |
| Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron ore (operntions in all U.S. districts): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.320 | 5.983 | 8,633 | 7.898 0.413 | 5.022 | 3,711 | 3. 911 | 3. 514 | 4,016 1.546 | 4. 590 | 9.482 | 9.617 | 9,050 | 9,061 |  |  |
| Shipments from mines $\sigma$..... <br> Imports $0^{7}$ $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 2,882 | 6, 133 2,151 | 8,682 110 2,567 | -9,413 | 7,393 2,218 | 1,660 1,970 | 1,687 | 1,465 | 1.546 | 3,509 | 10,302 3,723 | 11.117 4.275 | 11,039 4,041 | 9,811 3,049 | 3. 536 |  |
| U.S. and foreign ores and ore agglomerates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receints at iron and steel plants.......- do | 9. 3996 | 7.759 | 12, 116 | 11,999 | 9,560 | 4. 080 | 3. 230 | 3, 139 | 3.718 | 5, 084 | 13.005 | 13.564 | 13.457 | 12, 228 | 10.543 |  |
| Consumption at iron and steel plants ....do | 8,522 | 8, 143 | 8,965 | 9,681 | 9.058 | 9,532 | 10, 316 | 9,696 | 10.623 | 9. 621 | 7.974 | 6. 758 | 5,965 | 6. 670 | 6. 764 |  |
|  | 439 | 412 | 6990 | 550 | 362 | 66 | 131 | 79 | 41 | 362 | 625 | 853 | 1,222 | $83{ }^{5}$ | 654 |  |
|  | 70, 611 | 82.009 | 84. 590 | 85.748 | 84, 148 | 80, 548 | 75, 645 | 70, 946 | 65, 985 | 62.070 | 66. 349 | 71,914 | 77, 8181 | 82,941 |  |  |
| At mines or | 11.407 | 15.952 | 13.596 | 1. 107 | 9.755 | 11.843 | 14.055 | 16, 107 | 18. 559 | 19.643 | 18.820 | 17, 326 | 15, 364 | 14, 611 |  |  |
| At furnace yard | 53, 358 | 59.790 | 655.238 | 67.556 | 68.058 | 62. 605 | 55. 572 | 49.015 | 42,110 | 37. 573 | 42.591 | 49.405 | 56.928 | 62. 472 | 66.250 |  |
| At U.S. docks -------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 5,846 | 6,267 | 5,756 | 6,085 | 6,335 | 6,100 | 6,018 | 5,824 | 5,316 | 4, 854 | 4,938 | 5.183 | 5. 569 | 5,858 | 6, 407 |  |
| Manganese (mn. content), general importso ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - do. | 99 | 86 | 68 | 93 | 83 | 130 | 75 | 105 | 99 | 104 | 103 | 87 | 72 | 71 | 69 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (excl. blast furnace production of ferroalloys) $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons.- | 5,556 | 5,393 | 6, 019 | 6,330 | 6, 105 | 6, 400 | 6.833 | 6,421 | 7. 104 | 6.425 | 5.458 | 4. 582 | 4.211 | 4,586 | 4,659 |  |
|  | 5,552 | 5,483 | 6, 105 | 6,327 | 6, 051 | 6, 425 | 6. 996 | 6,576 | 7. 198 | 6,392 | 5. 304 | 4. 605 | -4,167 | p4,738 |  |  |
| Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of mo. thous. sh. tons.- | 3,471 | 3,250 | 2,909 | 057 | 3, 147 | 3,183 | 3.101 | 2. 961 | 2,949 | 3.079 | 3.276 | 3.345 | r 3,443 | ¢3,193 |  |  |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |
| Composite........................ ${ }^{\text {S }}$ ner lg. ton-- | ${ }^{65} .95$ | 65.95 | ${ }^{655.95}$ | 65.95 | 65.95 | ${ }^{6} 5.95$ | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65. 95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65.95 |
|  | 66. 00 | 66. 00 | fif. 00 | f6. 00 | 66.09 | 66.00 | 66.00 | 66. 00 | 66.00 | 66. 00 | 66. 00 | 66. 00 | 66. 00 | 66. 00 | P 66.00 |  |
| Foundry, No. 2, Northern ....---...-....-do.... | 66.50 | 66. 50) | f6, 50 | 66. 50 | 66. 50 | 60. 50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 65. 50 | 66.50 | P66.51 |  |
| Castings, gray iron: <br> Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of mo. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. sh, tons.- | 739 | 653 | 685 | 619 | 636 | 672 | 673 | 681 | 719 | 704 | 674 | 628 | 643 | 669 |  |  |
|  | 96.6 | 902 | 947 | 1,031 | 990 | 922 | 981 | 924 | 1. 061 | 1. 021 | 1.046 | 990 | 800 | 882 |  |  |
|  | 534 | 514 | 567 | 594 | 529 | 470 | 512 | 474 | 563 | 544 | 572 | 553 | 452 | 551 |  |  |
| Castings, malleable iron: <br> Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of mo. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 68 | 60 | 53 | 66 | 71 | 68 | 75 | 70 | 76 | 74 | 80 | 74 | 57 | 66 |  |  |
|  | 39 | 36 | 35 | 39 | 40 | 37 | 43 | 40 | 42 | 50 |  |  |  | 47 |  |  |
| Steel, Crude, Semifinished, and Finished |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel ingots and steel for castings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production........--...-.-.-.....thous. sh. tons.- | 8.273 | 8, 168 | 8,915 | 9,173 | 8,746 | 9,569 | 10,353 | 9,698 | 10.584 | 9,236 | 7. 536 | 6. 692 | 6, 174 | 7,098 | r 7,251 | P 7,773 |
| Index--------------------------1957-59=100-- | 101.9 | 100.9 | 111.7 | 111.2 | 109.5 | 116.0 | 125.5 | 130.1 | 128.3 | 115.7 | 91.3 | 83.8 | 74.8 | 86.0 |  |  |
| Steel castings: <br> Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of mo.* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 116 | 101 | 103 | 108 | 109 | 115 | 119 | 126 | 149 | 130 | 136 | 127 | 97 | 111 |  |  |
|  | 89 | 78 | 80 | 82 | 83 | 88 | 93 | 100 | 112 | 102 | 107 | 101 | 75 | 87 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total-- | 106 79 | 99 73 | $\begin{array}{r}99 \\ \hline 94\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}111 \\ 84 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 110 82 | 104 78 | 114 85 | 118 83 | 132 | 122 92 | ${ }^{123}$ | 122 | 72 | 110 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Semifinished products.-.--.--------.-.- do | 235 | 212 | 241 | 287 | 260 | 272 | 276 | 289 | 325 | 262 | 220 | 188 | 177 | 197 | 194 |  |
| Structural shapes (heavy), steel piling---do- | 438 | 395 | 437 | 426 | 403 | 404 | 402 | 392 | 473 | 434 | 431 | 402 | 351 | 409 | 351 |  |
|  | 511 | 496 | 544 | 567 | 608 | 590 | 648 | 612 | 720 | 639 | 567 | 453 | 381 | 438 | 430 |  |
|  | 105 | 70 | 62 | 61 | 56 | 67 | 94 | 102 | 136 | 113 | 106 | 87 | 70 | 60 | 54 |  |
| Bars and tool steel, total -............-......do. | 884 | 839 | 931 | 938 | 904 | 868 | 1,028 | 986 | 1,164 | 1,048 | 980 | 830 | 701 | 854 | 824 |  |
| Bars: Hot rolled (incl. light shapes) ---- do. | 576 | 532 | 595 | 594 | 586 | 601 | 707 | 682 159 | 823 | 698 | 624 | 500 | 413 | 516 | 522 |  |
|  | 185 | 204 | 228 | 228 | 200 | 151 | 174 | 159 | 179 | 211 | 226 | 222 | 204 | 232 | 205 |  |
|  | 115 | 98 | 101 | 108 | 110 | 108 | 137 | 136 | 152 | 130 | 122 | 101 | 78 | 99 | 91 |  |
|  | 588 | 589 | 69.4 | 632 | 495 | 448 | 506 | 534 | 657 | 660 | 663 | 676 | 600 | 723 | 623 |  |
| Wire and wire products.-.-.-.-.-.......-. - do.. | 248 | 253 | 278 | 282 | 244 | 216 | 260 | 261 | 313 | 302 | 295 | 273 | 209 | 253 | 249 |  |
|  | - 503 | - 510 | 485 2387 | 430 2 | - 405 | 357 | $\begin{array}{r}614 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 548 | -691 | 532 | 564 | 587 | 506 | 571 | 453 |  |
| Sheets and strip (incl. electrical), total...-do... | 2,417 | 2, 147 | 2,387 | 2, 423 | 2,411 | 2,564 | 3,080 | 2, 903 | 3,219 | 2,794 | 2. 356 | 1. 862 | 1. 509 | 1,897 | 1,947 |  |
|  | 666 | ${ }^{585}$ | ${ }^{602}$ | +639 | 637 1 | , 693 | ${ }^{846}$ | \%83 | ${ }^{871}$ | 738 | 605 | 504 | 421 | 530 | 531 |  |
|  | 1,206 | 1,013 | 1,089 | 1,145 | 1,163 | 1,294 | 1,555 | 1,406 | 1,566 | 1,371 | 1,128 | 822 | 669 | 829 | 875 |  |
| Steel mill products, inventories, end of mo.:* Consumers (manufacturers only) _-mil. sh. tons... |  |  |  | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 9.9 |  |
| Receipts during month....------.-....... do...- |  |  |  |  | 4.1 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 |  |
| Warehouses (merchant wholesalers) ......... do |  |  |  | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 35 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | -3.4 | 3.3 |  |
| Producing mills: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In process (ingots, semifinished, ete.) .-.-.do.. |  |  |  |  | 7.6 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.7 |  |
| Finished (sheets, plates, bars, pipe, etc.) do |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}6.6 \\ \hline 6.9\end{array}$ | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.3 |  |
| $r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. o Includes data not shown separately. <br> *New series (Bureau of the Census). Data for steel mill inventories represent industry <br> ${ }^{7}$ Scattered revisions for 1959-61 are available upon request. <br> §Effective Jan. 1961, the composite reflects new weights; prices beginning Jan. 1961 are totals for the specified holders of steel mill shapes; stocks held by nonmanufacturing industrics not comparable with earlier prices. are not shown. Consumers' operations include fabricating activities of steel producing companies. For warehouses, data are derived from value of inventories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| IRON AND STEEL-Continued Steel, Manufactured Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fabricated structural steel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new (net) - ----------.---thous, sh. tons.- | ${ }_{322}^{299}$ | $\begin{array}{r}343 \\ 318 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 408 | 303 <br> 354 | 333 33 | 373 | 314 | ${ }_{229}^{276}$ | 221 | 274 | 294 | 292 | ${ }_{239}^{239}$ | ${ }_{367}^{289}$ | 326 |  |
|  | 2,333 | 2.723 | 326 2,729 | 2, $\begin{array}{r}354 \\ 266\end{array}$ | 339 2.707 | 2, ${ }^{296}$ | 284 2.596 | 289 2,487 | - $\begin{array}{r}327 \\ 2,481\end{array}$ | r $\begin{array}{r}312 \\ 2,414\end{array}$ | 357 2,352 | 349 2,406 | 308 2.357 | 367 2,301 | 314 2,316 |  |
| Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types (for sale): <br> Orders, unfiled end of mo thous | 1. 609 | 1,521 | 1.530 | 1,513 | 1.451 | 1,510 | 1,491 | 1,482 | 1.568 | 1.438 | 1.425 | 1,460 | 1,402 | 1,331 |  |  |
|  | 1,755 | 1,834 | 1,841 | 1,960 | 1,846 | 1,607 | 1. 887 | 1.774 | 2,063 | 1.945 | 2,259 | 2,240 | 1,992 | 2.079 |  |  |
| Cans (tinplate), shipments (metal consumed). total for sale and own use $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ | 404 | 418 | 539 | 453 | 346 | 344 | 334 | 320 | 379 | 395 | 462 | 478 | 「512 | 628 |  |  |
| NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum: <br> Production, primary (dom. and foreign ores) thous. sh. tons. | 167.9 | 158.6 | 159.6 | 167.3 | 164.1 | 168.0 | 170.1 | 157.7 | 177.4 | 173.7 | 184.2 | 179.1 | 184.1 | 108.1 | 176.2 |  |
| Estimated recovery from scrap.............do...- | 127.3 | 128.2 | 32.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 41.0 | 43.0 | 48.0 | 50.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 41.0 | 46.0 |  |  |
| Imports (general): | 12.7 | 16.6 | 19.5 | 22.8 | 18.4 | 20. 0 | 17.3 | 13. 5 | 18.9 | 19.9 | 30.0 | 33.0 | 38.9 | 27.3 | 29.8 |  |
| Plates, sheets, etc.-....................-- do.... | 3.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 9.0 | 6. 1 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.0 |  |
| Exports, metal and alloys, crude.-------.-do.... | 23.7 | 10.7 | 6.8 | 11.8 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 19.8 | 10.2 | 12.2 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 12.7 | 10.3 | 17.1 |  |
| Stocks, primary (at reduction plants), end of mo. thous. sh. tons. | 185.3 | 258.2 | 255.4 | 25.68 | 240.3 | 207.1 | 198.4 | 190.8 | 170.7 | 154.5 | 137.8 | 132.6 | 131.7 | 130.8 | 148.3 |  |
| Price, primary ingot, $99.5 \% \mathrm{~min}$..... 8 per $1 \mathrm{ll} .$. | . 2600 | . 2546 | . 2550 | . 2400 | . 2400 | . 240 | . 2400 | . 2400 | . 2400 | 2400 | . 2400 | . 2400 | . 2400 | .2400 | 2400 | 2400 |
| Aluminum shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3858.1}$ | 403.4 278.7 | ${ }_{286.8}^{416.5}$ | 440.8 294.2 | ${ }_{298.3}^{446.3}$ | ${ }_{271.3}^{435}$ | 429.4 296.9 | 429.0 292. | 516.5 344.1 | 474.1 315.9 | 499.0 354.3 | 506.6 347.5 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 449.2 \\ +320.4 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 442.1 317.9 |  |  |
| Mill products, total $\ddagger$ (excl, foil) $\leqslant$ - | 115.7 | 124.4 | 126.8 | ${ }^{127.3}$ | 129.9 | 115.8 | 296.9 133.9 | ${ }^{2} 34.3$ | 159.0 | 142.2 | 360.4 160. | 158.8 | +144.3 | 137.9 |  |  |
|  | r 64.5 | 63.5 | 62.6 | 72.6 | 70.8 | 73.7 | 79.8 | 73.9 | 81.2 | 78.8 | 83.3 | 77.4 | ${ }^{+} 60.7$ | 73.8 |  |  |
| Copper: <br> Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine, recoverable copper. ....thotis. sh. tons .- | 90.0 | 97.1 | 98.3 | 104.6 | 104.4 | 103.2 | 103.0 | 101.3 | 109.6 | 108.8 | 113.9 | 102.8 | 91.5 | -93.8 | 90.1 |  |
| Refinery, primary ................-.........do.... | 126.6 | 129.2 | 118.7 | 129.8 | 130.4 | 131.1 | 134.7 | 136.7 | 146. 1 | 126.5 | 146. $\frac{1}{1}$ | 145.8 | 124.5 |  | 2249.3 |  |
| From domestic ores.-.-.-.-..........-- - do...- | ${ }_{33.1}^{93.4}$ | 98.4 <br> 30.8 | 90.8 <br> 27.8 | 101.9 27 | 104.3 | 100.5 | 103.5 31.5 | 103.7 | 107.9 | 98.6 | 109.3 | ${ }^{109.1}$ | 90.9 |  | ${ }^{2} 186.3$ |  |
| From foreign ores--------------10 | 33.1 23.0 | 30.8 21.9 | 27.8 20.7 | 27.9 21.9 | ${ }_{23}^{26.1}$ | 30.6 | 31.2 | 33.0 | 38.2 | 27.9 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 33.6 |  | 262.9 |  |
| Secondary, recovered as refined............... <br> Imports (general): | 23.0 | 21.9 | 20.7 | 21.9 | 23.1 | 18.7 | 21.5 | 18.0 | 23.9 | 22.3 | 24.9 | 25.2 | 21.0 |  | 246.8 |  |
| Refined, unrefined, scrap $\oplus \ddagger$. .............do. | 43.8 | 38.4 | 30.2 | 43.6 | 47.7 | 36.0 | 50.2 | 32.3 | 54.1 | 16.9 | 64.6 | 41.4 | 47.0 | 22.5 | 28.3 |  |
|  | 11.9 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 12.3 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 5.3 |  |
| Exports: ${ }_{\text {Refined, scrap, brass and bronze }}$ | 51.3 | 48.7 | 30.0 | 32.2 | 30.5 | 53.4 | 37.6 | 38.4 | 33.9 | 30.8 | 30.2 | 375 |  | 32.0 | 32.3 |  |
|  | 36.1 | 36.0 | 23.4 | ${ }_{25 .} 9$ | 25.3 | 46.9 | 31.9 | 31.7 | 27.7 | 26.2 | 27.2 | 34.6 | 22.9 | 27.4 | 28.2 |  |
| Consumption, refined (by mills, ete.) -....-do | 114.6 | 124.0 | 138.5 | 138.9 | 137.1 | 115.2 | 134.7 | 125.4 | 151.0 | 138.8 | 142.6 | 142.9 | P96. 5 | P138.4 | p 133.7 |  |
| Stocks, refined, end of mo., total .-.......-do. | 174.3 | 187.7 | 167.3 | 162.3 | 159.1 | 159.4 | 150.5 | 157.5 | 155.9 | 142.4 | 153.3 | 157.1 | 2206. 8 | p 204.2 | p 194.6 |  |
| Fabricators' | 98.0 | 105.1 | 108.2 | 108.0 | 102.9 | 102.4 | 92.0 | 98.9 | 102.2 | 96.8 | 98.4 | 102.5 | P121. 1 | $\bigcirc 105.4$ | p 104.2 |  |
| Price, bars, electrolytic (N.Y.) --...---- \$ per Ib... | . 3205 | . 2992 | . 3060 | . 3060 | . 3060 | 3060 | 3060 | 3060 | . 3060 | . 3060 | . 3060 | . 3060 | . 3060 | . 3060 | . 30 e0 | . 3006 |
| Copper-base mill and foundry products, shipments (quarterly avg. or total): <br> Copper mill (brass mill) products..........mil. lb. | 470 | 517 | 526 |  |  | 532 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 581$ |  |  | 607 |  |  |  |  |
| Copper wire mill products $\oplus$......-.......do...- | 380 | 388 | 374 |  |  | 414 |  |  | r 402 |  |  | 422 |  |  | - 394 |  |
| Brass and bronze foundry products - .-...-- do..-. | 216 | 212 | 203 |  |  | 233 |  |  | 235 |  |  | 242 |  |  | $\bigcirc 220$ |  |
| Lead: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: | 20.6 | 21.8 | 20.5 | 20.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39.2 | 37.7 | 38.6 | 42.2 | 40.7 | 34.8 | 36.7 | 37.2 | 37.1 | ${ }^{24.0} 5$ | 25.0 37.7 | 24.0 36.6 | 21.3 31.8 | 16.6 35.7 | 14.5 |  |
| Imports (general), ore $\oplus$, metalf...................... Consumption, total. $\qquad$ | 29.3 85.1 | 33.7 85.6 | 38.3 39.1 | 37.1 92.3 | 40.6 89.7 | 40.8 89.8 | 39.2 96.1 | 30.6 35.6 85.4 | 45.7 88.0 | 36.3 83.8 | 33.8 91.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 30.9 \\ 87.6 \end{array}$ | 23.2 77.2 | $33.8$ $93.1$ | 36.3 |  |
| Stocks, end of year or mo.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process $\oplus$ (ABMS) .-.-.------------- thous. sh. tons <br> Refiners' (primary), refined and antimonial | 145.1 | 100.6 | 112.8 | 116. 4 | 107.6 | 100.6 | 90.7 | 92.6 | 93.0 | 88.3 | 95.1 | 94.3 | 96.5 | 87.4 |  |  |
| thous. sh. tons.- | 158.9 | 205.6 | 189.7 | 193.1 | 204.9 | 208.1 | 207.2 | 200.0 | 203.6 | 199.7 | 193.7 | 188.4 | 191.1 | 188.4 |  |  |
|  | 97.3 | 99.1 | 107.7 | 106.6 | 106.5 | 96.1 | 93.7 | 101.3 | 104.3 | 106.7 | 106.6 | 106.0 | 102.1 | 99.4 |  |  |
| Price, common grade (N.Y.).......... $\$$ perlb.- | $\begin{array}{r} 46.6 \\ .1195 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41.3 \\ .1087 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43.3 \\ .1100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42.8 \\ .3100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39.4 \\ .1020 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38.6 \\ .1025 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40.3 \\ .1003 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37.2 \\ .0958 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34.4 \\ .0950 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33.9 \\ .0950 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35.4 \\ .0950 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36.5 \\ .0950 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39.9 \\ .0950 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39.0 \\ .0950 \end{array}$ | . 0950 | . 0950 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports (for consumption): <br> Ore $\oplus$. $\qquad$ lg. tons.- | 1,169 |  |  | 319 | 577 |  | 29 |  | 670 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,295 | 3,325 | 3.929 | 5, 030 | 4,204 | 3, 628 | 4,625 | 1, 1218 | 4,247 | 3,457 | 622 4,315 | - $\begin{aligned} & 1,005 \\ & 2,383\end{aligned}$ | 2,784 | 3, 64 | 4,042 |  |
| Estimated recovery from scrap, total $\oplus$....do- | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,795 | 2,005 | 1,960 | 1,795 | 1,930 | 1,675 | 1,890 | 1,795 | 1,920 | 1, 820 | 1,630 |  |  |  |
|  | 6, 250 | $\begin{array}{r}250 \\ 6,520 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 255 6.480 | 240 6.895 | 285 6.880 | 305 6.340 | ${ }^{2} 220$ | 6. 2070 | 7 245 | 240 | . 265 | ${ }^{235}$ | 5, 270 |  |  |  |
|  | 4, 290 | 4,140 | 4,245 | 4,385 | 6,880 4,460 | 6,390 3,900 | 7,750 | 6,970 4,690 | 7,360 5,280 | 6.920 4.850 | 7,230 5,170 | 6,710 4,735 | 5,610 3,850 | 6. 150 |  |  |
| Exports, incl. reexports (metal) .-.----.- do-..- | 71 | 67 | 16 | ${ }^{5}$ | 54 | 43 | 49 |  | 98 |  | 9 |  | 21 | 45 | 23 |  |
| Stocks, pig (industrial), end of mo-.......do ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 22,750 1.0140 | 22, 630 | 24,875 1.2185 | 25,620 1.2105 | 25,055 1. 2289 | 27,028 | 25,735. | 23, 710 | 22, 805 | 22, 135 | 20, 510 | 20.735 | 20,225 | 19,695 |  |  |
| Zinc: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production, recoverable zinc thous. sh. tons | 36.3 | 38.7 | 37.4 | 38.9 | 36.0 | 36.6 | 37.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports (general): |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37.8 | 36.7 | 42.6 | 41.9 | 43.6 | 42.4 | 38.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 44.5$ | 42.5 |  |
|  | 38.1 | 34.6 | 26.7 | 39.9 | 41.3 | 39.4 | 30.3 | 36.9 | 50.0 | 32.2 | 54.5 | 45.3 | 40.2 | 34.2 | 40.0 |  |
|  | 10.1 | 10.6 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 10.2 | 11. 4 | 14.5 | 11.2 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 13.8 | 8.2 | 11.5 |  |
|  | 7.4 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.8 |  |  |
| Scrap, all types | 16. 1 | 14.9 | 18.4 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 18.2 | 20.1 | 18.2 | 22.7 | 20.1 | 21.8 | 20.8 | 16.8 | ${ }^{3} 6.3$ |  |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Recoverable aluminum content. Monthly data are expressed in metallic content (incl. alloying constituents): aluminum content is about $93 \%$, of metalke content. ${ }^{2}$ Data are for Aug. and Sept. $1962 .{ }^{3}$ 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 Jtnuary 1954 are available upon rerfucst
$\oplus$ Basic metal content. $\ddagger$ Scattered revisions for $1960-$ Feb. 1961 will be shown later
'Consumers' and secondary smelters' stocks of lead In refinery shapes and in copperbase scrap.

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Quarterly average. ${ }^{2}$ Data are for month shown.
${ }^{3}$ Data cover 5 weeks
$\sigma^{\prime}$ Includes data for built-in gas fired oven-broiler anits; shipments of cooking tops, not included in figures above, totaled 26,300 and 31,500 units in July and Aug. 1962, respectively. $\dagger$ Revisions for gas heating stoves (Jan.-June 1960) and warm-air furnaces (Jan.1959-June 960) are available upon request.
$\oplus$ Beginning 1961, excludes new orders for gas-fired unit heaters and duct furnaces; revislons for 1960 are shown in the Apr. 1962 SVRVET. *Revisions available back to 1954.

OIncludes data not shown separately. $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1960 appear in the Feb. 196: (IRVEY. Note change in reference base; data prior to 1960 on 1957-59 base will be arat $\bigcirc$ © Data exclude sales of combination wasber-drier machines; such sales (incl. exports) aled 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. $1966^{\circ}$ cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

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

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS



## ${ }_{1}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.

2 Revision for Jan.-June 1961 will be shown later
${ }^{2}$ Revisions for Jan.-Sept. 1960 appear in the Dec. 1961 Surver
4 Monthy average based on Apr.-Dec. data.
${ }^{4}$ Data beginning April 1962 are not entirely comparable with earlier data; March 1962 prices comparable with later data: Screenings, $\$ 4.932$; domestic, $\$ 7.882$.
${ }_{6}^{3}$ Revisions for Jan.-May 1961 will be shown later.
© Revisions for Jan.-A ag. 1960 appear in the Nov. 1961 Survet. ; Less than $50,000 \mathrm{bbls}$.
\& See note marked " $q$ ".

${ }^{9}$ Beginning January 1962, data for unfinished gasoline are no longer shown separately but are included with unfinished oils.

O Includes data not shown separately.
§Includes nonmarketable catalyst cok
B Minder novisions for Jan. 1959 -Nov. 1960 for various items will be shown later.
I Beginning Jan. 1961, data for the indicated items include stocks formerly exeluded. dividual stocks the following amounts (thous. bbls.): Jet foel held by pipeline companies, 414 ; bulk terminal stocks-lubricants, 2,429 ; asphalt, 2,849 ; miscellaneous oils, 131 .

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

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refined petroleum products-Continued $\ddagger$ Aviation gasoline: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports | . 8 | $\begin{array}{r}.6 \\ \hline 11.7\end{array}$ | . 8.7 | . 5 | . 8 | 1.2 | 3.2 | .2 .3 | $\stackrel{1}{ }$ | 9.7 .4 | 1.1 .2 | $\begin{array}{r}10.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10.3 | . 5 |  |  |
|  | 13.5 | 11.7 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.6 |  | 11.3 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 9.8 |  |  |
| Kerosene: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 28.7 | 11.8 31.0 | 11.3 35.9 | 13.1 37.3 | 12.4 3 3. | 13.6 32.4 | 14.5 26.4 | 14.7 25.3 | 12.7 23.3 | 11.1 24.2 | 11.4 27.3 | 11.5 30.1 | 13.2 33.2 | 12.5 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, bulk lots (N.Y. Harbor) | . 104 | 1.109 | 108 | 108 | $\begin{array}{r}108 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 113 | 113 | 26.3 .113 | $\begin{array}{r}110 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 24.2 .104 | +104 | 30. .099 | 33.2 .099 | 3.7 .099 | p. 090 |  |
| Distillate fuel oil: |  |  |  |  | . 108 | . 13 |  | 13 | . 110 | , | 104 |  | - |  |  |  |
| Production...-.-.-----.-............-. mil. bbl.- | 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 |  |  |
|  | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | . 6 | . 7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.0 | . 7 | . 5 |  |  |
|  | . 8 | . 6 | . 3 | . 7 | . 6 | . 7 | . 8 | . 7 | . 9 | . 5 | . 4 | . 3 | . 4 | . 5 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month --........-.-.-. | 127.9 | 127.6 | 165.4 | 177.9 | 174.2 | 152.0 | 121.0 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 88.3 | 102.3 | 121.5 | 140.6 | 163.0 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale (N.Y. Harbor, No. 2 fuel) ${ }_{\$ \text { per gal.- }}$ | . 094 | 1.099 | . 098 | . 098 | . 098 | . 103 | . 103 | . 103 | . 100 | . 094 | . 091 | . 086 | . 086 | . 086 | D. 086 |  |
| Residual fuel oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 27.7 19.4 | 26.3 19.6 | 23.9 14.8 | 25. 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 | 23.2 17.0 | 22.9 16.3 |  |  |
| Imports | 19.4 1.5 | 19.6 1.2 | 14.8 .9 | 17.4 | 21.0 1.0 | 24.1 1.3 | 31.0 1.2 | 22.9 1.6 | 27.5 1.4 | 20.4 1.0 | 18.2 1.5 | 16.8 .8 | 17.0 1.0 | 16.3 1.1 |  |  |
|  | 45.1 | 45.8 | 50.3 | 49.0 | 46.7 | 44.9 | 41.6 | 39. 5 | 37.1 | 39.3 | 41.0 | 44.9 | 50.7 | 54.1 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale (Okla., No. 6) ........ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ per bbl-- | 1. 69 | 1. 58 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1. 55 | 1.55 | 1. 65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.55 | . 155 | . 155 | 1.55 | p 1.55 |  |
| Jet fuel (military grade only): <br> Production mil. bbl.- | 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 |  |  |
|  | 6.6 | ${ }^{2} 7.6$ | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.7 |  |  |
|  | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 |  |  |
|  | 1.3 | 1. 4 | 1.2 | 1. 4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | . 9 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1. 6 | 1.5 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 9.4 | ${ }^{2} 12.7$ | 12.4 | 12. 3 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 12,5 | 12.5 | 12.2 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, <br>  | . 257 | . 260 | . 260 | . 260 | . 260 | . 260 | . 260 | . 260 | 260 | 260 | 260 | 260 | . 260 | . 260 | p. 260 |  |
|  | 8.2 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 |  |  |
|  | 12.8 | ${ }^{2} 16.0$ | 12.1 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 13.0 | 14.7 | 16.6 | 19.0 | 20.8 | 21.3 | 19.9 | 18.4 | 14.4 |  |  |
| Liquefied petroleum gases: <br> Production. | 6.5 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.3 |  |  |
| Transfers from masoline plants.-.-.-.-.- do---- | 12.7 | 13.1 | 11.3 | 13.6 | 15.6 | 19.2 | 22.4 | 14.6 | 15.8 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 12.6 | 12.2 |  |  |
| Stocks (at plants, terminals, underground, and at refineries), end of mo................mil. bbl.- | 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 |  |  |
| Asphalt and tar products, shipments Asphalt roofing, total-.-.--thous. squares.- | 4,907 | 5,131 | 6, 813 | 7,072 | 4. 435 | 3,310 | 5,119 |  | 5,814 | 4.396 | 5. 181 | 6. 250 | 6,289 | - 6,964 | 6,421 |  |
|  | 1, 813 | 1,778 | 2,389 | 2,450 | 1. 558 | 1,219 | 1,771 | 2,903 | 1,584 | 1.641 | 1, 685 | 2. 140 | 2,262 | r 2,501 | 2,428 |  |
|  | 3,184 | 3,352 | 4,423 | 4,622 | 2,876 | 2,092 | 3,348 | 1,628 | 4,229 | 2.755 | 3,316 | 4,110 | 4,027 | 4,463 | 3,993 |  |
|  | 73 | 71 | 92 | 103 | 82 | 52 | 75 | 36 | 62 | 50 | 58 | 61 | 68 | 83 | 83 |  |
| Insulated siding $\qquad$ do | 94 | 85 | 105 | 112 | 76 | 43 | 32 | 38 | 59 | 79 | 102 | 99 | 99 | 116 | 100 |  |
| Saturated felts...-.----.-------- thous. sh. tons-- | 82 | 77 | 98 | 104 | 73 | 63 | 97 | 48 | 78 | 83 | 87 | 94 | 89 | 97 | 90 |  |

PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS

| PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulpwood: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts .------------- thous. cords (128 cu. ft.) -- | 3.448 | - 3,465 | 3,546 | 3,855 | 3,498 | 3. 258 | 3, 573 | 3,793 3,578 | 3,830 | 3.353 | 3.694 | 3,697 | 3,503 | r 4, 197 r 3,870 | 3,480 3,500 |  |
|  | 3,374 | $\cdot 3,516$ | 3,436 | 3,851 | 3,731 | 3,379 | 3,677 | 3,578 | 3,834 | 3,689 | 3, 894 | 3,373 | 3,344 | r 3, $\times 5$ 5 | 3, 500 |  |
| Stocks, end of month......-...------------- do..-- | 5,483 | 5, 769 | 5,772 | 5,820 | 5,521 | 5,495 | 5,270 | 5,522 | 5,493 | 5,116 | 4,915 | 4,852 | 5,002 | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }}$, 321 | 5,309 |  |
| Wasto paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption.---------------- ${ }^{\text {thous. }}$ sh. tons.- | 753 550 | 751 | 790 | 816 498 | 770 509 | 710 | 780 494 | 729 | 795 479 | 760 496 | 777 493 | 762 | 672 507 | 778 | 738 |  |
| Stocks, end of month --------------------- do.--- | 550 | 517 | 479 | 498 | 509 | 562 | 494 | 481 | 479 | 496 | 493 | 494 | 507 | 493 | 476 |  |
| WOOD PULP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Total, all grades thous. sh. tons_- | 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 | r 2,471 | 2,237 |  |
| Dissolving and spectal alpha.-..........-do..-- | , 95 | . 100 | 2, 82 | , 118 | 2, 106 | 2, 106 | 2, 113 | - 102 | 2, 119 | , 105 | 2, 111 | 2, 106 | 86 | 110 | 2,98 |  |
|  | 1,216 | 1. 285 | 1,288 | 1.414 | 1,402 | 1,201 | 1,339 | 1,334 | 1,413 | 1,368 | 1,447 | 1,390 | 1,242 | 1,452 | 1,302 |  |
|  | 215 | 214 | 195 | 230 | 226 | 206 | 222 | 212 | 220 | 221 | 223 | 215 | 193 | 226 | 195 |  |
|  | 274 | 267 | 254 | 282 | 274 | 257 | 274 | 275 | 289 | 275 | 295 | 288 | 260 | 295 | 270 |  |
| Defibrated or exploded....-.-.-.-.-.-...... do. | 100 | 102 | 108 | 116 | 105 | 89 | 99 | 93 | 110 | 110 | 116 | 112 | 101 | - 114 | 105 |  |
| Soda, semichem., screenings, etc...--...-. do...- | 209 | 242 | 230 | 256 | 251 | 234 | 226 | 218 | 260 | 265 | 272 | 258 | 237 | 273 | 268 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 902 | 899 396 | 878 | 879 | 879 | 867 | 836 280 | 837 284 | 882 | ${ }_{272}^{872}$ | 898 | 904 | 881 | 916 | 873 |  |
| Pulp mills | 299 529 | 326 | 315 | 317 | 305 | 292 | 280 | 284 488 | 298 | 295 504 | 324 | 329 | 297 | 321 | 290 |  |
|  | 529 74 | 509 64 | 506 58 | 506 55 | 509 65 | 506 68 | 491 64 | 488 66 | 511 72 | 504 73 | 499 75 | 500 75 | 511 | 522 74 | 513 69 |  |
| Exports, all grades, total...-....--.-.-.-.-.-. - do | 95 | 98 | 79 | 94 | 95 | 98 | 85 | 99 | 83 | 87 | 113 | 106 | 96 | 101 | 100 |  |
| Dissolving and sperial alpha........--...-.-. do. | 34 | 36 | 26 | 38 | 43 | 40 | 34 | 47 | 32 | 38 | 45 | 35 | 38 | 49 | 35 |  |
|  | 61 | 62 | 53 | 56 | 53 | 58 | 51 | 52 | 51 | 49 | 67 | 72 | 58 | 52 | 65 |  |
| Imports, all grades, total..-.-.-.-...........--do....- | 198 | 206 | 198 | 225 | 231 | 210 | 219 | 238 | 233 | 234 | 231 | 241 | 209 | 242 | 223 |  |
| Dissolving and special alpha................-do. | 15 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 18 | 25 | 28 | 21. | 23 | 23 | 23 | 21 |  |
|  | 184 | 192 | 183 | 207 | 217 | 198 | 203 | 220 | 208 | 207 | 210 | 218 | 186 | 219 | 202 |  |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All paper and board mills, production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and board, total......... thous sh. tons.- | 2,870 | 2,965 | 3,012 | 3,290 | 3,127 | 2,843 | 3,139 | 3,013 | 3,277 | 3,139 | 3,278 | 3,180 | 2,838 | ${ }^{\text {r 3, }} 298$ | 3,069 |  |
|  | 1,283 | 1,312 | 1,293 | 1,446 | 1,355 | 1,305 | 1,395 | 1,326 | 1,441 | 1,396 | 1,440 | 1,370 | 1,216 | ${ }^{r} 1,404$ | 1,316 |  |
|  | 1,306 | 1,370 | 1,429 | 1,528 | 1,493 | 1,303 | 1, 476 | 1,431 | 1,546 | 1, 458 | 1,534 | 1, 514 | 1,342 | r 1, 572 | 1,454 |  |
| Wet-machine board.------------.-.....- ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 15 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 11 |  |
| Construction naper and board............-do...- | 266 | 270 | 280 | 305 | 268 | 224 | 257 | 245 | 277 | 274 | 293 | 284 | 272 | +311 | $28 \%$ |  |

[^18]
## ${ }^{2}$ See note marked "q"' on p. S-35.

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

## PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Continued

| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paper, exc. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Assoc.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{682}^{96}$ | ${ }_{653}^{959}$ | ${ }_{961}^{945}$ | 1,064 | ${ }_{639}^{978}$ | 948 | 1,061 | 967 | 1. 079 | ${ }_{7}^{991}$ | 1,022 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 972 \\ \text { r } \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+905 \\ r \\ \hline 68\end{array}$ | 1925 198 |  |  |
| Productiont....-.-.-.-.....................-do....- | 1,118 | 1, 141 | 1,134 | 1,264 | 1,180 | 1,144 | 1,215 | 1,158 | 1,263 | 1,227 | 1,260 | r 1, 191 | - 1,063 | 1948 |  |  |
| Shipments 9 - | ${ }^{1} 922$ | 1,941 | +940 | 1,024 | ${ }^{1} 974$ | 1, 958 | ${ }^{1} 988$ | ${ }^{1} 953$ | 1,054 | 1,001 | 1,039 | ${ }_{r} 983$ | $\stackrel{+}{r} 872$ | 1921 |  |  |
| Fine paper: <br> Orders, new | 144 | 157 | 148 | 159 | 157 | 149 | 168 | 160 | 181 | 164 | 163 | +167 | r 149 | 154 |  |  |
|  | 79 | 84 | 74 | 76 | 75 | 69 | 91 | 97 | 101 | 97 | 85 | r 86 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 97$ | 87 |  |  |
|  | 148 | 160 | 162 | 167 | 166 | 164 | 162 | 159 | 175 | 171 | 174 | 169 | 143 | 170 |  |  |
|  | 145 | 156 | 154 | 158 | 158 | 155 | 165 | 153 | 178 | 165 | 164 | 162 | ${ }^{+} 145$ | 167 |  |  |
| Printing paper: <br> Orders, new do | 398 | 402 | 398 | 445 | 400 | 416 | 440 | 428 | 478 | 429 | 435 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 405$ | 390 | 410 |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month...-.-...-- do...- | 396 | 368 | 362 | 376 | 338 | 360 | 355 | 397 | 415 | 409 | 385 | - 356 | r 375 | 369 |  |  |
| Production...--.......-.....................do | 389 | 389 | 398 | 427 | 401 | 397 | 422 | 402 | 449 | 423 | 440 | $\bigcirc 418$ | - 364 | 421 |  |  |
| Shipments $\qquad$ do o.... Price, wholesale, book paper, "A", grade, English | 391 | 388 | 397 | 426 | 404 | 400 | 422 | 402 | 449 | 423 | 440 | +419 | 365 | 421 |  |  |
| finish, white, fo.b. mill -...---- \$ per 100 lb -- | 16.85 | 16. 95 | 16. 95 | 16. 95 | 16. 95 | 16. 95 | ${ }^{2} 16.53$ | 16. 61 | 16.71 | 316. 44 | 16. 50 | 16.50 | 16. 50 | 16. 50 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 16.50$ |  |
| Coarse paper: <br> Orders, new thous. sh. tons | 324 | 334 | 335 | 382 | 348 | 320 | 373 | 314 | 347 | 324 | 340 | 「 325 | +295 | 361 |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month..........-do... | 161 | 154 | 170 | 184 | 176 | 161 | 193 | 175 | 160 | 149 | 139 | - 140 | ${ }^{r} 142$ | 152 |  |  |
|  | 333 | 331 | 319 | 368 | 349 | 329 | 346 | 335 | 354 | 342 | 362 | 「329 | - 295 | 357 |  |  |
|  | 325 | 330 | 322 | 368 | 347 | 337 | 333 | 332 | 351 | 337 | 354 | -321 | +292 | 333 |  |  |
| Newsprint: <br> Canada (incl. Newfoundland): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 562 | 561 | 548 | $5{ }^{56}$ | 594 | 528 | 554 | 515 | 578 | 525 | 574 | 566 | 527 | 568 | 552 |  |
| Shipments from mills-.-.-.-----.-.-.-.-. do | 563 | 559 | 555 | 590 | 619 | 560 | 198 | 469 | 532 | 843 | 601 | 573 | 529 | 575 | 558 |  |
| Storks at mills, end of month...........-. - do Cnited States: | 209 | 225 | 217 | 224 | 199 | 117 | 223 | 268 | 315 | 296 | 269 | 261 | 260 | 252 | 246 |  |
|  | 170 | ${ }_{4} 174$ | 164 | 183 | 178 | 163 | 18.5 | 169 | 187 | 173 | 190 | 188 | 165 | 188 | 171 |  |
| Shipments from mills. | 169 | ${ }^{4} 174$ | 173 | 179 | 185 | 167 | 175 | 170 | 186 | 1180 | 187 | 182 | 169 | 182 | 179 |  |
| Stocks at mills, end of mon | 34 | 440 | 49 | 44 | 37 | 33 | 43 | 42 | 43 | 36 | 39 | 44 | 40 | 47 | 39 |  |
| Consumption by publishers ${ }^{\text {d }}$--------. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 461 | 455 | 451 | 512 | 499 | 473 | 434 | 415 | 481 | 487 | 499 | 457 | 423 | 442 | 479 |  |
| stocks at and in trausit to pubishers, end of montho'. $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons | 634 | 620 | 664 | 623 | 612 | 584 | 585 | 586 | 587 | 550 | 547 | 557 | 587 | 621 | 599 |  |
|  | 451 | 455 | 449 | 461 | 507 | 4 F | 446 | 394 | 439 | 426 | 484 | 499 | 453 | 459 | 418 |  |
| $\$$ per sh. ton | 134.40 | 134. 40 | 134. 40 | 134.40 | 134. 40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | ${ }^{p} 134.40$ |  |
| Paperhoard (National Paperboard Assoc.): <br> Orders, new thous sli, tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new thous. shi tons Orders, unfilled, end of month............................................. | 1,321 427 | 1. 400 | 1,487 | 1,517 | $\begin{array}{r}1,450 \\ \hline 85\end{array}$ | 1.354 445 | 1,381 473 | 1,401 483 | 1,588 | 1,432 468 | 1,563 460 | 1,530 | 1,356 | 1,594 476 | 1, 483 | 1.6988 |
|  | 1,326 | 1,394 | 1,443 | 1,540 | 1,492 | 1,371 | 1,354 | 1,389 | 1,603 | 1,432 | 1,583 | 1,539 | 1,281 | 1,608 | 1,409 | 1.610 |
| Percent of activity. Paper products: | 89 | 91 | 92 | 98 | 95 | 82 | 91 | 96 | 97 | 94 | 95 | 97 | 80 | 98 | 92 | 96 |
| Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments $\ddagger$.-........-...-...mil. sq. ft. surf. area | 9, 078 | 9,563 | 10,576 | 10,660 | 10,006 | 9, 000 | 9. 523 | 9,036 | 11,145 | 9,463 | 10,442 | 10,362 | 9,207 | 11, 421 | 10,360 | 11,546 |
| Folding paper boxes, shipments, index of physical volume -.............................-- $1947-49=100$ | 124.0 | 124.0 | 130.0 | 135.8 | 128.0 | 123.1 | 118.5 | 115.5 | 127.5 | 118.9 | 129.6 | 125.7 | +114.1 | + 136.9 | p 117.9 |  |

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS


[^19]o Data exclude estimates for "tissue paper." $\ddagger$ Revisions will be shown later as fol-
lows: Paper, excl. bldg. paper, etc., Jan.-Dec. 1960; shipping containers, Jan. 1959-Mar. 1961. of As reported by publishers accounting for about 75 percent of total newsprint consumption in 1961. Alaska and Hawaii are represented beyinning Jan. 1961.
$\oplus$ Revised effective with the Jume 1962 STrvey to include data for stereo and other elastomers (except polyurethane rubbers) as follows: Production and consumption, beginning
Jan. 19n! ; stocks, beginning Dec. 1960 .

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

STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| PORTLAND CEMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production, finished cement.............thous. bbl.. | 26,588 | 26,950 | 31, 474 | 32,348 | 27,625 | 23, 393 | 17,051 | 15,309 | 20, 454 | 28,089 | 33,719 | 32,304 | 33, 388 | 36. 132 | 33,669 |  |
| Percent of capacity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90 |  |
| Shipments, finished cement..------.-- thous. bbl.-- | 26, 244 | 26,889 | 33, 468 | 35,681 | 25,692 | 17,485 | 13,669 | 14, 477 | 21,269 | 27,990 | 33,677 | 33,625 | 35,611 | 40,669 | 33,120 |  |
|  | 35, 512 | 35,879 | 31,785 | 28,437 | 30,392 | 36,343 | 39,792 | 40,626 | 39,817 | 39,958 | 40,076 | 38,684 | ¢36,453 | 31,916 | 32,513 |  |
|  | 25,532 | r25,020 | 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 |  |
| Clay Construction products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments: $\ddagger$ <br> Brick, unglazed (common and face) mil. standard brick.- | 541.8 | 535.6 | 591.5 | 647.4 | 550.1 | 387.4 | 319.0 | 358.4 | 503.5 | 649.9 | 725.8 | 668.7 | г 676.6 | 715.5 |  |  |
| Structural tile, except facing....-thous. sh. ${ }^{\text {dons.- }}$ | 40.7 | 39.7 | 37.9 | 43.0 | 39.1 | 30.9 | 28.4 | 27.8 | 31.3 | 35.2 | 39.0 | 36.1 | 39.2 | 37.5 |  |  |
| Sewer pipe and fittings, vitrified ........do...- Facing tile (hollow), glazed and unglazed | 154.5 | 145.8 | 167.2 | 176.5 | 134.8 | 98.1 | 81.6 | 87.6 | 125.7 | 159.3 | 175.8 | 172.5 | 170.0 | 186.7 |  |  |
| Facing tile (hollow), glazed and unglazed mil. brick equivalent. | 33.9 | 35.3 | 35.5 | 39.0 | 37.3 | 28.8 | 26.5 | 23.2 | 29.1 | 34.9 | 36.5 | 35.5 | 37.4 | 42.9 |  |  |
| Floor and wall tile and accessories, glazed and unglazed .......................................il. sa. ft.. | 19.4 | 19.0 | 20.6 | 20.8 | 20.0 | 16.5 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 20.8 | 20.3 | 22.6 | 22.0 | 21.0 | 24.8 |  |  |
| Price index, brick (common), f.o.b. plant or N.Y. dock.......................................-1957-59=100. | 103.5 | 103.8 | 104.2 | 104.1 | 104.1 | 104.1 | 104.2 | 104.9 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 104.9 | 104.9 | 104.9 | 104.9 | 104.9 |  |
| GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flat glass, mfrs.' shipments (qtrly. total and qitry. average) $\qquad$ thous. $\$$ |  | 65, 113 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 64, 354 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 226,619 43,863 | 27,743 37,370 | 30,631 |  |  | 31,803 40,037 |  |  | 32, 144 |  |  | 26,613 |  |  | 32,677 |  |
| Plate and other flat glass, shipments.........do.... | 43, 863 | 37,370 | 37,078 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37,741 |  |  | 36,897 |  |
| Glass containers: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |  |
| Slipments, domestic, total.-.-.---..--....-do...- | 12,890 | 13,633 | 13, 713 | 13.747 | 12,840 | 12, 225 | 12.623 | 11, 905 | 13,975 | 13, 452 | 15,090 | 15. 535 | 14, 113 | 17,312 | 16,328 |  |
| Generai-use food: <br> Narrow-neck food $\qquad$ do | 1,469 | 1,492 | 2, 341 | 1. 421 | 1,190 | 1,016 | 1,163 | 1,173 | 1,396 | 1,251 | 1,256 | 1,487 | 1,606 | 3,082 | 2,845 |  |
| Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars) ...-.thous. gross. | 3,698 | 3, 904 | 4, 153 | 4. 284 | 3, 926 | 3,656 | 3,859 | 3,559 | 3, 886 | 3,492 | 4,126 | 4.139 | 3,968 | 5,035 | 4,517 |  |
|  | 958 | 1,007 | 750 | 776 | 814 | 1,131 | 745 | 859 | 1,169 | 1,568 | 1,707 | 1,717 | 1,389 | 1,104 | 758 |  |
| Beer bottles. | 1,376 | 1,807 | 1.515 | 1,464 | 1,380 | 1,512 | 1,492 | 1,354 | 1. 939 | 2. 071 | 2, 651 | 2. 929 | 2.705 | 2,391 | 2.811 |  |
| Liquor and wine | 1,243 | 1,289 | 1, 257 | 1,656 | 1.390 | 1,173 | 1,164 | 1,122 | 1.377 | 1,196 | 1,261 | 1.284 | 991 | 1,296 | 1,326 |  |
| Medicinal and toilet.--.-------------do. | 2,901 | 2.985 | 2,642 | 2. 987 | 3, 151 | 2, 854 | 3,219 | 2,964 | 3,277 | 2,966 | 3, 097 | 3,035 | 2,618 | 3,357 | 3,123 |  |
| Chemical, household and industrial.....-do | 1,095 151 | 1,007 142 | 892 | 1, 1509 | 845 144 | 734 149 |  |  | 120 | 796 112 | 869 123 | 826 118 | 724 112 | 879 168 | 778 170 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 118 | 112 | 168 | 170 |  |
|  | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude gypsum, qtrly. avg. or total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | r $\begin{array}{r}1,326 \\ \hline 2,456\end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{1,242}$ | 1,422 |  |  | 1, ${ }^{\text {1, } 240}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,019 \\ & 2,038 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,364 \\ & 2,609 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| (alcined, production, qtrly. avg. or total....do.... | 2,148 | 2,062 | 2,282 |  |  | 2, 0.5 |  |  | 1,916 |  |  | 2,312 |  |  |  |  |
| Oypsum products sold or used, qtrly. avg. or total: Uncalcined uses. thous. sh. tons. | a 930 | 981 | 1,179 |  |  | 1,049 |  |  | 643 |  |  | 1.132 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 71 | 65 | 65 |  |  | 65 |  |  | 67 |  |  | 68 |  |  |  |  |
| Building uses: Plasters: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Base-coat_...-...........................d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 299 | 256 | 281 |  |  | 240 |  |  | 226 |  |  | 273 |  |  |  |  |
| All other (incl. Keene's cement).........do.... | 299 | 264 | 303 |  |  | 250 |  |  | 207 |  |  | 271 |  |  |  |  |
| Lath | 477.6 |  | 466.9 |  |  | 380.6 |  |  |  |  |  | 426.4 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,458.6 | 1, 483.9 | 1,651.4 |  |  | 1,528.5 |  |  | 1,395. 1 |  |  | 1,736. 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 59.4 | 56.6 | 63.8 |  |  | 54.0 |  |  | 46.2 |  |  | 67.1 |  |  |  |  |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| APPAREL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery, shipments...-...........thous. doz. pairs.- | 12,600 | 14, 008 | 14,628 | 16, 114 | 15,618 | 12,267 | 14,678 | 13,958 | 14,952 | 13, 124 | 14.310 | 14.680 | 12.428 | 17. 236 | 13.711 |  |
| Men's apparel, cuttings: $\mathrm{I}^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taits grments. . .-............ thous units-- | 1,786 | 1,597 | 11,585 | 1,744 | 11,835 | 1,696 | 11,880 | 1, 726 | 1,881 | 1,873 | 1.796 | 1.649 | 1,200 | 2.002 |  |  |
|  | 435 | 375 | ${ }^{1} 470$ | 360 | ${ }^{1} 345$ | 244 | 1200 | 214 | 281 | 370 | 470 | 500 | 354 | 533 |  |  |
| Coats (separate), dress and sport.........do.. | 841 | 957 | 1820 | 1,076 | ${ }^{1} 1,160$ | 1,112 | 11,335 | 1,115 | 1,265 | 1,234 | 1,214 | 1,187 | 760 | 1,354 |  |  |
| Trousers (separate), dress and sport.-....do.... | 8,262 | 7,465 | 17,615 | 7,936 | 17,445 | 7,016 | 18,160 | 8,514 | 9,849 | 8,824 | 9,312 | 9.075 | 7,559 | 10,028 |  |  |
| Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport_thous. doz | 1,942 | 1,872 | 11,935 | 2,020 | ${ }^{12} 2285$ | 1,984 | 12,155 | 2,137 | 2, 258 | 2, 042 | 2,245 | 2,003 | 1.563 | 2,208 |  |  |
| hing: <br> Dungarees and waistband overalls $\qquad$ do | 231 | 284 | ${ }^{1} 320$ | 320 | ${ }^{1} 310$ | 264 | 1305 | 295 | 308 | 308 | 332 | 315 | 303 | 387 |  |  |
| Shirts | 304 | 301 | ${ }^{1} 330$ | 320 | 1350 | 288 | 1295 | 325 | 324 | 338 | 331 | 326 | 256 | 334 |  |  |
| Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings: $\sigma^{7} \triangle$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20,888 | 21, 192 | 17,642 | 21,448 | 20,922 | 16,848 | 20,096 | 21,482 | 26,654 | 26,143 | 27,130 | 20,800 | $\stackrel{+}{2,274}$ | 2,688 |  |  |
|  | 809 | 820 | 582 | 660 | 768 | 682 | 1,098 | 1,140 | 1,109 | 673 | 583 | 815 | 726 | 728 |  |  |
| Waists, blouses, and shirts...---.-.-.thous. doz.- | 1,288 | 1,340 | 1,215 | 1,413 | 1,321 | 1,003 | 1,297 | 1,508 | 1,656 | 1,557 | 1,566 | 1,237 | 1,226 | 1,321 |  |  |
|  | 712 | 708 | 612 | 712 | 654 | 412 | 583 | 661 | 740 | 757 | 905 | 780 | 804 | 905 |  |  |
| r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Data cover a 5 -week period. <br> a Revisions for 1960 are shown in the Apr. 1962 Strver. <br> $\ddagger$ Revisions for Jan.-Mar. and Apr.-June 1961 will be shown later, <br> §Comprises sheathing, formboard, and laminated board. |  |  |  |  |  | qDat: for Sept. and Nov. 1961 and Jan. 1962 cover 5 weeks; other months of 1961 cover 4 weeks. Beginning Feb. 1932, the lata are calendar-month totals. <br> $0^{T}$ Revisions for Jan. 1959-Aug. 1960 are available upon request. <br> $\triangle$ Data beginming Jas. 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 hases. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STA TISTICS | 1960 | 1961 | 1961 |  |  |  | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued



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

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| WOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wool consumption, mill (clean basis) $\ddagger \ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apparel class.....------.----.-.-.-.-. thous. lb.- | 20, 356 | 21,907 | 125, 723 | 21,709 | 126,491 | 19,902 | 125,609 | 22, 740 | 23, 523 | ${ }^{1} 27,828$ | 23, 434 | 23, 061 | 123,251 | 22, 152 | 21, 268 |  |
|  | 13,555 | 12, 254 | ${ }^{115}, 029$ | 13,876 | 114, 629 | 11,811 | 114,085 | 11, 387 | 11, 159 | 112,216 | 11,501 | 11,932 | 110,177 | 13,235 | 12,940 |  |
| Wool imports, clean content.-.-.---------- do-..- | 19, 597 | 21, 079 | 20,492 | 25, 039 | 17, 219 | 17, 114 | 23,982 | 22, 747 | 25, 945 | 21,019 | 20,133 | 22,387 | 16,834 | 24,433 | 21,001 |  |
| Apparel class, clean content | 8,202 | 10,011 | 8,962 | 9,690 | 9,564 | 10, 159 | 16, 299 | 15,409 | 19, 187 | 13,846 | 13,579 | 15,485 | 11,216 | 14,849 | 12, 562 |  |
| Wool prices, raw, clean basis, Boston: Good French combing and staple: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Graded territory, fine......-...........-\$ per lb.- | 1. 165 | 1. 184 | 1.230 | 1. 208 | 1. 200 | 1. 200 | 1. 200 | 1. 200 | 1.200 | 1. 224 | 1. 233 | 1.245 | 1. 252 | 1.275 | 1. 275 | 1. 271 |
| Graded fleece, 3/8 blood...............-.....do....- | 1. 070 | 1. 032 | 1.075 | 1. 075 | 1. 075 | 1.075 | 1. 075 | 1. 075 | 1. 075 | 1.075 | 1. 075 | 1.075 | 1.075 | 1.075 | 1. 085 | 1.11: |
| Australian, 64s, 70 s, good topmaking.......do...- | 1.166 | 1.110 | 1.125 | 1. 125 | 1. 125 | 1. 125 | 1.125 | 1. 125 | 1.125 | 1. 125 | 1. 135 | 1.175 | 1.175 | 1.175 | 1.175 | 1. 174 |
| WOOL MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Knitting yarn, worsted, 2/20s-50s/56s, Bradford system, wholesale price $1957-59=100$. | 100.6 | 96.7 | 98.0 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 95.5 | 96.7 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100. 5 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 101.7 |  |
| Woolen and worsted woven goods, exc. felts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 71,614 70,189 | 71,721 70,035 | 74,435 72,694 |  |  | 69,026 66,353 |  |  | 75,464 73,431 |  |  | 82,505 80,813 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40,668 | 43,228 | 48,223 |  |  | 40,955 |  |  | 42,066 |  |  | 48.362 |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, suiting, f.o.b. mill: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flannel, men's and boy's.........1957-59 = 100 | 96.7 | 93.8 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 94. 6 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 |  |
| Gabardine, women's and children's......-do..-- | 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 |  |

## TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT




[^20]Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Data cover 5 weeks. ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary estimate of production.
Scorresponding note, p. S-39.
Scattered revisions for 1959-60 are availahle upon request
$\triangle$ Effective with the Jan, 1962 Surver, the qtrly, data reflect an expanded survey and
clude companies developing, producing, assembling, etc., complete missiles and space
chicles (and engines or propilsion units). Comparable data prior to Dec. 31, 1960, are ot available.

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| Pulp, paper, and paper products ---------- 36, 37 |  |
|  | Flour, wheat ---4-15 |
| Kubber and rubber products -.------------ 37 | Food products_-_ 4-8, 10, 11, 13-15, 19, 22, 23, 27-30 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products .................. 38 | Foreclosures, real estate.................-.........- 10 <br> Foreign trade. <br> 21-23 |
|  |  |
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|  | Fruits and vegetables...-.-.....-...------- 7, 8, 22 |
| INDIVIDUAL SERIES | Fuel oil |
|  |  |
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|  |  |
| Aircraft and parts_....----.-.-.-....--- 3, 13-15, 40 | Gas, output, prices, sales, revenues_-.-...... 4,8,26 |
|  | Gasoline----------------------.---...- 1, 35, 36 |
| Alcohot, deratured and ethyl...-.-.-----.---- 25 | Glass and products.............-.-.............. 38 |
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| Aluminum |  |
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|  |  |
|  |  |
| Balance of international pay | Gross private domestic investment.....------ Gypsum and products |
|  |  |
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|  | rdware sto |
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|  |  |
| Bevcrages..----.-.-.-.-.-.----------- 4, 8, 10, 26 |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, etc ...-...-.-.-.-. 13-15 | Home Loan banks, loans outstanding |
| Bonds, outstanding, issued, prices, sales, | Home Loan banks, loans outstanding-...-------- 10 |
|  |  |
| Erick | Hotels_--......----------------------14, 15, 24 |
|  |  |
| Building and construction materials.- $8-10,31,36,38$ | Housefurnishings...--..-.-.------- 1, 4, 7, 8, 10-12 |
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|  |  |
|  | Imports (see also individual commodities)._ 1, 21-23 |
|  | Income, personal......-.-.-.-.-.-...-.-. 2 , 3 |
|  | Income and employment tax receipts_...-.... 18 |
| Cans (tinplate)...---.-...-.-----.------.--- 33 | Industrial production indexes: |
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|  |  |
| Cement and concrete products |  |
| Cereal and bakery products-1-1.-.-.-1 ${ }^{\text {Cnain-store sales, firms with } 4 \text { or more and } 11}$ | Installment sales, department stores.......-- 12 |
|  | Instruments and related products $\ldots$......... 3, 13-15 |
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| Chemicals |  |
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| Civilian employees, Federal--------------14 8 | Inventory-sales ratios.- |
|  |  |
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|  | Labor force |
|  |  |
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| Contracts |  |
| Costs |  |
| Eighways and roads | Livestock_-3, 3, 8, 24,28 |
|  | Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank, brokers' |
| New construction put in place----------1, 1, 9 | (see also Consumer credit)-.-------10,16, 17, 20 |
|  | Lumbericants products |
|  | Lumber and products........ 3, 5, 6, 8, 10-15, 19, 31 |
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|  | Machinery -............- $3,5,6,8,13-15,19,22,34$ |
|  | Mailorder houses, sales .-.-............-...- 11 |
| Cost of living (see Consumer price index) --7 7 | Manmade fibers and manufactures.-.-.....- 8, 89 |
| Cotton, raw and manufactures--i.-- $7,8,21,22,39$ | Manufactuiers' seles, inventories, orders ....- 4-6 |
| Cottonseed cake and meal and oil --......-- 30 | Manufacturing employment, production work- |
| Credit, short- and intermediate-term_-17,18 | ers, payrolls, hours, earnings .-.-...........- 13-15 |
|  | Manufactaring production indexes ..........- 3.4 |
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|  | Metals .................- 4-6,8, 13-15, 19, 23, 32-34 |
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|  |  |
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# BUSINESS STATISTICS 1961 edition 

$\widetilde{T}_{\text {He }}$ thirteenth volume in a series of statistical supplements to the monthly Survey of Current Business, the new 1961 biennial edition provides historical data for each of over 2,500 economic indicators.
Monthly data are shown back to 1957, with quarterly series back to 1951 and annual averages from 1939. Explanatory notes for each series refer to the source and methodology used, define the statistical units, and specify both the comparability of current and past figures and the adequacy of coverage.

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[^0]:    1. Data for 1946-55 may be found in Table V-10 of U.8. Income and Output. 1956-57 estimates are in table 34 of July 1962

    Survel.
    2. Excludes banks and i nsurance companies.
    3. 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.

[^1]:    * National 'Bureau of Economic Research reference troughs = 100 - August 1954, April 1958, February 1961.

[^2]:    〇Fiscal 1963 estimate from Review of the 1963 Budget

[^3]:    1. 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.
[^4]:    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.
    
[^5]:    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, 87 th Congress, First Session, Part 1, January 24, 1061, 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 Chavge, Capital Consumption, and Net Capital Formation," in Problems of Capital Formation, Studies in Income and Weath, 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 differentia! 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.

[^6]:    5. We do not know how closely practice for tax purposes conforms to the pattern of actual retirements.
    6. 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 Postuar 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.) Preliminery 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.
[^7]:    Note: Based on constant (1954) dollars, and Bulletin F(1942 edition) or 20 percent shorter lifetime variant.

[^8]:    7. Martin L. Marimont, "GNP by Major Industries," Survey of Current Business, October, 1962.
[^9]:    9. 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.
[^10]:    1. Annual estimates of corporate gross product were first presented in a review of corr orate profits in the early postwar years in the January 1956 issue of the Survey of Current Busincse. The present report presents a comparable series
[^11]:    2. The profts 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 crelical peak.
[^12]:    3. 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.

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[^13]:    Note: Profits are before tox and include inventory voluation adjustment

[^14]:    t. 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.

[^15]:    §Data for Nov. 1961 and Mar., May, and Aug. 1962 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. $\bigcirc$ Note shift in reference base; data prior to Sept 1961 on 1957-59 base are available upon

[^16]:    Average based on months for which quotations are available. © No quotation.
    Beginning Feb. 1962, prices not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods.

[^17]:    $\odot$ Cases of 30 dozen. $0^{7}$ Bags of 132.276 lb
    OIncludes data not shown separately. \&Price for New York and Northeastern New $\stackrel{\Delta}{\triangle} \stackrel{\text { For data }}{ }$ on lard, see p. S-28.

[^18]:    Revised. preliminary
    Prices beginning Jan. 1961 not strictly comparable with earlier data.

[^19]:    - Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data for indicated items exclude estimates for tissue and special industrial paper. ${ }^{2}$ Beginning Jan. 1962. on revised basis (cash discount deantirely' comparable with data prior to month noted. 4 Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning July 1961 .

[^20]:    
    
    $\dagger$ Revisions for $1960-$ Mar. 1961 are available upon request
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