# survey of CURRENT—— BUSINESS——



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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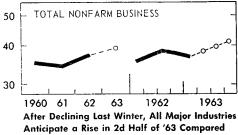
# The Business Situation

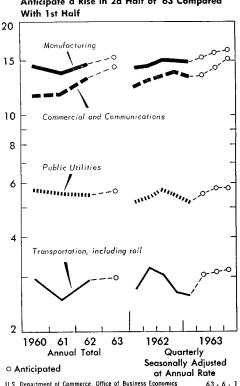
HE economy continued to advance at a brisk pace in May, extending the broad rise which began in the early spring period. Although some special factors are partly responsible for the buoyant character of current business activity—some steel stockpiling and

#### BUSINESS PLANT AND EQUIPMENT OUTLAYS FOR 1963

A Record High Total of \$39.2 Billion Is Anticipated for 1963— Up 5 Percent From 1962

Billion \$ (ratio scale)





correction of the dip in home building caused by last winter's bad weather—the upsurge reflects essentially basic strength in most major economic sectors. Consumer buying continues strong, plant and equipment outlays are moving upward, and government spending is still on the rise. Following the decline in the rate of inventory accumulation from last summer through the fourth quarter, inventory investment has moved higher, with part of the rise in support of increased levels of final demand.

At the moment, private investment is providing an especially strong stimulus to increased business activity. This is a particularly noteworthy development since changes in domestic investment in aggregate—including inventory change—have contributed little to increased output since late 1961. During the current quarter, according to the OBE-SEC plant and equipment survey discussed below, businessmen are stepping up their outlays by \$1% billion at an annual rate and expect to make further increases in these outlays this summer and fall. Housing outlays this April and May are running some \$1½ billion higher than the average of the opening 3 months of 1963, and inventory accumulation in the spring quarter has started off about as high as the first quarter rate.

#### Personal income higher

Last month, personal income registered another good-sized advance, increasing to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$458 billion, up \$2 billion over April. Once again a rise in private payrolls accounted for the bulk of the gain, with manufacturing wages and salaries showing the largest increases.

The payroll gain reflected both higher employment and longer hours of work. Seasonally adjusted employment in nonagricultural industries rose by 170,000 in May; this brought the expansion since the beginning of the year to over 800,000, as compared with the essentially stable level of employment during the latter half of 1962.

One of the features of the recent trend has been a marked expansion in the number of workers on manufacturing payrolls, following a contraction that had persisted after the spring of 1962. In the past 4 months, seasonally adjusted manufacturing employment has risen 350,000; about three-fourths of the increase has occurred in the durable goods industries. standout has been primary metals. where employment has increased 73,000 as a result of the sharp rise in steel output. It is significant, however, that while the increase in primary metals employment accounted for one-third of the durable goods advance, the increase in transportation equipment was nearly as large and a sizable advance also occurred in fabricated metals. In fact, all of the major durable goods industries except ordnance have shared in the upswing in employment from the beginning of the vear.

Seasonally adjusted hours of all manufacturing production workers averaged 40.5 per week in May, as compared with 40.2 in January and 40.6 in May of 1962.

#### Unemployment higher for teenagers

The rise in employment since early this year has been accompanied by a substantial increase in the labor force and there has been no significant change in unemployment. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in May, at 5.9 percent, was up from the two preceding months, and reflected mainly a rise in unemployment among teenage job seekers. Not much change has occurred in unemployment rates for adult males, but there has been some increase in adult female unemployment.

#### Industrial production continues upward

Industrial production continued to expand in May. The Federal Reserve seasonally adjusted production index has now risen 3 percent since February and is about 5 percent above May a year ago. Production gains were widespread by industry and featured a large increase in steel production and a moderate gain in autos and parts. These two industries accounted for one-third of the increase in total industrial output from April to May. The improvement in capital goods demand was evident the increased activity in nonelectrical machinery, fabricated structural steel and trucks, and the business equipment output index moved to a new high in the current upturn.

Steel mill operations, after rising steadily and fairly sharply for the past 3 months to reach the highest output rate in 3 years, declined slightly in the last week of May and still more in early June. The reduction in output reflected to a large extent cutbacks in steel ordering for strike-hedge purposes. From January to April steel fabricating industries had accumulated 1 million tons of finished steel (before seasonal adjustment), as compared with 3 million in the same period last year. Steel stocks apparently rose further in May but consumption by metal users has also advanced, so that the adjustment in the steel operating rate which now seems to be under way is likely to be much smaller than last year's.

Continued brisk sales throughout the normally high spring selling season resulted in a further rise in the output of cars and trucks in May, even though completions were restricted somewhat by a temporary work stoppage in plants of a major producer. Passenger car production schedules in June are programmed at 35,000 units per working day, or well above the May rate and the highest during the 1963 model year.

#### Construction activity higher

Construction activity has shown a strong rise this spring under the influence of increased home building. The largest rises in residential activity this spring have occurred in the northern parts of the country, where weather conditions were unusually severe this winter and affected construction adversely. In April, private nonfarm starts were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of around 1.6 million units and building permits were being issued in large volume. Construction of multifamily units, representing about onethird of total starts, is still high but the pickup this spring has included 1-family houses as well. An ample supply of funds available for mortgages and construction loans has continued to be a favorable influence in the housing picture.

#### First quarter corporate profits

Preliminary data on first quarter 1963 profits, including inventory valuation adjustment, point to a modest decline from the record rate reached in the final quarter of 1962. The first quarter is currently estimated at \$53.3 billion, at seasonally adjusted annual rate, as compared with \$54 billion in the previous 3 months. The decline may be attributable to the fact that fourth quarter 1962 profits were somewhat overstated because of year-end accounting adjustments. The data cited above do not yet reflect changes due to the new depreciation guidelines and investment tax credit; estimates incorporating these adjustments will appear in the July Survey.

## Business Population in 1962 Continues Its Slow Growth

The number of operating concerns at the beginning of 1963 reached 4.8 million, an increase during 1962 of 42,000, or 1 percent. On a quarterly basis, after seasonal allowances, the business population has continued to expand

Table 1.—Number of Firms in Operation, January 1, 1959-63 and Number of New and Discontinued Businesses, 1959-62

anu	Disc	OHULIN	ucu n	ousine	5505,	1909-	04
			[Thous	ands]			
	All indus- tries	Con- tract con- struc- tion	fac-	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Serv- ices	Other
	FIRMS	s in o	PERAT	ION J	ANUAI	RY 11	
1959 1960 1961 1962 <sup>r</sup> 1963 <sup>p</sup>	4, 583 4, 658 4, 713 4, 755 4, 797	464 476 477 473 470	323 323 322 317 313	312 317 322 327 332	1, 977 1, 997 2, 011 2, 022 2, 032	848 872 895 918 942	658 674 686 698 708
		NEV	v Busi	NESSI	ES!		
1959 1960 1961 r 1962 p	422 438 431 430	67 66 62 60	27 27 25 25 25	23 24 25 25 25	161 170 170 168	82 89 89 91	62 62 61 61
	DIS	CONT	INUED	BUSII	NESSE	S I	
1959 1960 1961 1962	346 384 389 387	56 64 65 63	27 29 30 29	18 19 21 20	140 157 159 158	59 65 65 67	46 49 50 50

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

without interruption for more than a decade. An estimated 430,000 firms were started in 1962, and almost 390,000 companies discontinued operations about the same experience as in the latest few years.

Firms in the service, trade and "all other" (mining, transportation, and finance) categories continued to increase during last year. Service firms are expanding the most rapidly, both in number and in the amount of income generated. In 1962 service concerns increased by 24,000—or more than one-half the overall rise. In the past 4 years, the number of companies has gone up 94,000, or more than 10 percent; national product in the service

Table 2.-Number of Firms in Operation, 1959-1963

[Thousands of firms adjusted for seasonal variation]

		End of quarter									
	I	II	111	IV							
1959	4, 615 4, 690 4, 740 4, 780 74, 825	4, 635 4, 710 4, 750 4, 790	4. 655 4. 720 4. 760 4. 800	4, 670 4, 730 4, 770 r 4, 815							

r Revised.

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

r Revised. Preliminary.
1 May not add to total because of rounding.

industry has risen appreciably more than overall real gross national product during this period.

Trade firms are growing at a slower rate. During the last 4 years, the number of retail and wholesale busi-

nesses went up 75,000, or 3 percent.

In contrast, the number of operating companies in the commodity-producing industries—contract construction and manufacturing—showed declines in 1962. This is the second consecutive

year in which the number of contract construction concerns has decreased. Manufacturing firms, continuing to decline from their 1953-54 peak of 331,000, reached 323,000 at the beginning of 1959 and 313,000 in early 1963.

# Plant and Equipment Expenditure Anticipations, 1963

## Increases Throughout Year Expected, Totaling 5 Percent Above 1962

RISING investment in capital goods is anticipated by businessmen for the remainder of 1963. Expenditures for new plant and equipment are now budgeted on an increasing scale over a broad range of industries. If present plans are carried out capital outlays would set a new record of \$39.2 billion for the year—up 5 percent over the 1962 dollar aggregate.

This latest survey of business capital spending intentions conducted jointly by the Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission in late April and early May indicates little overall revision in expenditure programs since the survey taken three months earlier. Expansions in capital budgets over intentions indicated in the earlier survey, however, were noted in the iron and steel and electrical machinery industries and among transportation, communications and commercial firms.

#### Quarterly trends

Expenditures for new plant and equipment are expected to expand about \$1½ billion per quarter, at seasonally adjusted annual rates, from the actual outlays of \$37 billion in the opening 3 months of 1963. These anticipations imply spending in the amount of \$38½ billion in the current quarter, \$40 billion in the third quarter and \$41½ billion in the closing 3 months of the year. If the fourth quarter rate is achieved, fixed investment will have

risen about a tenth from the comparable period of 1962, and nearly a fourth from the low of \$33½ billion in the second quarter of 1961. The latter advance is smaller than the gain in the 10 quarters following the investment troughs in 1949 and in 1954 but greater than in the recovery from the 1958 low.

The expected rise in capital outlays for the rest of 1963 is a resumption of the 1961-63 recovery trend following moderate declines in spending in the fourth quarter of 1962 and first quarter of this year. The slowdown in investment in the first quarter had been forecast in earlier surveys, but actual expenditures fell \$1 billion, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, below anticipations. Only in exceptional cases were industry expenditures during the late winter larger than expected 3 months earlier, with severe weather conditions probably an important factor in the declines. However, revival from the first quarter rate is expected in the preponderance of industries. Exceptions are transportation equipment, electrical machinery, and mining industries where quarterly capital expenditures, on a seasonally adjusted basis, will hold steady through the year.

# Advance anticipated in 1963 less than in 1962

The 5-percent rise in business spending for new plant and equipment projected for 1963 compares with an actual gain of 9 percent in 1962 over the 1961 low of \$34\% billion. The

drop-off in the rate of increase centers in the nonmanufacturing industries. The communications-commercial group, which has been the strongest sector in the investment picture since 1957, is budgeting a 7-percent rise in 1963 as compared to a 13-percent increase last year.

Both mining and nonrail transportation firms are now planning cutbacks in capital spending from last year as against an increase from 1961 to 1962. Public utilities plans for 1963 indicate little change from either 1961 or 1962.

In contrast, manufacturers anticipate raising their expenditures for new plant and equipment about 6 percent in 1963 or at about the same rate as in 1962. Both the durable and nondurable

Table 3.—Percent Change in Plant and Equipment Expenditures, 1961-63

	Actual 1961–62	Actual Anticipat as repor	ed 1963
		February	May
All industries	9	5	5
Manufacturing	7	7	6
Durable goods indus- tries Nondurable goods in-	12	11	10
dustries	3	3	2
Mining	10	-6	-6
Railroad	27	13	27
Transportation, other than rail	12	-11	-8
Public utilities	-1	3	2
Communication, commercial, and other	13	6	7

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.

goods groups expect about the same rate of increase this year as achieved in 1962.

Historically, rapid expansion of investment has been associated with strong surges in spending by industrial firms and particularly by the durable goods industries. These industries had paced the declines in 1958 and 1961 and had shown lesser degrees of recovery than other business groups up until the end of last year. For this year hard goods producing companies are expecting an advance of one-tenth—the largest relative increase among the major industry groups (except for the railroads).

#### Factors in current investment

Fixed investment, as revealed in the current survey, will be an expansionary force this year in the general business advance but will not be of boom proportions. Plans for acquisition of new

plant and equipment, which are being bolstered by rising sales and the tax reducing effects of liberalized depreciation rules and the investment tax credit, are generating backlogs of orders for producers of machinery, equipment, construction firms and their suppliers. Given the likely course of gross national product this year, however, only slight improvement is indicated in the relative lag of investment behind the expansion in general activity which has characterized recent years.

Despite the rise in overall economic activity, capacity is still ample in most areas, and this factor plus the desire for cost cutting, results in a high proportion of replacement outlays in the current investment demand. Outlays for capacity additions are still of sufficient magnitude to yield net capacity increases, however, while innovations em-

bodied in "replaced" equipment are further enhancing output capabilities.

#### Manufacturers' programs

Expenditures for new plant and equipment by manufacturers are expected to rise from \$14.7 billion in 1962 to \$15½ billion this year—or just under the record \$16 billion in 1957. The projected fourth quarter seasonally adjusted rate of capital outlays, however, would be about a fifth above the 1961 low—a somewhat smaller rise than for business fixed investment as a whole.

Durable goods companies are programing investment of nearly \$8 billion for the year. Schedules call for substantial increases through the third quarter with little further change now indicated for the closing 3 months of 1963. Several of the major industries in the group have programed a flattening out of the rate of expenditures in the fourth quarter. (See chart.)

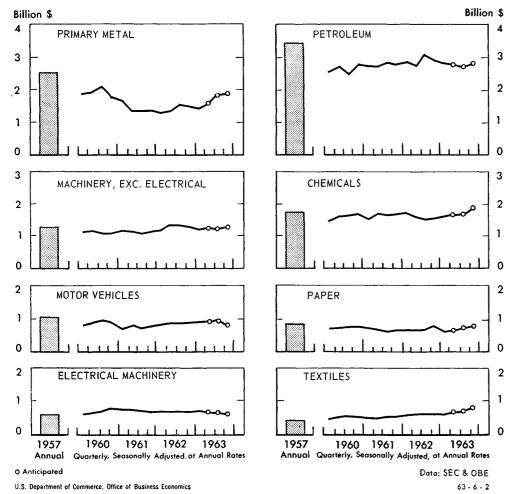
Iron and steel producers' capital budgets currently show a rise of a sixth in new investment over the 1962 total. At this time last year a substantial rise was also indicated, but actual outlays in 1962 fell below those of the preceding year. The \$1½ billion planned for new steel-making facilities this year is about the same as the industry reported as its expectations 3 months ago.

Both motor vehicle and other transportation equipment manufacturers are scheduling substantial rises in capital outlays this year to extend their strong uptrend of last year. The programed purchases of new plant and equipment by automobile firms will fall short of previous record rates. Current schedules indicate some easing in the fourth quarter from summer rates.

Electrical and nonelectrical machinery manufacturers see little change in capital spending from 1962 to 1963. Electrical equipment companies are planning to hold expenditures at record 1961–62 rates. This industry—counter to the general trend for manufacturing—has had strong investment programs in recent years. Although a substantial proportion of the equipment of nonelectrical machinery companies has been characterized as

#### MANUFACTURERS' FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAYS

Most Major Industries Are Planning Higher Investments This Year at Rates Close to 1957 Records



"over-age." the industry is planning to cut outlays for 1963 a little below the \$14 billion total for 1962.

While expenditures for the nondurable goods group as a whole will probably show a modest rise for 1963. there are wide variations in programs among the component industries. (See chart.) On the up side are textile and chemical firms. For the former, this year's expected rise of one-sixth in capital spending is in addition to an increase of nearly a fourth last year. Chemical companies are projecting a steady uptrend in investment throughout 1963 which would result in a rise of about a tenth over the \$1% billion spent in 1962. This projected expansion is in contrast to the last year's decline in outlays.

This year both petroleum and rubber companies are planning cutbacks of about 5 percent from 1962. Both industries, however, are looking for-

ward to larger spending in the second half than in the first.

Manufacturers of food and beverages and paper expect spending for new facilities in 1963 to hold close to 1962 amounts.

#### Commercial and communications investment continues rise

The commercial and communications industries, which have constituted the bulwark of business fixed investment in recent years, are continuing to expand their capital budgets—although at a slower pace than last year. Planned expenditures of more than \$14 billion for the two groups will set new records. Within the year, outlays are scheduled to rise from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$13.2 billion in the first quarter to a rate of \$15% billion in the final 3 months of 1963.

Within the commercial group retail trade continues to set the pace, with 1963 expenditures scheduled to reach a new high. Spending is expected to be about the same in the second quarter as in the first and then to move sharply upward during the second half. If the projected fourth quarter rate is achieved outlays at yearend will be nearly twothirds larger than at the 1961 low. Finance firms also are planning new highs in outlavs as modernization programs and suburban expansion are continued.

Expanding demand for all types of communication services is prompting a substantial rise in expenditures for new facilities by companies in this field over the \$3\% billion spent last year. Growth in this industry has been substantial and continuous except for a mild cutback during the 1958 recession.

#### Public utilities programs up a little

Public utility companies are now planning to spend \$5.6 billion on new facilities during this year, or 2 percent

(Continued on page 32)

Table 4.—Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment by U.S. Business, 1961-63

[Billions of dollars]

		Annua	1				Qu	arterl	y, un:	ndjust	ed						Quarte	erly, se	asonall	y adju	sted ar	mual r	ates		
				1961					19	62			1963			19	61			196	52			1963  I II <sup>2</sup> III <sup>2</sup> .95 38.40 39.98 .85 15.35 15.86 .35 7.65 7.99 .05 1.20 1.40 .40 .40 .40 .75 .70 .70 .20 1.25 1.20 .90 .95 .96 .50 .55 .60 .50 7.70 7.85 .95 .95 1.00 .65 .70 .75 .66 7.70 .75 .66 1.63 1.70 .75 .88 2 .75 2.70 .89 1.00 1.05 1.10	
	1961	1962	1963 2	I	П	Ш	IV	1	11	Ш	IV	I	11 2	1112	I	II	III	IV	I	11	III	IV	I	II 2	III <sup>2</sup>
ALL INDUSTRIES	34, 37	37, 31	39.24	7.57	8,61	8.65	9, 54	8,02	9, 50	9,62	10.18	8, 25	9,84	10,09	33.85	33, 50	34.70	35.40	35.70	36,95	38, 35	37, 95	36, 95	38,40	39, 95
Manufacturing industries	13,68	14,68	15, 56	3.00	3.46	3, 34	3,88	3, 14	3,69	3,72	4, 13	3, 27	3, 93	3,91	13.75	13.50	13, 65	14,00	14, 20	14, 45	15, 05	15, 00	14,85	15, 35	15, 80
Durable goods industries Primary iron and steel. Primary nonferrous metal Electrical machinery and	6, 27 1, 13 , 26			. 28	1, 58 , 28 , 07	, 26	1, 79 . 30 . 07		1. 77 . 28 . 07	1. 79 . 29 . 08	. 31	. 23	. 31		1.35	1.05	1. 10		1.00	1. 10		7. 30 1. 10 . 35	1.05	1.20	1.40
equipment  Machinery, except electrical  Motor vehicles and parts  Transportation equipment,	, 69 1, 10 , 75		1. 22	. 25				. 27	. 16 . 33 . 22	. 32	. 35	. 15 . 27 . 19	. 17 . 32 . 25	. 28	. 70 1. 15 . 70		1.05	1, 15	1.15			. 70 1, 25 . 85	. 75 1. 20 . 90	1.25	
excluding motor vehicles.  Stone, clay and glass Other durable goods *	. 38 . 51 1. 45	. 58	. 60	. 11	. 10 . 12 . 36		. 11 . 16 . 43	.09 .12 .38	. 16	. 14	. 16	. 13	. 14 . 16 . 52	. 14		.40		. 40	. 40	. 40	. 50	.55	. 50	. 55	, 60
Nondurable goods industries Food and beverage. Textile Paper Chemical. Petroleum and coal. Rubber. Other nondurable goods 4	7. 40 . 98 . 50 . 68 1. 62 2. 76 . 22 . 65	. 99 . 61 . 72 . 156 2. 88 . 23	. 97 . 72 . 71 1, 71 2, 76 . 22	. 23 . 12 . 16 . 33 . 56 . 05	. 25 . 12 . 17 . 42 . 70 . 05	. 24 . 12 . 16 . 40	. 27 . 14 . 18 . 46 . 80	. 22 . 13 . 15 . 37 . 62 . 05	. 26 . 16 . 18 . 40 . 69 . 06	. 18 . 37 . 76 . 06	. 26 . 17 . 20 . 43 . 80 . 06	0.36	1, 97 , 26 , 18 , 17 , 42 , 70 , 05 , 19	. 24 . 18 . 19 . 41 . 69 . 06	. 95 . 50 . 75 1. 50 2. 70	7, 30 , 90 , 45 , 70 1, 65 2, 75	1.00 .50	1.05	. 95 . 55 . 70 1. 70	7. 50 1. 00 . 60 . 70 1. 55 2. 70	7. 80 1. 00 . 65 . 70 1. 50 3. 10	1.00 .65 .75	. 95 . 65 . 65	. 95 . 70 . 70 1, 65	7. 85 1. 00 . 75 . 75 1. 70 2. 70
Mining	.98	1,08	1.02	, 21	. 26	, 25	. 26	. 26	. 27	. 28	. 27	. 24	. 26	. 26	\$95	1,00	1.00	1.00	1, 15	1,05	1, 10	1, 00	1.05	1,00	1,05
Railroad	. 67	,85	1,08	. 17	. 18						·				.70							1		1.05	1, 10
Transportation, other than rail	1,85	_,			. 48								į	ĺ						_,					2,00
Public utilities	5, 52				1.39			i	1.37		1, 52			1, 55					1		5,75				5, 80
Communication	3, 22		14, 07	75									3.40	3,62							3, 60	1		13.45	14, 25
Commercial and other	8.46	9, 52	ľ	[1.94	2.04	2. 16	2.32	2.06	2.37	2, 48	2.60	2, 26	J		8.15	7. 90	8, 60	9,00	8.75	9, 25	9.85	10, 20	9.65	J	

Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current account.
 Estimates are based on anticipated capital expenditures reported by business in late May 1963. The estimates for the second and third quarters of 1963 have been adjusted when necessary for systematic tendencies in anticipatory data.
 Includes fabricated metal, lumber, furniture, instrument, ordnance, and miscellaneous industries.
 Includes apparel, tobacco, leather, and printing-publishing.
 Includes trade, service, finance, and construction. The anticipated expenditures and the seasonally adjusted data also include communication.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Data for earlier years were published in the June 1956, March 1958, 1960, 1961, and 1962 Survey of Current Business. Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.

# Manufacturers Expect Higher Sales and Further Inventory Accumulation in Second and Third Quarters of 1963

Manufacturers expect a substantial sales advance and a relatively large inventory accumulation in the current quarter. Both of these increases are greater than in either the opening quarter of 1963 or the last two quarters of 1962. The latest survey of expectations, conducted by the Office of Business Economics in May, also finds that producers look forward to further increases in sales and inventories in the third quarter, although at more moderate rates. With sales and inventories expected to advance roughly in unison, stock-sales ratios should remain relatively stable at 1.7 months of sales—a rather low ratio which has persisted since February 1962.

# Successive new highs in sales projected

Sales of \$104½ billion are anticipated in the second quarter and \$106 billion in the third, after seasonal adjustment—with both quarters setting new records. If current expectations eventuate, quarter-to-quarter gains will be 3 percent and 1½ percent, respectively, compared to a rise of less than 1 percent in the first quarter of 1963.

Factory shipments as currently projected for the first 9 months of 1963 are 5 percent above the January-September 1962 period and about 10 percent above the cyclical peak of 1960. Prices have been relatively stable so that sales primarily reflect increases in the physical volume of deliveries.

Manufacturers have raised their sights since mid-winter. The leveling in demand for manufacturers goods in the second quarter formerly predicted by both hard and soft goods producers has now given way to expectations of considerably higher volume. First quarter sales gains proved slightly above expectations submitted in February. Current sales anticipations are substantiated by the brisk advance in shipments during April. They also reflect the \$2½ billion rise in unfilled orders

during the winter months, and the further increase of almost \$1 billion in April, following a year of persistent decline in orders backlogs.

#### Durable goods shipments strong

Manufacturers of durable goods currently expect a 4-percent rise in shipments from the first to the second quarter and a 2-percent gain during the third quarter, with both quarters setting new records. The anticipated upswing follows a leveling in shipments since mid-1962. Stockpiling by metal fabricators is a major sales stimulant to the steel producers in the current quarter, although the industry expects a decline in sales this summer, after seasonal al-

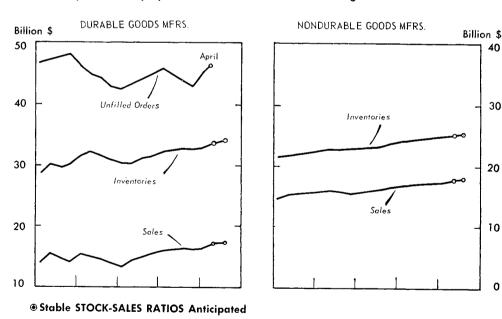
lowances. Both transportation equipment and machinery producers expect higher shipments through September.

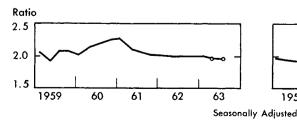
A 2-percent advance, seasonally adjusted, is projected by nondurable goods companies for the current quarter and a 1-percent advance from the second to the third quarter, with all major industries participating in the expected expansion. Factory shipments had risen 1 percent in the first quarter, or at a slightly higher rate than in the second half of 1962.

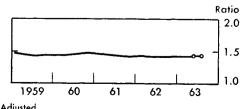
The current cyclical upswing which began in March 1961 will be in its 31st month by September, with sales gains equaling 30 percent for durable and 15 percent for nondurable goods pro-

#### MANUFACTURERS' SALES AND INVENTORY EXPECTATIONS

- Increases in Sales and Inventories Projected for 2d and 3d Quarters of 1963
- ® Rise Expected Mostly by Durable Goods Producers as Backlogs Mount







Anticipated

Note. Unfilled Orders and Inventories, end of quarter; Sales and Stock - Sales Ratios, quarterly average. U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

ducers. While the duration has exceeded the 25-month previous upturn from April 1958 to May 1960, the gains through this September will about equal those experienced by durable and nondurable goods producers in the previous recovery.

#### Inventory accumulation to increase

Manufacturers' inventory book values are anticipated to reach \$59½ billion by September 30 of this year. Producers expect to add \$900 million to stocks during the quarter ending June 30, and another \$600 million in the subsequent quarter, after seasonal adjustment. Inventory accumulation in the opening quarter of 1963 totaled \$½ billion.

Although the expected inventory buildup of \$2 billion during the first 9 months of 1963 about equals that of January-September 1962, the quarter-to-quarter changes are expected to fluctuate considerably less than those which resulted from the bunching and subsequent curtailment in stockpiling which typified 1962.

The enlarged inventory additions expected this spring and summer are coupled with anticipated increases in fixed business investment at annual rates of \$1½ billion per quarter (reported earlier in this issue). Hence, if current plans are realized the gross national product will receive a dual stimulant from the component of business investment, absent since mid-1962.

Durable goods producers expect to add \$700 million to their stocks in the current quarter and an additional \$500 million in the third quarter, after seasonal adjustment—accounting for four-fifths of the projected rise in total factory stocks. By September the book value of durable goods producers' stocks is anticipated to reach \$34.1 billion, as compared to \$32.7 billion at the end of September 1962.

Steel producers indicate an intent to expand stocks in the current quarter reversing the retrenchment of the past year. Also large additions to inventories are planned through September in the machinery and transportation industries, where a considerable accumulation of steel is now underway.

Nondurable goods producers plan more moderate additions to their inventories—\$200 million in the current quarter, and \$100 million in the third. The expected additions are smaller than the \$275 million added in the closing quarter of 1962 and again in the opening quarter of this year. The September book value of nondurable goods producers' inventories is estimated to be \$25.3 billion, up \$850 million from a year earlier.

The indicated book value of inventories next fall will continue to seem conservative in relation to expected sales as measured by correlations between inventories and lagged sales, or stock-sales ratios in advanced stages of earlier economic recoveries.

Manufacturers holding 15 percent of total inventories classified stocks as "high" in March 1963 relative to their sales and unfilled orders position. (See table 6.) The "about right" category was 82 percent, the "low" 3 percent. These ratios have changed little in the past year.

Among the durable goods manufacturers the "high" proportion of stocks in March was 17 percent, unchanged from December 1962 although slightly lower than in the three earlier quarters of last year. Nondurable goods producers categorizing their stocks at the end of March as "high" held 12 percent of total stocks, up 1 percent from December 31, and 3 points from a year earlier. The "low" category accounted for 2 percent and 3 percent, respectively, of durable and nondurable goods inventories.

Table 5.—Manufacturers' Inventories and Sales: Actual and Anticipated
[Billions of dollars]

		1960			1961				1962				1963		
	I	11	111	1V	I	11	111	IV.	1	11	111	IV	1	11 1	111 1
Inventories, end of quarter															
Unadjusted									1						
All manufacturing Durables Nondurables	54. 7 32. 1 22. 6	54. 9 32. 2 22. 7	54.3 31.6 22.7	53. 9 30. 8 23. 1	53. 8 30. 8 23. 0	53, 6 30, 5 23, 1	53, 8 30, 6 23, 1	55. 2 31. 2 24. 0	56. 9 32. 7 24. 2	57. 1 32. 9 24. 2	56. 8 32. 5 24. 3	57. 2 32. 3 24. 9	58. 3 33. 3 25. 0	59. 0 33. 9 25. 1	59. 1 33. 9 25. 1
Seasonally adjusted															
All manufacturing Durables Nondurables	54. 3 31. 8 22. 6	55. 1 32. 2 22. 9	54. 7 31. 8 22. 9	53. 7 30. 9 22. 9	53, 3 30, 3 23, 0	53, 4 30, 2 23, 2	54. 4 31. 1 23. 3	55. 2 31. 5 23. 7	56. 6 32. 4 24. 2	56, 9 32, 6 24, 3	57. 2 32. 7 24. 4	57. 4 32. 7 24. 7	57. 9 32. 9 25. 0	58. 8 33. 6 25. 2	59. 4 34. 1 25. 3
Sales, total for quarter															
Unadjusted															
All manufacturing Durables Nondurables	92. 5 45. 9 46. 6	93. 2 46. 0 47. 2	89. 7 41. 7 48. 0	89. 5 42. 6 46. 9	86, 4 39, 7 46, 6	93. 1 44. 9 48. 2	92. 5 42. 9 49. 5	96. 8 47. 0 49. 8	96. 6 47. 0 49. 6	101. 8 50. 5 51. 3	98. 8 47. 0 51. 9	101. 9 49. 9 52. 0	99. 1 47. 9 51. 2	106. 7 53. 2 53. 5	105. 0 50. 4 54. 6
Seasonally adjusted															
All manufacturing Durables Nondurables	93. 5 46. 3 47. 2	92. 8 45. 0 47. 8	90. 7 43. 6 47. 1	88. 0 41. 5 46. 5	87. 2 40. 2 47. 1	91. 7 43. 4 48. 3	93. 8 44. 8 49. 1	96. 3 46. 5 49. 8	98. 1 47. 8 50. 3	99. 9 48. 7 51. 3	100. 4 49. 0 51. 4	100. 7 49. 0 51. 7	101. 5 49. 2 52. 4	104. 6 51. 2 53. 4	106. 1 52. 2 53. 9

Anticipations reported by manufacturers in May. Inventories have been corrected for systematic tendencies in anticipatory data.
 Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 6.—Manufacturers' Evaluation of the Condition of Their Inventories 1

		Total			Durable		N	ondurab	le
	High	About right	Low	High	A bout right	Low	High	About right	Low
March 31, 1960 June 30, 1960 September 30, 1960 December 31, 1960	35	67 63 70 71	2 2 1 1	39 42 36 32	60 57 63 67	1 1 1 1	20 26 20 22	77 71 78 77	3 3 2 1
March 31, 1961 June 30, 1961 September 30, 1961 December 31, 1961	18 12	77 81 86 86	1 1 2 2	24 19 13 13	75 80 85 85	1 1 2 2	19 16 10 11	80 82 87 86	1 2 3 3
March 31, 1962. June 30, 1962. September 30, 1962. December 31, 1962.	14	82 85 83 84	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$	21 18 18 17	78 81 81 82	1 1 1 1	9 9 11 11	89 89 86 86	2 2 3 3
March 31, 1963	15	82	3	17	81	2	12	85	3

<sup>1.</sup> Condition of actual inventories relative to sales and unfilled orders position as viewed by reporting companies. Percent distribution of inventory book values according to company's classification of inventory condition.

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

# The Utilization of Capital Equipment:

# Postwar Compared With Prewar

NCREASES in output per unit of input over the long run have been attributed to many factors, such as the increased skill and education of labor. the increase in management knowledge, and the greater efficiency of new and existing machines resulting from technological and scientific advances. One element of importance which is related in part to some of the above factors has been the more intensive utilization of capital equipment in the postwar period as compared with prewar. This article is concerned with the measurement and significance of changes in hours worked by machinery and equipment in some major sectors of the American economy over this period.

This particular problem has received relatively little attention as a subject for serious investigation.<sup>1</sup> The topic is of particular interest at present in view of the recent appearance of major theoretical and statistical studies in this general area. The analysis and results in this article should be viewed as exploratory in character since at this time the basic data required for a definitive study are rather limited.

Most of this study deals with hours worked per annum by equipment in manufacturing, in particular, with changes from 1929 to the mid-1950's. It finds that for the bulk of equipment in this important industry division there has been an increase on the order of one-third to one-half in the utilization

An average unit of generating equipment in electric utilities in the mid-1950's worked about 60 percent more hours per year than in the decade of the 1920's. In mining, exclusive of petroleum, an average unit of machinery driven by electric motors worked about one-fifth more hours in 1955-57 than in 1929. While there has been no change in relative freight car use over this period, each locomotive in freight service is working about 20 percent more hours, and locomotives in passenger service, which have undergone a drastic decline in numbers, are working about two-thirds more hours per unit per year than they did in the 1920's. In general, the shift away from railroads toward trucking and pipelines has been one in which capital is used with greater intensity.

A comparison of the 1920's, particularly 1929, with the mid-1950's is considered to be a valid one in analyzing long-run changes; both were periods of high output and high relative resource utilization. To the extent that 1929 may differ from 1955 for cyclical reasons, however, some of the long-run change in equipment hours presented here may be overstated.

It has not been possible to demonstrate why these increases in relative equipment use have come about or to quantify the factors underlying the apparent changes, but a few reasons can at least be suggested. For one thing,

there has been a definite tendency toward multiple-shift operations 2—a development that may have been stimulated to some extent by the premiumpay-for-overtime provisions instituted by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and even by the NRA. The World War II experience must have constituted a powerful stimulus to multiple shifting and it is reasonable to assume that the experience acquired by many firms during the war with twoand three-shift operations was carried over into the postwar years of highlevel demand. In fact, some of the illustrations used in this article suggest that the major change in relative equipment utilization took place during and immediately after World War II, and that changes since then (aside from cyclical movements) have been relatively small.

Also of importance over the long-run has been the advance in knowledge acquired by management in making more efficient use of machines. One example of this has been the efforts by many firms to smooth out within the year the production peaks which come from seasonal or other short-lived peak loads and which frequently entail the use of standby equipment with relatively low annual utilization. The success of the electric utilities in making more intensive use of capacity needed for peak loads—referred to further on has been outstanding. Moreover, it is probably safe to say that over the long run, there has been a relative reduction in "downtime" for equipment repairs. The diesel locomotive is an excellent example of an innovation that has been successful in no small measure because

rate over this period. No attempt has been made to present similar estimates for the entire stock of fixed capital although the manufacturing experience is by no means unique: the upward shift in equipment utilization has appeared in other industries which have been examined, whether or not their capital stock is growing or declining.

<sup>1.</sup> See Robert M. Solow, "Technical Change and the Aggregate Production Function," Review of Economics and Statistics, August 1957; Edward F. Denison, "The Sources of Economic Growth in the United States" (Committee for Economic Development 1962) p. 97. Charles L. Schultze in "Some Effects of Changes in Working Hours on Investment, Output and Real Wages," a paper presented in September 1956 at the American Statistical Association meetings in Detroit, dealt with this problem mainly in terms of changes in multiple-shifting since the turn of the century.

<sup>2.</sup> As suggested, for example, by William Fellner in *Trends and Cycles* in *Economic Activity*, New York, 1956, page 92.

it has required relatively less time-out for repairs and has thus increased the available working time for locomotives.

Within particular industries there have undoubtedly been efforts to introduce continuous, automatic operations in which machines tend to be used with a high degree of intensity. Moreover, there has probably been a change in product mix toward industries in which continuous operations are important—aluminum, refined petroleum, chemicals, and electric power are important examples that may be cited.

#### Significance of findings

What significance can be attached to the increase in hours worked by equipment? First of all, it is important to keep in mind a few of the major findings that have emerged from recent studies of productivity and economic Total output, it has been growth. found, has risen at a faster rate than has the weighted total of factor inputs.3 Although measured in various ways, in all cases this residual portion of growth in "total factor productivity" or output per unit of input—has been very substantial and a quantitative explanation of the many and varied sources which may account for it is difficult.4 Furthermore, as it has been measured in the framework of such studies, the contribution of the growth of fixed capital to the increase in total output has been found to be of relatively small magnitude.

Against this background, a rise in equipment hours per year from prewar to postwar may be viewed in two ways. On the one hand, it might signify that the contribution of fixed capital to longrun output growth is greater (and productivity correspondingly less) than has been calculated in previous investigations. This is because characteristically the changes in the input of fixed capital have been measured by the real volume of capital in place, without adjustment for changes in intensity of use.

An adjustment for capital's contribution, due to increased equipment-hours worked per year, would be analogous to the adjustment of the labor input—number of persons employed—for changes in labor-hours per year. Possibly not all of the increased equipment-hours should be so handled but that part attributable to the advance in multiple-shift operations would seem to warrant such treatment.

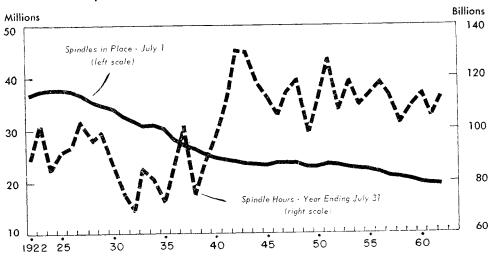
According to the second view, the advance in hours worked by equipment should not be considered as an increase in the input of capital, which is better measured by capital in place. Instead, it should be looked at as the result (measurable in part) of certain forces that have contributed to a rise in total factor productivity over time: the advances in management efficiency, for example, that have grown out of the

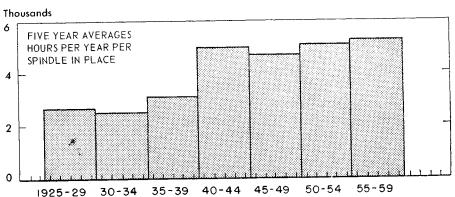
experience gained from working with machinery, and from engineering studies within the plant; and the gains from science and research as "embodied" in new machines of advanced technology. It may be that the first of these elements—the "advance in management knowledge"—bulks large as an explanatory factor in the increase in equipment hours since one of the focal points of management has been the reduction of idle equipment time. But increased management knowledge provides only part of the answer since it is likely that many of the new technologies incorporated in modern machinery go hand in hand with longer hours for equipment; this seems to be a distinguishing characteristic of many new processes that are labeled "continuous."

With capital input measured by stock of capital in place, a lengthening of

#### **COTTON SPINDLES**

Long Run Decline in Spindles in Place Rise in Total Spindle Hours Since the 1920's Reflects Step-Up in Annual Hours Per Spindle





Basic data: Census

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

<sup>3.</sup> See, for example, John W. Kendrick, "Productivity Trends in the United States," National Bureau of Economic Research, Princeton, 1961.

<sup>4.</sup> See Denison's study for a comprehensive analysis of the sources of U.S. growth.

equipment hours per year is clearly a development of a capital-saving nature. In this connection, this shift may be a partial explanation for the observed decline in capital-output ratios from 1929 to 1955.

The pages that follow discuss in detail the basic data used to demonstrate changes in equipment hours per year in manufacturing and mining, and in a few other industries for which statistics pertaining to some important types of equipment were readily available.

#### Manufacturing

Labor hours of work per year have shown a fairly steady decline since the latter part of the 19th century; from 1909 to 1957 they declined from about 2,700 hours per annum to less than 2,100 hours. In manufacturing they fell from 44 to 40 per week from the 1920's to date. But hours of labor do not necessarily provide a reliable indication of machinery-hours. In principle, a 40-hour week for labor can be consistent with 40, 80, or 120 hours a week for a machine, depending on whether 1, 2, or 3, 40-hour shifts are employed.

To illustrate the use of machinehours data, we can look at the cotton textile industry, from which the Bureau of the Census has been collecting monthly statistics on the number of cotton spinning spindles in place and the number of spindle-hours operated for approximately the past 40 years. For this type of equipment there was a 37 percent decline in the number of spindles in place from 1929 to 1956, but an 88 percent increase in hours worked per spindle in place and thus an 18 percent increase in the total number of spindle-hours worked. The basic trends are illustrated in the chart on page 9.

As a practical matter, a long-term series on capacity utilization, in which shift operations, down-time and product-mix changes were treated on a consistent basis, might serve as an index of equipment hours over time, but such figures are lacking though recently several capacity-use series for the postwar period have been published for manufacturing. It should be kept in mind that statistical measures of capac-

ity utilization and of equipment utilization are not necessarily identical. An equipment utilization measure should merely reflect changes in hours per machine and should be independent of the complications which may possibly be introduced by changes over time in output per machine-hour.

# Electric motors and electric power consumption

Although comprehensive data on machine hours for overall manufacturing are lacking, there is a body of statistics for manufacturing and mining which may yield what is needed, namely, the statistics on power equipment and on electricity consumption from the Census of Manufactures and the Census of Mineral Industries. Very briefly, the statistics provide the basis for estimates of hours worked by electric motors and thus hours worked by machinery driven by such motors, which have been the dominant source of power in American industry for many years.

For the years 1939 and 1954 Census statistics are available for each industry on the number and aggregate horsepower of electric motors in place at the end of each year; also given is aggregate electric power consumption—for all purposes—within the year, measured in kilowatt-hours. Statistics on horsepower of electric motors in place have also been published for 1929 but the electric power consumption on a detailed industry basis is confined to purchased power, as distinct from power generated in the manufacturing plant. Overall estimates of total power consumption in manufacturing, with a breakdown by broad industrial groups are obtainable, however, from other sources.

Attention is focused on electric motors because of the dominant position of such equipment as a source of work in American manufacturing industry. By 1929, according to the Census Bureau, electric motors accounted for some 80 percent of all mechanical work done in factories. The remaining 20 percent was accounted for by "prime movers" such as steam engines and turbines, gasoline

engines and water wheels—which were directly connected to machines. By 1954 the electric motor ratio had risen to approximately 88 percent. If we can find out how intensively the motors were worked we should have an approximation of the intensity with which the machinery driven by the motors has been operated.

Electricity is consumed in factories for four major purposes: (1) for lighting, (2) for driving motors, (3) as a raw material in electro-chemical processes such as primary aluminum manufacturing, (4) for heating, as in heattreatment furnaces. There are other miscellaneous uses such as welding, hand tools, measuring instruments, etc., which in aggregate are much less important than any of those shown above.

While a breakdown of power consumption in these uses for the years 1929, 1939, and 1954 is lacking, the

Table 1.—Industrial Electric Power: Distribution of Electric Energy by Major Uses, by Industry, 1945

by Industry	, 1940				
Industry	Light- ing	Motors	Electro- lytic cells	Elec- tric furnace	Other
		Man	ufacturi	ng	
Food Tobacco Textiles	10. 6 14. 8 9. 8	87. 3 84. 3 89. 4	1.6	(*)	0. 5 . 6 . 6
Apparel Lumber Furniture	34. 3 12. 3 12. 2	64. 6 85. 4 85. 8	(*) (*)	.3	1, 1 2, 2 1, 8
Paper Printing and	3.9	93. 1	2. 2	. 2	. 6
publishing Chemicals	20. 2 4. 5	75. 0 44. 7	. 5 21. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 2.1 \\ 27.9 \end{array}$	2. 3 1. 0
Petroleum and coal Rubber Leather	5. 6 12. 1 15. 2	93. 7 87. 5 84. 1	(*) (*) (*)	(*) .2 .1	.7 .2 .6
Stone, clay, and glass	6. 2 7. 2	88. 0 72. 0	.1	4. 4 18. 7	1.3 1.7
metals Electrical	2.5	20.2	61. 3	14. 6	1.3
machinery Machinery Automobiles	19. 0 19. 8 19. 4	42. 6 59. 2 68. 0	1. 9 . 5 . 2	30. 1 14. 3 7. 3	6. 4 6. 2 5. 1
Transportation equipment Miscellaneous	27.0	46. 6	. 2	9.4	16. 7
products	18. 4	73.0	. 2	5. 1	3. 2
		E>	tracting		
Metal mining Coal mining	2.8 4.2	96. 6 92. 1	(*) 0.2	(*) (*)	0. 5 3. 5
Nonmetallic mining Petroleum and	4.7	95. 0		(*)	. 3
natural gas	8. 1	90. 1	. 1		1.6

<sup>\*</sup>Negligible amount, less than 0.05%.

Source: Taken from Federal Power Commission, "Industrial Electric Power in the United States, 1939-46" (F.P.C. S-46, Table II, p. X1).

Federal Power Commission conducted a fairly comprehensive survey covering the year 1945, which provides such a breakdown on a 2-digit industry basis. This study, combined with the Census data on motors in place and aggregate power consumed in each industry, provides the basic information for manufacturing. The statistics from the FPC

study are shown in table 1.

The figures for a single year—1954 are considered first by way of background, although the main emphasis of this article is on change rather than on level. These calculations indicate that an average unit of electric-motordriven machinery, measured by horsepower, was operated about 35 hours a week in that year. The computations used to derive this result are shown in the right-hand column of table 2.

Given the horsepower of electric motors in place at the end of 1954 (line 1), the first step was to assume that each electric motor could work continuously throughout the year-that is, 8.760 hours; this number times horsepower of motors in place gives total horsepower-hours of motors available in a year (line 2). The fact that such a theoretical maximum could never be attained in practice is irrelevant for the purpose at hand. Horsepower-hours were then converted to kilowatt-hours; in work measurement, 1 horsepowerhour =0.746 kilowatt-hours. The results of these calculations were adjusted upward by dividing through by 0.9, since modern electric motors have an efficiency of approximately 90 percent, that is, about 10 percent of power input into the motor is dissipated in the form of heat.<sup>5</sup> These calculations (line 3) give a theoretical maximum per year, measured in kilowatt-hours, against which actual kilowatt-hours of electricity consumed can be measured.

The proportion of power used for electric motors in all manufacturing (line 5) was then derived by applying the 1945 proportions of power for electric motor use, as given in table 1, to total power consumed in 1954 in each 2-digit industry, as shown in the Census of Manufactures. From this proce-

Table 2.—Horsepower of Electric Motors, Power Consumption by Electric Motors, and Relative Utilization of Motors, Manufacturing, 1929, 1939, and 1954

	Uni <b>t</b>	1929	1939	1954
(1) Horsepower of electric motors, total. (2) Horsepower hours assuming year-round operation (line (1)×8,760). (3) Kilowatt-hours of motors (line 2×0.746) ÷ 0.91. (4) Electric power actually consumed, all purposes. (5) Percent of power used for electric motors. (6) Power consumed by motors (line 4×line 5). (7) Percent utilization (line 6÷line 3) × 100	Thousand horsepower Millions Billions of kilowatt-hours Billions of kilowatt-hours Billions of kilowatt-hours	33, 844 296, 473 245, 8 55, 1 71, 1 39, 2 15, 9 , 668	44, 827 392, 685 325, 4 70, 5 70, 1 49, 4 15, 2 , 638	94, 116 824, 456 683, 3 221, 1 64, 6 142, 7 20, 9 . 878

1. The 0.9 adjustment was made to take account of the efficiency of electric motors and thus provide comparability with the power consumption data.

Sources: (1) Table 1. Horsepower of Power Equipment Used in Manufacturing Industries: 1954 and Earlier Years, Bureau of the Census, 1954 Census of Manufactures, Volume I, Summary Statistics, p. 207-2.

The 1954 horsepower figure includes an upward adjustment of 2½ percent to allow for fractional horsepower motors, which had been included in the earlier years but omitted from the 1954 Census. The Census had characterized this omission as "insignificant" for the overall totals. The 2½ percent figure was based on a British Census of Manufactures for 1951 which showed fractional horsepower motors to represent 2.4 percent of all electric motors, measured in horsepower.

(4) 1939 and 1954—Table IA. Fuels and Electric Energy Used in the Manufacturing Industries: 1954 and Earlier Years. 1954 Census of Manufactures, Vol. I, p. 208-3. The 1954 Census total (247.7) was reduced by consumption of electric power for nuclear energy (=26.6 billion) as shown in Series S81-93 of Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957, p. 511. The 1929 total for manufacturing is taken from this latter table.

dure, it was found that electric motors accounted for 64.6 percent of total power consumption in manufacturing in 1954, or 142.7 billion kilowatt-hours. Dividing this total by kilowatt-hours of motors in place in 1954—assuming yearround operation—indicates a utilization rate of 20.9 percent. This is the equivalent of 0.88 forty-hour shifts since there are 4.2 forty-hour shifts in a full week of 168 hours.

Stock of capital is characteristically measured in constant dollars and in combining the utilization rates for industries, or for different machines within a plant, or plants within an industry, constant dollar weights should be used rather than horsepower. Horsepower may be justified as a basis for weighting, however, on the ground that there is probably a fairly good positive correlation between the horsepower of a machine and its dollar cost. In this paper no attempt was made to combine industries conceptually more appropriate through the constant dollar weights.

#### Cross-sectional results

Similar calculations were also run for each of the 4-digit industries shown in the 1954 Census of Manufactures. In doing this, we were limited by the data shown in table 1, so that it was necessary to use 2-digit industry factors on power consumed by motors for all 4-digit industries within a given 2-digit group. While this procedure introduced an element of error, the broad cross-sectional results are nonetheless of interest. If the figures have any significance at all, they should yield percentages well under 100—or 4.2 40-hour shifts-and should not exceed these maximum limits. Out of almost 400 industries for which calculations could be made for the year 1954, there were almost no industries in which completely impossible results were obtained from this simple calculation. The exceptional cases included primary aluminum, for example, where electricity is used as a raw material in an electrochemical process, and where a small error in the motor ratio could seriously bias the results. There was only one small industry which could not be be explained in this fashion.

In the mild recession year of 1954, the unweighted average number of 40hour shifts for 397 industries turned out to be 0.90, or 36 hours per week. For durables, the ratio was 0.74 (30 hours), while for nondurable goods industries the ratio was 1.12 (45 hours). Partly this difference reflects the fact that durable goods were relatively depressed in 1954, and partly the fact that in nondurables continuous operations are more common than in durables. Relatively higher ratios were obtained for industries like petroleum, paper, cement, glass, cotton and rayon textiles, and hosiery, and relatively low ratios for the metal fabricating and machinery industries generally, which characteristically work far below full operations, and for seasonal industries such as fruit and vegetable canning.

<sup>5.</sup> The adjustment could also have been made by reducing the power consumption (see below) by 10 percent.

#### Changes over time

The measurement of the change in the utilization rate over time poses many difficulties. The earliest manufacturing figures refer to the year 1929. In that year the Census of Manufactures collected figures on horsepower of electric motors by detailed industry and type of motor (using purchased as against plant produced power). The information on power consumption, as noted earlier, was limited to purchased power only, that is, statistics were not collected on electric power produced and consumed in each industry. However, for many years the Federal Power Commission has obtained from industrial concerns reports on power produced by the plants themselves. These reports, plus the Census data, provided the basis for an estimate by FPC of power consumed for all manufacturing plants, together with a breakdown into three broad groups consuming large amounts of power: chemicals and paper; primary metals; and all other manufacturing.6

Within each of these groups a weighted percentage of power used for motors was obtained. For this calculation the percentages used were those for 2-digit industries shown in table 1. The weights used to combine industries were estimated total power consumption by 2-digit industry. To obtain estimates of total power consumed in each 2-digit industry the assumption was made that power consumed by motors run by plant-produced power stood in the same ratio to the horsepower of such motors as purchased power was relative to motors run by purchased power. It is not likely that a serious error has been introduced into the 1929 figures by the weighting procedure.

The summary figures for manufacturing for 1929, 1939 and 1954 are shown in table 2. It may be noted on line 5 that the proportion of total power devoted to motors was less in 1954 than in either 1929 or 1939. This is because the motor ratio is smaller in durable goods manufacturing than in nondurables, and because durables were higher relative to nondurables in 1954 than in either 1929 or 1939.

The utilization figure (either line 7 or 8) is markedly higher in 1954 than in either of the other 2 years: the 1954 ratio is 31 percent above 1929 and 38 percent above 1939. However, since 1954 was a recession year it is appropriate in any comparison with 1929 to extend the calculations to the year 1955, which was one of relatively full employment. The year 1929 was clearly one of very high output for manufacturing even though output started

Table 3.—Electric Motors, Power Consumption and Utilization Rate, All Manufacturing Industries Excluding Primary Metals, Chemicals, and Paper

		Unit	1929	1954
(1)	Horsepower of electric motors.	Millions of horsepower.	20. 9	52.1
(2)	Kwhr. of motors available.1	Billions of kilo- watt-hours.	151.7	378. 2
(3)	Total electric power consumed.	do	26.6	97.1
(4)	Percent of total power consumed by motors.	Percent	80.6	76.8
(5)	Power consumed by motors.	Billions of kilo- wati-hours.	21.4	74.6
(6)	Percent utilization $(5) \div (2)$ .	Percent	14. 1	19.7
(7)	Equivalent 40-hour weeks.		. 59	. 83

<sup>1.</sup> Includes constant adjustment for motor efficiency. See footnote (1) of table 2.

to move down in the second half of the year. Some reduction in capacity utilization was beginning to develop in 1929 although, according to The Brookings Institution, output for the year as a whole was estimated to be approximately 83 percent of "practical capacity"—a figure considered to be relatively high.

Through the use of power consumption data for 1955 by 2-digit industries from the Annual Survey of Manufactures and the motor percentages shown in table 1, the overall change in power consumed by motors from 1954 to 1955 was estimated to be 12 percent. For a rough approximation of the change in motors in place from 1954 to 1955 the change in real net stocks of equipment in manufacturing was used—2.2 percent. This yielded a 9½ percent rise in the utilization rate—a figure that

compares with a rise of 8½ percent as shown in the FRB capacity utilization index from 1954 to 1955. Thus the equipment utilization ratio from 1929 to an approximately comparable high employment year in the 1950's shows an increase of almost 45 percent.

# Some partial checks of the overall results

In considering the overall changes shown in table 2, the 1939–1954 change is not unexpected insofar as 1939 was still a depression year while 1954 was a year of high output, despite the minor recession. On the other hand, the small difference between 1939 and 1929 comes as something of a surprise because 1929 was a year of generally high activity.

A limited check of the 1929–39 change, by individual industries, was conducted, in which attention was confined to those industries in which motors driven by purchased power in 1929 accounted for two-thirds or more of the total horsepower of all motors. By considering only motors run mainly by purchased power (and the corresponding consumption of purchased power) much of the error that might have crept into the 1929 estimates due to the possibly faulty estimation of power generated by plants for their own use should be eliminated.

There were 131 industries which had not changed in definition and which could thus be directly compared; for these there was a very slight increase in

Table 4.—Capacity utilization ratios, selected industries, 1929, 1939 and 1954

	1929	1939	1954
Steelingots and castings	59	65	71
Refined copper, electrolytic	95	66	79
Cement	67	47	94
Paper	81	82	91
Flour milling, wheat	57	59	67
Cotton textiles	33	40	59
Woolen and worsted	19	24	32
Petroleum refining	78	82	88
	1		

Note: Because capacity in this table has been figured on differing bases, comparisons should be made only within industries over time and not among industries at a given point in time.

<sup>6.</sup> The estimates are shown in Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957 (p. 511).

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

<sup>7.</sup> The Brookings Institution, "America's Capacity to Produce," pp. 307-9.

point in time.

Steel, cement, paper, flour milling, and petroleum are from published trade sources. The flour milling reflects an adjustment to a 6-day basis for 1954, to provide comparability with 1929 and 1939. The paper figure reflects a 310 day year, which is the so-called "historical" basis for calculating capacity. The cotton and wool figures were derived by the author and are based on spindle and loom hours respectively, related to around-the-clock operations throughout the year.

the 1939 utilization ratio over 1929, measured by the median change. the 10-year period the durable goods ratio was a little lower while the nondurables ratio was somewhat higher, and a proper weighting system would probably yield a small overall decrease, approximately in line with the aggregate change shown in table 2.

For a second check primary metals, paper and chemicals were excluded from the calculations since these industries are very large power consumers and errors in any of the 1929 estimates could bias the 1929 results. The total after these exclusions, however, yielded a change of 40 percent from 1929 to 1954, or more than the change shown by the overall manufacturing totals. Results of these calculations appear in table 3, which is partly condensed.

As another crude kind of check of the calculations presented in tables 2 and 3, the few direct measures available on capacity utilization can be examined. They show rather large declines from 1929 to 1939 in steel, cement, and refined copper but are about unchanged or somewhat higher in nondurables. About all that can be said is that they do not point to uniformly higher capacity utilization rates in 1929 as against 1939. (table 4).

The changes from 1929 to 1954 yield a clearer picture. With the exception of copper and steel, all the capacity utilization rates are higher in 1954; if the comparison were shifted from 1954 to a high-level demand period, such as 1955, the steel industry also would show a higher utilization ratio than in 1929. It is of interest to note that in the case of cotton textiles the utilization ratio derived from spindles and spindlehours increased 41 percent from 1939 to 1954, whereas the corresponding utilization ratio derived from the electric power and motor calculations increased 34 percent.

In considering the 1929–39 comparison, it should be kept in mind that capital formation in the decade of the 1930's was extremely low; OBE estimates of the net stock of equipment in manufacturing were actually a bit lower in 1939 than in 1929, and the ratio of stocks to output was essentially unchanged over the period.

#### Some qualifications

In using the change in electric motor utilization as outlined in this article to measure changes in equipment utilization, the assumption has been made that there has been no change in the technical efficiency of motors over the period under consideration. According to electrical engineers, the electric motor has not changed much in this respect, mainly because its efficiency—in the neighborhood of 90 percent—was already very high even as long as a generation ago. Obviously the results would be biased if more power were required to run a motor of a given horsepower rating a given length of time today as against the 1920's. If anything, there may be a bias in the opposite direction because there has been some increase in the efficiency of very large motors.

It has also been assumed that in a given 2-digit industry the proportion of total power consumed by motors has not changed from 1929 to 1954. Aside from the few industries that are very large consumers of power—aluminum. steel and certain chemicals—the main use of electric power other than motors in manufacturing industry has traditionally been for lighting. The little evidence that bears on this point would not invalidate the above assumption. In a study made for Westinghouse Electric Corporation in 1954, the authors estimated that the lighting share of power sales made to industrial users rose moderately from 1937 to the war years and very early postwar years,

Table 5.—Electric Motors, Electric Power Consumption and Utilization Ratios, Mineral Industries <sup>1</sup>, 1929, 1939, and 1954

	marast	1105 , 174					
	Electric motors	Available kilowatt- hours of motors <sup>2</sup>	Total electric power consumed	Percent used for motors	Electric power consumed by motors	Utilization ratio (5) ÷ (2)	Equivalent 40-hour weeks (6)×4.2
	(1) Millions of horsepower	(2) Billions	(3) Billions of kilowatt- hours	(4)	(5) Billions of kilowatt- hours	(6)	(7)
Total 1							
1929 1939 1954	6. 16 7. 07 10. 14	44. 75 51. 33 73. 68	7, 46 7, 56 12, 79		7. 04 7. 13 12. 09	0. 157 . 139 . 164	0, 66 , 58 , 69
Bituminous coal and lignite				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
1929 1939 1954	2. 83 3. 07 3. 78	20, 57 22, 28 27, 49	2. 51 2. 57 3. 76	92. 1 92. 1 92. 1	2. 31 2. 37 3. 46	0. 112 . 106 . 126	0. 47 , 45 , 53
Pennsylvania anthracite							
1929 1939 1954	0.89 .91 .91	6, 45 6, 64 6, 58	0. 95 . 95 . 84	92. 1 92. 1 92. 1	0. 87 . 88 . 77	0. 136 . 132 . 118	0. 57 . 55 . 50
Iron ore	·					· .	
1929	0.32 .39 1.02	2. 31 2. 82 7. 44	0. 48 . 37 1. 17	96. 6 96. 6 96. 6	0. 46 . 36 1, 13	0. 199 . 127 . 152	0. 84 . 53 . 64
Major nonferrous ores 3							
1929 1939 1954	0. 88 1. 21 1. 68	6. 39 8. 79 12. 22	2. 47 2. 46 3. 06	96. 6 96. 6 96. 6	2. 39 2. 38 2. 96	0. 373 . 271 . 242	1. 57 1. 14 1. 02
All other <sup>4</sup>							
1929	1. 24 1. 49 2. 75	9. 03 10. 80 19. 95	1. 06 1. 23 3. 96	95. 0 95. 0 95. 0	1. 01 1. 15 3. 77	0, 111 , 106 , 189	0. 47 . 45 . 79

1. Excludes crude petroleum and natural gas extraction industries.

2. Includes constant adjustment for motor efficiency. See footnote (1) of table 2. 3. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc.
4. Chiefly nonmetallic minerals.

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

moved back to the 1937 proportion by 1950–51 and was projected to move moderately lower over the next decade.<sup>8</sup> While lighting standards underwent a very marked improvement as a result of the war, it should be kept in mind that the substitution of the fluorescent lamp for the incandescent lamp, starting in the early 1940's, meant a decline of 60 percent in power consumption for a given amount of light. There are no statistics available on electricity used for lighting in manufacturing going back to 1929.

Another factor that has been ignored has been the increased use of measuring, metering and control instruments, which have grown more rapidly than machinery generally. There was no way of taking account of this development in the present calculations. Some of the larger pieces of measuring and control equipment, no doubt, have motors attached to them and to this extent would not bias the results shown here.

As noted earlier, the figures presented here take no account of machinery directly powered by internal combustion engines, steam engines and turbines, etc. In 1929 prime movers not attached to generators—that is, directly tied to factory equipment-accounted for about 20 percent of horsepower in place and by 1954 the proportion had fallen to 12 percent. The problem here is to determine the change in the utilization rate of machinery powered by sources other than electric motors. In 1954 about two-thirds of the prime movers not driving generators were in chemicals, petroleum refining and blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills. It would probably be fair to say that the relative use of such equipment increased somewhat less than the overall rise of 31 percent from 1929 to 1954 shown for all manufacturing. In petroleum refining, where the steam turbine is predominant, the industry's operating rate, according to published

Finally, the calculations have ignored completely equipment such as furnaces, ovens, storage bins, furniture, hand tools, as well as transport equipment of all types.9 To the extent that furnaces and ovens are used continuously, their relative use over time has changed only to the extent that the proportion of idle to active equipment has changed. In the case of transport equipment, hand tools, etc., it would probably be reasonable to assume that the same factors leading to more intensive use of electric motor-driven equipment—the trend to multiple shift work, the rationalization of equipment use—have been operating here. As for office furniture and related items, a rather unimportant category for manufacturing as a whole, its use has probably declined to the extent that the workweek for office workers has declined.

#### Other Industries

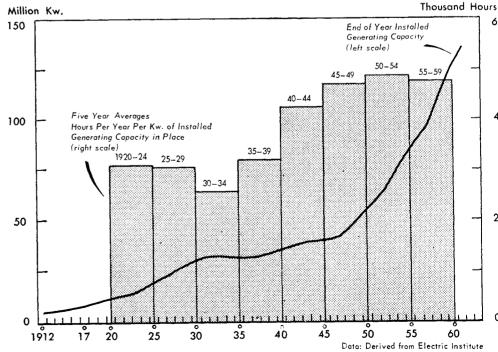
#### Mining

The data for mining are less comprehensive than for manufacturing. Although horsepower and electric power consumption statistics have been collected in each Census of Mineral Industries, statistics pertaining to the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas were omitted from the 1929 Census. In addition, electric motors account for only two-thirds of the horsepower in place in mining, exclusive of petroleum and natural gas, and in the latter they are quite unimportant as a power source.

Table 5 presents the basic statistics on horsepower of electric motors and electricity consumption for all industries combined, excluding crude petroleum and natural gas, and for a few of the major industry groups for the years 1929, 1939 and 1954. According to the FPC study (table 1), about 95 percent

# INSTALLED GENERATING CAPACITY OF PRIVATELY OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITIES

Annual Hours Per Unit of Installed Capacity Have Increased Since the 1920's



<sup>8.</sup> The Lighting Market, a Report for Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Ebasco Services, Inc., April 1954, p. 6.

data, rose from 78 percent in 1929 to 88 percent in 1954, or by 13 percent. On the other hand, in an industry like steel, equipment directly driven by steam engines in 1954 was probably of rather ancient vintage, and probably represented high-cost, stand-by equipment that saw relatively little use as compared with the modern continuous rolling mills powered by electric motors.

<sup>9.</sup> In 1947 purchases of new "production machinery and equipment" represented 87 percent of all purchases of new machinery and equipment by manufacturing plants, according to the Census of Manufactures. The remaining 13 percent covered office turniture, machines and fixtures, motor vehicles, cafeteria furnishings, etc. Of course, not all "production machinery and equipment" is run by electricity.

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

of all electricity consumed in mining is used to run motors.

For the group as a whole there was a rise in the utilization rate of only 4 percent from 1929 to 1954. Mining output, however, while comparatively high in 1929, was quite depressed in 1954 because of the recession, so that it seems quite appropriate to make some adjustment on this account. Mining output, exclusive of crude petroleum and natural gas, rose 22½ percent from 1954 to 1955-57, according to Federal Reserve data. If two-thirds of this rise were taken as a rough approximation of the increase in the relative operating rate, this would yield a 19 percent rise from 1929 to the mid-1950's. One explanation for the apparently smaller rise as compared with manufacturing is that multiple-shift operations have historically been common in many mining industries.

#### Electric utilities

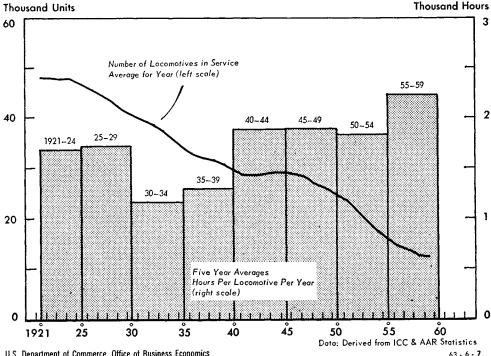
Since electric utilities are required to furnish power to satisfy customer peak loads, generating capacity in place, which accounts for about 40 percent of gross depreciable assets of electric utilities, has characteristically been considerably in excess of average use. While the ratio of output to capacity for privately-owned utilities increased up to World War I, little progress was made during the 1920's when average

Table 6.—Hours per Year per Freight Car and Locomotive in Service, Class I Railroads

	Freight	L	ocomotive	s
	cars 1	Freight	Passen- ger	Switch- ing
1921-24	874	1,765	1, 537	(2)
1925–29	969	1,811	1,524	(2)
1930-34	635	1, 186	1, 111	(2)
1934-39	754	1,320	1,239	(2)
1940-44	1, 152	2,036	1,664	(2)
1945-49	1, 102	1,937	1,743	4,779
1950-54	981	1,816	1,905	5,036
1955-59	928	2, 174	2,498	5, 576
1960	871	2, 195	2, 484	5, 345
1961	852	2, 115	2,420	5,018
1962	895	2, 233	2,600	5, 139

<sup>1.</sup> Time traveling, empty and loaded. Excludes time In terminals.
2. Not available.

#### Locomotives in Service and Average Hours Per Year, Freight and Passenger Service Combined, Class I Railroads



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

usage was in the neighborhood of 3,000 hours per kilowatt of installed capacity, or about 35 percent of the 8,760 hour annual maximum. The ratio began to increase in the late 1930's until about 1948 and for the next decade fluctuated in the neighborhood of 55-58 percent.

An important factor in the 60 percent rise in the utilization factor from the 1920's to the 1950's has been the movement toward interconnection, by means of which plants within the same system and systems over wide geographical areas have been interconnected, so that the need for standby generating capacity in individual systems has been considerably reduced.

#### Railroads

Changes in the intensity of utilization of railroad equipment show a mixed picture. The relative utilization of freight cars has undergone little change from the 1920's to date and has remained at a comparatively low level. Measured in terms of traveling timeboth empty and loaded—the average freight car was used 1,000 hours in 1926 and 995 hours in 1956. It may well be that if time spent waiting for unloading and loading were taken into account, average usage might in fact show some decrease over this period,

though firm data on this point are lacking.

Locomotive use is another matter. The shift from steam to diesel locomotives over the past generation has been accompanied by a clear-cut increase in relative utilization. Indeed, this change has come about mainly because of the superior operating performance of the diesel as compared with the steam engine, and, among other things, has taken the form of reduced timeout for maintenance and repairs. Hours per locomotive assigned to freight service in 1926, for example, averaged 1,896 in 1926 as against 2,288 in 1956, an increase of approximately 20 percent.

With passenger service falling to exceptionally low levels, locomotives assigned to passenger service have fallen by 80 percent from the mid-1920's to the mid-1950's. Hours per locomotive have risen, however, from about 1,500 to approximately 2,500 over this period.

Locomotives in yard switching service find their most intensive use. Data are not available back to the 1920's but the available statistics suggest a considerable increase over time, given the prevalence and relative inefficiency of the steam locomotive in the earlier period. (Table 6.)

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. Estimated from data in Railroad Transportation, Association of American Railroads.

#### **Appendix**

The availability of some limited information on employment by shift suggested the possibility of an alternative approach to the estimation of equipment hours of work in mining and manufacturing.

The 1939 Census of Mineral Industries published, by detailed industry, employment by shifts, average number of hours per shift, and the average number of equivalent full-days that operations were active in the year 1939. Table 7 presents a comparison of the equivalent number of 40-hour shifts worked by equipment as derived from the two approaches, for all mining industries (excluding crude petroleum and natural gas) and for a few of the larger industries in which shift work is important (coal, iron ore, certain nonferrous ores).

The calculations making use of the shift data are shown below for all mining industries. Employment is expressed in terms of man-shifts (one man working one shift per day). Average hours per shift in 1939 were 7.3.

		Average daily hours	Total daily hours (millions)
First Shift	107.0	7.3	781, 1
Second Shift	22.7	7.3	165.7
Third Shift	4.5	7.3	32.8
To <b>t</b> a[	134.2		979. 6

On the assumption that machines used per shift vary directly with employment and that first shift machines represent the maximum available, we get an average utilization of machines of 9.16 hours per day.  $(979.6 \div 107.0)$ . However, the Census also reported that mines and related plants were active 203 equivalent fulltime days in 1939, that is, 55.6 percent of 365 days. Multiplying 9.16 by .556 gives 5.09 hours per day, which is 64 percent of one 8-hour day. This compares with a ratio of 58 percent as derived from the horsepower and electric power consumption data.

For manufacturing, production worker employment data by shifts are available on overall basis for the year ending June 30, 1960. According to this study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which was confined to employ-

ment in metropolitan areas, 77.2 percent of all production workers were employed on the first shift, 16.4 on the second, and 6.4 on the third and other shifts. On the same assumption used for mining, we get from this calculation 51.8 hours per week for machinery  $(0.772 \times 40 + 0.164 \times 40 + 0.064 \times$  $40) \div 0.772$ . This figure was moved back from 1959-60 to 1954 through the use of some recently published data on manufacturing capacity utilization, making some allowance for the strike in the summer and fall of 1959. This rough adjustment of 5 percent yielded a figure of 49.1 hours. 11

Since the motor calculations were made with respect to a theoretical 365 day capacity, a similar adjustment must be made for the employment calculations, though there is little information for such an adjustment. The fact that Saturday and Sunday are typically not workdays and the fact of part-time employment are already reflected in the average weekly hours figure. One downward adjustment of 5 percent was made to allow for hours paid for but not worked because of vacations, holidays, sick leave, etc. A second adjustment was necessary to allow for the fact that even on the first shift not all work stations could be considered occupied. Since 1954 followed a year of near-capacity operations, it was decided to measure this slack by the change in employment from May 1953, the cyclical peak in manufacturing employment, to the average level in 1954. This yielded a 10 percent decline. On this very crude basis we get an average of 41.7 hours per week as against 35 hours, the figure obtained from the aggregate calculations derived from the motor and power consumption computations shown in table 2.

There are at least two major short-comings with these calculations for manufacturing. First of all it is probably not appropriate to assume that machine hours by shift would be proportional to employment by shift. For some industries, such as metal fabricating, employment on late-shifts tends to be overweighted with maintenance workers rather than machinery-opera-

tives. In the case of continuous industries like petroleum and industrial chemicals, however, the reverse is true. In a 1952 study it was found that only one-third of "production" workers in refineries were employed on late shifts, even though refineries are run on a 24-hour basis through the year (aside from maintenance shut-downs). On balance, the employment shift data in manufacturing probably understate late-shift operations of equipment.<sup>12</sup>

Table 7.—Number of Equivalent 40-Hour Shifts Worked by Equipment in Selected Mining Industries as Estimated from Employment Data by Shifts and from Motor Utilization Data, 1939

	From em- ployment by shifts	From motor uti- lization
All mining industries 1	0, 64	0.58
Bituminous coal and lignite	. 54	. 45
Pennsylvania anthracite	. 59	, 55
Iron ore	. 84	. 53
Copper ore	1, 30	1.10
Lead and zinc ores	. 93	. 95
Gold ore.	1, 18	1.31

<sup>1.</sup> Includes industries not shown but excludes petroleum and natural gas.

The second major difficulty concerns the assumption that all machines on the first shift represent total machines available and can be appropriately adjusted downward by the 10 percent figure based on the change in employment from the 1953 peak to 1954. Only fragmentary evidence is available on this point for scattered time periods. In some unpublished BLS studies made in early 1951 covering metalworking industries, it was found that actual employment on the first shift was approximately threefourths of the maximum that could be employed on the first shift with the available equipment. In textiles, where 3-shift work is common, Census figures indicate that first shift looms active at the end of 1962 as a percent of looms in place were 97 percent for cotton mills, 87 percent for man-made fiber and silk mills, and 76 percent for woolen mills. The rough 10 percent adjustment used above for all manufacturing is probably too low, but the resultant of the two major data biases discussed in this Appendix cannot be determined.

<sup>10. &</sup>quot;Supplementary Wage Benefits in Metropolitan Areas, 1959-60," Monthly Labor Review, April 1961, Table 2, page 382.

<sup>11.</sup> Estimates were prepared by Frank DeLeeuw of the Federal Reserve and appear on page 129 of "Measures of Productive Capacity" in Hearings before the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics of the Joint Economic Committee, 1962.

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

<sup>12.</sup> This is brought out by Alan Strout in an unpublished paper prepared for the Harvard Economic Research Project and Resources for the Future, Inc. (1961).

# The Balance of International Payments During the First Quarter 1963

HE international transactions of the United States during the first quarter resulted in net transfers of official monetary assets and a rise in liquid liabilities to foreign countries including non-marketable medium-term convertible Government securities totaling \$669 million. Allowing for seasonal variations in the various types of regular transactions this balance would become \$806 million. Excluding the sale of these securities, amounting to \$350 million, the balance would be lowered to \$319 million, and applying the same seasonal adjustment, to \$456 million.

Because of the growing complexities of international financial operations of the Government, several balances may have to be considered to facilitate the analysis of the balance on foreign transactions. The tables have been redesigned to meet this objective.

The \$669 million and \$806 million balances are closer to the definition of the over-all balance as previously used and measured by changes in official monetary assets and liquid liabilities defined as those assets held by foreigners in the United States which are quickly convertible into monetary assets with a minimum of risk due to fluctuations in their market value.

The non-marketable, medium-term, convertible securities are a new type of instrument, first introduced in the first quarter of this year. Of the total amount of \$350 million, \$125 million are denominated in U.S. dollars, and \$225 million in foreign currencies. These securities are distinguished from other similar securities issued at the end of last year by the inclusion of a new provision permitting the central bank purchasers to convert them into short-term claims and then into cash assets prior to the stated maturity

date. With this provision a new uniform instrument has been created which is broad enough to meet the various liquidity requirements of different central banks and can be sold to the central banks of countries whose currencies are strong and convertible, and in which the United States considers the incurring of new obligations to be both secure and helpful.

Whether the \$350 million of non-marketable, medium-term, convertible securities should be considered to be liquid liabilities depends upon the emphasis placed on their specific features. Precisely which liabilities meet liquidity requirements may not always be clearly discernible. Some liabilities may be close to the standard borderlines and the borderlines may be shifted by changing conditions in money and capital markets.

The \$250 million of 15 and 16 months non-marketable, medium-term securities denominated in foreign currencies, which were purchased late last year by foreign governments, and \$30 million purchased in the first quarter of 1963 cannot be sold or converted into cash assets before they mature. Consistency with established criteria would make the sale of these securities equivalent to an inflow of foreign capital for medium-term investment rather than for cash holdings, and thus result in a statistical improvement in the over-all balance measuring changes in our net liquidity position. The \$58 million 5-year note issued early this year is redeemable against foreign notes held by the Export-Import Bank. It cannot be sold for cash and consequently is not liquid.

The \$350 million of non-marketable, medium-term securities issued early this year are convertible by the buyers after a 2 day's notice into 3 month certificates, which themselves are con-

vertible after a similar notice into freely usable cash. The purchasing central banks have included these securities in their reserves of liquid monetary assets.

If these convertible securities are considered liquid liabilities, while the securities with a maturity of more than one year but without convertibility privilege prior to maturity are considered medium-term obligations, the over-all balance in the first quarter would be adverse by \$669 million: allowing for seasonal adjustments of the regular types of transactions resulting in an increase in net debits by \$137 million, the adverse balance would be slightly over \$800 million. balance was about the same as in the previous quarter, although the latter was improved by much larger receipts from medium-term security sales, advance debt repayments by foreign countries, and advance commitments of foreign funds for military purchases. The much smaller receipts from special Government transactions which had been anticipated to decline in the first quarter also explains the increase in that balance compared with the quarterly average of \$550 million in 1962 as a whole.

If the importance of the convertibility feature of the \$350 million mediumterm Government securities is minimized while the emphasis is placed on the length of their maturity period, these securities would be considered medium-term obligations, similar to those issued during the fourth quarter, and the over-all balance would be reduced to about \$320 million, and including the seasonal adjustments of the regular types of transactions to about \$450 million. That would be less than the \$550 million quarterly average of 1962.

The net outflow of gold during the first quarter of this year was limited to

Table 1.—Analysis of U.S. Balance of Payments, Seasonally Adjusted, Excluding Military Grant Aid

[Millions of dollars]

	Ca	lendar y	ea <b>r</b>		19	50			19	51	ļ		190	32	:	1963
	1960	1961	1962	I	11	111	IV	I	П	111	IV	I	11	111	IV	I »
Transactions other than changes in official mone- cary assets and in liquid liabilities (including nonmarketable medium-term convertible Gov-														5		
erament securities) U.S. PAYMENTS (DEBITS) RECORDED	31, 174	31,778	33, 254	7, 196	7,748	7, 937	7,993	7,673	7, 535	7,917	8,653	8,216	8, 316	8, 214	8,478	8, 436
Imports of goods and services		22,867 $14,497$	24, 964 16, 145	5, 927 3, 801	5,979 3,836	5, 817 3, 664	$5,482 \ 3,422$	5, 477 3, 386	5, 506 3, 404	$5,871 \ 3,826$	6,013 $3,881$	6.119 $3.942$	6.222 $4.030$	6,282 $4,127$	$6,341 \\ 4,046$	6,173 $3,983$
Military expenditures Other services	3.048	2, 934 5, 436	3,028 5,791	$\frac{772}{1,354}$	762 1, 381	$\frac{789}{1,364}$	725 1, 335	773 1,318	$\frac{764}{1.338}$	$\frac{680}{1,365}$	$\frac{717}{1,415}$	754 $1,423$	748 1, 444	$\frac{732}{1,423}$	794 1, 501	74 1,44
Remittances and pensions	672	705	736	163	163	169	177	187	171	173	174	191	182	176	187	21
Gevernment grants and capital outflows	3, 405	4,056	4,281	761	861	826	957	985	856	1,029	1.186	1.075	1.078	1.045	1.083	1,08
outfour from the United States). (Dollar payments to foreign countries and international institutions)	2, 298 1, 107	2.940 1.116	3.211 1.070	509 252	519 342	584 242	686 271	700 285	621 <b>2</b> 35	746 283	873 813	80G 269	830 248	804 241	771 312	85 22
U.S. private capital	3,892	4, 150 1, 598	3, 273	645 303	745	1, 125 362	1.377 688	1,024	1,002 344	844 399	$\frac{1.280}{397}$	861 199	834 506	711 250	867 493	95
Direct investments Long-term portfolio	850	1,011	1, 557 1, 209	219	341 195	221	215	458   94	219	234	464	357	329	359 188	335	55 45
Short-term	1.348 27,976	1, 541 30, 313	507 32,093	123 6,799	209 7,064	542 7,112	474 7,001	472 7, 428	439 7,956	211 7,247	419 7,682	305 7,688	-1 7,901	164 8, 327	39 8, 177	- 5 7, 60
Exports of goods and services.	26,974	28,311	29, 790	6.468	6.733	6.845	6.928	7.088	6.843	7. 107	7, 273	7.206	7,610	7,550	7,424	7, 30
Merchandise	19.459	19, 913	20, 479	4, 657	4.876	4, 940	4.986	5,050	4.755	4, 987	5, 121	5.022	5, 262	5, 270	4, 925	4.99
(Financed by Government grants and capital)	1,919	2.237	2.345	428	430	481	580	590	495	524	628	595	574	585	591	$G_{I}$
Military sales	335 2,873	402 3,464	3, S50	75 688	84 722 87	84 720	$\frac{92}{743}$	88 858	112 831	$\frac{102}{904}$	100 871	113 904	190 940	141 946	216 1,060	18 1,00
Income on investments, Government. Other services	349 3,958	380 4.152	472 4, 329	87 961	87 964	87 1.014	88 1, 019	95 997	$\frac{120}{1,025}$	70 - 1, 044	$\frac{95}{1.086}$	109 1,058	$144 \\ 1.074$	$\frac{105}{1.088}$	114 1. 109	$\frac{11}{1,06}$
Repayments on U.S. Government loans, scheduled	588	606	617	148	136	171	133	128	226	99	153	155	184	130	148	14
Repayments and sell-offs, nonscheduled.  Foreign private capital other than liquid funds.	48 340	668 643	666 155	23 211	127	25 47	-45	199	625 280	 7	43 157	172	53 15	471 3	142 -35	2
Government liabilities	26	85	865	-51	68	24	-15	13	-18	34	56	155	39	173	498	11
A. Regular transactions, seasonally adjusted:	1	:												i	1	
Merchandise trade, excluding military Military sales and expenditures Incomes on investments	$ \begin{array}{c c} 4.736 \\ -2.713 \\ 2.283 \end{array} $	5,416 $-2,532$ $2,962$	$\begin{vmatrix} 4,334 \\ -2,368 \\ 3,327 \end{vmatrix}$	$   \begin{array}{c c}     & 856 \\     & -697 \\     & 523   \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       1,040 \\       -678 \\       \hline       568     \end{array} $	1.276 $-705$ $582$	$     \begin{array}{r}       1,564 \\       -633 \\       \hline       610     \end{array} $	1.664 685 738	$     \begin{array}{r}       1.351 \\       -652 \\       \hline       737     \end{array} $	1.161 -578 758	1. 240 -617 729	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c } \hline 1,080 \\ -641 \\ 773 \end{array} $	1,232 -558 839	1,143 -591 806	879 -578 909	1, 01 -55 87
Other services	-537 $3.769$	-402 5,444	-467 4,826	-141 541	-176 754	-125 $1,028$	-95 1,446	-106 $1.611$	-99 1,337	-105 $1,236$	-92 1,260	$\begin{vmatrix} -125 \\ 1,087 \end{vmatrix}$	-125 1,388	$-90 \\ 1,268$	-127 1,083	-13 1, 19
(Excluding exports of goods and serv- ices financed by Government grants and capital outflows)	1, 562	2,777	1, 943	43	253	474	792	940	753	595	489	348	689	550	356	42
Remittances and pensions.  Government grants and capital outflows, less changes in associated liabilities,	-672	-705	-736	-163	-163	-169	-177	-187	-171	-173	-174	-191	-182	-176	-187	-21
less scheduled loan repayments  Domestic and foreign private capital:		-3,370	-3.517	-613	-716	-634	-813	-845	<b>6</b> 15	-917	-993	-907	850	-850	910	-90
Direct and long-term portfolio		$ \begin{array}{r} -2.143 \\ -1.364 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r r} -2.495 \\ -623 \end{array} $	-307 -127	$-356 \\ -262$	$-529 \\ -549$	-922 -500	-430 -395	-362 -360	$-613 \\ -224$	-738 -385	$-361 \\ -328$	-769 -50	-557 -151	-808 -94	-98 +4
liabilities  Errors and unrecorded transactions	-683	(z) -906	$\begin{vmatrix} -3 \\ -1,025 \end{vmatrix}$	-78	$-1 \\ -147$	-193	-265	-227	(x) -390	−1 +15	-303	(z) -27	$-3 \\ -37$	-469	$-1 \\ -492$	(x)
Balance on items in A (seasonally adjusted)	1	-3,043	-3,573	-747	-891	-1,045	-1,230	-472	-561	-677	-1,333	-727	-503			-91
Less: Net seasonal adjustments				$-\frac{77}{670}$	-3 -888	+163 -1, 208	−83	$-141 \\ -331$	$-42 \\ -519$	$+257 \\ -934$	-74 $-1,259$	-113	$-129 \\ -374$	+337 $-1,271$	-95	-13
Balance on items in A before adjustment.  B. Special Government transactions (not sea-	1	-3,043	-3,573	-610	-000	-1,203	-1, 147	-331	-315	-934	-1, 255	-614	-314	-1,2/1	-1, 514	-78
sonally adjusted):  Non-scheduled receipts on Government loans	48	668	666	23		25			625		43		53	471	142	:
Advances on military exports Sales of non-marketable medium-term non-convertible securities: Dollar securities	-16	5	470	-51	60	2	-27	(*)	-33	22	16	142	-2	107	223	. :
Foreign currency securities  Sales of non-marketable medium-term convertible securities:		-	251												251	
Dollar securities Foreign currency securities	-															1: 2:
Balance A+B excluding net receipts from sales of non-marketable medium-term convertible Government securities (in- cluding seasonal adjustment of items	1															
in A)	3,881	-2,370	<b>-2, 18</b> 6	-775	-831	-1,018	-1,257	-472	31	-655	-1,274	-585	-452	-356	-793	-8
Excluding seasonal adjustment (equals line 51, table 4)	-3,881	-2,370	-2, 186	-698	-828	-1, 181	-1, 174	-331	73	-912	-1,200	-472	-323	-693	-698	-6
convertible Government securities (in- cluding seasonal adjustment of items in A)	1	-2,370	-2, 186	-775	-831	-1,018	-1, 257	-472	31	-655	-1,274	-585	-452	-356	-793	-4
Excluding seasonal adjustment (equals line 51a, table 4)	-3,881	-2,370	1	-698	İ	-1, 181		-331	73	-912	1	-472	-323	-693	-698	-3
C. Increase in short-term official and banking liabilities and in foreign holdings of marketable U.S. Government bonds and notes (decrease)		1,764	653	538	653	442	-195	-40	247	1, 125	432	46	486	-188	309	2
<pre>crease -) Foreign private holders including banks and international and regional organiza- tions (excluding IMF)</pre>			200	436	328	-46	-429	-84	565	225	377	699	24	-188 -458	65	3
Foreign official holders	1, 149		453	102	325	488	234	44	-318	900	55	-653	462	270	374	-
D. Decrease in U.S. monetary reserve assets (increase –)	. 2,443		1, 533	160	175	739	1,369	371 25	-320	-213	768	426	-163	881	389	
IMF positionConvertible currencies	. 741	_ 116	626 17		81	102	448	$ \begin{array}{c c} 25 \\ -25 \\ 371 \end{array} $	-161	-483 124	312 -54	237 -114	-324	331 104	14 351	_
Gold			890	50	94	637	921	371	-170	146	510	303	117	446	24	1

Preliminary. \* Less than \$500,000.

S111 million, less than half of the quarterly average in 1962 and about one-third of the outflow during the first quarter of 1962. The relatively low rate of net gold sales reflected large purchases, compensating in part the sales which were more comparable in size to the quarterly rate last year. The purchases were mainly from the United Kingdom, which sold gold following the breakdown of the negotiations to join the European Economic Community.

To analyse current balance of payments developments it is helpful not only to separate those items which measure the changes in gold and convertible foreign exchange holdings of U.S. monetary authorities and the changes in liquid liabilities but also those Government transactions which account for temporary changes in that balance but have a lesser effect on the longer run balance of payments problem.

These special Government transactions are shown separately in the second section of table 1 and include foreign prepayments on U.S. Government loans, net advances by foreign countries on military orders and net sales of non-marketable, medium-term U.S. securities of both a convertible and non-convertible nature.

The balance on the more regular types of transactions and excluding these Government transactions, grouped in table 1 under A, was about \$900 million for the first quarter, and about \$3.6 billion in 1962. This balance roughly measures the magnitude of the over-all balance of payments problem which must be reduced in the long run. Even that balance, however, is affected by various types of special and cyclical influences, and only careful analysis can separate those from longer run trends.

This balance during the first quarter was adversely affected mainly by the interruption of shipping in January, and by an increase in the recorded outflow of private capital. The effects of these developments on the balance of payments were partly offset, however, by a favorable shift in the balance on transactions as yet unrecorded, which is derived as a residual of all those for which figures are available or could be estimated.

Recorded transactions with Canada were still affected by conditions adverse to our balance of payments, as they had been since the middle of last year when the Canadian Government took various measures to strengthen the Canadian reserve position. An important improvement may have taken place in the balance on unrecorded transactions with Canada, however, as the rise in Canadian reserves during the first quarter of this year was considerably slower than during the second half of last year. The major impact of last year's measures fell on U.S. exports which were adversely affected by restrictions on Canadian imports. In addition, the purchase of \$125 million of Canadian Government bonds by U.S. insurance companies tended to enlarge the U.S. deficit. These bonds were the second half of a \$250 million loan of the Canadian Government negotiated last fall to strengthen Canadian reserves. The adverse effect of these transactions on the U.S. balance of payments was temporary, however, particularly as the restrictions on Canadian imports were lifted after the end of the first quarter. and an appropriate allowance should be made for them in the evaluation of the first quarter balance of payments.

#### U.S. merchandise trade

Despite the adverse effect of the January dockworkers' strike on our two-way merchandise trade, the first quarter of 1963 witnessed a modest advance on the nation's export balance to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$4 billion, some \$½ billion above the corresponding rate for the last quarter of 1962 but below the total for 1962 as a whole. An advance of about \$300 million brought U.S. exports to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$20.0 billion in the initial quarter this year while imports receded to \$16.0 billion as compared to an annual rate of \$16.2 billion a quarter earlier.

The dockworkers' strike in January had the effect of shifting shipments from January to the following months, at least through April and possibly even into May, but since the strike was anticipated for a considerable time some shipments, particularly of exports. were speeded up and moved out in December. A rough measure of these distortions during the first quarter could be obtained by comparing the actual first quarter figures with an estimate based on 3-months figures computed from the monthly average in the December through April period. This method gives an export figure for the guarter about \$200 million higher than the actual figure, and an import figure about \$50 million higher. These figures may provide a rough measure of the shifts in the trade resulting from the strike, but do not indicate whether or not the strike has resulted in an actual loss in trade due to cancellations of orders, spoilage or other factors.

An evaluation of recent developments in exports may be facilitated by a comparison of the actual exports of nonagricultural goods, excluding aircraft and "special category" items with a value computed on the basis of the relationship between such exports and various measures of foreign business activity, and, wherever applicable, capital flows. Some of these relationships were published in the February issue of the Survey.

These comparisons indicate that exports to Western Europe, although they did not change significantly from the previous quarter, have improved relative to the amount that could have been expected on the basis of that earlier relationship. The improvement has proceeded by small amounts but steadily since the second quarter of 1962, even after allowing for the temporary adverse effects on European production resulting from the severe winter and major strikes as well as the related rise in U.S. exports of fuels, and before allowing for the adverse effects on U.S. exports of the interruptions in shipping during January.

Exports to Japan also improved relative to the historic relationships, but the improvement was still too small to draw firm conclusions.

Exports to Canada were lower than previous relationships would lead one to expect. The shortfall apparently started in the third quarter of last year, and was perhaps partly related to the

import restrictions imposed by Canada at the end of June, and partly to the devaluation of the Canadian dollar. The recent rescinding of the temporary import restrictions may be expected to lift exports closer to the computed amount.

Exports to all other countries which during the latter part of 1962 were considerably higher than might have been expected—probably because of higher shipments under aid programs, fell off again. The decline relative to the amounts computed on the basis of previous relationships appears to have been mainly in exports to Latin American countries, some of which are experiencing serious balance of payments difficulties.

From these computations one may tentatively conclude that our export performance in non-agricultural goods is gradually improving, and that impression is arrived at even without allowance for the effects of the January interruption in shipping. The improvement may reflect the efforts to stimulate exports, and perhaps also changes in price relationships and other factors influencing the competitive position of U.S. goods in foreign markets.

Exports of agricultural products

Table 2.—U.S. Balance of Payments by Major Components, Seasonally Adjusted

		[Millions	of dollars	]					
		Ca	alendar yo	ear		19	62		1963
		1960	1961	1962	I	II	III	IV	Ιp
Goods a	and Services, Government Assistance and Term Capital Accounts <sup>2</sup>								
A. 1. 2.	Nonmilitary merchandise exports Less those financed by Government	19, 459	19, 913	20, 479	5, 022	5, 262	5, 270	4, 925	4, 99
3.	grants and capital.  Merchandise exports, other than those financed by Government grants and	1, 919	2, 237	2, 345	595	574	585	591	61:
4.	capital Nonmilitary merchandise imports	17, 540 -14, 497	$17,676 \\ -14,497$	18, 134 16, 145	$ \begin{array}{r} 4,427 \\ -3,942 \end{array} $	$\begin{bmatrix} 4,688 \\ -4,030 \end{bmatrix}$	4, 685 -4, 127	4, 334 -4, 046	$\begin{bmatrix} 4,38 \\ -3,98 \end{bmatrix}$
5.	Balance on trade excluding exports fi- nanced by Government grants and capital.	2,817	3, 179	1, 989	485	658	558	288	40
6.	Nonmilitary service exports	7, 180	7, 996	8, 651	2, 071	2, 158	2, 139	2, 283	2, 18
<del>7</del> .	Less those financed by Government grants and capital	288	430	538	144	125	133	136	16
8.	Service exports, other than those fi- nanced by Government grants and capital	6, 892	7, 566	8, 113	1, 927	2,033	2, 006	2, 147	2, 02
9.	Nonmilitary service imports	-5, 434	-5,436	-5,791	-1,423	-1, 444	-1, 423	-1.501	-1,44
10.	Balance on services other than those rendered under Government grants and capital	1, 458	2, 130	2, 322	504	589	583	646	57
11.	Balance	4,275	5,309	4,311	989	1,247	1, 141	934	97
1. 2. 3.	Other major transactions: Military expenditures	-3, 048 320	-2, 934 398	-3, 028 1, 143	-754 254	-748 189	-732 255	794 445	-74 20
	payments to foreign countries and international institutions	-1, 107	-1, 116	-1,070	-269	-248	-241	-312	-22
4. 5.	Repayments on U.S. Government loans, excluding fundings by new loans U.S. direct and long-term portfolio invest-	585	1, 201	1, 182	128	211	578	265	12
6.	ments abroad  Foreign direct and long-term portfolio	-2, 544	-2, 609	-2,766	-556	-835	- 547	-828	-1,01
7. 8.	investments in the United States Remittances and pensions Changes in Government liabilities 3	$-672 \\ 1$	466 -705 (x)	$ \begin{array}{r} 271 \\ -736 \\ 248 \end{array} $	195 -191 (*)	-182 -3	-10 -176 1	-187 $20$ $-187$ $250$	$-\frac{2}{6}$
9.	Balance	-6,035	-5, 299	-4,756	-1,193	-1,550	-872	-1, 141	-1,77
	Balance on Goods and Services, Govern- ment Assistance and Long-Term Capi- tal Accounts	-1,760	10	445	-204	-303	269	-207	- 79
).	Recorded U.S. private short-term capital outflow less foreign short-term credits to the United States (excluding foreign liquid dollar holdings).	-1, 438	-1, 475	-716	-354	-112	-156	-94	3
<b>.</b>	Unrecorded transactions	-683	-905	-1,025	-27	-37	-469	-492	-4
۶.	Sales of non-marketable, convertible medium-term Government securities								35
ł.	Balance C+D+E	-3,881	-2,370	-2, 186	-585	-452	-356	-793	-80
ī.	Balance C+D+E+F	-3,881	-2,370	-2, 186	-585	-452	-356	-793	-45

during the first quarter were at a seasonally adjusted rate of \$4.8 billion, up very slightly as compared to the previous 3 months, but considerably below the \$5.4 billion average for the middle two quarters of last year.

Exports of vegetable oils and oilseeds rose to a new seasonally adjusted high during January-March 1963. On the other hand, cotton exports in the first quarter of 1963 were no higher than a year ago and were less than half as large as in the January-March quarters of 1960 and 1961.

A somewhat better performance from the point of view of the balance of payments—may also be observed in merchandise imports. During the first guarter of 1963 imports were about 2.79 percent of GNP, and with adjustments for the shipping difficulties about 2.83 percent. That rate was considerably lower than the average of 2.92 percent for 1962 as a whole and the average of 2.9 percent during the first half of last year. Generally the ratio tends to rise during cyclical upswings and to decline during downswings, but the recent development was contrary to experience.

A decline in imports of sugar—probably temporary—was partly responsible for the relatively low imports, but more important was the apparently slow rise in industrial materials. Imports of automobiles and other consumer goods continued to expand, however.

#### Private capital movements

Outflows of private long-term capital totaled over \$1.0 billion in the first quarter of this year, nearly double the amounts in the first quarters of the past several years and exceeded only by the extraordinary large outflow in the second quarter of 1957.

The flow for direct investments is estimated at over \$550 million, one of the largest amounts recorded for a single quarter and \$350 million higher than the below average rate in the first quarter of 1962. Experience from the past few years shows, however, that sharp swings from quarter to quarter in direct investment flows are not unusual.

Investment in Western Europe was about \$415 million, of which about \$60

<sup>Preliminary. Less than \$500,000.
Excludes military transfers under grants.
Short-term capital movements between parent companies and their foreign affiliates are reported as part of direct</sup> 

investment.
3. Excludes liabilities associated with military transactions, with Government assistance operations, and with sales of non-marketable medium-term, convertible Government securities.

million went to the United Kingdom. The total for continental Europe included nearly \$100 million for the acquisition of additional shares in a large French automotive concern, but if this is excluded, the first quarter flow to the continent would still be high.

European countries receiving the largest capital inflow in the first quarter were the United Kingdom, France (mainly because of the large transaction noted above), Germany, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland. Manufacturing operations appeared to account for over half of the total, with automotive outlays especially large. Petroleum investments were also high in several countries. The sharp increase in direct investments in Europe is out of line with expectations based on company projections of plant and equipment expenditures tabulated a year ago. which showed some decline in capital spending though the total would remain quite high. It is possible that the first quarter rise was merely temporary, but also that expenditure plans for 1963 have been raised (a new report on these expenditures is now being processed), or that some pressure on profits has increased the need for external financing.

Direct investment flows to other world areas totaled about \$140 million, and showed no major departure from the pattern of the recent past.

The other notable factor in long-term capital outflows was an extraordinary concentration of new foreign security issues in the United States, amounting to about \$510 million.

U.S. investors purchased \$370 million of Canadian issues, largely connected with major financing arranged last year by the Dominion of Canada and various Canadian provinces and their agencies. All except for about \$20 million were privately placed. Some of these issues will call for further disbursements in the second quarter and later in the year. European issues totaled \$85 million including foreign participations of about \$25 million. New Japanese securities sold to U.S. investors amounted to nearly \$50 million out of a total of \$55 million issued, of which about half were equity securities.

Most of the European and Japanese issues were publicly offered.

Information now at hand suggests that new issues sold here in the second quarter will be in the range of \$300-\$400 million, but that the rate will probably be much lower in the second half of the year.

Other long-term capital outflows in the first quarter reflected a resumption of fairly substantial purchases of European securities and participations in IBRD loans.

In contrast to the upsurge of longterm capital outflows, short-term capital returned to the United States on balance in the first quarter. Banking claims were reduced by about \$80 million, mainly in Europe and Latin America. The principal shift from the first quarter of 1962, when bank loans expanded by \$170 million, was in Japan, which received \$250 million at that time but only a minor amount this year. Preliminary data for foreign claims and assets held by non-financial concerns shows a moderate outflow for the quarter.

The small net inflow of short-term capital reported by banks was the result of a \$210 million inflow in January followed by renewed outflows of \$100 million in February and over \$60 million in March. Preliminary figures for April also indicate large outflows. The reversal of these capital flows in January appears to have been temporary, therefore, reflecting perhaps the return of relatively short-term loans over the end of the year. As these loans become more customary their effects will be smoothed out in the seasonal adjustments. The first quarter experience with respect to bank credits, therefore,

Table 3.—Short-Term Private Capital, 1960-62, and First Quarter 1963, by Country and

			ıyp	e						
		[M	illions o	f dollars]						
			Ch	anges (de	ecreases (	(-))				nt out-
	C	alendar y	ear		19	)62		1963		eriod
	1960	1961	1962	I	II	1111	IV	Ιp	1962	March 1963
Total short-term capital outflow (line 37, p. 22) Total reported by U.S. banks <sup>1</sup> Major financial centers, total United Kingdom FEC and Switzerland Canada	1,348 995 305 124 32 149	1, 541 1, 109 168 -64 116 116	507 277 -31 44 19 -94	326 171 -48 -22 -29 3	-92 -99 -143 -8 -28 -107	73 -90 16 12 -3 7	200 295 144 62 79 3	-31 -79 -53 -24 -38 9	7, 179 5, 038 1, 111 224 441 446	[n.a. 4, 959 1, 058 200 403 455
By type: Commercial and financial claims payable in dollars Foreign currency deposits and claims	80 225	99 69	37 -68	51 99	-137 -6	31 -15	92 52	-33 -20	706 405	672 386
Other countries, total Japan Latin American Republics Other	690 482 180 28	941 670 135 136	308 205 81 22	219 251 -1 -31	-20 28 36	-106 -47 -50 -9	151 21 104 26	-26 11 -65 28	3, 927 1, 733 1, 547 647	3, 901 1, 744 1, 482 675
By type: Commercial and financial claims payable in dollars Foreign currency deposits and claims	648 42	926 15	302 6	230 -11	37 7	-111 5	146 5	-35 9	3, 851 76	3, 816 85
Total reported by non-financial concerns	357	395	266	155	44	163	-96	<sup>2</sup> 48	2,056	n.a.
Major financial centers, total United Kingdom EEC and Switzerland Canada	305 219 21 65	361 -77 76 362	174 17 59 98	127 -4 51 80	-28 $-26$ $19$	145 67 -23 101	-115 -18 5 -102	2 10 2 -43 2 13 2 40	1, 285 227 326 732	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.
Claims payable in dollars Foreign currency deposits	168	386	105	112	25	63	-95	n.a.	982	n.a.
and claims	137	-25	69	15	-8	82	-20	n.a.	303	n.a.
Other countries, total	52	34	92	28	27	18	19	2 38	771	n.a.
Claims payable in dollars Foreign currency deposits and	51	3	79	24	3	24	28	n.a.	653	n.a.
claims	1	31	13	4	24	-6	-9	n.a.	118	n.a.
Brokerage balances, total	-4	37	-36		-37		1		85	n.a.

n.a.—Not available. \*\* Preliminary
1. Excludes Exchange Stabilization Fund holdings.
2. First quarter 1963 estimated on the basis of partial preliminary reports.

Table 4.—United States Balance of Payments by

[Millions

-																				littions
									All a	reas						ī		Weste	rn Eur	ope
Line	Type of transaction	1960	1961	1962		196	30			196	31			196	2		1963	1960	1961	1962
					I	11	Ш	IV	1	11	111	IV	1	П	III	IV.	I	1300	1801	1892
1 2	Exports of goods and services	28, 739	29,776	31, 329	6,715	7,503	6, 855	7,666	7, 204	7,559	6, 997	8, 016	7, 385	8, 437	7, 322	8, 185	n.a.	9, 856	9, 973	10, 792
3	under military grants, net Goods and services excl. trans-	1,765	1,465	1,539	443	622	282	418	324	543	247	351	390	626	218	305	n.a.	913	611	626
4	fers under military grants Merchandise, adjusted, ex-	26,974	1	29, 790	6, 272	6,881	6,573	7, 248	6,880	7,016	6, 750	7,665	6, 995	7,811	7, 104	7,880	7, 118	8,943	9, 362	
5 6	cluding military Transportation Travel	19, 459 1, 687 887	19, 913 1, 688 900	20, 479 1, 749 921	4, 615 403 173	5, 008 431 238	4, 691 437 292	5, 145 416 184	5, 012 388 174	4, 918 429 246	4, 674 432 292	5, 309 439 188	5,001 423 185	5, 444 439 262	4, 888 446 286	5, 146 441 188	4, 933 419 185	6, 696 727 89	6, 798 783 92	7, 106 871 104
7	Miscellaneous services: Private	1, 231	1, 407	1,475	292	294	305	340	335	347	346	379	347	365	370	393	349	460	532	572
8 9	Government, excluding mili- tary Military transactions	153 335	157 402	184 660	36 58	36 122	43 70	38 85	38 71	39 150	39 88	41 93	41 96	$\frac{45}{228}$	49 127	49 209	48 166	53 221	56 266	58 539
10	Income on investments: Direct investments.	2, 355	2, 767	3, 050	517	565	520	753	640	621	642	864	644	701	646	1, 059	720	388	478	520
11 12 13	Other private Government Imports of goods and services	518 349 <b>23, 205</b>	697 380 22,867	800 472 <b>24,</b> 964	118 60 <b>5,745</b>	130 57 6, <b>05</b> 4	128 87 6, 014	142 145 <b>5, 392</b>	158 64 5, 276	175 91 5, 594	176 61 6,057	188 164 5,940	186 72 5,879	200 127 6, 307	201 91 6, 466	213 182 6, 312	210 88 <b>5,</b> 864	113 196 8,396	158 199 8, 091	183 213 8, 830
14	Merchandise, adjusted, ex- cluding military.	14, 724	14, 497	16, 145	3, 830	3, 858 551	3, 551	3, 484	3, 399 422	3, 457	3, 683 547	3, 958	3, 933 463	4, 071	3, 960	4, 181	3, 914	4. 174	4, 045	4, 537
15 16	Transportation Travel Miscellaneous services:	1, 988 1, 744	1,949 1,747	$2,055 \\ 1,905$	446 278	470	557 668	434 328	275	525 454	608	455) 350	295	572 495	543 737	477 378	457 312	1, 040	1,072 600	
17 18	Private Government, excluding mili- tary.	450 313	451 407	436 400	103 64	105 70	121 110	121 69	105 87	106 77	119 152	121 91	110 83	104 75	114 143	108 99	99 87	240 80 <sub>1</sub>	249 80	254 88
19	Military expenditures Income on investments:	3, 048			772	762	789	725	773	764	680	717	754	748	732	794	741	1,629	1, 507	1, 606
20 21	Private Government Balance on goods and services Government	607 332 <b>5,5</b> 34	604 278 6,909	656 339 <b>6,365</b>	151 101 <b>970</b>	152 86 <b>1,449</b>	141 77 811	163 68 2, 274	146 69 1, 928	146 65 <b>1, 9</b> 65	140 68 940	172 76 2, 076	161 80 <b>1,50</b> 6	158 84 2, 130	151 86 8 <b>5</b> 6	186 89 1,873	163 91 <b>n.a.</b>	38! 186 1,460	381 157 1,882	400 191 <b>1. 962</b>
22 23	Excluding transfers under mili- tary grants.	3,769	5, 444	4,826	527	827	559	1,856	1, 604	1, 422	693	1,725	1, 116	1, 504	638	1,568	1, 254	547	1, 271	1, 336
24 25	Unilateral transfers, net [to foreign countries (-)]. Excluding military transfers	-4,101 $-2,336$	-4,024 $-2,559$		-983 -540	-1, 200 -578	863 581	-1,055 -637	-983 -659	-1, 198 -655	-830 -583	-1,013 -662	-1,110 $-720$	-1, 267 -631	-826 -608	-975 -670	n.a. -654	-1,382 -469	-1, 116 -505	-1, 102 -476
26	Private remittances	-458	-470	-491	-103	-111	-111	-133	-117	109	-114	-130	-115	-116	-117	-143	-134	-138	-147	-148
27 28	Military grants of goods and and services. Other grants	-1,664	-1,465 $-1,854$		-443 -381	-622 $-418$	-282 -417	-418 -448	-324 -480	-543 -486	-247 -413	→351 -475	-390 -537	-626 -466;	-218 $-434$	-305 -466	n.a. -452	-913; -240;	-611 -254	-626 -208
29 30	Pensions and other transfers U.S. capital, net [increase in U.S.	-214	$-235 \\ -5,078$	-245	$-56 \\ -883$	-1, 131	-1,103	-56 -1,880	-62 -1,397	-60 -572	-56 $-1,144$	-1,965	-68 -1,304	-59 -1, 209	$-57 \\ -496$	-61 -1,359	-68 -1, 495	-91 -1,383	$-104 \\ -460$	-120 -592
31 32 33	assets (-)]. Private, net Direct investments, net	-1,694	-4, 150 -1, 598	-1,557	~ 653 303	$-741 \\ -331$	-327	-1,540 -733	-458	-986 -334	-676 -364	-1,474 -442	-906 -199	-763 -496	-521 -324	-1,083 -538	-1,018 -556	-1,520 -962	-724	-808
33 34 35	New issues of foreign securities Redemptions	-573 $100$ $-177$		$     \begin{array}{r}       -1,076 \\       176 \\       -55     \end{array} $	-295 22 12	$-111 \ 26 \ -67$	-66 21 -79	$-101 \\ 31 \\ -43$	-107 44 -75	-187 $-23$ $-76$	-91 19 -49	$-138 \ 37 \ -153$	-170 50 -74	-312 $28$ $-15$	-133 58 -15	$-461 \\ 34 \\ 49$	$     \begin{array}{r}       -512 \\       31 \\       -26     \end{array} $	-24 11 -109	-57 11 $-209$	17
36	foreign securities.	-200	-258	-248	3	-77	-25	-101	51	-36	-60	-213	-187	-60	-34	33	14	-15.	-113	-86
37 38 39	Short-term, net  Government, net  Long-term capital	[-1, 105]	- 928		-92 -236 -238	-181 -390 -353	-482 -145 -234	-593 -340 -388	-469 -383 -409	-376 $414$ $-309$	-131 -468 -538	-565 -491 -685	-326 -398 -480	$     \begin{array}{r}       92 \\       -446 \\       -507     \end{array} $	-73 25 -486	$     \begin{array}{r}       -200 \\       -276 \\       -660     \end{array} $	31 -477 -557	- 421 137 -232	$     \begin{array}{r}     -48 \\     680 \\     -277   \end{array} $	
40 41	Repayments Foreign currency holdings and	636 -528	1,274	-2, 133 1, 283 -245	149 -141	113 150	184 95	190 <b>-</b> 142	-77	826 -103	84 -14	261 67	130 -48	$-\frac{212}{-151}$	586 -75	355 29	143 -63	$\frac{297}{72}$	$\frac{915}{42}$	898 56
42	short-term claims, net [increase (-)].  Foreign capital (lines 43-47) net	366	728	1,020	146	181	57	-18	198	248	27	255	313	40	162	505	120	229	470	778
43	(increase in U.S. liabilities +) Direct investments in the United States.	141	73	132	40	59	53	-11	20	32	-5	26	41	77	6	8	17	113	78	62
44 45	Other long-term investments U.S. private short-term com- mercial and brokerage liabili-	289 90	393 177	139 -116	175 -4	121 -53	$-\frac{1}{7}$	$^{-8}_{-26}$	102 77	169 79	-13	97 34	$-\frac{154}{-23}$	-11 -51	-16 13	12 -55	$-\frac{11}{13}$	$\frac{235}{-98}$	270 120	-102 -115
46	ties. U.S. Government liabilities other than interest-bearing securities:	26	85		65	54	10	27	-1	-32	20	98	141	25	159	289	42	-21	2	478
47	U.S. Government non-market- able medium-term non-con- vertible securities.			251							<b>-</b>					251	63			251
48	U.S. Government non-market- able medium-term convertible																350		·	
49	securities. Increase in short-term official and banking liabilities and in for- eign holdings of marketable U.S. Government bonds and	1, 438	1, 764	653	538	653	442	-195	-40	247	1, 125	432	46	486	-188	309	287	717,	1, 224	-717
50	notes (decrease -).  Increase (-) in monetary reserve assets, including gold, converti-	2, 443	606	1, 533	160	175	739	1, 369	371	-320	-213	768	426	-163	881	389	32	1,718	6 <b>3</b> 6	1, 127
51	assets, including gold, converti- ble currencies, and IMF position. Reduction in monetary reserve assets and increase in liquid lia- bilities including U.S. Govern-	3, 881	2, 370	2, 186	698	828	1, 181	1, 174	331	-73	912	1, 200	472	323	693	698	669	2, 435	1, 860	410
51a	ment non-marketable, medium- term convertible securities (lines 48-50). Excluding increase in U.S. Gov-	3, 881	2, 370	2, 186	698	828	1, 181	1, 174	331	-73	912	1, 200	472	323	693	698	319	2, 435	1 960	410
	ernment non-marketable me- dium-term convertible securi- ties.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,				,	,				,					7.1	<b>2,</b> 100	1,000	110
52	Errors and omissions and transfers of funds between foreign areas [receipts by foreign areas (-)], net.	-683	<b> 905</b>	-1,025	52	-127	-113	-495	-77	- 370	95	-553	123	-17	-389	-742	106	<b>−1,</b> 359 ·	-2, 636	-1,456
1	Memorandum items: Increase in reported total foreign gold reserves and liquid dollar	4, 189	2, 972	2, 514	860	1,030	1, 274	1,025	462	239	924	1, 347	596	380	661	877	802	3,042	2,606	493
П	holdings. <sup>2</sup> Through estimated net receipts from, or payments (-) to,	3, 847	2, 332	2, 128	689	818	1, 176	1, 164	326	-82	904	1, 184	459	308	681	680	654	1, 076.	-776	-1,046
Ш	the United States. <sup>3</sup> Through other transactions <sup>4</sup>	342	640	386	171	212	98	-139	136	321	20	163	137	72	-20	197	148	1, 966	3, 382	1, 539

of dollars]

We	stern Et	rope—C	ontinued	I		Eastern Europe 1962 1963									Can	ada					
-	196:			1963	1960	1961	1962			162		1963	1960	1961	1962		19	62		1963	Line
1	II	III	IV	I				I	II	III	1V	ĭ				I	II	III	IV	I	
2, 557 187	2,871 187	2, 476 108	2, 888 144	n.a. n.a.	229	163	162	53	54	30	25	29	5, 080	5, 196		1, 209	1,502	1, 287	1,388	1, 215	1
2,370	2,684	2, 368	2,744	2, 461	229	163	162	53	54	30	25	29	5, 080	5, 187	5, 386	1, 209	1, 502	1, 287	1, 388	1, 215	1 -
1, 766 208	$1,873 \\ 222$	1, 683 225	1, 784 216	1, 750 204	203 8	140 6	131 14	47 3	43 3	4	18 4	3	96	3, 710 97	107	22	1, 100 28	908 29	982 28 80	916 22 70	4
21 138	28 144	31 139	24 151	22 140	(x)	(*) 8	(z) 8	2	2	(x) 2	(*) 2	(x) 2	469 133	$\frac{451}{172}$	430 175		130 43	135 45			'
14 73	15 192	15 94	14 180	14 136	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(1)	(x)	(x)	(F)	6 35		3 26	1 5	1 11	1 6	(x) 4	(2) 4	8
91 44	106 45	106 45	217 49	130 49									362 211	464 253	476 280		118 71	93 70	173 73	94 €8	11
15 2, 061 1, 124	59- 2,304- 1,137	30 <b>2, 229</b> 1, 073	109 <b>2, 236</b> 1, 203	16 <b>1, 967</b> 1, 062	9 93 81	9 <b>93</b> 81	9 <b>95</b> 79	1 22 20	25 21	28 21	1 20 17	1 19 17	3,984 2,899	4, 161 3, 073	(x) 4,609 3,445	974 768	1, 158 897	1,324 881	1, 153 899	1, 014 790	12 13 14
$\frac{240}{62}$	340 203	316) 247	243 103	228 73	2	3 4	$\frac{4}{7}$	1	1	1	(z) 1	(x) 1	109 380	107	102 492		26 100	26 275	27 80	23 38	15
65 20	63 20	63 23	63 25	63 23		(z) 4	(x) 4	(r) 1	(1)	(z) 1	(x)	(#)	26 4	33		13	10	14		13	1
405	400	368	433		i	1	1	(x)	(1)	(x)	ì	(2)	379		304		71		74	Ş4(1	1
98 47 496	94 47 <b>5</b> 67	91 48 <b>2</b> 47	117 49 <b>652</b>	96 49 <b>n.a.</b>		70	67	31	29		5	10	156 31 1,096	28	178 35 777	[ 6]	46 7 344	10	48 12 235 235	45 14 201	21
309 -323	380 -317	139 -205	508 -257	494 n.a.	136	70	67	31	29	2	5 -9	10	1,096	1,026 -36	777 -23	235	344 6	-37	235 -7	ł	1
-136 -33	-130 -39	-97 -34	-113 -42	-108 -31	-30	-27	$-35 \\ -27$	-8	_:	-9		-10	-36	-27	-23		-6		-7 -1	-8	25
-35 -187	-187	-108	144	–31 n.a.	-24	-21				_,				-9							27
$-71 \\ -32 \\ -283$	-61 -30	-36 -27	-40 -31	31	-1	$     \begin{array}{r}       -4 \\       -2 \\       -50     \end{array} $	-6 -2 -42	-2 -1		-1	(r) -1	-2 $-1$	-32	-28 1 022	-23	5 00	-6 ea	-6 101			28 29
-283 -255 -173	-385 -396	120 -309	-44 $-298$	-470 -441	1	-30 -3	3		İ	$\begin{vmatrix} -6 \\ -4 \end{vmatrix}$	6		-846	-1,031	- 634 - 631	-97	-82 -79		-294	- 405	İ
-35 2	$-264 \\ -138 \\ 3$	8	$-160 \\ -7 \\ 4$	60 3									$-471 \\ -227 \\ 47$	-237 73	$-312 \\ -457 \\ 96$	-10 15	-79 -77 -112 20	38	-294 23	- 368 20	33
-56 -25	24 -19		38 -34		1	-1 -1	2	1		-2	1		-14 32	11	78 -36	-13	10 -10	-5	37 -8	19	1
-25 32 -28 -75	-2 11 -91	-59	139 254 63	-97	-5	$-47 \\ -2$	-45 $-2$	$ \begin{array}{c c} -4 \\ -26 \\ -2 \end{array} $	-1 (r)	(x)	(x) (x) (x)	$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ x \end{pmatrix}$ 2	-213 7	-486 -2	-3	-83 -1	90 -3	-108 3	98 1	-49	38
18 29	$^{114}_{-12}$	513 -25	253 64	43 25	-121	10 -55	13 56	[ 3	:		(x) (x)	3 -1	7	-2		-1	-3	3	1		40 41
244	29		380			(2)	(r)	1	-	(*)	(x)		-8	1	116	1 1	45	1	39	Ì	
16 134	38 21	16 -38	-8 -15	-22 25			(x)	(z)	(x)	(x)	(x)		18 -16	-3 21	43 59	18 15	31 9	-13 12	7 23	25: 5	43
-47	-24	-1	-43	17	-2	(*)	( <del>*</del> )	1	(x) -1	(x)	(x)		-1	-15	19	-6	8	9	8	-14	45
141	-6	148	195 251	ł	(x)	(*)	(x)	(x)	(*)		(x)		-9	-26	-5	1	-3	-4	1	(2)	46
																				125	
-137	167	-683	-64				1	-8		(x)	4	-3	184	330	522	-302	236	596	-8		
101	10.		0.			,							101	000			-00				
175	269	500	183	71							. <b></b>				- 193		- 445	3	249	(2)	50
38	436	-183	119	332	11	-6	1	-3	(x)	(7)	4	-3	184	330	329	- 302	-209	599	241	36	11
38	436	-183	119	107	11	6	1	a	(*)	(*)	4	-3	184	330	329	-302	-209	599	241	89	51a
			050										207	070		1.00	00	200	01-	3.45	
-172	-330	-104	-850	-358	2	13	9	8	-	3 13	-6	1	-397	-273	- 565	140	- 92	-398	-215	167	72
35	537	-334	255	377	11	-6	1	-3	(x)	(*)	4	-3	109	391	281	- 284	-314	619	260	<del>6</del> 0	I
<b></b> 134	106	-287	<b>-</b> 731	-26	13	7	10	5	(	13	-2	-2	-213	57	<b>–</b> 236	-162	- 301	201	26	263	11
169								8		Si −13		-1					-13	418			111

				La	tin Americ	an republi	es		
Line	Type of transaction					196	32		1963
		1960	1961	1962	I	11	III	IV	I
1 2 3 4 5	Exports of goods and services Goods and services transferred under military grants, net. Goods and services excluding transfers under military grants Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military Transportation Travel	5, 230 72 5, 158 3, 522 266 258	5, 377 128 5, 249 3, 488 230 278	5, 263 81 5, 182 3, 291 235 307	1, 277 31 1, 246 799 58 65	1, 365 20 1, 345 869 57 84	1, 287 13 1, 274 806 59 88	1, 334 17 1, 317 817 61 70	n.a. n.a. 1, 200 712 60 75
7 8 9	Miscellaneous services: Private Government, excluding military Military transactions	$\frac{258}{27}$ 19	280 28 17	287 36 16	65 8 2	73 8 5	77 10 3	72 10 6	64 10 9
10 11 12	Income on investments: Direct investments Other private Government	641 88 79	730 121 77	762 135 113	19 <b>3</b> 31 25	186 33 30	171 35 25	212 36 33	206 37 27
13 14 15 16	Imports of goods and services  Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military. Transportation. Travel. Miscellaneous services:	4, 568 3, 619 175 447	4, 243 3, 299 186 442	4, 387 3, 456 146 477	1, 159 936 33 117	1,081 858 32 115	1, 038 788 39 130	1, 109 874 42 115	1,118 883 39 134
17 18 19	Private_ Government, excluding military_ Military expenditures_ Income on investments;	163 61 59	155 65 57	119 73 76	29 16 17	27 19 20	34 18 20	29 20 19	20 19 14
20) 21	Private Government	30 14	32 7	31 9	8 3	8 2	7 2	8 2	7 2
22 23 24 25	Balance on goods and services  Excluding transfers under military grants Unilateral transfers, net [to foreign countries(-)]  Excluding military transfers	662 590 254 182	1, 134 1, 006 -363 -235	876 795 -353 -272	118 87 -99 -68	284 264 81 61	249 236 -77 -64	225 208 -96 -79	n.a. 82 n.a. -85
26 27 28 29	Private remittances Government: Military grants of goods and services Other grants Pensions and other transfers	-63 -72 -106 -13	-68 -128 -151 -16	-78 -81 -176 -18	-17 $-31$ $-45$ $-6$	-16 -20 -41 -4	-16 -13 -44 -4	-29 -17 -46 -4	-30 n.a. -49 -6
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	U.S. capital, net [increase in U.S. assets (-)]  Private, net  Direct investments, net  New issues of foreign securities  Redemptions  Transactions in outstanding foreign securities Other long-term, net Short-term, net Government, net Long-term capital Repayments Foreign currency holdings and short-term claims, net [increase (-)]	-331	-1, 157 -451 -173 -18 9 -13 -107 -152 -703 -798 -164 -69	-727 -227 32 -102 5 -13 -38 -111 -500 -620 179 -59	-151 -36 37 (*) 1 -75 (*) -115 -168 51 2	$\begin{array}{c} -230 \\ -65 \\ -1 \\ -19 \\ 1 \\ -17 \\ -18 \\ -165 \\ -186 \\ -25 \end{array}$	-120 1 18 (z) 3 -2 -41 23 -121 -118 35 -38	-226 -127 -22 -83 (2) -11 105 -116 -99 -148 47	-55 79 25 -12 (*) 3 60 -134 -124 36 -46
42 43 44 45 46 47	Foreign capital (lines 43-47) net (increase in U.S. liabilities +)	3 16 -9 -9	77 -1 34 15 29	105 6 -21 16 104	24 1 4 18 1	5 2 -14 -16 33	29 -2 10 21	47 3 -9 4 49	-22 -2 -18 -7 5
48 49	U.S. Government non-marketable medium-term convertible securities.  Increase in short-term official and banking liabilities and in foreign holdings of marketable U.S. Government bonds and notes (decrease —)	-48	103	124	50	8	-116	182	217
50	Increase (-) in monetary reserve assets, including gold, convertible currencies, and IMF position.	100	109	-175	-24	-58	-9	-84	-17
51 51a	Reduction in monetary reserve assets and increase in liquid liabilities including U.S. Government non-marketable medium-term convertible securities (lines 48-50)	52 52	212 212	-51 -51	26 26	-50 -50	-125 -125	98 98	200 200
52	Errors and omissions and transfers of funds between foreign areas [receipts by foreign areas (-)], net	239	97	150	82	72	44	-48	-120
III II	Memorandum items: Increase in reported total foreign gold reserves and liquid dollar holdings? Through estimated net receipts from, or payments (—) to, the United States3 Through other transactions4	-322 291 -613	160 309 -149	-114 99 -213	22 108 -86	-53 22 -75	-169 -81 -88	86 50 36	188 80 108

r Revised. P Preliminary. n.a. Not available. Less than \$500,000.
1. Transactions with shipping companies operating under the flag of the Bahamas, Honduras, Liberia, and Panama are included in "unallocated."

does not indicate a basic change in flow of such funds to foreign countries which had continued without significant interruption for most of the postwar period.

The deviation during the first quarter from that historic pattern compensated, however, for the exceptionally large outflow of capital through direct investments and new security issues. The outflow of private U.S. capital as a

whole during the first quarter was, after seasonal adjustment at an annual rate of about \$3.8 billion, more than the rate of \$3.3 billion in 1962 but not quite as high as the rates of \$3.9 and \$4.15 billion in 1960 and 1961 respectively.

#### Balance of payments by areas

The area distribution of the balance of payments (table 4) shows for the

first time separate data for Japan beginning with annual figures for 1961 and quarterly figures for 1962. These figures will permit a separation of our transactions with the major industrialized countries from those with other countries.

Memorandum item II in the main table shows the balances of our transactions with Western Europe, Japan and

<sup>2.</sup> Changes in reported total gold reserves of foreign banks and governments (including international organizations, but excluding the countries of the Soviet Bloc), net of convertible currencies held by U.S. monetary authorities, plus liquid claims on the United States.

of dollars]

Other coun-				Japan			All other countries 1 International institutions and unallocated 1    1963																
tries in- cluding Japan				19	62		1963				196	2		1963					196	3 <b>2</b>		1963	Line
1960	1961	1962	I	II	Ш	ıv	I	1961	1962	1	п	ш	IV	I	1960	1961	1962	I	п	ш	IV	I	
8, 065 780	2,068	1,859	503	458	425	473	527	6, 697 717	7, 548 832	1,709 172	2, 113 419	1,741 97	1, 985 144	n.a. n.a.	279	302	319	77	74	76	92	78	1 2 3
7, 285 5, 257 445	2,068 1,766 84	1,859 1,507 96	503 414 25	458 373 24	425 337 24	473 383 23	527 430 24	5, 980 4, 011 355	6,716 4,555 284	1,537 1,076 69	1, 694 1, 186 69	1,644 1,131 73	1,841 1,162 73	1, 608 1, 102 70	279 13 145	302 133	319 142	77 38	74 36	76 32	92 36	78 36	4 5
299	14 88	13 94	23	3 23 1	5 23	25 2	3 23 2	65 245	67 255	12 58 17	17 60	27 63	74	15 58	72	82	84	22	20	21	21	21	6 7 8
67 54	6 24	6 24	1 8 7	7	2 5 7	2 4 7	4 6	65 33 1,063	81 42 1, 234	17 7 256	20 9 283	21 13	23 13 430	9 9	(x) 6	(x) 24	13 32	1	4	6	2	4	9
960 67 65	15 59 12	26 78 15	18 5	20 2	19 3	21 5	25 10	60 83	76 122	16 26	20 30	265 19 32	21 34	280 18 34	39	17 46	48	11	11	13 	20 13	13	10 11 12
5, 610 3, 916 259 244	1,572 1,054 58 46	1,890 1,358 70 50	420 289 16 9	466 337 20 13	516 382 18 13	488 350 16 15	468 338 16 9	4, 108 2, 904 164 230	4, 481 3, 187 176 264	1, 080 772 43 70	1, 131 803 48 62	1, 129 796 45 67	1, 141 816 40 65	1, 135 806 50 58	554 34 403	599 41 359	672 83 418	163 24 107	142 18 105	202 19 98	165 22 108	143 18 100	13 14 15 16
21 109 980	4 7 381	4 7 376	1 2 96	1 1 89	$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\94\end{array}$	1 2 97	1 2 93	10 111 649	10 124 665	10 29 152	32 168	2 30 175	3 33 170	2 36 171	57	136	100 (x)	14	1 (x)	68	17	5	17 18 19
38 43	3 19	10 15	4 3	2 3	2 4	2 5	4 5	34 6	36 19	9	8 7	9 5	10	8 4	2 58	2 61	1 70	(z) 18	(z) 18	(z) 17	1 17	3 17	20 21
2, 455 1, 675 -2, 283 -1, 503	496 496 27 27	-31 -31 -30 -30	83 83 -8 -8	-8 -8 -6 -6	-91 -91 -7 -7	-15 -15 -9 -9	59 59 -7 -7	2,589 1,872 -2,343 -1,626	3,067 2,235 -2,479 -1,647	629 457 624 452	982 563 814 395	612 515 -495 -398	844 700 -546 -402	n.a. 473 n.a. 423	-275 -275 -116 -116	-297 -297 -112 -112	-353 -353 -156 -156	-86 -86 -45 -45	-68 -68 -34 -34	-126 -126 -26 -26	-73 -73 -51 -51	-65 -65 -13 -13	22 23 24 25
-227	-21	-21	-5	-5	-5	-6	-5	-212	-215	-57	-49	-54	-55	-59	-2	-2	-2				-2		26
-780 -1, 199 -77	$-2 \\ -4$	-3 -6	-1 -2	(x) -1	-1 -1	-1 -2	(z) -2	-717 $-1,333$ $-81$	$     \begin{array}{r}       -832 \\       -1,356 \\       -76   \end{array} $	$-172 \\ -373 \\ -22$	-419 -328 -18	-97 -326 -18	$     \begin{array}{r r}       -144 \\       -329 \\       -18     \end{array} $	n.a. -342 -22	-114	-110	-154	-45	-34	-26	-49	-13	27 28 29
-1,749 -858 -154 -118 3 -7	-839 -816 -29 -61 -18	-572 -516 -53 -101 4 -23	-318 -318 -17 -11 (z) -3	-38 -21 -5 -17 (*) -5	-75 -58 -5 -48 3 -11	-141 -119 -26 -25 -4	-100 -98 -15 -47 (x) (x)	-1, 479 -719 -362 -138 11 -36	-1, 446 -407 -348 -137 31	-308 -81 -20 -34 21	-445 -194 -169 -25 2 -9	-236 37 -42 -26 4 -9	-457 -169 -117 -52 4 9	-408 -95 -71 -25 4 5	-209 -130 -12 -97 19 -40	-60 13 -8 -12 18 14	-355 -234 -68 -84 -17 -98	-117 -116 8 -80 11 -54	-16 -12 20 -1 2 -34	-18 -24 -33 -3 2 10	-204 -82 -63	-59 -58 (z) -62	30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37
-60 -522 -891 -571 130 -450	$     \begin{array}{r}     -14 \\     -695 \\     -23 \\     -64 \\     37 \\     4   \end{array} $	-103 -240 -56 -98 39	$ \begin{array}{r} -16 \\ -271 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} -25 \\ 24 \\ 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -18 \\ 24 \\ -17 \\ -21 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{array} $	-33 36 -17 -23 3	$ \begin{array}{r} -36 \\ -29 \\ -22 \\ -29 \\ 7 \\ (x) \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -9 \\ -27 \\ -2 \\ -16 \\ 26 \\ -12 \end{array} $	-35 -159 -760 -738 145 -167	14 32 -1, 039 -1, 004 152 -187	-58 -227 -210 34 -51	11 -4 -251 -209 39 -81	55 55 -273 -286 31 -18	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ -19 \\ -288 \\ -299 \\ 48 \\ -37 \end{array}$	23 -31 -313 -315 -35 -33	$\begin{pmatrix} (z) \\ -79 \\ -74 \\ 2 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$	$     \begin{array}{c c}       1 \\       \hline       -73 \\       -62 \\       3 \\       -14     \end{array} $	$     \begin{vmatrix}       -1 \\       (x) \\       -121 \\       -121 \\       2 \\       -2     \end{vmatrix}   $	-1 (z) -1 -1	(x) -4 	(x) 6 2 4	$ \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ (x) \\ -122 \\ -121 \end{array} $	(z) -1 -5	37 38 39 40 41
75 7 41 20 7	41 32 9	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 24 \\ 1 \\ -15 \\ (x) \end{array} $	11 4 1 6	$ \begin{array}{c c} -5 \\ 6 \\ (x) \\ -11 \\ (x) \end{array} $	14 5 (2) 8 1	-10 9 (*) -18 -1	6 11 (z) -6 1	93 -1 56 25 13	$ \begin{array}{c c} -42 \\ -3 \\ -19 \\ -21 \\ 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -5 \\ 6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -36 \\       (z) \\       -30 \\       -7 \\       1 \end{array} $	-15 -2 8 -14 -7	8 -3 8 -6 9	13 2 5 -3 9	71 13 (x) 58	70 12 (z) 58	53 17 (z) 36	5 -1	3	5 4 1	41 5 (x) 36	4	42 43 44 45 46
		FOF	177			100				40				****		079	150			704			47
351 150	-297	505	175	58	134	138	(x)	137 109	90	48 25	-11 12	-15 44	20	115	223 475	273	176 684	215 250	28 59	-104 343	37 32	-44 -31	49
501	-297	505	175	58	124	138	55	246	132	73	1 1	29	29	124	698	25	860	465	87	239	69	<b>-75</b>	51
501	-297	505	175	58	124	138	55	246	132	73		29	29	124	698	25	860	465	87	239	69	-75	51a
1, 001 353	626 -272	118 505	57 175	-1 58	25 134	138	-13 55	894 317	768 420	229 178	312 68	105	122	183	-169 996	374	-49 928	-221 473	28 84	-74 301	218 70	208 58	52 I
1, 502 -1, 149	329 601	623 -118	232 - 57	57 1	159 -25	175 -37	42 13	1, 140 -823	900 -480	302 -124	313 -245	134 -24	151 -87	345 -162	495 501	361 -585	753 175	231 242	100 -16	153 148	269 -199	118 -176	щ

<sup>3.</sup> For "All areas" equals balance (with reverse sign) of line 23 (less net sales of gold by domestic sources to (+) or purchases from (-) the monetary gold stock of the United States), plus lines 25, 30, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 52. Domestic sales to (+) or purchases from (-) the monetary gold stock were in millions of dollars: 1960 1, -9; 11, -10; 111, -5; 1V, -10; 1961

Canada. The data on the transactions with Western Europe are supplemented by others which exclude the special Government transactions mentioned earlier.

These figures suggest the following conclusions:

1) Our transactions with Western Europe and Japan show an increase in net debits excluding special Govern-

U.S. balance on recorded transactions with-

	Western	Europe			All
	Total	Excluding special Government transactions	Japan	Canada	other areas and unre- corded transac- tions
1961 1962 1962 I 1963 I	776 1,046 134 26	106 -349 -7 -89	-329 -623 -232 -42	-57 236 162 -203	-2,761 -2,845 -536 -450

ment transactions from 1961 to 1962 partly offset by an increase in net credits in our transactions with Canada. In the first quarter of this year transactions with Japan resulted in a substantially improved balance compared to that a year earlier, but the balance on those with Western Europe and Canada was less favorable.

The balance on all other transactions

I, -5; II, -9; III, -8; IV, -16; 1962 I, -13; II, -15; III, -12; IV, -18; 1963 I, -15.

4. Line I minus line II for all areas represents gold obtained by foreign central banks and governments outside the United States.

which includes transactions with less developed countries and also unrecorded transactions with Western Europe, Japan, and Canada was rather similar in 1961 and 1962, and also in the first quarters of 1962 and 1963.

- 2) Recorded transactions between the United States and Western Europe, Japan, and Canada account for a relatively small part of the adverse balance in U.S. foreign transactions. The much larger part is accounted for by our transactions with other countries, and by unrecorded transactions. these countries themselves generally have not accumulated reserves it must be concluded that their dollar earnings from the United States are used to make payments to the industrialized countries, particularly in Western Europe.
- 3) The fact that apparently the rise in European gold and dollar holdings is not necessarily due to direct transactions between countries in that area and the United States would imply that an improvement in our foreign balance would require that either our transactions with the less developed countries be brought into a better balance (by attracting dollars which are now spent by these countries elsewhere) or by achieving a sufficient surplus in our transactions with the industrialized countries.

#### Revisions

The following tabulation shows the major revisions in estimates of the various series entering the balance of payments accounts for the years 1960, 1961, and 1962, since these accounts

were last published. There are also, of course, many smaller revisions or adjustments.

Changes in the transportation accounts on the credit side resulted from reducing estimated receipts from port expenditures of foreign ships in the United States, based on more complete data supplied by foreign flag carriers, and downward adjustments of receipts from pipelines and charter hire. In 1961 these downward adjustments in receipts were offset by an increase of \$63 million in estimated freight earnings. On the debit side, estimates of freight payments were reduced by substantial amounts in 1961 and 1962, but payments for port expenditures abroad and vessel hire were raised, so that the net adjustment was relatively small.

Estimates of receipts from foreign travel to the United States were reduced substantially in the 1960–62 period as improved sample coverage of incoming foreign air travelers indicated that per capita expenditures in the United States, particularly of those on pleasure trips, were lower than previously estimated. The revised figures are very close to those obtained in a recent spot survey at the International Airport in New York.

Among the miscellaneous private services, data for receipts of royalties, license fees and management fees were considerably improved and broadened beginning in the first quarter of 1962 by the introduction of two mandatory reporting systems, one covering foreign subsidiaries or branches of U.S. firms and the other covering non-affiliated foreign firms. Receipts from the latter were raised by \$60 million in 1960 and

1961 and \$30 million in 1962. Similar receipts from foreign affiliates were raised \$70 million over the prior estimate in 1961 and \$10 million in 1962—this series will require further extrapolation to 1960 and earlier years. Other upward revisions were made in estimated expenditures in the country by international organizations and receipts from foreign operations of U.S. contractors.

The introduction of mandatory reporting systems for direct investments in 1962 also resulted in upward revisions of both capital outflows and income receipts. The new data have not yet been extrapolated to years before 1961. Upward revisions in 1962 reflected both the improved coverage of the sample and also the inclusion of reports not yet available when the earlier estimate was completed, so that most of the revision applies to the final quarter of 1962.

Revisions were made to income receipts from other private investments, as the estimated rate of return was raised, and to outflows of short-term private capital in 1961 and 1962 mainly reflecting expanded coverage by the Treasury of foreign asset holdings of non-financial concerns.

Large reductions are shown in estimates of net private remittances, resulting from the inclusion for the first time on the credit side of indemnification payments from Germany (and small amounts from Austria) to U.S. residents, and also of private remittances received from Canada and the United Kingdom. These data are derived from data issued in those countries, since there is no basis in U.S. sources for a direct estimate of such receipts. The total amount added in 1962 was \$190 million, of which \$150 million was German indemnification payments. Similar adjustments for indemnification will be made for years prior to 1960, with diminishing though substantial amounts added to receipts back to 1955, and relatively minor amounts in the 1950-54 period.

Seasonal adjustments were revised on the basis of experiences in 1961 and 1962.

#### Principal Revisions in the Balance of Payments Accounts, 1960-62

[Millions of dollars]

Specified items	Prev	rious estim	ates	Revised estimates				
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962		
Credits: Transportation Travel. Miscellaneous services, private. Income on direct investments. Other private income	1, 705	1, 685	1, 842	1, 687	1, 688	1, 749		
	968	975	1, 003	887	900	921		
	1, 171	1, 244	1, 399	1, 231	1, 407	1, 475		
	2, 355	2, 672	2, 910	2, 355	2, 767	3, 050		
	518	631	801	518	697	800		
Debits: Transportation Private remittances Direct investment capital outflows Short-term private capital	1, 988	1, 991	2, 069	1, 988	1, 949	2, 055		
	628	643	681	458	470	491		
	1, 694	1, 475	1, 377	1, 694	1, 598	1, 557		
	1, 338	1, 472	467	1, 348	1, 541	507		

# Foreign Travel Spending Up Sharply in 1962 After Pause in 1961

U.S. RESIDENTS spent nearly \$2.9 billion for foreign travel in 1962, nearly 10 percent more than in 1961. This includes approximately million paid to U.S. air and sea carriers for transocean transportation. remainder of \$2.5 billion—about 9 percent more than in 1961—was spent in foreign countries or paid to their transocean carriers. Balanced against these expenditures were our receipts from foreign visitors, about \$1,038 million, including \$117 million paid to U.S. carriers for transportation to and from this country. For 1962, the excess of travel payments over U.S. travel receipts reached \$1.4 billion, compared to about \$1.25 billion in 1961. Data for the first few months of 1963 suggest further increase in the excess of travel payments, despite indications of a continuing rise in foreign travel spending here.

# Relationship to disposable personal income

A noteworthy factor in the growing gap between what Americans spend for travel and what foreigners spend here has been the increasing share of the American consumer's disposable income (income after taxes) spent for foreign travel throughout the postwar era. Though still less than one percent of total disposable personal income, the proportion spent for travel abroad, including fare payments, has steadily increased from \$45 million out of every \$1 billion of spendable income in 1951 to about \$76 million in 1962. If the 1951 relationship had been maintained, U.S. travel expenditures in 1962 would have been lower by about one-third, indicating the importance of this increased share for our international travel and balance of payments situation.

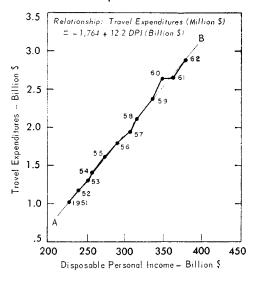
The degree of association between disposable personal income and expenditures on foreign travel during the post-World War II period has been quite close, but foreign travel, in common with other types of service expenditures, seems to absorb a growing share of income increments. External factors also appear to influence travel expenditures; an examination of changes in travel spending in relation to changes in disposable personal income suggests that travel expenditures have reacted less strongly to postwar economic recessions, for example, than to unrest and tense international conditions in key tourist areas.

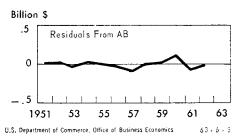
During the 1951-62 period an increase of \$1 billion of disposable income has been associated, on the average, with an increase of about \$12 million in foreign travel expenditures. Stating this relationship differently, an increase of 10 percent in disposable personal income has been associated on the average with a nearly 20-percent increase in foreign travel expenditures. Since neither income nor travel expenditures have actually declined in recent vears—on a year-to-year basis—there is no evidence as to the potential effect of a decline in spendable income on travel expenditures. The largest variations from this average relationship, shown in the accompanying chart, appeared on the low side in 1957 and 1961, when international tensions were a major influence. The decline in 1961 may also reflect the influence of the drop in business activity during the latter part of 1960. In 1960 foreign travel expenditures increased sharply relative to personal income, influenced in part by the Olympic games in Rome in that year.

Almost \$100 million of the increase in travel expenditures in 1962 came in transocean transportation; the total of \$990 million was about 10 percent more than in 1961. Although the continued growth of charter traffic appears to have reduced average fare payments somewhat, particularly across the Atlantic, the rapid rise in the total number of travelers and the increase in travel to more distant areas kept the transportation share of U.S. travel spending at about one-third, as in the previous year.

Foreign air and sea carriers received \$563 million, up 9 percent from the previous year. Their share of U.S. travelers' transportation payments dropped slightly, however, as U.S. car-

#### Foreign Travel Expenditures of U.S. Residents Related to U.S. Disposable Personal Income





riers increased their receipts from U.S. travelers by 12 percent to \$427 million. This was about 43 percent of total transportation outlays, up from about 42 percent in 1961.

A 12-percent rise in the number of U.S. travelers to oversea areas brought the total to 1,767,000 for 1962. About 16 percent traveled by ship, compared with 17 percent who did so in 1961. Once again, a major portion of the increase in oversea travel went to the airlines—of the total increase of 192,000 U.S. travelers, 180,000 used air transportation, while 12,000 chose to travel by ship. Though their gain was relatively small, ships carried more U.S. travelers to Europe last year than in any recent year except 1960.

Table 1.—Expenditures for Foreign Travel by U.S. Residents

[Millions of dollars]

		Expendi- tures in	Fares p	aid to—
Year	Total	foreign countries	Foreign carriers	U.S. carriers
1929	688	483	164	41
1937	470	348	95	27
1947	716	573	55	88
1951 1952 1953 1954	1,028 1,188 1,306 1,401	757 840 929 1,009	132 172 179 183	139 170 198 209
1955 1956 1957 1958	1,612 1,814 1,955 2,140	1, 153 1, 275 1, 372 1, 460	201 238 261 320	258 301 321 360
959   960   961   962	2, 380 2, 640 2, 642 2, 895	1,610 1,745 1,747 1,905	380 *513 *515 *563	39 *38 *38 *42

<sup>\*</sup>New Series.

Note.—Excludes travel by military personnel and other Government employees stationed abroad, their dependents and U.S. citizens residing abroad; includes shore expenditures of cruise travelers; passenger fares exclude fares paid by emigrant aliens.

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

Cruise travel once again showed exceptional strength. More than 265,000 Americans went on sea cruises, 25 percent more than in 1961. As in 1961, a substantial part of this increase occurred during the summer season—a radical departure from the pattern of the years before 1961. Cruise travel by U.S. residents rose 54 percent in the second 3 months of 1962 from the same period of 1961, and 33 percent in the third quarter, but only 14 percent and 3 percent respectively in the first and

final quarters. Perhaps even more significant has been the increase in cruise travel carried in U.S. flag ships. Following changes in regulations which permitted crack U.S. liners to compete  $_{
m the}$ lucrative Caribbean-South America cruise trade, U.S. ships increased their cruise volume by 53 percent in 1962. During the second quarter of the year they carried 150 percent more U.S. passengers on cruises. The share of cruise travel handled by U.S. flag lines remained small, at 15 percent of the total, but was well above the 12 percent for 1961.

Cruise travelers are not included in the number of U.S. residents visiting oversea destinations, although their fare payments and spending ashore are included in data on travel expenditures. Because their spending patterns are quite different from other international travelers, and because they do not as a rule meet the internationally accepted definition of tourist, they are treated as a separate group. Characteristically, 75 percent or more of their expenditures go for fares and other shipboard expenses.

## Total spending up, average per capita declines

Despite generally lower average per capita spending, U.S. residents spent about 9 percent more for travel within foreign countries in 1962 than in the prior year. The total of about \$1.9 billion includes expenses for food, accommodation, transportation within foreign countries, souvenirs and other personal purchases, gifts to friends and family members, and other expenditures. In contrast to 1961, when travel expenditures were reduced in several key areas, all major regions shared in the increase in American travel outlays.

Expenditures climbed sharply in Canada, increasing that country's tourism receipts to \$492 million, 16 percent more than the year before. Moreover, the surplus of travel receipts which the United States has enjoyed since 1952 in its balance with Canada disappeared, as Canadians spent 7 percent less in the United States, resulting in a \$72 million deficit. Devaluation of the Canadian dollar had the dual effect of

stimulating U.S. travel to Canada, and making Canadian visits here less attractive. The Seattle Fair is also believed to have benefited Canada's travel receipts, as it put millions of Americans within easy reach of the western provinces of Canada. Also significant in the sharp reversal was a successful Canadian Government move to discourage tourist purchases in the United States by severe reduction of the duty free exemption allowed Canadian travelers.

A resurgence of travel to Europe and the Mediterranean, after 1961's period of apprehensions, brought about a large increase in the number of Americans visiting the area, but a less than proportionate increase in the amount of expenditures there. The approximately 930,000 U.S. residents who visited

Table 2.—Expenditures for Foreign Travel by U.S. Residents, 1958-62

[Millions of dollars]

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total	2, 140	2, 380	2, 640	2, 642	2, 895
Transportation	680	770	895	895	990
Foreign-fiag carriersU.Sflag carriers	320 360	390 390	513 382	515 380	563 427
Expenditures abroad	1, 460	1,610	1,745	1,747	1,905
Canada Persons staying under	323	365	380	425	492
24 hours Mexico Persons visiting Mex-	n.a. 319	n.a. 350	48 365	47 370	n.a. <b>3</b> 95
ican border only	210	233	245	254	280
Oversea areas	818	895	1, 000	952	1.018
Europe and Mediter- ranean	560	604	704	630	660
United Kingdom Ireland France Benelux Germany Austria Switzerland Italy Spain Israel Greece Denmark Norway Sweden  West Indies and Central America Bermuda Nassau Jamaica Other British West Indies Cuba Netherlands West	90 13 93 40 64 19 43 399 21 11 16 9 10 156 29 23 25 11 37	102 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a	116 12 118 33 83 25 53 122 25 20 15 23 11 14 166 28 42 28	107 13 105 26 63 22 46 112 24 21 16 19 12 13	112 16 112 26 66 21 118 28 23 18 12 13 178 30 48 38
Indies	7	n.a.	10	11	10
South America Venezuela	37 9	n.a.	45 9	48 8	55 10
Other oversea areas Japan Hong Kong Australia-New Zea-	65 29 13	76 n.a. n.a.	85 36 18	114 46 24	125 50 23
land	5	n.a.	n.a.	11	12

NOTE.—For coverage, see table 1. n.a. Not available.

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

Europe last year outpaced the 1961 group by 13 percent, but the \$660 million they spent in the area was less than 5 percent higher than in the previous year.

The reduced duty-free customs allowance was in effect for its first full year, and had a definite influence in reducing the average outlays in Europe. Other factors also came into play, which probably accentuated the effects of the lower duty exemption. Once again the proportion of air travelers, who stay a shorter period and spend less than those traveling by sea, increased slightly. Continued expansion of charter flights made possible visits by a broader range of income groups, many of whom might not have traveled at higher rates, and may have been an added factor in the lower averages.

A decline in the use of first class air travel, with its 66 pounds free baggage limit, has accompanied these changes. A much larger proportion of the air travelers now are limited to 44 pounds of free baggage (the economy class limit), and in the aggregate this may have contributed to fewer purchases and consequently lower average outlays. On the other hand, the average U.S. traveler stayed about 45 days on his visit to Europe, about 3 days more than in 1961, and the average number

Table 3.—U.S. Travelers to Oversea Countries by Means of Transportation

[Thousands of travelers]

the second secon					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total	1, 398	1, 516	1,634	1, 575	1,767
SeaAir	292 1, 106	279 1, 237	317 1, 317	268 1, 307	280 1, 487
Europe and Mediterra- nean	637	705	832	826	931
Sea	218 419	204 501	230 602	206 620	221 710
West Indies and Central America	645	677	641	550	609
SeaAir	55 590	55 <b>622</b>	67 574	37 513	33 576
South America	52	59	71	83	85
SeaAir	6 46	7 52	9 62	10 73	8 77
Other	64	75	90	116	142
SeaAir	13 51	13 62	11 79	15 101	18 124

Note.—For coverage, see table 1: also excludes cruise travelers, who numbered about 160,000 in  $1960,\ 212,000$  in  $1961,\ and\ 266,000$  in 1962.

of countries visited declined to just over three and a half per traveler.

These developments, considered with the drop in average spending, suggest the emergence of certain new characteristics in travel to Europe, such as increased use of rented autos for transportation and, consequently, longer periods outside of the large, high-priced, population centers, more days spent touring within a single country, and probably lower per capital transportation costs on the continent.

Altogether, a trip to Europe and the Mediterranean in 1962 cost the average U.S. visitor about \$1,315, another decline from 1961's average of \$1,390 and the 1960 figure of \$1,500. Transportation to Europe and return cost the traveler an average of \$610, while expenses within the region on the average reached about \$705 per person. Both were lower than in 1961, when fares averaged \$630 and other expenses \$760, and continued the decline from 1960.

Travelers reaching Europe by sea spent more on the trip than air travelers, as has been true in the past. They paid an average of \$635 each for transportation and spent about \$860 in Europe. Part of the reason for the higher expenses in Europe was a longer period of stay, but another factor may have been the necessity of purchasing intra-European transportation which, for many of the air travelers, is included in transocean fares. The latter cost air travelers about \$595 in 1962, down 4 percent, while outlays within the region dropped to \$650 from the previous year's average of about \$700. The average fare covers not only the cost of transportation between the United States and the point of entry into Europe, but air travel in the European and Mediterranean area as well, even when passengers make several stops and changes of airline, if these fares were included in the ticket purchased in the United States.

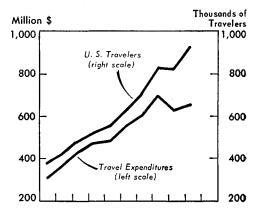
In 1962, 710,000 U.S. residents traveled to Europe by air. Their portion of the total increased to 76 percent, one percentage point more than a year prior. The share of sea travel declined, but the absolute number of travelers reaching Europe by ship increased by 15,000 persons.

All European countries were host to more U.S. visitors than in 1961, but again as in 1961 average per capita expenditures were consistently lower. The higher numbers, in some cases, were not sufficient to offset the effects of the lower outlays per person: Switzerland, visited by about 5 percent more U.S. residents, earned slightly less than a year before, while Denmark had a slightly smaller increase in U.S. travel volume but also had reduced earnings.

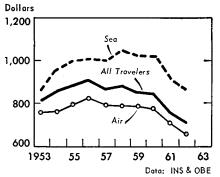
Among the other leading tourist countries of Europe, total receipts from U.S. travelers tended to rise but a relatively larger number of persons had had to be accommodated in order to achieve the higher dollar volume. France, a major entry point for Europe and perennial leader in American visitors, registered an 8 percent increase in American visitors—the 517,000 travelers to that country spent about \$112 million there. A similar situation was found in the United Kingdom, Italy, and Germany, each earning tourist

# U.S. TRAVELERS AND THEIR TOTAL EXPENDITURES IN THE EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN AREA

Increases in Totals Occurred in 1962 Over 1961 . . .



But Average Expenditures in the Area Continued to Decline



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

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on data of U.S. Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service.

dollars at a reduced rate for each traveler accommodated. In Great Britain, a 10 percent increase in American visitors in 1962 brought 5 percent more dollars for a total of \$112 million. Italy handled 8 percent more U.S. visitors, received \$118 million, also up approximately 5 percent. Travel to Germany did not recover as fully as that to Italy or Britain, rising about 5 percent, but dollar receipts from U.S. tourists rose in about the same proportion as volume.

Travel to Ireland, Greece, and Israel continued strong, although their rate of increase in U.S. expenditures was not as great as in the year before. Relatively small in relation to those in major European tourist destinations, American travel expenditures in these countries tended to rise more sharply last year.

Increased spending in border areas brought U.S. travel expenditures in Mexico last year to almost \$400 million.

Table 4.—Numbers and Expenditures of U.S.-born and Foreign-born U.S. Residents Traveling in Europe and the Mediterranean Area, Selected Countries, as Available, 1961-62

		ber of trav (thousands		Tota (mil	al expendit lions of dol	ures llars)	Aver	age expendi (dollars)	itures
	U.S. born	Foreign born	Total	U.S. born	Foreign born	Total	U.S. born	Foreign born	Total
Europe and Mediterranean: 1962	649 582	282 244	931 826	504 484	156 146	660 630	773 824	544 599	704 757
Sea: 1962 1961	$\frac{137}{123}$	84 83	$\frac{221}{206}$	140 134	54 56	194 190	1,007 1,058	631 689	860 910
Air: 1962 1961	512 459	198 161	710 620	364 350	102 90	466 440	711 761	515 553	656 707
United Kingdom: 1962 1961	383 353	96 84	479 437	90 86	22 21	112 107	$\frac{234}{245}$	226 248	234 245
Ireland: 1962 1961	55 n.a.	20 n.a.	75 n.a.	10 n.a.	6 n.a.	16 13	181 n,a,	301 n.a.	213 n.a.
France: 1962	428 395	89 82	517 477	95 90	17 15	112 105	217 225	190 184	213 218
Belgium-Luxembourg: 1962 1961	120 n.a.	18 n,a,	138 n.a.	n,a,	2 n.a.	9 n,a.	62 n.a.	90 n.a.	66 n.a.
Netherlands: 1962	162 198	31 40	193 238	$\frac{14}{20}$	3 6	17 26	82 102	108 138	86 108
Germany: 1962	252 249	95 83	347 332	40 41	26 22	66 63	162 164	273 269	187 190
Austria: 1962	142 142	34 32	176 174	17 18	5 5	$\frac{22}{23}$	120 124	147 150	123 129
Switzerland: 1962	257 253	60 50	317 303	35 37	10 9	45 46	136 146	166 190	142 153
Italy: 1962 1961	331 306	86 79	417 385	92 87	26 25	118 112	275 280	291 312	280 285
Spain: 1962 1961	112 95	21 15	133 110	23 21	5 3	28 24	205 215	238 215	211 215
Denmark: 1962	119 121	26 20	145 141	14 16	4 3	18 19	120 131	154 167	128 136
Sweden: 1962 1961	60 n.a.	17 n.a.	77 n.a.	8 n.a.	4 n.a.	12 13	133 n,a,	235 n,a.	162 n.a.
<b>Greece:</b> 19621961	63 n.a.	12 n.a.	75 n.a.	13 n,a,	5 n.a.	18 16	206 n.a.	416 n.a.	240 n.a.
Israel: 1962 1961	42 n.a.	25 n.a.	67 n.a.	14 n.a.	9 n.a.	23 22	309 n.a.	360 n.a.	328 n.a.

Includes Belgium and Luxembourg

The reduced duty-free exemption, cut from \$500 to \$100 in September 1961, was probably partly responsible for lower average expenditures and little change in total expenditures of travelers visiting interior Mexico. The volume of travel to the interior appears to have been higher than in 1961.

In the West Indies and Central America, U.S. travel spending hit a new high, reaching \$178 million. The number of Americans visiting the area climbed sharply, from 550,000 to 609,000. Here again, average per capita outlays tended to be lower in 1962, but added volume and large numbers of cruise passengers (not included in the volume data) helped bring a 10 percent increase in spending to the area. Slightly lower total expenditures in Bermuda were probably related to the reduced duty-free exemption.

Spending by U.S. travelers in South America was up about 15 percent in 1962 to \$55 million. The number of visitors increased by only about 2,000, but average expenditures increased. Since a large proportion of travel to South America is for business purposes, and activities connected with the Alliance for Progress may have intensified business interest in the area, higher average outlays for travel seem reasonable. Also, the average U.S. traveler in South America visited more countries than in 1961, which would tend to increase his costs.

Another substantial rise in the volume of U.S. visitors occurred in other oversea areas in 1962. About 142,000 Americans visited these areas, principally the Far East, and spent approximately \$125 million. Average expenditures were reduced from the 1961 level, as a 22 percent gain in the number of American visitors resulted in only a 10-percent spending rise. Japan and Hong Kong continued to dominate the area in terms of U.S. tourist expenditures. Hong Kong's earnings from the source remained at about the 1961 level, with lower average expenditures more than offsetting a rise in volume of tourists. In Japan, total travel payments from U.S. residents amounted to about \$50 million, up 9 percent from 1961, with decreased average outlays offset by additional numbers of travelers.

n.a. Not available.

Note.—For coverage, see table 1; includes the expenditures but not the number of cruise travelers. Average expenditures of foreign-born U.S. residents are higher than those of U.S.-born travelers in some countries, though they are lower for the area as a whole, because foreign-born travelers visit fewer countries, and stay longer than the U.S.-born travelers, who visit more countries on each trip.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on data of U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

#### U.S. Travel Receipts Higher

Estimates of U.S. receipts from foreign visitors for travel in this country have been revised for the years 1960, 1961, and 1962. Development of more representative information on characteristics of visitors from oversea areas, with the cooperation of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, provided the basis for making more comprehensive and reliable estimates.

U.S. earnings from all foreign visitors in 1962, including those from Canada and Mexico, increased slightly over 1961 to \$921 million. As noted previously, receipts from Canada slumped seriously, holding total receipts from all areas to a 2-percent increase. Excluding Canada, total receipts climbed about 9 percent over 1961. All areas contributed to this increase, although the rise from "other oversea countries" was minimal. Foreigners paid about \$117 million for transportation to U.S. carriers to reach the United States and return.

Table 5.—Expenditures by Residents of Foreign Countries in the United States

[Millions of dollars]

	1960 r	1961 r	1962 r
Visitors from foreign countries	887	900	921
Canada	469	451	430
Mexico	182	200	217
Total oversea countries	236 90	249	274
Europe and Mediterranean	29	94	106
United Kingdom		30	37
GermanyFrance	n.a.	n.a.	14
	n.a.	n.a.	15
West Indies, Central and South America	100	97	109
Other oversea countries	46	58	59
	13	14	13

r Revised data.
n.a. Not available.

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

Visitors from Mexico spent about \$217 million here last year, an increase of 9 percent over 1961. Those who traveled into the interior of the United States spent over \$50 million, or almost a quarter of the total, compared to 17 percent in the prior year.

U.S. receipts from visitors from Europe and the Mediterranean area were 13 percent higher than in 1961, reaching \$106 million. The 1960-61 increase had been about 4 percent. Newly developed data indicate that average expenditures of European visitors here on pleasure trips and arriving by sea tend to be slightly lower than those of air travelers on similar visits. However, business visitors using ships to cross the Atlantic may spend somewhat more than those coming by air. Part of the reason for this pattern is believed to be the incidence of short, three to seven day business trips, mostly to New York City.

The average pleasure traveler from Europe stayed in the United States about a month and a half, spending about \$250 while here. Travelers on business stayed a shorter period, about a month, and spent over \$550. Many pleasure visits by Europeans involve visits to family or friends, so that expenses are reduced substantially. There would seem to be some connection between the fact that British and German travelers, in particular, who are by far the most numerous of visitors from overseas, have unusually low expenses in this country on pleasure trips, indicating that the expenses of many of them are reduced by hospitality extended by family and friends here. Thus, the relatively large volume of pleasure travel from these two countries may have been partly a function of family or other close connections supplementing such factors as prosperity and higher incomes abroad.

For other oversea areas, pleasure travelers spent over \$400 each and business travelers about \$650 each.

#### Increase in pleasure travel

Foreign visitors from oversea countries in 1962 totaled 713,000, an entire increase of 14 percent. Nearly all the gain was in pleasure travel, in which category average expenditures are low. The number of business travelers remained steady at 107,000, while persons in transit increased only 2 percent to 85,000. There was little change in the number of students. Travel from Europe and the Mediterranean grew from 300,000 in 1961 to 350,000 last year. Almost 70 percent came on pleasure visits, a slightly higher proportion than in 1961. Business travel increased by 3,000, but the number of travelers in transit through the United States was unchanged.

Table 6.—Foreign Visitors to the United States from Oversea Countries

[Thousands of travelers]

	Total	Busi- ness	Pleas- ure	Tran- sit	Stu- dent
Oversea countries total	l				
1962	713	107	496	85	25
1961	624	107	409	83	25
Europe and Mediter-	!				
ranean1962	353	69	243	37	4
1961	299	66	191	37	4 5
West Indies, Central America, and South	200				
America1962	268	17	205	37	9
1961	238	17	174	37	10
Other oversea areas	-00	1	1,1	ı	1 10
1962	92	22	48	11	11
1961	87	24	44	9	10

Note.—Excludes visitors from Canada and Mexico excludes foreign government personnel and foreign business men employed in the United States.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

British visitors continued to account for more than one-third of the total from Europe. The number of German visitors rose almost 20 percent, while French visitors were up 44 percent, though from a smaller base.

After a poor year in 1961, probably due to economic and political conditions, travel from the West Indies, Central and South America swung upward once more, and surpassed 1960, the previous high point. The 1962 total of 268,000 was 13 percent over the year before and 8 percent over the 1960 record. Again, the entire gain was in pleasure travel, all other categories failing to increase. Venezuela, regularly the source of the largest number of our visitors from South America, was the point of orgin of 35,000 visitors, slightly more than in 1961 but still

Table 7.—Foreign Visitors to the United States from Oversea Countries for Business, Pleasure, in Transit, or as Students.

[Thousands of travelers]

	1960	1961	1962
All Oversea Areas  Europe  United Kingdom  Germany  France  Italy		624 288 103 42 27 20	713 341 122 50 39 23
Asia Japan Israel	51 20 7	57 23 8	60 21 10
West Indies and Central America	150	136	153
South America Venezuela Argentina Colombia	100 40 15 15	102 33 19 15	115 35 15 21
Africa	8	8	8
Oceania Australia	30 22	33 22	36 24

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm t}$  For Europe and Mediterranean area combined, see table 6.

Note.—Includes expenditures of travelers for business and pleasure, foreigners in transit through the United States, and students; excludes expenditures by foreign government personnel and foreign business men employed in the United States.

Note.—Excludes visitors from Canada and Mexico; excludes foreign government personnel and foreign businessmen employed in the United States.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

below the 1960 level. Visitors from Argentina decreased, but those from Colombia climbed sharply to 21,000.

The number of travelers from other oversea areas reached about 104,000. Exchange restrictions limited Japanese visitors to 21,000, compared to 23,000 in 1961. The proportion who were on business trips remained high, over 50 percent, but was somewhat lower than the approximately 60 percent on business trips in the year before. An additional 2,000 Australians came to the United States, bringing their total to 24,000. In contrast to the Japanese, three-quarters of the Australians visited here on pleasure trips.

#### Plant and Equipment

(Continued from page 5)

more than in 1961 and 1962. Current annual budgets are about the same as reported in February, with a sharp reduction in actual outlays in the first quarter being mostly offset by larger expectations for the second half.

Increases in fixed investment this year center in electric utilities. A rising trend throughout the year is

projected but at a rather moderate rate. The total for the year, as now planned, would fall substantially short of the 1957-58 records.

Gas utilities' outlays are expected to dip below not only last year but also all other years since 1956. There has been little revision in plans from those reported in the previous survey. This industry was one of the very few in which actual spending in the first 3 months of the year equaled the anticipated rate.

#### Railroad outlays up; other transportation spending off

Expenditures for new plant and equipment by the railroads, which rose one-fourth from 1961 to 1962, are expected to repeat this experience this year. Outlays on road and new equipment are expected to exceed \$1 billion with spending rising steadily throughout the year. Capital budgets of these companies have been revised upward about a tenth since February.

The projected expansion in capital spending will be concentrated in equipment additions, especially of the new larger and more efficient freight cars now becoming available. Improved earnings and better competitive positions afforded by the new equipment are proving a substantial stimulus to increased investment in new rolling stock. Outlays in road are expected to remain rather steady through the year. Planned outlays in aggregate will rise sharply through the fourth quarter. In spite of the expansion, though, total expenditures for the year will be well below records set in the early postwar period.

Within the group of firms engaged in transportation other than by rail, substantial declines in planned expenditures by air and water carriers for this year outweight enlarged budgets of pipeline companies, where several large new projects are under way. Although capital spending of air carriers has been declining since 1960 a substantial pickup is scheduled for the second half of this year, in part reflecting the companies' plans to acquire short-range jet crafts. Trucking firms also are planning expanded programs in the second half.

#### **REVISED STATISTICAL SERIES:**

Production of Electric Energy in 1960 and 1961: Revised Data for Page S-26 [Millions of kilowatt-hours]

[Animote of Anomate Manage													
			F	Electric utilitie	s		Indus	trial establishn	nents				
Month	Total		By so	ource	By type o	f producer		By so	ource				
		Total	By fuels	By water power	Privately and munici- pally owned utilities	Other producers (privately owned)	Total	By fuels	By water power				
January	71, 583 67, 679 72, 316 66, 315 68, 051 69, 637	64, 020 60, 339 64, 374 58, 768 60, 339 62, 130	51, 009 47, 811 51, 086 45, 486 47, 306 49, 686	13, 011 12, 528 13, 289 13, 282 13, 034 12, 445	52, 330 49, 055 52, 100 47, 859 48, 946 50, 951	11, 691 11, 284 12, 274 10, 909 11, 393 11, 179	7, 562 7, 341 7, 942 7, 547 7, 711 7, 506	7, 219 7, 002 7, 589 7, 196 7, 352 7, 179	343 339 353 350 360 327				
July August September October November December	70, 871 74, 702 69, 615 69, 443 68, 271 73, 133	63, 666 67, 300 62, 549 62, 173 61, 388 66, 303	51, 801 55, 182 51, 119 51, 680 50, 627 55, 042	11, 865 12, 118 11, 430 10, 493 10, 761 11, 261	51, 738 55, 209 51, 553 51, 170 50, 357 54, 255	11, 928 12, 090 10, 996 11, 003 11, 031 12, 048	7, 205 7, 403 7, 066 7, 270 6, 883 6, 830	6, 933 7, 149 6, 825 7, 026 6, 617 6, 572	272 253 241 244 267 258				
Monthly average	70, 135	62, 779	50, 653	12, 126	51, 294	11, 486	7, 356	7,055	301				
January	73, 752 65, 660 71, 816 68, 288 71, 102 72, 532	66, 567 59, 176 64, 675 61, 253 63, 705 65, 295	55, 810 48, 931 50, 799 47, 405 49, 647 51, 835	10, 756 10, 244 13, 876 13, 848 14, 058 13, 460	54, 428 48, 374 52, 482 49, 406 51, 783 53, 349	12, 139 10, 802 12, 193 11, 847 11, 922 11, 946	7, 006 6, 485 7, 140 7, 035 7, 397 7, 237	6, 739 6, 228 6, 812 6, 705 7, 048 6, 927	267 257 329 330 349 310				
July	75, 296 79, 033 74, 333 74, 425 74, 205 78, 449	68, 285 71, 522 67, 184 66, 819 66, 648 70, 909	54, 771 58, 415 55, 264 55, 346 54, 785 57, 179	13, 515 13, 107 11, 920 11, 473 11, 863 13, 730	55, 036 58, 090 54, 815 54, 384 54, 057 57, 431	13, 249 13, 432 12, 369 12, 435 12, 592 13, 479	7, 010 7, 511 7, 149 7, 606 7, 557 7, 540	6, 756 7, 260 6, 931 7, 365 7, 292 7, 246	254 251 217 241 265 294				
Monthly average	73, 226	66, 003	53, 349	12, 654	53, 636	12, 367	7, 223	6, 942	280				

Source: Federal Power Commission.

# Current BUSINESS STATISTICS

☆

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

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1960	1961	1962		19	60			19	961			19	962	1963
	Annual total			I	11	III	IV	I	11	III	IV	I	11	III IV	I
				Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates											

G	ENEF	RAL I	BUSI	NESS	IND	<b>ICAT</b>	ORS-	-Qua	rterly	Serie	es					
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT																
National income, total†bil. \$	415. 5	427.8	458.0	413. 9	417. 2	416.6	414. 4	411.8	424. 3	431.3	444.0	448. 9	456. 7	459.8	466, 6	471.3
Compensation of employees, totaldo	293. 7	302. 2	321.6	290.6	294.6	295.8	293. 9	294.1	300. 2	304. 5	309. 9	315. 2	321. 7	323. 8	325.8	330.8
Wages and salaries, total do. Private do Military do. Government civilian do.	271.3 222.9 9.9 38.5	278. 8 227. 0 10. 2 41. 6	295. 8 239. 7 11. 0 45. 2	268. 5 221. 6 9. 8 37. 1	272. 2 224. 4 9. 8 38. 0	273. 3 224. 2 9. 9 39. 1	271. 3 221. 6 10. 0 39. 7	271. 2 220. 8 10. 0 40. 4	276. 9 225. 8 10. 0 41. 2	281. 0 228. 8 10. 0 42. 2	286. 1 232. 5 10. 8 42. 8	289. 9 235. 0 11. 2 43. 7	295. 9 240. 1 11. 2 44. 6	297. 8 241. 4 10. 9 45. 5	299, 7 242, 2 10, 6 46, 9	303, 3 244, 5 10, 8 48, 0
Supplements to wages and salariesdo	22.4	23.4	25.8	22.0	22.3	22. 5	22. 6	22. 9	23. 2	23. 5	23.8	25. 2	25.8	25. 9	26. 1	27. 5
Proprietors' income, totalot	46. 2 34. 2 12. 0 11. 9	47. 8 34. 8 13. 1 12. 3	49. 8 36. 8 13. 0 12. 8	45. 2 34. 5 10. 7 11. 9	46. 9 34. 5 12. 4 11. 9	46, 3 34, 1 12, 2 11, 9	46. 5 33. 8 12. 7 12. 0	46. 5 33. 7 12. 8 12. 0	47. 2 34. 5 12. 7 12. 2	48. 1 35. 1 13. 1 12. 3	49. 5 36. 0 13. 6 12. 5	49. 1 36. 2 12. 9 12. 6	49. 5 36. 8 12. 8 12. 8	49. 7 37. 0 12. 8 12. 9	50. 9 37. 3 13. 6 12. 9	50.7 37.7 13.0 13.0
ment, totalbil. \$	45.6	45. 5	51. 5	48.6	46. 2	44.4	43. 3	40.1	45.0	46.0	51.1	50.4	50. 7	51.0	54.0	53.3
Corporate profits before tax, totaldo Corporate profits tax liabilitydo Corporate profits after taxdo Dividendsdo Undistributed profitsdo. Inventory valuation adjustmentdo	45. 4 22. 4 23. 0 14. 4 8. 6 . 2	45. 6 22. 3 23. 3 15. 0 8. 3 . 0	51.3 25.0 26.3 15.9 10.3	49. 2 24. 3 24. 9 14. 3 10. 6 6	46. 4 22. 9 23. 5 14. 2 9. 2 2	43.3 21.4 21.9 14.4 7.5 1.2	42.8 21.1 21.7 14.5 7.1 .5	39. 8 19. 4 20. 3 14. 7 5. 6 . 3	44. 8 21. 9 22. 9 14. 8 8. 1 . 2	46.3 22.6 23.7 14.9 8.7 3	51. 4 25. 1 26. 3 15. 5 10. 8 3	50. 1 24. 4 25. 6 15. 8 9. 9	50. 9 24. 9 26. 1 15. 8 10. 3 2	51.1 24.9 26.1 15.8 10.3 1	53. 2 26. 0 27. 3 16. 4 10. 9	52. 9 25. 8 27. 1 16. 4 10. 6
Net interestdo	18.1	20.0	22. 2	17.6	17. 7	18. 2	18.8	19.1	19.8	20.3	21.0	21, 5	22. 0	22. 5	23. 0	23. 5
Gross national product, total†do	503.4	518. 7	553. 9	501.7	504. 8	503.7	503. 3	500.8	513. 1	522.3	538.6	545. 0	552. 0	555. 3	563. 5	571.8
Personal consumption expenditures, totaldo	328. 5	338.1	356. 7	323. 9	329.9	329.8	330. 5	330. 5	335. 5	340.1	346.1	350.2	354. 9	358. 2	363. 5	367.8
Durable goods, total \(\theta\)	44. 8 18. 8 19. 1	43. 7 17. 2 19. 3	47. 5 20. 1 19. 9	45. 1 19. 0 19. 3	45. 8 19. 5 19. 2	44. 5 18. 3 19. 1	44. 0 18. 3 18. 7	40. 8 15. 4 18. 4	43. 5 16. 9 19. 2	44. 0 16. 9 19. 7	46. 6 19. 4 19. 8	46. 3 19. 1 19. 7	47. 2 20. 3 19. 3	47. 1 19. 3 20. 1	49. 6 21. 5 20. 5	50. 0 21. 5 20. 8
Nondurable goods, total ⊕ do do do	151.8 28.1 79.5 11.7	155, 2 28, 6 81, 1 11, 9	162. 0 30. 0 84. 7 12. 5	150. 0 28. 1 78. 5 11. 5	152.6 28.3 79.9 11.6	152. 5 28. 4 79. 5 11. 7	152.3 27.8 80.2 11.9	153. 5 28. 1 80. 3 11. 9	153. 9 28. 0 80. 6 11. 7	156. 2 29. 0 81. 5 11. 9	157. 2 29. 2 82. 1 12. 1	159. 9 29. 8 83. 7 12. 1	161. 3 29. 8 84. 2 12. 3	163. 0 30. 3 85. 3 12. 5	163, 9 30, 2 85, 6 12, 8	165. 5 30. 3 86. 5 12. 9
Services, total ⊕       do         Household operation       do         Housing       do         Transportation       do	131. 9 19. 6 41. 8 10. 7	139. 1 20. 6 43. 9 11. 1	147. 1 21. 7 46. 0 11. 6	128. 9 19. 2 40. 9 10. 6	131. 5 19. 6 41. 7 10. 6	132. 8 19. 7 42. 2 10. 6	134. 2 20. 0 42. 6 10. 7	136. 2 20. 2 43. 1 10. 9	138. 0 20. 6 43. 6 10. 9	139. 9 20. 7 44. 1 11. 1	142.3 21.0 44.8 11.4	144.1 21.3 45.2 11.5	146. 3 21. 8 45. 7 11. 5	148. 1 21. 9 46. 2 11. 6	150, 1 22, 0 46, 8 11, 8	152.3 22.3 47.4 12.0
Gross private domestic investment, totaldo	72.4	69. 3	7£. 6	79.1	73. 5	70.3	66. 5	60.1	67.6	72.4	76.6	75. 9	77.4	76.3	76. 2	76.8
New construction do.  Residential nonfarm. do.  Producers' durable equipment. do.  Change in business inventories do.  Nonfarm. do.	40. 7 21. 1 27. 6 4. 1 3. 7	41.6 21.0 25.5 2.1 1.9	44. 5 23. 3 28. 9 3. 2 3. 2	40. 9 21. 5 27. 4 10. 8 10. 6	40, 7 21, 2 28, 4 4, 4 4, 1	40. 5 21. 0 27. 7 2. 1 1. 7	40.7 20.5 26.8 -1.1 -1.5	39. 3 19. 0 24. 4 -3. 6 -3. 9	41. 0 20. 1 24. 6 2. 1 1. 8	42. 6 21. 9 25. 8 4. 0 3. 8	43. 2 22. 8 27. 4 6. 0 5. 9	41. 6 21. 2 27. 6 6. 7 6. 6	44. 5 23. 3 28. 9 4. 0 3. 9	46. 1 24. 3 29. 2 1. 0 1. 0	45. 0 23. 8 29. 9 1. 2 1. 1	43.6 22.6 30.1 3.0 2.7
Net exports of goods and services do Exports do Imports do	2, 9 26, 4 23, 5	4. 0 27. 3 23. 3	3. 3 28. 4 25. 2	1. 4 25. 3 23. 9	2.4 $26.5$ $24.2$	2. 8 26. 5 23. 6	4. 9 27. 2 22. 3	5.3 27.4 22.2	4. 0 26. 4 22. 4	2. 8 26. 9 24. 1	3. 8 28. 3 24. 5	3. 7 28. 2 24. 5	3. 7 29. 0 25. 3	2. 5 28. 3 25. 8	3. 2 28. 2 25. 0	3. 2 27. 9 24. 7
Govt, purchases of goods and services, totaldo Federal (less Government sales)do National defense 9dododo	99. 7 53, 2 45. 7 46. 5	107. 4 57. 0 49. 0 50. 4	117. 3 62. 4 53. 4 55. 0	97. 2 52. 5 45. 4 44. 7	99, 0 53, 1 45, 8 45, 9	100. 8 53. 6 45. 7 47. 2	101, 4 53, 6 45, 8 47, 8	104. 8 55. 4 47. 7 49. 4	106. 0 56. 6 49. 0 49. 4	106. 9 56. 5 48. 4 50. 4	112. 1 59. 5 50. 8 52. 6	115. 2 61. 9 53. 0 53. 3	116. 0 62. 1 53. 2 54. 0	118. 2 62. 7 54. 0 55. 5	120. 7 63. 4 54. 2 57. 3	124. 0 65. 9 56. 6 58. 1
By major type of product:*†  Final sales, total	499, 4 254, 1 95, 0 159, 2 188, 6 56, 7	516. 6 257. 2 94. 0 163. 3 200. 7 58. 6	550. 6 273. 7 102. 9 170. 8 214. 8 62. 1	490. 8 251. 3 94. 0 157. 3 183. 8 55. 8	500. 4 256. 2 96. 9 159. 3 187. 7 56. 4	501, 5 254, 9 94, 8 160, 1 189, 9 56, 8	504. 4 254. 1 94. 2 160. 0 193. 1 57. 2	504. 4 251. 6 90. 2 161. 4 195. 9 56. 8	511. 0 254. 4 92. 6 161. 8 199. 0 57. 5	518. 3 257. 8 94. 3 163. 5 201. 3 59. 2	532, 6 265, 0 98, 8 166, 3 206, 6 61, 0	538.3 268.2 99.9 168.4 211.1 59.0	547, 9 272, 6 102, 6 170, 0 213, 5 61, 8	554. 2 274. 7 103. 0 171. 7 215. 9 63. 6	562. 3 279. 2 106. 4 172. 8 219. 5 63. 7	568. 7 283. 1 108. 6 174. 5 223. 2 62. 4
Inventory change, total do. Durable goods. do. Nondurable goods. do.	4. 1 2. 3 1. 8	2. 1 . 0 2. 1			4. 4 2. 8 1. 6	2.1 1.0 1.1		-3.6 -5.5 1.9		4.0 3.4 .6	6. 0 3. 5 2. 5	6. 7 3. 5 3. 1	4. 0 1. 9 2. 2	1.0 1.9 9	1.2 8 2.0	3.0 2 3.3

r Revised. †Revised series. Estimates of national income and product and personal income have been revised back to 1959; revisions prior to May 1961 for personal income appear on p. 13 of the July 1962 Survey. o\*Includes inventory valuation adjustment. ⊕In-

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

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1960 1961 1962	1960		1961					19	62	1963			
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Annual total	m	IV	r	11	III	IV	1	11	III	IV	I	II	III

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series—Continued																
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT—Con.†																
Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates							_									
GNP in constant (1954) dollars Gross national product, total†bil. \$	440. 2	447. 9	471. 9	439. 7	437. 7	433. 9	443. 9	450, 4	463. 4	467. 4	470. 8	471.6	477. 7	482.7		
Personal consumption expenditures, total _do	298.3	304.3	318. 2	299.1	298. 8	298. 2	302. 5	306.0	310.6	313.9	316. 9	319.0	322.8	325.3		
Durable goodsdodo	42. 2 141. 4	41.6 143.3	45. 2 148. 5	41.8 141.9	41. 8 140. 7	39. 0 141. 5	41.3 142.3	41. 7 144. 4	44. 4 144. 9	44. 1 147. 0	44. 6 148. 1	44. 6 149. 5	47. 6 149. 3	47. 9 150. 4		
Servicesdododododo	60.7	119. 4 57. 8	124. 5 63. 3	115. 4 58. 6	116. 3 55. 8	117. 7 50. 0	118. 8 56. 5	120. 0 60. 4	121. 4 64. 1	122. 8 63. 3	124. 1 64. 1	125. 0 62. 4	126. 0 62. 8	127. 0 63. 4		
New constructiondo Producers' durable equipmentdo Change in business inventoriesdo	34.3 22.7 3.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 34.8 \\ 21.1 \\ 2.0 \end{array} $	36.5 23.8 2.9	34.0 22.7 1.9	34.3 22.2 7	33.0 20.1 -3.0	34.3 20.2 2.0	35. 6 21. 3 3. 5	36. 1 22. 7 5. 4	34. 6 22. 8 5. 9	36. 7 23. 8 3. 7	37. 7 24. 0	36. 8 24. 8 1. 3	35. 5 25. 0 3. 0		
Net exports of goods and servicesdo	1.5	1.8	. 5	1.5	3.3	3. 5	1.7	.7	1.4	1.3	. 7	3	.5	. 5		
Government purchases of goods and services, total	79.8	84.0	00.0	00 =	70.0	82, 2	02.2	02.0	07.0	00.0	00.0	00.5	01.0	02.4		
Federal do State and local do do	42.3 37.4	44. 5 39. 4	89. 9 48. 7 41. 2	80. 5 42. 7 37. 8	79. 9 41. 8 38. 1	82, 2 42, 9 39, 2	83. 3 44. 4 38. 9	83. 3 44. 1 39. 2	87. 2 46. 7 40. 5	88. 9 48. 3 40. 6	89. 2 48. 6 40. 6	90. 5 49. 0 41. 5	91. 6 49. 3 42. 3			
DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME																
Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates															ŧ	
Personal income, total	400. 8 51. 4 349. 4	416. 4 52. 8 363. 6	440. 5 57. 6 382. 9	403. 1 51. 4 351. 7	403. 7 50. 9 352. 7	405, 4 51, 0 354, 3	413. 5 52. 5 361. 0	419. 4 53. 0 366. 3	427. 3 54. 6 372. 6	432. 0 56. 4 375. 6	439. 5 57. 7 381. 8	442. 6 58. 5 384. 1	448. 0 58. 7 389. 3	452. 1 59. 5 392. 6		
Personal saving §dodo	20. 9	25. 6	26. 2	22, 0	22. 2	23. 8	25. 5	26.3	26. 5	25. 4	26. 9	26.0	25. 8	24.8		
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES																
Unadjusted quarterly totals or averages: All industriesbil. \$	8. 92	8.59	2 9. 33	8.98	9. 53	7. 57	8. 61	8. 65	9. 54	8. 02	9. 50	9. 62	10.18	r 8. 25	r 1 9. 84	2 10. 09
Manufacturing do Durable goods industries do Nondurable goods industries do	3. 62 1. 80 1. 82	3. 42 1. 57 1. 85	3. 67 1. 76 1. 91	3. 62 1. 80 1. 81	4. 01 1. 95 2. 06	3.00 1.41 1.59	3. 46 1. 58 1. 88	3. 34 1. 50 1. 84	3.88 1.79 2.09	3.14 1.44 1.69	3. 69 1. 77 1. 92	3. 72 1. 79 1. 93	4. 13 2. 03 2. 10	7 3. 27 7 1. 62 7 1. 65	7 3. 93 7 1. 96 7 1. 97	3. 91 1. 94 1. 96
Mining do Railroads do Transportation, other than rail do Public utilities do Commercial and other do do	. 25 . 26 . 48 1. 42 2. 89	. 24 . 17 . 46 1. 38 2. 92	. 27 . 21 . 52 1. 37 3. 29	. 25 . 24 . 47 1. 50 2. 90	. 24 . 25 . 46 1. 58 2. 99	. 21 . 17 . 41 1. 09 2. 69	. 26 . 18 . 48 1. 39 2. 85	. 25 . 16 . 47 1. 50 2. 94	. 26 . 16 . 50 1. 54 3. 20	. 26 . 16 . 47 1. 06 2. 94	. 27 . 26 . 60 1. 37 3. 30	. 28 . 24 . 50 1. 54 3. 35	. 27 . 20 . 50 1. 52 3. 55	7.24 7.21 7.39 71.04 73.11	7.26 .30 7.52 71.43 73.40	. 26 . 26 . 49 1. 55 3. 62
Seas. adj. qtrly. totals at annual rates: All industriesdodo				35. 90	<b>3</b> 5. 50	33.85	33. 50	34.70	35. 40	35. 70	36. 95	38. 35	37.95	r 36. 95	r138. 40	2 39. 95
Manufacturingdo Durable goods industriesdo Nondurable goods industriesdo				14.65 7.35 7.30	14.40 6.85 7.55	13. 75 6. 50 7. 25	13. 50 6. 20 7. 30	13. 65 6. 10 7. 55	14.00 6.40 7.60	14. 20 6. 55 7. 60	14. 45 6. 95 7. 50	15. 05 7. 25 7. 80	15. 00 7. 30 7. 70	r 14. 85 r 7. 35 r 7. 50	7 15, 35 7 7, 65 7 7, 70	15. 80 7. 95 7. 85
Mining				1.00 1.00 1.90 5.60 11.75	. 90 1. 00 1. 80 5. 70 11. 65	. 95 . 70 1. 75 5. 35 11. 30	1.00 .70 1.80 5.50 11.05	1.00 .65 1.90 5.65 11.85	1.00 .60 1.95 5.55 12.35	1. 15 . 70 2. 05 5. 15 12. 45	1. 05 . 95 2. 25 5. 40 12. 85	1. 10 1. 00 2. 00 5. 75 13. 40	1.00 .80 1.90 5.45 13.80	1. 05 r. 90 r 1. 70 r 5. 20 r 13. 20	7 1. 00 7 1. 05 7 1. 95 7 5. 55 7 13. 45	1. 05 1. 10 2. 00 5. 80 14. 25
Firms in operation, end of quarter (seasonally adjusted) thous.	<b>3 4,</b> 658	3 4, 713	r 3 <b>4, 7</b> 55	4. 720	4, 730	4,740	4, 750	4. 760	4. 770	4, 780	4, 790	4,800	r 4, 815	<sup>7</sup> 4, 825		
U.S. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS!																
Quarterly Data are Seasonally Adjusted U.S. payments, recordedmil. \$	31, 174	731,778	r 33, 254	r 7, 937	7, 993	7, 673	r 7, 535	7, 917	r 8, 653	<sup>7</sup> 8, 246	r 8, 316	۶, 214	r 8, 478	8, 430		
Imports: Merchandise	14, 723 3, 048 5, 434	r 14, 497 r 2, 934 r 5, 436	7 16, 145 7 3, 028 7 5, 791	3, 664 7 789 7 1, 364	3, 422 r 725 r 1, 335	7 3, 386 7 773 7 1, 318	r 3, 404 r 764 r 1, 338	7 3, 826 7 680 7 1, 365	r 3, 881 r 717 r 1, 415	r 3, 942 r 754 r 1, 423	7 4, 030 7 748 7 1, 444	7 4, 127 7 732 7 1, 423	7 4, 046 7 794 7 1, 501	3, 985 741 1, 447		
Remittances and pensionsdodododo	7 672 3, 405	r 705 r 4, 056	7 736 7 4, 281	r 169 826	r 177 r 957	, 187 , 985	, 171 , 856	r 173 r 1, 029	, 174 , 1, 186	r 191 r 1, 075	r 182 r 1, 078	7 176 7 1, 045	, 187 , 1, 083	217 1, 082		
U.S. private capital.       do.         Direct investments.       do.         Long-term portfolio.       do.         Short-term.       do.	7 3, 892 1, 694 850 7 1, 348	7 4, 150 7 1, 598 7 1, 011 7 1, 541	r 3, 273 r 1, 557 r 1, 209 r 507	7 1, 125 7 362 7 221 7 542	r 1, 377 r 688 r 215 r 474	r 1, 024 r 458 r 94 r 472	7 1,002 7 344 7 219 7 439	7 844 7 399 7 234 7 211	r 1, 280 r 397 r 464 r 419	7 861 7 199 7 357 7 305	7 834 7 506 7 329 7 —1	7711 7359 7188 7164	r 867 r 493 r 335 r 39	958 556 457 —55		
U.S. receipts, recordeddo	r 27, 976	<sup>7</sup> 30, 313	r 32, 093	τ 7, 112	7,001	<sup>r</sup> 7, 428	7,956	r 7, 247	r 7, 682	r 7, 688	r 7, 901	7 8, 327	r 8, 177	7, 668		
Exports: Merchandisedo Services and military salesdo	19, 459 r 7, 515	<sup>7</sup> 19, 913 <sup>7</sup> 8, 398	<sup>7</sup> 20, 479 <sup>7</sup> 9, 311	4, 940 r 1, 905	4, 986 r 1, 942	<sup>r</sup> 5, 050 <sup>r</sup> 2, 038	r 4, 755 r 2, 088	r 4, 987 r 2, 120	* 5, 121 * 2, 152	<sup>7</sup> 5, 022 <sup>7</sup> 2, 184	r 5, 262 r 2, 348	7 5, 270 7 2, 280	r 4, 925 r 2, 499	4, 998 2, 368		
Repayments on U.S. Govt. loansdo Foreign capital other than liquid fundsdo	636 7 366	1, 274 7 728	7 1, 283 7 1, 020	r 196 r 71	r 133 r —60	7 128 7 212	851 r 262	7 99 7 41	r 196 r 213	r 155 r 327	r 237 r 54	7 601 7 176	7 290 7 463	168 134		
Excess of recorded receipts or payments ( – )do	r-3, 198	r-1,465	r-1,161	r825	r —992	r - 245	r 421	r -670	r -971	r - 558	r -415	<sup>7</sup> 113	r 301	-762		
Unrecorded transactionsdo	i i	r —905		r <b></b> 193		r - 227	r —390	r 15	r -303	r —27	r -37	r 469	-492	-44		
Total, net receipts (+) or payments (-)do	7-3,881	r-2,370	r-2, 186	r-1,018	r-1, 257		731 l on inco				r -452	r —356	-793	ا <sub>-806</sub>	l <u></u>	l

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Preliminary.

1 Estimates for Apr.-June 1963 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business.

2 Estimates for Apr.-June 1963 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business.

Anticipated expenditures for the year 1963 are as follows (in bil. \$): All industries, 39.24; manufacturing, total, 15.56; durable goods industries, 7.72; nondurable goods industries, 7.84; mining, 1.02; railroads, 1.08; transportation, 1.90; public utilities, 5.61; commercial and other, 14.07.

3 Unadjusted. Data represent firms in operation as of Jan. 1; estimate for Jan. 1, 1963

<sup>-472 · 731 ·</sup> r -655 · r -1,274 · r -585 · r -452 · r -356 · r -793 · r -806 · .

(based on incomplete data) is 4,797,000.

† See corresponding note on p. S-1 (revisions prior to 3d qtr. 1959 appear on p. 8 ff. of the 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.

‡ More complete details are given in the quarterly reviews in the Mar., June, Sept., and Dec. issues of the Survey. Revisions prior to 3d qtr. 1960 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962			70.00				1963	<del></del>	
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mor ave	thly rage	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p
	ENE	RAL	BUSI	NESS	IND	ICAT	ORS-	-Mor	ıthly	Series	' 3	<u>'                                    </u>	<u> </u>			
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE†															ļ	
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:† Total personal incomebil. \$	1416.4	1 440. 5	438.3	439. 7	440.7	441. 9	443. 0	443. 5	445. 6	448. 2	450. 4	<sup>2</sup> 448. 8 452. 4	451.1	453. 2	* 456. 2	458. 2
Wage and salary disbursements, totaldo	278.8	295. 8	295. 3	296.0	296. 9	297.8	298. 1	298. 0	298. 5	299.8	301.0	301.5	303. 6	305.0	r 307. 2	308. 7
Commodity-producing industries, total.do  Manufacturing onlydo  Distributive industriesdo	110. 8 87. 5 72. 9	117. 2 93. 6 76. 2	118. 2 94. 4 75. 8	118. 2 94. 5 76. 1	118. 1 94. 5 76. 2	118. 4 94. 5 76. 4	118. 1 94. 1 76. 6	117. 9 94. 0 76. 7	117. 8 93. 9 76. 9	117. 8 94. 0 77. 1	117. 8 94. 2 77. 6	117. 6 93. 8 77. 6	118. 3 94. 7 78. 3	119. 0 95. 4 78. 5	120. 5 + 96. 4 + 78. 8	121. 2 97. 1 79. 1
Service industries do Government do Other labor income do Go	43. 4 51. 8 11. 4	46. 3 56. 2 12. 3	$\begin{array}{c} 45.6 \\ 55.6 \\ 12.2 \end{array}$	45. 9 55. 8 12. 3	46. 5 56. 0 12. 4	46. 7 56. 3 12. 4	47. 0 56. 5 12. 4	47. 0 56. 4 12. 4	47. 1 56. 7 12. 5	47. 2 57. 7 12. 5	47. 5 58. 0 12. 5	47. 8 58. 5 12. 6	48. 1 58. 8 12. 7	48. 3 59. 1 12. 7	48. 4 59. 4 12. 8	48. 6 59. 7 12. 9
Proprietors' income: Business and professionaldo Farmdo	34. 8 13. 1	36. 8 13. 0	36.6 12.8	36. 8 12. 8	36.8 12.8	36. 9 12. 7	37. 0 12. 8	37. 0 12. 9	37. 1 13. 2	37.3 13.6	37. 4 14. 0	37. 6 13. 4	37. 7 12. 9	37.8 12.7	37. 9 - 12. 5	38. 1 12. 4
Rental income of personsdoDividendsdoPersonal interest incomedoTransfer paymentsdoLess personal contributions for social insurance	12. 3 15. 0 27. 4 33. 4	12. 8 15. 9 29. 7 34. 6	12. 7 15. 8 29. 2 34. 2	12.8 15.8 29.4 34.2	12. 8 15. 8 29. 6 34. 1	12. 8 15. 7 29. 8 34. 2	12. 9 15. 7 30. 0 34. 5	12. 9 16. 0 30. 2 34. 5	12. 9 16. 1 30. 4 35. 5	12. 9 16. 2 30. 6 35. 8	12. 9 17. 0 30. 8 35. 5	13. 0 16. 3 31. 1 2 38.7	13. 0 16. 4 31. 3 35. 3	13. 0 16. 5 31. 6 35. 6	13. 1 16. 6 31. 9 7 36. 0	13. 1 16. 6 32. 1 36. 2
bil. \$  Total nonagricultural incomedo	9.7	10. 5 423. 2	10.5	10. 5 422. 6	10. 5 423. 5	10. 5 424. 8	10. 5 425. 9	10. 4 426. 4	10. 5 428. 2	10. 5 430. 4	10.6 432.3	11. 7 2 434.6	11. 8 434. 0	11.8 436.2	11.9	11.9 441.4
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS♂				24-1.0	120		12010	120.1		100.7	102.0			100.1	100.0	121. 1
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total &mil. \$mil.	3,061	3, 124	2, 248	2, 365	2, 428	2, 792	3, 272	3,827	4, 933	4, 213	<b>3, 21</b> 8	3, 372	2,422	2, 394	2, 230	
Farm marketings and CCC loans, totaldo	2, 937 1, 319 1, 618 409 918 265	2, 979 1, 325 1, 654 402 963 263	2, 153 615 1, 538 412 862 230	2, 342 667 1, 675 441 949 251	2, 407 873 1, 534 418 854 237	2, 717 1, 209 1, 508 395 857 241	3, 181 1, 463 1, 718 385 1, 046 271	3, 543 1, 838 1, 705 380 1, 015 294	4, 435 2, 328 2, 107 396 1, 366 324	4,032 2,207 1,825 382 1,108 313	3, 141 1, 594 1, 547 393 834 289	3, 289 1, 627 1, 662 398 978 249	2, 331 877 1, 454 368 805 241	2, 287 727 1, 560 413 840 259	2, 261 674 1, 587 406 886 258	
loans, unadjusted:o"  All commodities	121 123 119 136 121	122 124 121 137 130	88 57 113 98 51	96 62 123 110 55	99 81 113 114 82	112 113 111 126 118	131 136 126 144 142	145 171 125 155 176	182 217 155 200 235 174	166 206 134 186 225	129 149 114 147 161	135 152 122 151 169	96 82 107 109 90	94 68 114 107 68	93 63 116 105 55	
Livestock and productsdodo	140	141	133	150	139	133	146	140	174	157	136	137	124	137	142	
Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output															İ	
Unadj., total index (incl. utilities)	109. 8 109. 7 107. 0 112. 9 102. 6 122. 8	p 118.6 p 117.9	118.3 119.1 119.6 118.4 104.9	118. 2 119. 0 118. 8 119. 1 105. 5	119. 9 120. 4 119. 2 121. 8 107. 5	113. 9 114. 0 113. 6 114. 5 101. 0	117. 7 117. 6 112. 8 123. 6 106. 4	122. 2 122. 8 120. 4 125. 8 106. 5	122. 5 123. 4 121. 7 125. 5 107. 1	120. 6 121. 3 121. 0 121. 7 106. 3	117. 2 117. 5 119. 4 115. 0 103. 1	7 117. 9 7 117. 8 118. 3 7 117. 2 7 102. 6	7 120. 5 7 120. 7 120. 7 7 120. 6 104. 9	r 122. 5 r 123. 2 r 123. 2 r 123. 3 r 104. 6	r 123. 1 r 124. 0 r 124. 3 r 123. 7 r 106. 0	124. 4 125. 5 126. 4 124. 4 108. 0
By market grouping:  Final products, totaldo Consumer goodsdo Automotive and home goodsdo Apparel and staplesdo Equipment, including defensedo	111.3 112.7 112.0 112.9 108.3	p 117.8	118.6 118.5 129.3 115.3 118.6	118. 5 118. 2 128. 4 115. 1 119. 1	121, 3 121, 3 128, 8 119, 1 121, 1	117. 5 116. 5 118. 8 116. 0 119. 6	119. 4 118. 8 102. 2 124. 3 120. 6	125. 0 126. 5 128. 3 125. 9 122. 0	125. 3 126. 7 138. 1 123. 0 122. 5	122. 2 122. 2 135. 2 118. 1 122. 0	119. 4 117. 6 131. 7 113. 1 123. 4	7 120 0 7 119. 0 128. 0 7 116. 1 7 122. 1	r 122. 4 r 122. 4 133. 8 r 118. 7 r 122. 6	123.9	r 122. 4 r 122. 4 r 134. 9 r 118. 5 r 122. 2	122. 4 122. 1 134 118 123. 1
Materialsdo Durable goods materialsdo Nondurable materialsdo	108. 4 104. 8 112. 1		118. 2 116. 9 119. 4	118. 0 116. 5 119. 7	118. 7 116. 1 121. 3	110.7 108.7 112.7	116. 1 111. 3 121. 1	119. 7 116. 8 122. 7	119. 9 116. 6 123. 4	119. 2 115. 5 122. 9	115, 1 112, 3 118, 1	r 115. 9 112. 3 r 119. 7	r 118. 7 r 114. 6 r 122. 9	r 121. 4 r 118. 6 r 124. 3	r 123. 7 122. 0 125. 5	126. 3 126 127
Seas. adj., total index (incl. utilities)‡do By industry: Manufacturing, totaldo	109. 8 109. 7	p 118.2	117. 7 118. 1	118. 4 118. 8	118. 6 118. 9	119.3 119.7	119.7 120.3	119. 8 120. 4	119. 2 119. 7	119. 6 120. 0	119. 1 119. 7	† 119. 2 † 119. 8	r 120. 2 r 120. 6	r 121.3	† 122. 5 † 123. 2	123. 8 124. 5
Durable manufactures Q	107. 0 98. 9 96. 5 107. 5 106. 5 105. 2		118. 5 112. 4 112. 6 118. 6 116. 3 113. 7	118. 2 101. 3 96. 5 120. 8 117. 4 115. 7	117. 7 96. 8 89. 5 118. 2 118. 5 116. 4	118. 7 96. 6 87. 8 117. 9 118. 8 115. 6	119. 8 99. 1 92. 1 112. 9 119. 9 115. 2	119. 5 99. 6 92. 8 118. 4 119. 3 115. 1	118. 6 98. 9 91. 0 120. 1 117. 8 114. 2	119. 1 100. 7 95. 3 121. 2 118. 5 112. 8	118. 9 99. 7 95. 8 120. 6 117. 2 112. 5	7 119. 0 7 99. 6 96. 0 7 121. 7 118. 4 113. 5	7 120. 0 105. 2 102. 2 121. 0 118. 5 113. 9	7 112. 2 7 112. 0	† 123. 0 120. 0 † 121. 6 121. 4 † 120. 2 † 116. 6	124.7 126 128 122 119
Machinery do Nonelectrical machinery do Electrical machinery do	110. 4 106. 5 115. 7	p 123.4 p 119.7 p 128.4	122. 9 117. 8 129. 7	124. 5 120. 0 130. 4	125. 9 121. 8 131. 3	125. 4 121. 9 130. I	126. 5 124. 6 129. 0	126. 4 123. 9 129. 6	125. 6 123. 0 129. 0	125. 3 122. 8 128. 6	125. 9 121. 4 131. 8	† 125. 2 † 122. 2 † 129. 2	r 126. 4 r 123. 1 r 130. 8	r 126. 2 r 122. 7	r 126. 9 123. 0 r 132. 2	127 124 132
Transportation equipmentdo Motor vehicles and partsdo Aircraft and other equipmentdo	103.6 111.9 95.7	p 118,3 p 134.1 p 103.9	116. 8 134. 4 100. 7	119. 4 139. 1 101. 6	116. 8 132. 0 103. 0	122. 1 141. 3 104. 7	122, 0 138, 1 107, 3	121. 5 137. 8 106. 7	121. 8 138. 1 107. 2	121. 5 137. 3 107. 2	121. 9 138. 2 107. 0	<sup>7</sup> 122. 4 <sup>7</sup> 137. 9 107. 9	r 122. 3 r 139. 1 106. 8	r 122. 1 r 140. 2 r 105. 6	r 123. 6 r 141. 9 r 107. 0	125 143 109
Instruments and related productsdo Clay, glass, and stone productsdo Lumber and productsdo Furniture and fixturesdo Miscellaneous manufacturesdo	115. 8 106. 3 101. 3 115. 3 112. 8	p 122.9 p 111.0 p 106.0 p 126.8 p 122.3	122. 3 110. 3 106. 4 126. 6 125. 5	122. 6 111. 9 107. 1 129. 3 125. 2	124. 7 112. 5 107. 5 129. 2 125. 5	124. 9 113. 7 103. 4 127. 7 126. 9	125. 8 114. 9 107. 4 128. 3 123. 3	124. 3 114. 9 108. 3 129. 2 124. 4	124. 2 113. 2 101. 5 128. 2 122. 3	125. 0 113. 3 106. 1 129. 3 121. 7	125. 4 110. 5 108. 7 128. 6 120. 5	7 125. 7 7 113. 9 7 105. 7 129. 2 7 120. 7	127. 0 r 110. 7 r 108. 2 126. 6 r 120. 6	r 127. 2 r 114. 6 r 115. 7 r 128. 3 r 121. 3	7 126. 4 7 115. 1 107. 8 129. 2 7 121. 9	130 115 
Nondurable manufactures do- Textile mill products do- Apparel products do- Leather and products do- Paper and products do-	112, 1 100, 2	p 114.7 p 118.9	117. 5 115. 0 117. 6 105. 5 117. 5	119. 6 116. 1 118. 3 102. 9 119. 9	120, 3 117, 1 118, 4 103, 8 119, 6	121. 0 116. 6 119. 2 100. 5 121. 1	120, 8 117, 1 118, 1 100, 6 120, 5	121. 5 115. 9 120. 5 106. 6 120. 9	120. 9 114. 5 121. 4 100. 8 120. 8	121. 1 112. 9 122. 3 100. 7 122. 1	120. 6 112. 7 122. 2 99. 4 119. 6	7 120. 7 113. 4 122. 5 96. 4 120. 3	7 121. 4 7 112. 6 123. 2 98. 7 7 123. 3	r 122. 4 r 114. 0 122. 5 99. 6	7 123. 3 115. 6 123. 2 121. 5	124. 3

<sup>\*</sup> Revised. \* Preliminary.

1 The total and components are annual totals.

2 Italicized total for Jan. 1963 excludes stepped-up rate of, and special Government life insurance dividend payments to veterans; total disbursements of \$298 million multiplied by 12 (to put on annual rate basis) amounted to \$3.6 billion. Figures for transfer payments and total nonagricultural income reflecting similar exclusion are as follows: Transfer payments—\$35.1 billion; nonagricultural income—\$431.1 billion.

	1961	1962 p	l I	<del>"</del>			1962			····				1002		
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Moi	nthly erage	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1963 Mar.	Apr.	May p

	GEN	ERA)	L BU	SINE	SS IN	NDICA	ATOR	S—C	ontin	ued						
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ‡—Continued Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output—Con. Seasonally adjusted indexes—Continued ‡ By industry—Continued Nondurable manufactures—Continued Printing and publishing1957-59=100	111. 5 106. 0 123. 3 129. 6 108. 7	114. 6 108. 5 135. 6 146. 9 112. 8	114. 4 107. 5 131. 6 142. 2 109. 6	114. 9 107. 9 135. 7 145. 8 112. 6	114.7 108.6 137.1 147.7 115.1	115. 7 110. 3 137. 6 149. 7 113. 4	116. 3 111. 8 138. 3 150. 7 112. 1	116. 2 111. 3 139. 0 151. 0 113. 6	114. 6 108. 2 139. 5 153. 1 113. 6	114. 8 109. 7 139. 1 152. 7 113. 0	112.3 100.5 138.6 150.5 114.2	110. 2 94. 0 7 140. 0 7 152. 6 114. 3	110. 5 93. 9 r 141. 4 r 153. 1 114. 3	† 109. 7 90. 8 † 143. 4 154. 8 † 115. 5	145. 7	118
Rubber and plastics productsdoFoods and beveragesdoFood manufacturesdoBeveragesdododododododo	111. 9 110. 3 110. 6 107. 9 110. 8	129. 0 113. 0 113. 8 108. 7 112. 3	124. 0 112. 3 113. 6 105. 2 110. 3	130. 2 112. 9 113. 9 107. 3 112. 5	132. 8 112. 9 113. 5 109. 4 108. 2	136. 1 114. 3 115. 1 109. 7 113. 4	134. 8 114. 0 115. 5 105. 9 112. 0	133. 4 114. 6 115. 5 109. 8 116. 0	134. 1 113. 9 114. 6 109. 9 108. 6	133. 4 114. 0 114. 7 110. 5 115. 2	135, 5 114, 6 115, 1 111, 9 111, 4	r 131. 4 r 115. 2 115. 0 r 116. 1 113. 0	7 132. 8 7 115. 0 7 115. 2 7 114. 2 114. 6	139. 5 r 115. 7 r 116. 0 113. 9 114. 2	114.9 115.5	
Mining do	102. 6 90. 1 103. 1 103. 0 111. 9 109. 4	164. 9 94. 3 105. 5 105. 1 112. 5 109. 6	105. 5 97. 6 105. 3 104. 1 120. 0 196. 9	104. 8 92. 2 104. 7 104. 1 116. 6 115. 1	104. 6 91. 8 105. 3 105. 6 109. 5 113. 8	106. 1 91. 8 107. 4 107. 7 110. 4 114. 5	105. 5 93. 7 106. 2 106. 7 104. 1 117. 9	105. 9 93. 8 107. 5 107. 8 97. 8 118. 2	105. 5 94. 0 107. 6 107. 2 96. 8 114. 0	106. 2 96. 3 107. 4 107. 5 106. 2 111. 6	103. 0 93. 2 104. 2 103. 8 114. 9 99. 7	103. 0 95. 1 102. 6 101. 6 7 110. 1 7 111. 9	7 104. 7 96. 1 105. 3 104. 8 7 114. 3 7 106. 2	7 105. 4 93. 9 7 106. 0 7 104. 9 7 115. 7 7 110. 2		107. 6 105 107 108
Utilitiesdo Electricdo Gasdo	122. 8 123. 2 121. 5	132. 3 133. 2 129. 8	128. 1 129. 3 124. 2	129. 8 131. 8 123. 6	132. 4 135. 1 123. 8	133. 5 136. 2 126. 4	132. 3 134. 5 128. 6	133. 0 134. 2 127. 5	133. 5 134. 5 126. 2	135. 1 136. 3 124. 6	135. 5 136. 1 126. 8	7 135. 9 7 138. 0	, 138. 2 140. 3	r 136. 4 138. 1	7 136. 5	136. 5
By market grouping: ‡ Final products, totaldododododododododododo	111.3 112.7 112.0	119. 7 119. 7 126. 0	118. 5 119. 1 126. 5	120. 2 121. 1 128. 9	120. 6 120. 9 126. 5	121. 7 121. 7 127. 9	121. 6 120. 9 126. 3	122. 0 121. 8 127. 6	121. 5 120. 8 127. 1	121. 4 120. 7 127. 6	121. 4 120. 5 129. 9	7 122. 3 121. 8 7 130. 0	7 122. 6 7 122. 9 7 130. 7	r 122. 5 123. 1 r 131. 1	7 122. 2 7 122. 9 7 131. 9	123. 0 123. 4 133
Automotive productsdo Autosdo Auto parts and allied productsdo	111. 8 108. 6 116. 0	131. 1 135. 9 124. 9	129. 4 133. 9 123. 5	132. 8 140. 8 122. 3	126. 8 129. 3 123. 6	135. 2 142. 4 125. 7	134. 1 140. 0 126. 3	135.3 141.2 127.5	135. 8 142. 1 127. 5	135. 4 141. 1 128. 0	137, 2 142, 0 130, 8	136. 5 141. 3 130. 2	137. 7 142. 0 132. 1	r 136. 3 141. 8 r 129. 1	137. 7 141. 9 132. 1	139 144
Home goods ?do Appliances, TV, and radiosdo Furniture and rugsdo	112. 2 109. 9 112. 8	122. 2 118. 0 123. 9	124. 4 123. 8 123. 8	126. 0 124. 2 124. 5	126. 2 123. 3 126. 5	122. 7 118. 5 124. 3	121, 2 115, 2 125, 4	122. 2 115. 8 127. 9	121. 1 116. 7 125. 8	122. 1 118. 1 125. 8	124. 8 121. 1 125. 4	r 125. 4 r 116. 5 130. 0	r 125. 9 r 119. 8 126. 0	r 127. 4 r 123. 6 r 127. 4	127. 9	
Apparel and staplesdo   Apparel, incl. knit goods and shoes.do   Consumer staplesdo   Processed foodsdo	112. 9 109. 0 114. 0 110. 5	117. 8 114. 6 118. 6 113. 7	116. 5 114. 2 117. 1 113. 6	117. 9 114. 8 118. 8 114. 3	118. 4 115. 6 119. 2 112. 8	119. 2 115. 4 120. 3 115. 9	118. 6 114. 9 119. 7 115. 6	119. 6 116. 1 120. 6 115. 7	118. 4 116. 1 119. 1 114. 0	118.9 116.2 119.7 114.3	119. 0 116. 3 119. 7 114. 4	7 119. 2 115. 7 7 120. 2 113. 8	7 120. 4 116. 6 7 121. 4 114. 5	120. 6 116. 4 121. 8 r 115. 2	7 120. 1 116. 0 7 121. 2 114. 7	120
Beverages and tobaccodo Drugs, soap, and tolletriesdo Newspapers, magazines, booksdo Consumer fuel and lightingdo	109. 5 120. 7 114. 9 119. 2	109. 9 129. 5 116. 8 127. 3	106. 9 125. 8 115. 7 125. 1	109. 1 129. 9 117. 4 126. 9	109. 0 131. 9 117. 7 130. 7	110. 9 131. 5 117. 7 128. 3	108. 0 131. 0 117. 0 127. 0	111. 9 132. 0 117. 0 128. 9	109. 5 131. 6 116. 4 128. 0	112, 1 130, 8 116, 4 129, 0	111. 7 132. 9 115. 8 127. 9	7 115. 1 134. 2 113. 9 7 129. 7	r 114. 3 135. 2 115. 0 133. 4	114.0 7 137.7 7 115.3 131.4	136. 5 118. 6	
Equipment, including defense Q	108. 3 110. 1 107. 4 127. 0 103. 4 93. 4	119, 8 122, 1 117, 2 143, 1 117, 2 107, 7	117. 0 119. 3 115. 1 144. 0 109. 7 102. 6	118. 5 121. 2 116. 7 144. 4 111. 2 105. 6	120. 1 123. 1 118. 5 144. 8 114. 9 110. 4	121. 8 124. 4 119. 0 145. 6 121. 0 110. 4	123. 2 125. 6 119. 2 144. 7 124. 2 110. 8	123. 2 126. 2 118. 9 144. 9 125. 2 116. 6	123. 6 126. 6 120. 4 143. 8 125. 6 117. 3	123, 1 125, 9 120, 5 144, 4 124, 5 117, 6	123. 2 126. 0 119. 9 144. 2 126. 7 123. 3	7 122. 0 7 125. 0 118. 8 145. 3 126. 2 118. 8	r 121. 5 125. 0 119. 3 144. 5 r 126. 9 123. 2	r 120. 7 r 124. 9 r 119. 2 r 143. 8 r 126. 3 r 119. 7	143. 5 126. 0	122. 4
Materials         do           Durable goods materials 9         do           Consumer durable         do           Equipment         do           Construction         do	108. 4 104. 8 107. 9 105. 7 105. 2	116. 8 114. 1 127. 5 118. 9 110. 4	117. 1 116. 2 134. 7 120. 3 110. 7	117. 0 114. 6 134. 5 119. 5 111. 4	117. 1 113. 7 127. 0 120. 8 111. 8	117. 0 113. 8 134. 2 119. 3 112. 1	117. 7 114. 8 130. 6 119. 2 112. 6	118. 1 114. 9 129. 7 121. 3 113. 3	117. 2 114. 0 127. 6 121. 0 111. 2	117. 8 114. 1 126. 9 120. 4 111. 3	117. 1 113. 2 128. 5 120. 3 108. 6	7 116. 8 7 113. 3 7 129. 3 121. 4 7 108. 6	7 118. 0 7 114. 4 7 130. 9 121. 2 7 109. 2	r 120. 2 r 118. 1 r 134. 0 122. 2 r 112. 4	7 122. 6 7 121. 1 135. 5 123. 0	124. 6 123
Nondurable materials 9	112. 1 110. 5 111. 3 110. 0	119. 7 116. 1 117. 0 115. 7	117. 9 114. 1 113. 1 114. 6	119. 3 116. 1 115. 9 116. 2	120. 5 116. 9 117. 5 116. 6	120. 3 116. 1 117. 2 115. 5	120, 7 116, 5 116, 4 116, 6	121. 5 118. 1 118. 6 117. 9	120. 5 116. 2 115. 9 116. 3	122. 3 118. 2 120. 5 117. 1	121. 0 117. 1 117. 9 116. 7	r 120. 5 r 116. 0 118. 5 r 114. 7	7 121. 8 7 116. 7 7 119. 3 7 115. 4	7 122. 4 7 117. 6 7 121. 4 7 115. 7	117.0	126
Business fuel and powerdo	107. 1 102. 0 121. 0	111. 6 104. 7 130. 1	110. 9 104. 6 127. 7	110. 9 103. 6 130. 2	111. 8 104. 5 131. 4	112. 6 106. 1 130. 9	112. 0 105. 5 129. 1	112.7 106.6 130.2	113. 1 106. 5 131. 9	114. 1 107. 2 133. 1	111. 7 103. 8 132. 9	7 111. 7 102. 9 7 134. 3	7 113. 9 105. 6 135. 9	7 113. 3 7 105. 2 134. 7	7 114. 6 7 106. 7	117 110
Mfg. and trade sales (seas. adj.), totalobil.\$  Manufacturing, totaldodo	30.73	33. 26 16. 20	66. 22 33. 48	66. 39 33. 50	65. 25 32. 96	66. 51 33. 40	66. 09 33. 29	66.86 33.68	66, 58 33, 48	67. 52 33. 86	67. 03 33. 36	66. 56 33. 13	68. 13 34. 09	68. 40 7 34. 33	34. 86	
Durable goods industries do Nondurable goods industries do Wholesale trade total do do	14.54 16.18	17. 06 13. 06	16. 40 17. 08 13. 06	16. 40 17. 10 13. 38	15. 89 17. 08 13. 13	16. 33 17. 08 13. 35	16. 35 16. 93 13. 16	16. 34 17. 34 13. 48	16. 34 17. 14 13. 27	16. 46 17. 41 13. 42	16. 18 17. 17 13. 47	16.01 17.13	16. 54 17. 55	7 16. 63 7 17. 70	17. 78	
Wholesale trade, total d	12. 30 4. 28 8. 27 18. 23 5. 61 12. 63	4. 52 8. 54 19. 61 6. 24 13. 37	4, 59 8, 48 19, 67 6, 33 13, 34	4. 60 8. 78 19. 51 6. 17 13. 34	4. 52 8. 60 19. 16 6. 03 13. 13	4, 64 8, 71 19, 76 6, 38 13, 38	4. 49 8. 67 19. 64 6. 13 13. 52	4. 69 8. 80 19. 69 6. 12 13. 57	4. 60 8. 67 19. 82 6. 48 13, 34	4. 66 8. 76 20. 23 6. 52 13. 71	4. 68 8. 80 20. 20 6. 45 13. 75	13. 18 4. 75 8. 43 20. 25 6. 48 13. 77	13. 69 4. 80 7 8. 90 20. 35 6. 58 13. 77	13.71 * 4.78 * 8.93 * 20.36 * 6.62 * 13.74	4. 81 8. 80 20. 36 6. 64	
Mfg. and trade inventories, book value, end of year or month (seas. adj.), total †bil.\$	95.54	98. 80	97. 26	97. 52	97. 88	98. 15	97. 90	98.38	98. 70	98. 54	98, 80	99.08	99. 23	r99. 62	99.88	
Manufacturing, total	55, 20 31, 47 23, 72	57. 40 32. 69 24. 71	56. 69 32. 47 24. 22	56. 81 32. 58 24. 23	56. 91 32. 58 24. 34	57, 00 32, 63 24, 37	56. 97 32. 69 24. 28	57. 19 32. 74 24. 44	57. 27 32. 76 24. 51	57. 19 32. 66 24. 53	57. 40 32. 69 24. 71	57. 48 32. 73 24. 76	57. 69 32. 87 24. 82	r 57. 91 r 32. 92 r 24. 99		
Wholesale trade, total	6. 60 26. 86 11. 52 15. 34	13. 97 7. 06 6. 90 27. 43 11. 73 15. 70	13. 70 6. 88 6. 82 26. 87 11. 43 15. 44	13. 78 6. 95 6. 83 26. 94 11. 42 15. 52	13. 89 6. 97 6. 91 27. 08 11. 45 15. 62	13, 97 7, 03 6, 94 27, 18 11, 59 15, 59	13. 88 7. 01 6. 87 27. 05 11. 51 15. 54	13, 95 7, 08 6, 87 27, 24 11, 66 15, 58	14. 03 7. 09 6. 94 27. 40 11. 76 15. 64	13. 86 7. 07 6. 79 27. 49 11. 83 15. 66	13. 97 7. 06 6. 90 27. 43 11. 73 15. 70		13. 96 7. 06 6. 90 27. 59 11. 78 15. 81	7 14.04 7 7.03 7 7.02 7 27.67 7 11.78 7 15.88	14. 00 6. 96 7. 05	

 $<sup>^</sup>r$  Revised.  $^p$  Preliminary.  $^1$  Total and components are based on unadjusted data.  $^1$  See corresponding note on p. 8-3.  $^2$  Includes data not shown separately.

§ The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade. Business inventories as shown on p. S-1 cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm. Unadjusted data for manufacturing are shown on p. S-5; those for retail and wholesale trade on pp. S-11 and S-12. \(\sigma\) See note marked "\(\text{t}\)" on p. S-11.

Vision otherwise stated statistics through 1900	1961	1962					1962					<del></del>		1963		
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mont avera		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	GEN	ERA]	L BU	SINE	SS IN	NDIC	ATOR	S—C	ontin	ued			<u> </u>	<u>' </u>		
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES—Con.																
Inventory-sales ratios:*  Manufacturing and trade, totalratio			1. 47	1. 47	1. 50	1.48	1. 48	1.47	1.48	1. 46	1. 47	1.49	1.46	r 1. 46	1.45	
Manufacturing, total do Durable goods industries do Purchased materials do Goods in process do Finished goods do		·•	1. 69 1. 98 . 52 . 79 . 67	1. 70 1. 99 . 53 . 79 . 67	1.73 2.05 .54 .82 .69	1.71 2.00 .52 .80 .68	1.71 2.00 .52 .80 .68	1.70 2.00 .52 .81 .68	1.71 2.00 .51 .82 .68	1. 69 1. 99 . 50 . 81 . 68	1. 72 2. 02 . 51 . 81 . 70	1. 73 2. 04 . 52 . 82 . 71	1. 69 1. 99 . 50 . 80 . 69	1. 69 1. 98 . 50 . 79 . 69	1. 67 1. 94 . 49 . 78 . 67	
Nondurable goods industries do Purchased materials do Goods in process do Finished goods do do do do do do do do do do do do do		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1. 42 . 56 . 20 . 66	1. 42 . 55 . 20 . 66	1. 43 . 55 . 20 . 67	1. 43 . 55 . 21 . 67	1. 43 . 55 . 21 . 68	1.41 .54 .20 .67	1. 43 . 55 . 21 . 67	1. 41 . 54 . 20 . 66	1. 44 . 55 . 21 . 68	1, 45 . 55 . 21 . 68	1.41 .54 .21 .66	1.41 .54 .21 r.66	1. 41 . 53 . 21 . 67	
Wholesale trade, total			1. 05 1. 50 . 80 1. 37 1. 81 1. 16	1. 03 1. 51 . 78 1. 38 1. 85 1. 16	1. 06 1. 54 . 80 1. 41 1. 90 1. 19	1. 05 1. 52 . 80 1. 38 1. 82 1. 17	1. 06 1. 56 . 79 1. 38 1. 88 1. 15	1. 03 1. 51 . 78 1. 38 1. 90 1. 15	1. 06 1. 54 . 80 1. 38 1. 81 1. 17	1. 03 1. 52 . 77 1. 36 1. 81 1. 14	1. 04 1. 51 . 78 1. 36 1. 82 1. 14	1. 07 1. 48 . 83 1. 36 1. 82 1. 15	1. 02 1. 47 . 78 1. 36 1. 79 1. 15	r 1. 02 r 1. 47 r. 79 1. 36 1. 78 1. 16	1. 03 1. 45 . 80 1. 36 1. 77 1. 16	
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS																
Sales, value (unadjusted), totalbil. \$	30. 73	33. 26	33. 17	34. 67	33. 95	31. 34	34.03	33.46	36. 10	34. 13	31.66	32. 34	31. 87	r 34.90	35.40	
Durable goods industries, total Q do Primary metal do Iron and steel do Fabricated metal do	14. 54 2. 06 1. 25 1. 68	16. 20 2. 18 1. 31 1. 88	16.41 2.37 1.47 1.80	17. 24 2. 31 1. 38 2. 01	16. 83 2. 15 1. 24 2. 03	15. 06 1. 79 1. 03 1. 89	15. 96 2. 09 1. 24 2. 19	15, 95 2, 00 1, 17 2, 05	17. 61 2. 17 1. 25 2. 08	16. 67 2. 11 1. 23 1. 84	15. 64 1. 92 1. 12 1. 63	15, 51 2, 08 1, 21 1, 70	15. 36 2. 01 1. 17 1. 68	r 16. 98 r 2. 32 1. 39 r 1. 83	17. 50 2. 49 1. 52 1. 97	
Machinery do Electrical do Nonelectrical do Industrial do	4.87 2.00 2.87 1.25	5. 31 2. 18 3. 13 1. 37	5. 37 2. 12 3. 25 1. 36	5. 61 2. 20 3. 40 1. 44	5, 59 2, 25 3, 34 1, 43	4. 87 1. 92 2. 95 1. 30	5. 38 2. 22 3. 15 1. 38	5. 28 2. 23 3. 05 1. 34	5, 57 2, 36 3, 21 1, 42	5. 34 2. 28 3. 06 1. 41	5. 30 2. 24 3. 07 1. 40	5. 02 2. 09 2. 93 1. 32	5. 16 2. 12 3. 04 1. 35	5. 72 r 2. 28 3. 44 r 1. 52	5. 68 2. 18 3. 49 1. 52	
Transportation equipment do Motor vehicles and parts do Lumber and furniture do Stone, clay, and glass do	3, 24 1, 94 , 82 , 76	3. 85 2. 41 . 90 . 82	3.94 2.47 .88 .79	4. 23 2. 70 . 94 . 87	3. 96 2. 42 . 94 . 90	3, 68 2, 33 , 83 , 84	2, 95 1, 47 1, 05 , 95	3.45 2.04 .94 .86	4. 36 2. 93 1. 02 . 95	4. 24 2. 81 . 94 . 86	4. 09 2. 66 . 77 . 72	3, 96 2, 70 . 83 . 74	3. 80 2. 48 . 83 . 71	7 4.11 7 2.69 7.93 .82	4. 21 2. 80 . 94 . 91	
Nondurable goods industries, total Qdo	16. 18 4. 80	17. 06 5. 05	16.76	17. 43	17.13	16.29	18. 07 5. 25	17. 51 5. 26	18, 50	17. 46	16.03	16.83 4.93	16. 51	7 17. 91	17.89	
Food and beverage         do           Tobacco         do           Textile         do           Paper         do           Chemical         do           Petroleum and coal         do           Rubber         do	1. 22 1. 13 2. 49 3. 21	3. 05 . 43 1. 37 1. 20 2. 73 3. 19	4.84 .41 1.34 1.18 2.83 3.06 .56	5. 15 . 46 1. 37 1. 22 3. 00 3. 19 . 59	5. 14 . 44 1. 40 1. 23 2. 78 3. 14 . 57	4. 94 . 45 1. 21 1. 10 2. 58 3. 10 . 53	5. 25 . 47 1. 44 1. 28 2. 83 3. 26 . 55	5. 26 . 42 1. 44 1. 22 2. 76 3. 07 . 55	5. 52 . 45 1. 51 1. 30 2. 92 3. 30 . 62	5. 30 . 45 1. 44 1. 21 2. 66 3. 22 . 54	4. 81 . 42 1. 27 1. 11 2. 42 3. 29 . 50	1. 93 . 42 1. 29 1. 21 2. 69 3. 44 . 56	4. 84 . 38 1. 36 1. 18 2. 59 3. 13 . 51	7 5. 23 . 40 1. 45 1. 28 7 2. 92 7 3. 22 . 58	5. 16 . 44 1. 42 1. 25 3. 11 3. 18 . 64	
Sales, value (seas. adj.), totaldodo			33. 48	33. 50	32, 96	33, 40	33. 29	33.68	33. 48	33. 86	33. 36	33. 13	34. 09	r 34. 33	34.86	
Durable goods industries, total 9			16. 40 2. 37 1. 49 1. 84	16. 40 2. 19 1. 33 1. 92	15. 89 2. 00 1. 16 1. 89	16, 33 2, 04 1, 17 1, 90	16. 35 2. 06 1. 20 1. 88	16. 34 2. 05 1. 19 1. 91	16, 34 2, 07 1, 18 1, 92	16. 46 2. 17 1. 28 1. 92	16. 18 2. 04 1. 19 1. 84	16.01 2.03 1.16 1.88	16, 54 2, 11 1, 24 1, 96	r 16, 63 r 2, 22 1, 33 r 1, 91	17. 08 2. 43 1. 50 1. 97	
Machinery         do           Electrical         do           Nonelectrical         do           Industrial         do			5. 32 2. 22 3. 09 1. 33	5. 42 2. 25 3. 17 1. 37	5, 29 2, 19 3, 10 1, 32	5. 37 2. 19 3. 18 1. 42	5. 38 2. 18 3. 20 1. 38	5, 32 2, 17 3, 16 1, 40	5. 28 2. 11 3. 16 1. 36	5. 43 2. 19 3. 24 1. 42	5. 41 2. 18 3. 23 1. 41	5, 29 2, 18 3, 11 1, 40	5. 41 2. 24 3. 16 1. 42	5, 48 2, 26 3, 22 71, 46	5. 48 2. 23 3. 26 1. 48	
Transportation equipment do Motor vehicles and parts do Lumber and furniture do Stone, clay, and glass do			3. 92 2. 43 . 89 . 80	3. 96 2. 50 . 90 . 79	3, 80 2, 35 , 88 , 81	4, 05 2, 60 . 89 . 83	4. 05 2. 50 . 91 . 82	4.05 2.60 .89 .82	4. 03 2. 60 . 93 . 84	3. 80 2. 41 . 95 . 87	3. 83 2. 47 . 89 . 86	3. 72 2. 38 . 93 . 87	3. 95 2. 59 . 95 . 87	r 3. 97 r 2. 57 r . 95 r . 86	4. 04 2. 68 . 94 . 91	
Nondurable goods industries, total 9do	1 1		17.08	17.10	17.08	17.08	16. 93	17. 34	17. 14	17.41	17. 17	17. 13	17. 55	r 17. 70	17. 78	
Food and beverage         do           Tobacco         do           Textile         do           Paper         do           Chemical         do           Petroleum and coal         do           Rubber         do			5. 07 . 44 1. 41 1. 19 2. 72 3. 16 . 54	5.00 .44 1.39 1.18 2.77 3.20 .56	5. 07 . 41 1. 39 1. 20 2. 71 3. 18 . 53	5. 01 . 45 1. 37 1. 17 2. 79 3. 18 . 55	5. 04 . 44 1. 32 1. 18 2. 72 3. 13 . 54	5. 18 . 43 1. 39 1. 22 2. 70 3. 25 . 57	5. 10 . 44 1. 34 1. 21 2. 72 3. 24 . 55	5. 22 . 42 1. 37 1. 22 2. 76 3. 21 . 58	5. 12 . 42 1. 39 1. 24 2. 73 3. 17 . 55	5. 06 . 44 1. 33 1. 23 2. 74 3. 26 . 55	5. 18 . 43 1. 40 1. 25 2. 82 3. 26 . 58	7 5. 23 7 . 44 1. 44 1. 26 7 2. 86 7 3. 21 . 58	5. 28 . 44 1. 45 1. 22 2. 91 3. 22 . 60	
Inventories, end of year or month: Book value (unadjusted), totaldo	2 55. 19	<sup>2</sup> 57. 21	57.00	57. 14	57.08	56, 65	56. 64	56.80	57, 01	56. 99	57. 21	57. 69	58. 03	7 58, 29		
Durable goods industries, total Qdo Primary metaldo Iron and steeldo. Fabricated metaldo.	31. 23 4. 91 3. 05	32. 34 4. 73 2. 82 3. 00	32. 82 4. 80 2. 86 3. 38	32. 96 4. 78 2. 84 3. 41	32. 87 4. 76 2. 84 3. 40	32. 53 4. 78 2. 86 3. 34	32. 55 4. 76 2. 85 3. 26	32. 54 4. 73 2. 83 3. 14	32, 48 4, 72 2, 82 3, 06	32, 38 4, 67 2, 78 2, 99	32. 34 4. 73 2. 82 3. 00	32. 68 4. 65 2. 76 3. 09	33. 02 4. 63 2. 72 3. 12	r 33. 26 r 4. 58 2. 67 3. 20	33. 56 4. 52 2. 62	
Machinery	10.31	11. 06 4. 37 6. 69 2. 62	10. 97 4. 29 6. 68 2. 61	11. 10 4. 39 6. 72 2. 64	11.11 4.44 6.66 2.61	11. 01 4, 40 6, 61 2. 61	10. 99 4. 41 6. 57 2. 61	10. 99 4. 40 6. 59 2. 63	11. 04 4. 40 6. 64 2. 64	11. 10 4. 40 6. 69 2. 64	11. 06 4. 37 6. 69 2. 62	11, 19 4, 39 6, 80 2, 68	11. 32 4. 46 6. 86 2. 69	r 11. 40 r 4. 52 r 6. 88 2. 70	11. 54	
Transportation equipment do Motor vehicles and parts do Lumber and furniture do Stone, clay, and glass do	. 1.84	7. 31 3. 55 1. 80 1. 52	7. 27 3. 46 1. 82 1. 55	7. 24 3. 41 1. 83 1. 55	7. 14 3. 36 1. 84 1. 54	6. 95 3. 16 1. 87 1. 53	7. 17 3. 40 1. 84 1. 50	7, 38 3, 56 1, 83 1, 50	7. 43 3. 54 1. 81 1. 49	7. 42 3. 56 1. 80 1. 49	7. 31 3. 55 1. 80 1. 52	7. 43 3. 60 1. 82 1. 55	7. 50 3. 62 1. 83 1. 58	7 7. 56 7 3. 63 7 1. 83 1. 60	7. 66	
By stages of fabrication: Purchased materials do Goods in process do Finished goods do	8. 13 12. 56 10. 54	8. 25 13. 04 11. 05	8. 43 13. 05 11. 33	8. 50 13. 07 11. 39	8. 53 13. 00 11. 34	8. 59 12. 89 11. 05	8. 60 13. 11 10. 85	8. 51 13. 30 10. 73	8.38 13.34 10.76	8. 26 13. 25 10. 87	8. 25 13. 04 11. 05	8, 22 13, 17 11, 29	8. 20 13. 25 11. 57	7 8. 20 7 13. 31 7 11. 75	13. 50	 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Revised. <sup>1</sup>Advance estimate. <sup>2</sup>Total and components are end-of-year data. 
<sup>8</sup>Stock-sales ratios are based on the seasonally adjusted sales and inventories series presented on this page and on pp. S-4, S-6, and S-11. The ratios are derived by dividing end-of-month inventory book values by total sales during the month. Data for 1955-60 for

manufacturing and 1959-60 for wholesale trade (scattered minor revisions for 1955-58 will be available later) appear on p. 20 of the June 1961 SURVEY; data prior to 1961 (recently revised) for the manufacturing and trade total and for retail trade are available upon request. Q Includes data not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		d of ear	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	GEN	NERA	L BU	SINE	SS IN	NDIC	ATOR	S—C	ontin	ued						
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS—Continued																
Inventories, end of year or month—Continued Book value (unadjusted)—Continued Nondurable goods industries, total?bil. \$	23. 96	24. 88	24. 19	24. 18	24. 22	24. 12	24.08	24. 26	24. 53	24. 61	24.88	25. 01	25. 01	r 25. 03	25. 02	
Food and beverage         do           Tobacco         do           Textile         do           Paper         do           Chemical         do           Petroleum and coal         do           Rubber         do	5. 44 2. 28 2. 68 1. 68 4. 35 3. 43 1. 13	5. 58 2. 24 2. 80 1. 74 4. 57 3. 47 1. 22	5. 15 2. 20 2. 91 1. 76 4. 41 3. 35 1, 21	5. 10 2. 14 2. 96 1. 77 4. 33 3. 37 1. 20	5, 12 2, 07 2, 91 1, 78 4, 34 3, 40 1, 20	5, 16 1, 99 2, 86 1, 74 4, 35 3, 45 1, 19	5. 32 2. 02 2. 79 1. 73 4. 32 3. 45 1. 18	5. 48 2. 10 2. 73 1. 71 4. 31 3. 53 1. 18	5. 63 2. 16 2. 74 1. 71 4. 38 3. 53 1. 19	5. 64 2. 14 2. 76 1. 72 4. 44 3. 51 1. 19	5. 58 2. 24 2. 80 1. 74 4. 57 3. 47 1. 22	5. 47 2. 30 2. 86 1. 76 4. 64 3. 35 1. 25	5. 36 2. 30 2. 91 1. 78 4. 70 3. 29 1. 29	7 5. 28 2. 26 7 2. 94 1. 80 4. 70 7 3. 35 7 1. 32	5. 20 2. 21 2. 99 1. 81 4. 67 3. 38 1. 31	
By stages of fabrication: Purchased materials	9. 38 3. 27 11. 31	9, 68 3, 46 11, 73	9. 55 3. 44 11. 20	9. 42 3. 51 11. 26	9. 31 3. 53 11. 37	9, 22 3, 60 11, 30	9. 08 3. 54 11. 47	9. 09 3. 52 11. 65	9. 33 3. 51 11. 69	9. 45 3. 49 11. 67	9. 68 3. 46 11. 73	9. 69 3. 62 11. 70	9. 73 3. 66 11. 62	7 9. 71 7 3. 69 7 11. 63	9. 60 3. 68 11. 74	
Book value (seasonally adjusted), totaldo	55. 20	57. 40	56. 69	56. 81	56. 91	57.00	56. 97	57. 19	57. 27	57, 19	57. 40	57.48	57. 69	r 57. 91	58. 21	
Durable goods industries, total ♀         do           Primary metal	31. 47 4. 78 2. 89 3. 16 10. 46 4. 03 6. 42 2. 49	32. 69 4. 62 2. 69 3. 17 11. 26 4. 47 6. 79 2. 66	32. 47 4. 86 2. 93 3. 29 10. 81 4. 24 6. 57 2. 58	32. 58 4. 85 2. 92 3. 26 10. 85 4. 25 6. 59 2. 60	32, 58 4, 83 2, 91 3, 22 10, 89 4, 32 6, 58 2, 58	32. 63 4. 80 2. 89 3. 23 10. 96 4. 34 6. 62 2. 60	32. 69 4. 77 2. 86 3. 22 11. 04 4. 41 6. 64 2. 62	32. 74 4. 74 2. 83 3. 21 11. 12 4. 41 6. 71 2. 64	32. 76 4. 67 2. 77 3. 16 11. 23 4. 47 6. 76 2. 65	32. 66 4. 60 2. 71 3. 15 11. 23 4. 46 6. 76 2. 65	32. 69 4. 62 2. 69 3. 17 11. 26 4. 47 6. 79 2. 66	32, 73 4, 59 2, 68 3, 19 11, 31 4, 50 6, 81 2, 70	32. 87 4. 61 2. 70 3. 15 11. 32 4. 51 6. 81 2. 70	7 32, 92 7 4, 60 2, 72 3, 15 7 11, 26 7 4, 51 7 6, 75 2, 67	33, 19 4, 57 2, 69 3, 17 11, 36 4, 55 6, 81 2, 71	
Transportation equipment	6. 87 3. 12 1. 86 1. 47	7. 29 3. 47 1. 82 1. 54	7. 22 3. 49 1. 82 1. 49	7, 29 3, 50 1, 84 1, 50	7. 29 3. 52 1. 84 1. 52	7.24 3.42 1.85 1.53	7. 29 3. 51 1. 82 1. 54	7. 33 3. 46 1. 83 1. 55	7.35 3.43 1.82 1.55	7. 36 3. 48 1. 81 1. 55	7, 29 3, 47 1, 82 1, 54	7. 28 3. 48 1. 82 1. 54	7, 37 3, 50 1, 83 1, 54	7. 44 3. 56 71. 83 71. 55	7. 62 3. 67 1. 83 1. 53	
Purchased materials do Goods in process do Finished goods do	8. 09 12. 64 10. 74	8. 22 13. 14 11. 33	8. 59 12. 94 10. 95	8. 62 13. 00 10. 96	8, 55 13, 02 11, 01	8, 49 13, 10 11, 04	8. 45 13. 15 11. 09	8. 41 13, 26 11, 06	8. 26 13. 34 11. 16	8. 15 13. 28 11. 24	8. 22 13. 14 11. 33	8. 29 13. 09 11. 35	8. 29 13. 18 11. 40	7 8, 32 7 13, 20 7 11, 40	8, 39 13, 38 11, 42	
Nondurable goods industries, total 9do	23. 72	24. 71	24. 22	24. 23	24. 34	24.37	24. 28	24.44	24.51	24, 53	24. 71	24, 76	24. 82	r 24. 99	25. 02	
Food and beverage       do         Tobacco       do         Textile       do         Paper       do         Chemical       do         Petroleum and coal       do         Rubber       do	5. 24 2. 17 2. 74 1. 68 4. 28 3. 42 1. 13	5. 40 2. 14 2. 87 1. 75 4. 51 3. 46 1. 22	5. 32 2. 17 2. 80 1. 73 4. 37 3. 44 1. 18	5. 34 2. 18 2. 84 1. 74 4. 36 3. 40 1. 18	5. 40 2. 18 2. 83 1. 76 4. 37 3. 42 1. 20	5. 39 2. 17 2. 81 1. 75 4. 39 3. 43 1. 21	5. 31 2. 17 2. 82 1. 74 4. 39 3. 40 1. 20	5. 37 2. 14 2. 85 1. 75 4. 42 3. 44 1. 20	5. 38 2. 13 2. 89 1. 74 4. 44 3. 41 1. 22	5. 35 2. 12 2. 90 1. 74 4. 44 3. 42 1. 22	5. 40 2. 14 2. 87 1. 75 4. 51 3. 46 1. 22	5. 34 2. 13 2. 86 1. 76 4. 58 3. 44 1. 24	5. 35 2. 17 2. 87 1. 76 4. 60 3. 38 1. 27	7 5. 42 2. 19 7 2. 85 1. 78 4. 61 7 3. 45 7 1. 27	5. 38 2. 18 2. 87 1. 78 4. 62 3. 46 1. 28	
By stages of fabrication: Purchased materialsdo Goods in processdo Finished goodsdo	9.06 3.37 11.29	9. 44 3. 59 11. 68	9.49 3.43 11.30	9. 47 3. 44 11. 32	9. 46 3. 47 11. 41	9. 39 3. 51 11. 46	9. 29 3. 50 11. 48	9, 33 3, 52 11, 59	9.41 3.54 11.57	9, 45 3, 54 11, 54	9. 44 3. 59 11. 68	9, 46 3, 65 11, 65	9. 54 3. 68 11. 60	7 9. 53 7 3. 71 7 11. 76	9. 50 3. 68 11. 85	
New orders, net (unadjusted), totaldo	130.96	133.05	32. 45	33. 99	33. 60	31.99	33. 36	32.86	<b>3</b> 5. <b>7</b> 8	33. 47	31. 48	33.08	32. 73	r 36. 14	35. 90	
Durable goods industries, total   Q	14. 74 2. 18 1. 35 1. 70 4. 92 2. 00 2. 92 1. 26 3. 22	16. 02 2. 08 1. 21 1. 88 5. 28 2. 16 3. 12 1. 37 3. 81	15. 71 1. 69 . 74 1. 80 5. 31 2. 15 3. 16 1. 30 3. 99	16. 48 1. 98 1. 06 1. 95 5. 36 2. 12 3. 23 1. 34 4. 02	16. 51 1. 81 . 97 1. 96 5. 64 2. 34 3. 31 1. 46 3. 91	15. 77 1. 74 1. 00 1. 95 5. 06 1. 98 3. 07 1. 28 4. 04	15. 48 2. 04 1. 18 2. 16 5. 11 2. 04 3. 07 1. 37 2. 89	15. 40 1. 88 1. 10 1. 98 5. 24 2. 29 2. 95 1. 33 3. 34	17. 30 2. 12 1. 21 2. 00 5. 42 2. 19 3. 22 1. 39 4. 51	16. 07 2. 10 1. 20 1. 81 5. 08 2. 04 3. 03 1. 36 4. 04	15. 52 1. 89 1. 13 1. 62 5. 33 2. 41 2. 92 1. 35 4. 11	16. 17 2. 29 1. 38 1. 76 5. 15 2. 07 3. 08 1. 39 4. 13	16. 19 2. 32 1. 42 1. 75 5. 37 2. 16 3. 21 1. 45 4. 09	7 18. 24 7 2. 70 7 1. 72 7 1. 90 7 5. 90 7 2. 29 7 3. 60 7 1. 58 7 4. 62	17. 90 2. 83 1. 83 2. 02 5. 67 2. 17 3. 50 1. 50 4. 07	
Nondurable goods industries, totaldo Industries with unfilled orders⊕do Industries without unfilled orders¶do	16. 23 3. 53 12. 70	17. 04 3. 77 13. 27	16. 74 3. 74 13. 01	17. 51 3. 92 13. 59	17. 09 3. 83 13. 26	16. 21 3. 40 12. 82	17. 88 3. 84 14. 04	17. 46 3. 89 13. 57	18. 48 4. 12 14. 36	17. 40 3. 89 13. 51	15. 96 3. 48 12. 48	16, 91 3, 70 13, 21	16. 53 3. 67 12. 86	r 17, 90 r 3, 97 r 13, 93	18. 00 4. 03 13. 97	
New orders, net (seas. adjusted), totaldo	}	İ	32. 73	33. 07	32. 43	33. 26	32.83	33. 23	<b>33</b> . 82	33. 76	33. 04	33. 90	34. 59	7 35. 06	35. 91	
Durable goods industries, total ♥   do   Primary metal   do   Iron and steel   do   Fabricated metal   do   Machinery   do   Electrical   do   Nonelectrical   do   Industrial   do   Transportation equipment   do			15. 73 1. 75 . 79 1. 84 5. 25 2. 24 3. 01 1. 30 4. 00	15. 97 1. 83 . 95 1. 88 5. 28 2. 17 3. 11 1. 32 3. 96	15.44 1.76 .93 1.86 5.16 2.05 3.11 1.36 3.76	16. 27 1. 90 1. 08 1. 92 5. 30 2. 07 3. 23 1. 38 4. 16	15. 91 2. 06 1. 20 1. 91 5. 23 2. 08 3. 15 1. 41 3. 68	15. 89 1. 97 1. 18 1. 84 5. 18 2. 14 3. 04 1. 37 4. 06	16. 57 2. 17 1. 28 1. 86 5. 42 2. 19 3. 24 1. 34 4. 05	16, 34 2, 07 1, 18 1, 95 5, 42 2, 12 3, 30 1, 39 3, 82	16. 02 2. 00 1. 22 1. 81 5. 44 2. 41 3. 03 1. 40 3. 66	16. 71 2. 14 1. 25 1. 92 5. 51 2. 34 3. 17 1. 40 4. 02	17. 09 2. 24 1. 34 1. 95 5. 54 2. 32 3. 22 1. 46 4. 40	7 17. 48 7 2. 55 7 1. 61 7 1. 95 7 5. 50 2. 22 7 3. 27 7 1. 45 7 4. 36	1, 51	
Nondurable goods industries, totaldo Industries with unfilled orders dodo Industries without unfilled orders dodo			17. 00 3. 75 13. 25	17. 10 3. 80 13. 29	16, 99 3, 76 13, 23	16. 98 3. 72 13. 27	16. 92 3. 72 13. 20	17. 34 3. 85 13. 49	17. 25 3. 86 13. 39	17. 42 3. 86 13. 56	17. 02 3. 70 13. 32	17. 19 3. 82 13. 37	17. 50 3. 80 13. 70	7 17. 59 7 3. 82 7 13. 77	17. 90 4. 01 13. 88	
Unfilled orders, end of year or month (unadjusted), totalbil. \$	48. 20	45. 65	48. 48	47.81	47. 45	48. 09	47. 43	46, 82	46. 50	45, 84	45. 65	46. 39	47. 25	r 48. 50	48. 99	
Durable goods industries, total   Q   do   Primary metal   do   Go   Tron and steel   do   Fabricated metal   do   Machinery   do   Electrical   do   Nonelectrical   do   Industrial   do   Transportation equipment   do	45, 12 4, 76 3, 48 2, 98 18, 10 10, 29 7, 80 3, 53 14, 64	42. 92 3. 64 2. 32 2. 90 17. 76 10. 03 7. 73 3. 56 14. 10	45. 34 4. 64 3. 14 3. 17 18. 47 10. 30 8. 16 3. 78 14. 21	44. 59 4. 30 2. 82 3. 12 18. 21 10. 22 7. 99 3. 69 14. 00	44, 27 3, 96 2, 54 3, 05 18, 27 10, 31 7, 96 3, 71 13, 96	44. 99 3. 91 2. 51 3. 11 18. 46 10. 38 8. 08 3. 69 14. 31	44. 50 3. 86 2. 46 3. 08 18. 19 10. 19 8. 00 3. 69 14. 25	43, 95 3, 74 2, 39 3, 01 18, 15 10, 25 7, 90 3, 68 14, 13	43. 64 3. 68 2. 34 2. 93 18. 00 10. 09 7, 91 3. 66 14. 28	43. 03 3. 67 2. 32 2. 90 17. 73 9. 85 7. 88 3. 61 14. 08	42. 92 3. 64 2. 32 2. 90 17. 76 10. 03 7. 73 3. 56 14. 10	43. 57 3. 85 2. 50 2. 96 17. 89 10. 01 7. 88 3. 63 14. 27	44. 40 4. 16 2. 74 3. 02 18. 10 10. 06 8. 04 3. 72 14. 57	r 45. 66 r 4. 55 r 3. 08 r 3. 09 r 18. 28 r 10. 07 r 8. 21 r 3. 78 r 15. 08	7 46. 05 4. 89 3. 39 3. 14 18. 28 10. 05 8. 22 3. 76 14. 94	
Nondurable goods industries, total —do	3.08	2.74	3. 14	3. 22	3.18	3. 11	2. 92	2.88	2.86	2. 80	2.74	2.82	2.85	7 2.84	2. 94	•
Unfilled orders, end of year or month (seasonally adjusted), total* bil. \$do			48. 62 45. 52 3. 10	48. 28 45. 22 3. 06	47. 91 44. 90 3. 02	47. 84 44. 85 2. 99	47. 20 44. 28 2. 92	46. 66 43. 73 2. 93	46. 52 43. 55 2. 97	45. 94 43. 03 2. 91	45. 85 43. 00 2. 85	46. 28 43. 40 2. 88	46, 90 44, 01 2, 89	7 48. 25 7 45. 43 7 2. 82	r 46, 24	

¶For these industries (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber) sales are considered equal to new orders.

New series. Monthly data prior to Dec. 1961 appear on p. 27 of the Feb. 1963 SURVEY.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962							1963	· · · · · ·	
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		thly rage	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	GEN	NERA	L BU	SINE	SS IN	NDIC	ATOR	S—C	ontin	ued						•
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS ♂																
New incorporations (50 States): ⊕ Unadjustednumber_ Seasonally adjusted*do	15, 128	15, 171	15, 653 15, 372	16, 408 15, 363	15, 234 14, 990	14, 957 15, 171	14, 955 15, 216	12,777 15,232	15, 318 15, 121	12,926 14,892	13, 925 14, 767	17, 348 14, 457	14, 012 15, 398	716, 259 715, 604	16, 294 15, 257	
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES ♂				·	·			Í	·	ŕ	·				,	
Failures, totalnumber_	1, 423	1,315	1, 504	1, 378	1, 281	1, 165	1, 319	1,118	1, 410	1, 216	1, 101	1, 258	1,304	1, 296	1, 287	
Commercial service	123 229 235 691 144	112 225 215 629 134	119 273 200 767 145	102 237 229 664 146	113 194 237 606 131	106 187 215 545 112	120 217 227 622 133	92 194 185 514 133	111 231 244 672 152	109 193 200 590 124	100 219 181 497 104	113 183 244 582 136	112 228 199 629 136	126 221 225 595 129	116 212 189 620 150	
Liabilities (current), totalthous. \$	90, 844	101, 133	121, 831	91, 512	88, 493	91, 574	146, 832	96, 165	119, 092	98, 841	81, 275	<b>1</b> 60, 963	94, 715	100, 502	100, 755	- <b>-</b>
Commercial service do Construction do Manufacturing and mining do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do	6, 694 16, 084 27, 107 27, 754 13, 205	7, 831 20, 295 33, 333 29, 143 10, 531	5, 440 24, 586 49, 677 31, 691 10, 437	8, 270 15, 798 29, 659 27, 569 10, 216	5, 445 13, 627 32, 821 27, 065 9, 535	5, 642 22, 412 21, 598 29, 999 11, 923	6, 977 33, 618 36, 170 53, 180 16, 887	5, 605 12, 803 39, 988 27, 944 9, 825	7, 634 24, 728 48, 833 26, 876 11, 021	16, 184 16, 095 34, 069 24, 107 8, 386	8, 785 18, 744 20, 671 22, 744 10, 331	7, 738 31, 113 56, 054 29, 552 36, 506	7, 198 22, 530 26, 971 26, 098 11, 918	6, 957 19, 017 34, 907 26, 148 13, 473	4, 960 14, 434 32, 286 28, 847 20, 228	
Failure annual rate (seasonally adjusted) No. per 10,000 concerns	1 64. 4	1 60. 8	65. 0	58. 7	57.3	58. 3	62. 5	62. 2	66.3	59. 4	56.0	55. 2	60. 7	54.4	54. 2	
			C	OMM	ODI	TY PI	RICES	3								
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS																
Prices received, all farm products $-1910-14=100$ .	240	243	242	<sup>,</sup> 241	239	240	244	250	245	7 244	r 243	r 245	242	240	242	240
Crops	7 227 7 219 7 261 151 209	7 230 7 244 7 270 153 226	r 235 r 289 r 272 155 224	7 239 7 284 7 284 159 230	7 234 7 234 7 283 157 230	r 229 r 215 r 282 155 r 227	r 228 r 194 275 151 226	r 231 r 196 280 154 226	r 227 r 203 275 152 226	7 224 7 215 268 147 230	224 • 238 261 153 231	7 230 7 276 254 157 231	r 231 r 252 251 161 234	238 7 237 270 161 234	7 244 7 243 278 161 239	246 242 275 162 233
Fruit. do Oil-bearing crops. do Potatoes (incl. dry edible beans). do Tobacco. do	7 247 257 7 157 526	7 220 248 7 156 7 530	7 216 255 7 144 543	7 208 255 7 172 543	203 253 7 204 543	r 190 252 r 192 r 538	r 241 245 r 173 r 511	7 264 238 7 156 7 524	7 242 238 7 141 7 517	224 244 7 147 7 510	7 199 247 147 505	216 251 150 7 488	, 227 258 155 , 501	7 268 258 151 501	7 308 254 140 501	327 258 156 500
Livestock and products do.  Dairy products do.  Meat animals do.  Poultry and eggs do.  Wool do.	251 	7 255 7 253 310 7 145 7 251	r 248 r 241 r 305 r 140 253	243 , 233 , 304 130 260	242 7 231 7 304 128 261	r 249 239 r 311 r 134 257	7 257 248 7 319 7 143 253	266 258 7 325 7 154 251	7 262 265 7 315 7 152 249	7 260 268 7 311 151 252	r 259 263 r 309 r 153 249	257 7 259 308 152 255	251 7 256 294 157 264	242 7 249 281 155 274	240 240 288 144 279	235 234 286 134 272
Prices paid: All commodities and services do Production items do All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and	276 291 266	279 294 269	280 295 270	280 296 269	279 294 268	279 294 268	279 294 268	280 294 271	281 294 271	281 295 271	282 296 273	284 297 274	284 298 274	283 297 274	283 297 273	283 297 273
wage rates (parity index)1910-14=100 Parity ratio §do	302 r 80	306 779	307 79	307 79	305 78	305 79	305 80	307 81	307 80	307 - 79	309 - 79	311 - 79	311 78	310 77	311 78	77
CONSUMER PRICES;																
(U.S. Department of Labor Indexes)  All items ‡1957-59=100	104. 2	105. 4	105. 2	105. 2	105. 3	105. 5	105. 5	106. 1	106.0	106.0	105.8	106.0	106.1	106. 2	<sup>2</sup> 106. 2	
Special group indexes: All items less fooddododododo	104. 8 104. 2	106. 1 105. 4	106. 0 105. 2	106. 0 105. 2	106. 1 105. 3	106. 1 105. 4	106. 2 105. 5	106. 6 106. 1	106. 7 106. 1	106. 7 106. 0	106. 7 105. 8	106. 5 105. 9	106. 6 106. 1	106. 8 106. 1	107. 0	
All commodities         do           Nondurables         do           Durables         do           Services         do	102. 4 102. 8 100. 5 107. 6	103. 2 103. 6 101. 5 109. 5	103. 1 103. 5 101. 4 109. 2	103. 0 103. 2 101. 5 109. 4	103. 1 103. 4 101. 6 109. 5	103. 1 103. 5 101. 5 109. 8	103. 2 103. 5 101. 7 109. 9	104. 1 104. 7 101. 6 109. 8	104. 0 104. 4 102. 0 109. 8	103. 9 104. 2 102. 2 110. 0	103. 6 104. 0 101. 7 110. 1	103. 6 104. 3 100. 4 110. 5	103. 8 104. 5 100. 6 110. 5	103. 7 104. 4 100. 8 110. 8	104. 2	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	102, 8 102, 6 104, 8 104, 2 99, 3	103, 2 103, 6 104, 1 105, 0 101, 7	102. 7 103. 4 103. 7 108. 6 100. 1	102. 7 103. 2 103. 0 109. 4 99. 6	102. 8 103. 5 102. 7 111. 9 99. 7	102. 9 103. 8 103. 5 109. 9 100. 8	102. 5 103. 8 103. 9 105. 2 102. 6	104. 6 104. 8 104. 2 102. 2 106. 3	104. 9 104. 3 104. 3 102. 0 104. 1	104. 3 104. 1 104. 2 102. 1 103. 5	103, 9 103, 5 103, 9 100, 2 102, 5	103. 0 104. 7 103. 8 106. 4 102. 5	103. 3 105. 0 103. 6 109. 4 102. 1	103. 6 104. 6 103. 5 109. 6 100. 7	104. 3 102. 9 112. 0	
Housing 9 do Gas and electricity do Housefurnishings do Rent do	103. 9 107. 9 99. 5 104. 4	104. 8 107. 9 98. 9 105. 7	104. 6 107. 8 99. 3 105. 4	104. 7 107. 7 99. 0 105. 5	104. 8 107. 7 99. 1 105. 6	104. 8 108. 0 99. 0 105. 7	104. 8 108. 0 98. 5 105. 8	104. 9 108. 0 98. 7 105. 9	105. 0 108. 0 98. 8 106. 1	105. 1 108. 1 98. 7 106. 2	105. 2 108. 1 98. 6 106. 2	105, 4 108, 2 97, 9 106, 3	105, 4 108, 0 98, 3 106, 4	105. 7 108. 0 98. 6 106. 4	105, 8 107, 5 98, 5	
Medical caredo Personal caredo Reading and recreationdo	111.3 104.6 107.2	114. 2 106. 5 109. 6	113. 9 106. 3 109. 4	114. 1 106. 4 109. 5	114, 4 106, 1 109, 2	114. 6 106. 8 110. 0	114. 6 106. 8 110. 3	114. 7 106. 8 110. 0	114. 9 106. 9 109. 5	115, 0 107, 1 110, 1	115, 3 107, 6 110, 0	115, 5 107, 4 110, 2	115. 6 107. 3 110. 0	115.8 107.3 110.1	116. 1 107. 6 111. 0	
Transportation do_ Private do_ Public do_ Other goods and services do_ **Revised**	105. 0 104. 0 111. 7 104. 6	107. 2 105. 9 115. 4 105. 3	107. 2 106. 0 115. 6 105. 1	107. 3 106. 0 115. 6 105. 1	107. 3 106. 0 115. 6		107. 4 106. 2 115. 7 105. 5		108. 1 106. 9 116. 0 105. 6		108. 0 106. 8 115. 7 105. 6	106, 6 105, 3 115, 7 105, 7	106. 8 105. 3 116. 3	107. 0 105. 6 116. 4	107. 0 105. 5 116. 5	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised.

Based on unadjusted data.

Revised.

I have based on 1947-49=100 is 130.3.

That are from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Figures in 1961 Business Statistics volume cover 49 States (Alaska not included); see July 1961 Survey for unadjusted data back to January 1960 for 50 States.

New series.

Data for Jan.-Dec. 1959 (49 States) appear in the Oct. 1961 Survey.

For revised data (50 States) for 1960, see similar note in the June 1962 Survey.

¶Revised beginning Jan. 1959 to incorporate price revisions for individual commodities; revisions prior to April 1962 will be shown later.

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

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

§ Includes data not shown separately.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962 🌶					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		ithly rage	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
		CC	)MM(	ODIT	Y PR	ICES-	-Cor	tinu	ed							
WHOLESALE PRICES of (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes) out market prices, basic commodities:			0".4	04.4	00.0	00.5								22.2	-0.2	
22 Commodities       1957-59=100-         9 Foodstuffs       do         13 Rawindustrials       do			95. 4 91. 3 98. 3	94. 6 90. 2 97. 8	93. 0 89. 8 95. 4	92. 5 90. 0 94. 2	92. 6 89. 9 94. 5	92. 5 90. 3 94. 0	92. 9 89. 9 94. 9	93. 0 88. 4 96. 4	92. 6 88. 2 95. 8	93. 5 90. 7 95. 5	93. 3 90. 8 95. 1	92. 2 89. 2 94. 4	93. 0 90. 9 94. 5	95 95 95
l commodities;dodo	100, 3	100.6	100. 4	100.2	100.0	100. 4	100.5	101.2	100.6	100.7	100. 4	100.5	100, 2	99. 9	r 99. 7	10
By stage of processing:  Crude materials for further processingdo Intermediate materials, supplies, etcdo Finished goods⊙do By durability of product: Nondurable goodsdodo	99.6	97. 1 100. 2 101. 7	96. 5 100. 5 101. 4 99. 7 101. 2	95. 8 100. 4 101. 2 99. 5	95. 2 100. 2 101. 1 99. 3	96. 5 100. 3 101. 5	97. 2 100. 1 101. 7	99. 2 100. 2 102. 6	97. 4 100. 1 101. 9	97. 6 100. 1 102. 0 100. 5	96. 8 100. 1 101. 6	96. 8 100. 2 101. 8	95. 6 100. 1 101. 5 99. 7	94. 5 100. 0 101. 1	95. 0 7 99. 9 100. 8 99. 0 7 100. 6	9 10 10 9 10
Durable goodsdo  Farm products 9do  Fruits and vegetables, fresh and drieddo  Grainsdo  Livestock and live poultrydo	96. 0 93. 7 95. 6 92. 5	97. 7 97. 7 98. 8 96. 2	96. 9 99. 0 98. 5 94. 1	96. 2 107. 1 101. 0 91. 4	95. 3 98. 7 99. 9 91. 6	96. 5 92. 2 99. 1 95. 8	97. 6 90. 9 98. 1 98. 5	100. 9 100. 6 94. 9 98. 6 104. 4	98. 7 97. 5 98. 5 98. 6	99.3 96.4 99.5 98.3	97. 3 88. 5 101. 1 96. 2	98. 5 104. 0 102. 0 94. 1	96, 5 96, 5 103, 0 89, 5	95. 4 99. 0 103. 7 85. 6	95. 4 + 99. 6 105. 1 88. 2	9 9 10 8
Foods, processed \$\times\$ \bigode{\Phi} \\ Cereal and bakery products \\ Dairy products and ice cream \\ Fruits and vegetables, canned, frozen \\ Meats, poultry, and fish \\ do \\ do \\ Meats, poultry \\ do \\	100. 7 105. 1 107. 5 101. 7 95. 4	101. 2 107. 6 106. 9 98. 0 99. 1	100, 2 108, 0 106, 0 99, 0 95, 6	99. 6 107. 4 104. 5 98. 6 95. 5	99. 8 107. 6 105. 0 99. 1 95. 7	100. 8 107. 9 105. 7 98. 7 99. 0	101. 5 107. 8 106. 1 97. 1 101. 0	103, 3 107, 6 106, 0 96, 6 106, 8	101. 5 107. 6 107. 7 96. 4 100. 0	101. 3 107. 7 108. 0 96. 3 100. 1	100. 9 107. 6 108. 1 95. 7 99. 4	100, S 107, 4 107, 8 100, 0 97, 9	100. 5 108. 6 108. 0 99. 8 95. 6	99. 0 108. 0 107. 1 101. 3 91. 8	7 99. 3 108. 1 106. 9 7 102. 9 7 90. 3	10 10 10 10 9
Commodities other than farm products and foods 1957-59=100	100.8	100.8	100.9	100.9	100. 7	100.8	100. 6	100.8	100.7	100.7	100. 7	100.7	100.6	100.6	100. 4	10
Chemicals and allied products Q         do           Chemicals, industrial         do           Drugs and pharmaceuticals         do           Fats and oils, inedible         do           Fertilizer materials         do           Prepared paint         do	99. 1 98. 4 98. 3 87. 5 104. 3 103. 6	97. 5 96. 3 96. 0 76. 3 101. 9 103. 8	97. 9 96. 5 97. 0 79. 3 103. 7 103. 7	97. 7 96. 3 97. 0 77. 1 103. 6 103. 8	97. 6 96. 2 97. 0 73. 4 103. 6 103. 8	97. 2 96. 1 95. 1 73. 5 101. 0 103. 8	97. 0 95. 9 95. 0 73. 0 98. 4 103. 8	96. 9 95. 9 95. 0 72. 3 98. 6 103. 8	97. 1 96. 1 95. 1 76. 7 99. 0 103. 8	97. 0 95. 9 95. 1 75. 9 99. 2 103. 8	96. 8 95. 9 94. 8 72. 8 99. 6 103. 8	96. 9 96. 0 95. 2 71. 7 100. 8 103. 8	96. 7 95. 2 95. 1 72. 7 102. 3 103. 8	96. 8 95. 4 95. 2 74. 5 102. 3 103. 7	96. 5 95. 3 , 95. 1 77. 7 102. 3 103. 7	10
Fuel and related prod., and power QdoCoaldoElectric powerJan. 1958=100.Gas fuelsdoPetroleum products, refined1957-59=100.	100. 7 97. 7 102. 4 118. 7 99. 3	100. 2 96. 8 102. 8 119. 2 98. 2	100. 2 95. 3 103. 0 115. 3 98. 9	99. 7 94. 6 102. 9 116. 6 97. 9	99. 6 94. 6 102. 8 113. 8 98. 1	100. 0 95. 3 102. 8 119. 7 98. 0	99. 5 95. 6 102. 8 117. 8 97. 2	100. 8 96. 6 102. 8 120. 1 99. 2	100. 8 97. 2 102. 7 122. 7 98. 9	100. 7 97. 7 102. 7 122. 3 98. 6	100, 8 98, 3 102, 7 123, 1 98, 6	100. 4 98. 3 102. 5 120. 8 98. 2	100, 3 98, 4 102, 5 127, 8 97, 1	100, 8 98, 1 102, 4 127, 8 98, 2	7 100. 3 7 95. 0 102. 4 7 124. 1 98. 2	10 9 10 15
Furniture, other household durables QdoAppliances, householddoFurniture, householddoRadio receivers and phonographsdoTelevision receiversdo	99. 5 95. 2 102. 8 91. 5 97. 2	98. 8 94. 0 103. 8 86. 1 94. 2	98. 9 94. 7 103. 4 86. 8 93. 7	99. 0 94. 3 103. 7 87. 2 95. 5	98. 9 94. 3 103. 9 84. 8 94. 9	98. 8 93. 9 104. 1 85. 4 94. 3	98. 7 93. 4 104. 0 85. 4 94. 3	98. 6 93. 2 103. 9 85. 1 94. 3	98. 5 93. 0 104. 0 85. 1 94. 3	98. 6 93. 1 104. 1 84. 6 94. 3	98. 4 93. 0 104. 2 84. 5 94. 3	98. 3 92. 3 104. 5 84. 6 93. 6	98. 2 92. 3 104. 5 84. 6 93. 6	98. 2 92. 3 104. 6 84. 2 92. 7	7 98. 1 7 92. 1 7 104. 4 84. 2 92. 7	10
Hides, skins, and leather products ♀ do footwear do do do do Leather do do Lumber and wood products do Lumber do do Lumber do	106. 2 107. 4 107. 9 106. 0 95. 9 94. 7	107. 4 108. 7 106. 2 108. 5 96. 5 96. 5	106. 9 108. 7 103. 3 109. 5 96. 8 96. 8	107. 2 108. 7 105. 4 110. 6 97. 1 97. 5	108. 0 108. 7 108. 5 110. 0 97. 3 97. 6	107. 5 108. 8 104. 2 108. 4 97. 5 98. 0	107. 0 108. 8 105. 1 106. 9 97. 4 97. 7	107. 5 108. 8 110. 8 106. 6 97. 0 97. 2	107. 4 108. 6 108. 8 106. 5 96. 6 96. 7	107. 3 108. 6 107. 1 106. 8 96. 3 96. 3	106, 9 108, 7 101, 6 106, 1 95, 8 95, 8	106. 0 108. 5 95. 2 105. 2 95. 9 95. 9	105. 1 108. 3 85. 9 104. 7 96. 1 96. 2	105. 1 108. 3 88. 4 103. 7 96. 5 96. 6	7 104. 5 7 108. 2 85. 0 102. 8 97. 0 97. 6	10 10 10 10
Machinery and motive prod. Q	102. 3 107. 4 107. 5 100. 0 100. 7	102. 3 109. 5 107. 8 98. 4 100. 5	102. 3 109. 2 107. 7 98. 6 100. 1	102.3 109.3 107.7 98.6 100.1	102, 2 109, 5 107, 7 98, 4 100, 9	102. 4 109. 5 107. 6 98. 1 100. 9	102. 3 109. 4 107. 7 98. 0 100. 9	102, 3 109, 4 107, 7 98, 4 100, 9	102. 2 109. 6 108. 0 98. 4 100. 4	102. 2 110. 2 108. 2 98. 1 100. 4	102. 3 110. 5 108. 3 98. 1 100. 4	102. 3 110. 8 108. 3 98. 0 100. 4	102. 2 110. 8 108. 5 97. 8 100. 4	102. 0 111. 0 108. 8 97. 1 100. 3	7 101. 9 110. 9 108. 8 97. 0 7 99. 8	10 10 10
Metals and metal products Q do— Heating equipment do— Iron and steel do— Nonferrous metals do—	100. 7 94. 6 100. 7 100. 4	100. 0 93. 2 99. 3 99. 2	100. 3 93. 7 99. 6 99. 8	100. 2 93. 1 99. 2 99. 9	99. 8 92. 9 98. 9 99. 3	99. 7 92. 9 98. 9 99. 0	99. 8 92. 9 99. 1 99. 0	99. 7 92. 6 99. 0 98. 9	99. 4 92. 7 98. 7 97. 9	99. 3 92. 8 98. 4 98. 3	99. 3 93. 3 98. 7 97. 7	99. 5 92. 5 98. 8 98. 0	99. 4 92. 4 98. 6 98. 0	99. 4 92. 6 98. 4 98. 1	99. 4 92. 9 98. 5 98. 2	
Nonmetallic mineral products Q do— Clay products, structural do— Concrete products do— Gypsum products do—	101. 8 103. 2 102. 5 103. 8	101. 8 103. 5 102. 6 105. 0	102. 4 103. 6 102. 6 105. 0	102. 1 103. 6 102. 5 105. 0	101, 9 103, 6 102, 5 105, 0	101. 6 103. 6 102. 7 105. 0	101. 6 103. 6 102. 6 105. 0	101. 5 103. 6 102. 6 105. 0	101. 6 103. 4 102. 7 105. 0	101. 6 103. 4 102. 8 105. 0	101. 5 103. 5 102. 5 105. 0	101. 4 103. 7 102. 5 105. 0	101. 5 103. 6 102. 2 105. 0	101. 5 103. 6 102. 2 105. 0	101. 5 7 103. 8 102. 2 105. 0 99. 0	1 1
Pulp, paper, and allied products do— Paper do Rubber and products do Tires and tubes do—	98. 8 102. 2 96. 1 92. 4	100. 0 102. 6 93. 3 87. 1	101.3 103.1 92.9 86.1	100. 8 103. 1 93. 2 86. 4	100. 5 103. 1 93. 0 86. 4	100, 0 102, 6 92, 7 86, 4	99. 7 102. 6 92. 7 86. 4	99, 5 102, 4 92, 8 86, 4	99. 3 102. 3 93. 1 86. 4	99. 1 102. 2 93. 7 88. 0	99. 0 102. 2 94. 4 89. 0	99. 0 102. 2 94. 3 89. 0	99. 1 102. 2 94. 2 89. 0	99. 0 102. 2 94. 1 89. 0 100. 2	99. 0 102. 2 94. 1 89. 0	1
Textile products and apparel \( \foating{Q} \). \( \text{do} \) Apparel. \( \text{do} \). \( \text{do} \). \( \text{do} \) Cotton products. \( \text{do} \). \( \text{do} \). \( \text{Mannade fiber textile products} \). \( \text{do} \). \( \text{Silk products} \). \( \text{do} \). \( \text{do} \). \( \text{Wool products} \). \( \text{do} \).	99. 7 101. 0 100. 4 93. 4 113. 2 97. 1	100. 6 101. 5 101. 7 93. 9 125. 9 99. 1	100. 5 101. 3 102. 4 93. 7 121. 6 98. 6	100. 7 101. 4 102. 1 94. 5 126. 4 98. 9	100.8 101.5 102.0 94.6 130.7 99.1	100. 9 101. 8 101. 9 94. 7 130. 2 99. 3	100. 8 101. 8 101. 7 94. 3 132. 4 99. 3	100.6 101.6 101.3 94.0 125.2 99.4	100. 5 101. 7 101. 0 93. 6 129. 5 99. 6	100. 5 101. 7 100. 7 93. 6 130. 3 100. 1	100.6 101.7 100.8 93.7 143.3 100.2	100. 4 101. 3 100. 6 93. 7 149. 8 100. 7	100. 3 101. 4 100. 5 93. 7 151. 1 100. 7	101, 4 100, 2 93, 8 150, 9 100, 8	101. 3 100. 1 93. 8 150. 9 100. 8	1 1
Tobacco prod. and bottled beverages \( \text{q do} \)	103. 2 100. 6 101. 4 103. 9 100. 9	104. 1 101. 0 101. 4 107. 3 100. 8	104. 0 100. 8 101. 4 106. 0 100. 5	104. 1 101. 1 101. 4 106. 0 100. 5	104. 1 101. 1 101. 4 105. 4 100. 7	104. 0 100. 7 101. 4 107. 6 101. 0	104. 2 101. 1 101. 4 107. 2 101. 0	104. 2 101. 1 101. 4 109. 1 101. 1	104. 5 101. 5 101. 4 108. 7 101. 2	104. 5 101. 5 101. 4 109. 8 101. 2	104, 3 101, 1 101, 4 110, 2 101, 3	104.3 101.1 101.4 111.6 101.3	104. 3 101. 1 101. 4 111. 5 101. 1	104.3 101.1 101.4 110.8 100.5	7 104. 4 101. 1 101. 4 108. 0 100. 7	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLARS																
s measured by— Wholesale prices1957-59=100 Consumer pricesdo	99. 7 96. 0	99. 4 94. 9	99. 6 95. 1	99. 8 95. 1	100. 0 95. 0	99. 6 94. 8	99. 5 94. 8	98. 8 94. 3	99. 4 94. 3	99. 3 94. 3	99. 6 94. 5	99. 5 94. 3	99. 8 94. 3	100.1 94.2	r 1100. 3 1 94. 2	1

r Revised. ¹ Indexes based on 1947-49=100 are as follows: Measured by—wholesale prices, 84.5 (Apr., revised); 84.1 (May); consumer prices, 76.8 (Apr.). c³ Fer actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. 1Data reflect conversion to the 1957-59=100 reference base period. Monthly and annual data for earlier periods for major components appear on p. 20 of the Oct. 1962 SURVEY. \*New series. The index measures price trends of commodities which are particularly sensitive to factors affecting spot markets.

Monthly data for earlier periods are available upon request from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Wash. 25, D.C.

OGoods to users, including raw foods and fuels.

Revisions for Mar.-Dec. 1960 appear on p. 20 of the Oct. 1962 SURVEY; those for Jan.-June 1961, respectively, are as follows (1957-59=100): 102.0; 102.6; 101.7; 100.9; 99.8; 99.0.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961 1962					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Monthly average	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	CON	STRU	UCTI	ON A	ND R	EAL	EST	ATE							

		CON	STRU	JCTI	ON A	ND R	EAL	ESTA	ATE							
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE																
New construction (unadjusted), totalmil.\$	4, 783	5, 090	4,600	5, 319	5, 826	5, 743	5, 844	5, 791	5, 748	5, 339	4,888	r 4, 331	r 3, 990	r 4, 346	r 4, 778	5, <b>4</b> 91
Private, total 9dodo	3,364	3,615	3, 325	3, 821	4, 112	4,078	4,082	4, 038	3, 888	3, 781	3, 535	3, 138	2,938	r 3, 132	r 3, 483	3, 938
Residential (nonfarm) Q	1, 875 1, 349 428	2,069 1,521 443	1, 928 1, 345 487	2,308 1,514 692	2. 492 1. 697 686	2, 388 1, 759 516	2, 353 1, 794 445	2, 311 1, 776 423	2, 187 1, 702 374	2, 137 1, 646 380	1, 999 1, 541 351	1, 746 1, 309 335	1, 579 1, 156 323	r 1,736 r 1,275 r 364	7 2, 063 7 1, 447 7 519	2,428 1,618 710
Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utilities, total \( \rho \) \text{mil, \( \rho \)} \\ Industrial \text{do.} \\ Commercial \( \rho \) \text{do.} \\ Stores, restaurants, and garages* \text{do.} \\ Farm construction \text{do.} \\ Public utilities \text{do.} \\ do. \end{array}	896 230 389 193 123 449	944 234 414 202 119 459	839 223 348 161 107 433	894 229 383 185 122 476	971 235 433 225 137 489	1, 025 239 469 252 147 491	1,039 241 471 246 152 511	1, 037 245 465 234 146 515	1, 021 245 454 217 132 520	1,010 244 454 212 113 495	964 243 428 189 95 453	899 241 382 155 92 378	869 235 368 151 93 377	7 850 7 227 363 155 102 7 423	837 225 353 148 112 7 451	871 225 372 161 130 484
Public, totaldodo	1, 420	1,476	1, 275	1,498	1, 714	1,665	1,762	1,753	1,860	1,558	1, 353	r 1, 193	r 1,052	r 1, 214	r 1, 295	1, 553
Nonresidential buildings         do.           Military facilities         do.           Highways         do.           Other types         do.	428 114 485 393	426 106 521 422	425 103 339 408	436 114 509 439	472 157 618 467	461 94 643 467	464 117 700 481	459 117 708 469	463 129 800 468	418 113 589 438	390 104 496 363	389 7 101 328 365	352 7 86 277 337	7 406 94 337 377	7 436 (1) 352 416	(1) (1) (1) (1)
New construction (seasonally adjusted at annual rates), totalmil. \$-			58, 279	60, 764	62, 678	62, 084	62,829	62, 358	63, 517	62,610	61, 823	r 62, 866	r 60, 163	r61,018	r 60, <b>4</b> 73	62, 739
Private, total 9do	1		41,747	43, 472	44, 842	44, 908	45,244	44. 976	43, 843	44,059	44, 134	43, 434	42, 313	r 42, <b>4</b> 83	<sup>7</sup> 43, 651	44, 832
Residential (nonfarm)dodo			23,484	25, 018	26, 118	25, 987	25,957	25, 813	25, 013	25,432	25, 654	24, 830	23, 878	r 23, 978	<sup>7</sup> 25, 132	26, 401
Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utilities, total \$\text{otal }\text{otal }otal			11, 234 2, 792 4, 793 2, 353 1, 385 5, 388	11, 257 2, 886 4, 752 2, 268 1, 466 5, 481	11, 403 2, 950 4, 865 2, 352 1, 531 5, 539	11, 661 2, 962 5, 110 2, 588 1, 533 5, 444	11, 830 2, 936 5, 273 2, 688 1, 533 5, 626	11, 723 2, 930 5, 214 2, 549 1, 575 5, 548	11, 419 2, 885 5, 018 2, 316 1, 526 5, 575	11, 261 2, 820 4, 967 2, 245 1, 436 5, 637	11, 205 2, 788 4, 979 2, 262 1, 332 5, 657	11, 348 2, 773 5, 086 2, 310 1, 339 5, 621	11, 219 2, 716 4, 999 2, 256 1, 328 5, 588	r11, 224 r 2, 722 4, 982 2, 266 1, 366 r 5, 619	11, 185 2, 815 4, 846 2, 162 1, 464 7 5, 588	10, 986 2, 837 4, 630 1, 979 1, 576 5, 575
Public, total 9dodo			16, 532	17, 292	17, 836	17, 176	17,585	17, 382	19, 674	18,551	17, 689	19,432	r 17, 850	r 18, 535	r 16, 822	17, 907
Nonresidential buildings do. Military facilities do. Highways do.			5, 106 1, 381 5, 057	5, 122 1, 354 5, 830	5, 257 1, 549 5, 989	5, 043 1, 170 5, 876	5, 083 1, 244 6, 195	5, 065 1, 164 6, 140	5, 192 1, 492 7, 786	5, 216 1, 003 6, 922	5, 083 1, 324 6, 343	5, 096 +1, 736 -7, 483	5, 096 7 1, 494 6, 181	7 5, 240 1, 312 6, 948	r 5, 233 (1) 5, 254	5, 265 (1) (1)
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS															İ	•
Construction contracts in 48 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): △  Valuation, total	3, 095 2 108 1, 046 2, 049 1, 010 1, 344 576 165	3, 442 <sup>2</sup> 120 1, 133 2, 309 1, 084 1, 503 659 196	3, 860 121 1, 211 2, 650 1, 102 1, 816 702 241	4,009 117 1,227 2,782 1,275 1,819 729 186	3, 900 120 1, 331 2, 569 1, 242 1, 656 724 277	3, 747 117 1, 231 2, 516 1, 197 1, 623 719 207	3, 631 118 1, 039 2, 591 1, 177 1, 651 626 176	3, 273 113 1, 099 2, 174 1, 019 1, 519 624 411	3, 425 117 1,003 2, 422 1,075 1,610 574 166	3, 188 123 1, 099 2, 089 1, 066 1, 361 661 99	3, 198 138 1, 190 2, 009 921 1, 166 787 325	2,779 121 932 1,847 1,016 1,250 433 82	2, 917 130 1, 092 1, 825 1, 005 1, 215 571 127	3, 583 118 1, 182 2, 401 1, 146 1, 642 629 167	3, 983 125 1, 168 2, 814 1, 210 1, 986 635 152	
Heavy construction: New advance planning (ENR)§do	1,816	1, 766	1,358	2,055	1,004	1, 392	1, 713	1,814	1, 481	3, 218	1,953	2, 675	2,075	3, 250	2,037	2,328
Highway concrete pavement contract awards:♂  Total	8, 939 476 5, 390 3, 073	9, 483 477 6, 217 2, 789	8, 888 848 5, 694 2, 346	9, 796 787 4, 973 4, 037	10, 846 727 6, 445 3, 674	8, 861 1, 017 4, 443 3, 402	10, 414 421 6, 205 3, 788	6, 986 123 4, 415 2, 447	10, 718 132 6, 479 4, 107	14, 898 246 12, 017 2, 635	10, 576 216 8, 711 1, 650	11, 019 1, 023 7, 815 2, 181	6, 351 122 4, 923 1, 306	8, 131 1, 042 4, 872 2, 217	10, 216 521 6, 415 3, 279	12, 343 742 7, 657 3, 944
HOUSING STARTS																
New housing units started:‡ Unadjusted: Total, incl. farm (public and private)thous One-family structuresdo Privately owneddo	113. 8 82. 4 109. 4	123. 5 82. 8 121. 0	151. 6 101. 7 147. 0	156. 6 107. 7 154. 2	139. 5 96. 9 136. 2	139. 3 96. 0 135. 8	147. 9 101. 7 146. 1	116, 3 76, 4 113, 6	136. 4 91. 0 133. 5	121. 9 78. 4 120. 3	94. 5 56. 1 93. 5	83. 3 47. 4 80. 6	87. 6 7 52. 4 86. 5	126. 7 81. 5 123. 2	156. 2 155. 0	
Total nonfarm (public and private) do In metropolitan areas do Privately owned do	111. 4 78. 8 107. 1	121. 5 86. 8 119. 1	149. 5 110. 6 144. 9	155, 1 112, 0 152, 7	137. 0 96. 2 133. 7	137. 4 97. 7 133. 9	144. 8 99. 3 143. 0	113, 7 83, 7 111, 0	132. 5 92. 9 129. 7	120. 8 83. 0 119. 2	93. 5 67. 8 92. 5	82. 2 61. 5 79. 4	86. 1 7 65. 0 85. 0	125. 0 87. 6 121. 5	154. 0 108. 0 152. 8	
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates:  Total, including farm (private only)do  Total nonfarm (private only)do			1, 542 1, 521	1, 579 1, 566	1, 425 1, 399	1, 466 1, 447	1, 529 1, 500	1, 289 1, 261	1,550 1,504	1,586 1,571	1, 472 1, 453	1, 242 1, 220	1, 280 1, 255	1, 521 1, 497	1, 627 1, 605	
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES																
Department of Commerce composite 1947-49=100	145	148	148	147	148	148	149	149	148	148	149	149	150	150	r 151	150
American Appraisal Co., The:       1913=100         A verage, 30 cities       1913=100         A tlanta       do         New York       do         San Francisco       do         St. Louis       do	741 810 814 703 720	756 832 836 720 741	750 824 825 711 735	751 824 824 711 738	754 825 825 711 742	758 833 845 711 743	760 833 845 718 743	762 835 845 734 743	762 845 846 734 743	768 848 848 740 748	768 848 848 740 754	770 851 849 741 756	771 851 849 744 756	771 852 849 745 756	772 852 849 745 754	
Associated General Contractors (building only) $\odot$ 1957-59=100_	109	111	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	112	112	113	113	113	114

<sup>\*\*</sup>Revised. 1 Not yet available; estimate included in total.

2 Computed from cumulative valuation total.

2 Includes data not shown separately.

\*For data prior to Aug. 1960 for stores, restaurants, etc., see \*Bureau of \*Census\* reports; data prior to Mar. 1961 for F. W. Dodge index will be shown later.

Amonthly averages are based on annual totals including revisions not distributed by months.

 $Data\ for\ May,\ Aug.,\ and\ Nov.\ 1962\ and\ Jan,\ and\ May\ 1963\ are\ for\ 5$  weeks; other months, 4 weeks. Comparable data prior to 1961 not available.

 $<sup>\</sup>sigma$  Data for May, July, and Oct. 1962, and Jan. and Apr. 1963 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

<sup>‡</sup>For revised data for Jan.-Sept. 1961, see Census report (C20-41). ⊙Note shift in reference base; data prior to Sept. 1961 on 1957-59 base are available upon request.

3-10		~ 0	_,,,_,				/(	۱ همد په پ	~						3 (1)	
Uniess otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962			1		1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mor ave	ithly rage	Apr.	May	June	July	Ang.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау
	CON	STRU	CTIC	)N AI	ND R	EAL	ESTA	TE-	-Cont	inued					-	
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES-Con.																
7. H. Boeckh and Associates: ¶* Average, 20 ettles: All types combined	105, 6 106, 3 105, 6 104, 5		107. 0 107. 9 106. 9 105. 6	108.6 $107.6$	108.9	108, 5 109, 4 108, 5 106, 9	109.7	108.8 109.8 108.7 107.3	108. 7 109. 7 108. 7 107. 2	108, 5 109, 6 108, 5 106, 9	108. 6 109. 7 108. 6 106. 9	108. 8 109. 9 108. 8 107. 1	108, 9 110, 0 108, 9 107, 1	108, 9 110, 0 108, 9 107, 2	109, 1 110, 2 109, 1 107, 4	
orgineering News-Record: ○ Bullding 1957-59 = 100 Construction do do nu of Public Roads—Highway construction: † Composite (avg. for qtr.) 1957-59 = 100	107. 8 111. 5 2 94. 9	110. 1 114. 7 2 98. 6	109.3 113.6	109, 9 114, 7	110. 0 114. 9 97. 0	110. 6 115. 4	111.1 116.0	111.1 115.9 98.4	111.0 115.8	110. 8 115. 8	110. 8 115. 8 101. 2	110. 9 116. 1	111.0 116.2	111. 2 113. 4 99. 6		1 111.6 1 117.6
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS  utput index: Composite, unadjusted 9 t	129, 3	133. 9	136. 0 133. 9	149. 8 139. 7	145. 0 135. 9	132. 1 137. 1	155. 2 141. 3	139. 5 133. 7	150. 3 132. 7	129. <b>3</b> 135. <b>3</b>	109. 4 127. 9	r 114. 4 r 123. 1	r 109. 4 r 124. 2	130.3		
Iron and steel products, unadjusted	130. 2 127. 4	131. 6 132. 8 167. 6	139. 2 134. 7	150, 5 146, 0 201, 7	146, 3 135, 0	128, 5 121, 9 199, 7	152, 1 147, 9 216, 1	133. 6 134. 5 201. 4	141, 4 149, 1 202, 9	119.7 132.8 175.5	99, 9 115, 4 137, 2	98.3 128.5 109.4	99. 2 r 123. 9 S8. 2	129. 1 139. 0		
REAL ESTATE											i					
fortgage applications for new home construction:* Applications for FIIA commitments thous. units Seasonally adjusted annual rate	14.8	18. 4 14. 3	22. 7 240 16. 3 167	23. 1 229 17. 8 172	20. 4 216 14. 7 147	19. 8 221 17. 1 184	19. 3 195 15. 5 148	15.4 191 12.1 158	17.7 207 14.1 176	13. 1 207 10. 6 168	11.7 199 8.9 172	13. 2 203 10. 6 161	14. 6 197 10. 7 150	18.8 197 11.0 152	24. 9 251 12. 2 119	16. 1 160
one mortgages insured or guaranteed by— Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amountbil. \$-, Vet. Adm.: Face amountdo_ cderal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutionsmil. \$-,	152, 63	439, 24 221, 01 3 3, 479	371, 89 181, 81 2, 323	402, 80 183, 76 2, 429	403, 77 206, 90 2, 767	432, 60 219, 31 2, 860	464. 73 247. 35 2, 948	430, 95 231, 21 3, 046	546, 38 284, 92 3, 091	492, 28 253, 52 3, 068	428, 69 236, 34 3, 479	503, 65 254, 04 2, 802	399, 82 202, 02 2, 611	416, 19 219, 06 2, 514	244, 64	
ew mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total         mil. s.           By purpose of loan:         do           Home construction         do           Home purchase         do           All other purposes         do	423 601	1, 730 498 710 521	1, 661 512 635 514	1,857 584 739 534	1, 936 572 823 541	1, 839 515 796 528	2,036 540 920 576	1, 731 495 74 6 490	1, 953 543 823 587	1,750 505 708 537	1, 755 534 643 578	1, 573 434 616 523	1, 503 429 576 498	1,834 573 666 595	2, 081 618 7 764 699	! !
lew nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under), estimated totalmil, \$	2, 596 6, 090	2, 849 7, 204	2,704 7,055	2,983 7,214	3, 075 7, 396	3, 134 7, 206	3, 333 7, 568	2, 861 7, 034	3,208 7,271	2,883 7,553	2, 682 7, 221	2, 658 8, 027	2, 424 7, 300	2, 751 8, 178	3,005	
Tre losses (on bldgs., contents. etc.)mil, \$	100. 75	100.42	106. 14	ром	95. 99 ESTI	94.79 C. TR	94. 58 ADE	85. 25	99, 99	105, 69	104, 29	142.00	126, 53	137. 38	141.22	
ADVERTISING  'rinters' Ink advertising index, seas, adi.;  Combined index	106 104	111 108	111 115	110 104	109 105	110 112	112 104	113 107	110 111	113 105	110 121		!			
Newspapers	113 100 93 78 111	119 102 88 75 118	120 99 86 71 116	119 99 87 79 120	96 87 83 119	97 92 67 119	117 103 96 67 126	121 102 95 79 122	115 102 98 79 114	125 111 82 75 114	123 99 77 67 112	101				
elevision advertising: Network: \$\sigma\$ (Gross time costs, total	<sup>2</sup> 178.0 <sup>2</sup> 12.0 <sup>2</sup> 52.0 <sup>2</sup> 36.7	2 199, 7 2 13, 1 2 63, 3 2 39, 5			193, 2 12, 2 58, 1 39, 1			192. 4 9. 6 62. 6 37. 4			218. 7 17. 7 71. 9 38. 5					
Soaps, cleansers, etc.         do           Smoking materials.         do           All other.         do           Spot (national and regional):         do           Gross time costs, total.         do	<sup>2</sup> 19. 2 <sup>2</sup> 21. 2 <sup>2</sup> 37. 0 <sup>2</sup> 151. 4	<sup>2</sup> 20. 9 <sup>2</sup> 22. 2 <sup>2</sup> 40. 8			20. 9 21. 7 41. 2 189. 4			24. 4 21. 6 36. 8 151. 9			18. 9 23. 5 48. 2					
Automotive, incl. accessories	2 4, 3 2 30, 2 2 52, 5 2 18, 0	2 5, 9 2 36, 1 2 60, 4 2 21, 1			7. 4 31. 8 62. 8			5. 4 30. 2 48. 3			6, 6 42, 7 65, 9					
Smoking materials do All other do do do do do do do do do do do do do	<sup>2</sup> 7. 4 <sup>2</sup> 41. 9	<sup>2</sup> 7. 4 <sup>2</sup> 49. 4			23, 5 9, 0 54, 9			5. 0 42. 6			19. 0 7. 3 56. 3					
Iagazine advertising:         do.           Cost, total.         do.           Apparel and accessories.         do.           Automotive, incl. accessories.         do.           Building materials.         do.           Drugs and toiletries.         do.           Foods, seft drinks, confectionery.         do.	69. 7 4. 5 7. 0 2. 5 6. 6 10. 2	73. 0 4. 6 7. 9 2. 3 7. 1 10. 6	87. 1 7. 2 10. 8 3. 6 7. 5 11. 1	82. 0 5. 7 9. 2 3. 7 7. 3 10. 1	72. 9 2. 9 7. 6 2. 6 8. 1 10. 3	51. 7 . 9 4. 4 1. 7 6. 4 8. 8	50, 2 5, 2 3, 6 1, 4 5, 0 7, 1	75. 0 8. 4 5. 6 2. 7 6. 9 9. 4	91, 8 6, 8 12, 8 2, 4 8, 6 13, 1	96. 3 5. 4 11. 3 1. 9 9. 9 14. 1	71. 9 3. 2 6. 1 1. 0 8. 0 10. 4	50, 7 1, 5 5, 8 1, 2 4, 7 8, 8	66. 6 3. 0 9. 0 1. 5 5. 9 10. 3	85. 1 5. 3 10. 9 3. 1 8. 6 11. 4	90. 6 6. 9 10. 4 3. 7 8. 4 10. 7	
Beer, wine, liquors	4. 3 4. 8 3. 8 .7 2. 4 22, 9	4.5 4.9 3.7 .8 2.8 23.8	3. 7 7. 2 4. 2 . 8 2. 6 28, 5	4. 6 7. 5 4. 3 7 2. 9 26. 0	5. 1 5. 0 4. 1 . 6 3. 5 23. 2	3. 6 3. 4 3. 2 . 6 2. 7 16. 0	2. 8 2. 4 3. 3 . 7 2. 5 16. 3	3. 9 5. 0 4. 9 1. 0 2. 5 24. 7	5, 1 7, 6 4, 4 1, 0 2, 8 27, 2	6, 2 7, 0 4, 6 1, 4 2, 8 31, 7	8. 6 4. 2 3. 5 7. 7 22. 6	1, 6 2, 7 2, 1 , 7 2, 1 19, 6	3. 2 3. 5 2. 4 . 7 2. 5 24. 6	4. 4 5. 0 3. 5 1. 0 2. 7 29. 2	4.3 7.5 4.4 1.5	
<ul> <li>Revised. Index as of June 1, 1963: Building verage based on quarterly data. 3 End of year.</li> <li>Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnot</li> </ul>					inual ior to	‡	Includes Revisions 960 for in	: availab	le upon	request a	ire as fo	y. llows: 19 iber and	55-61 for	compos	ite inde	x; 1955

\*End of year.

\*Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. 8-1.

\*New series; data prior to 1961 (1962 for seas, adj. mortgage applications) will be shown later.

ORevised to reflect data as of 1st of indicated month and shift to 1957-59=100 reference base; data fer building costs prior to Aug. 1961 are shown on p. 18 of the Oct. 1962 SURVEY; 1950-62 data for construction costs, on p. 18 of the May 1963 SURVEY.

† Revised to reflect current specifications and base period; data prior to 4th qtr. 1960 are available upon request.

† Revisions available upon request are as follows: 1955-61 for composite index: 1955-101 for for non and steel; 1959-Oct. 1961 for lumber and wood products.

§ Revised to reflect 1957-59 reference base, data for Jan.-Mar. 1992 and earlier periods will be shown later.

3 Revised beginning 1961 to provide for horizontal contiguity rate structure, wherein a single advertiser might obtain a lower basic rate through the purchase of time across-the-board; not directly comparable with earlier data.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon aver	thly rage	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	-	I	ОМЕ	ESTIC	TRA	DE-	Cont	inued	l							
ADVERTISING—Continued																
Newspaper advertising linage (52 cities):   Total	231, 4 58, 1 173, 3 12, 3 4, 9 26, 9 129, 1	233. 2 60. 5 172. 7 12. 4 4. 8 25. 1 130. 3	246. 0 63. 6 182. 4 13. 7 5. 5 27. 6 135. 6	256. 9 65. 9 190. 9 15. 1 4. 4 30. 5 140. 9	227. 6 62. 3 165. 3 14. 2 4. 4 26. 1 120. 6	207. 0 61. 7 145. 3 12. 6 5. 4 19. 0 108. 3	229. 8 64. 6 165. 1 11. 3 3. 5 20. 0 130. 4	239. 5 63. 2 176. 3 11. 2 4. 1 26. 1 134. 9	257. 8 62. 5 195. 3 16. 2 5. 1 31. 3 142. 6	261. 4 59. 2 202. 2 12. 3 4. 3 30. 0 155. 6	235. 2 50. 3 184. 9 7. 7 4. 5 21. 2 151. 5	197. 7 55. 1 142. 6 9. 6 6. 6 17. 8 108. 6	190. 3 53. 2 137. 1 10. 3 4. 2 19. 5 103. 2	238. 7 63. 4 175. 3 11. 9 4. 7 25. 4 133. 3	241. 1 63. 7 177. 4 15. 3 4. 9 25. 6 131. 6	
All retail stores:  Estimated sales (unadj.), total†⊕mil. \$	18, 234	19, 613	19, 251	20, 226	20, 254	19, 138	19, 920	18, 863	20, 576	20, 911	24, <b>1</b> 27	18, 261	17, 087	r19, 653	r20, 550	21, 335
Durable goods stores ♀ ⊕	5, 608 3, 076 2, 870 206	6, 245 3, 566 3, 344 222	6, 284 3, 763 3, 544 219	6, 828 4, 026 3, 786 240	6, 786 3, 944 3, 697 247	6, 330 3, 567 3, 334 233	6, 321 3, 421 3, 194 227	5, 604 2, 808 2, 599 209	6, 988 4, 082 3, 850 232	6, 742 3, 869 3, 641 228	6, 766 3, 434 3, <b>1</b> 39 295	5, 695 3, 487 3, 309 178	5, 432 3, 309 3, 148 161	r 6, 383 r 3, 926 r 3, 732 r 194	7 6, 965 7 4, 248 4, 015 233	17, 212
Furniture and appliance groupdodo	865 547 318 913 700 213	901 583 515 947 728 219	789 529 260 950 728 222	876 577 299 1,063 814 249	894 580 314 1,068 829 239	873 573 300 1,070 850 220	948 625 323 1,096 874 222	916 598 318 999 782 217	962 627 335 1,068 816 222	1.020 658 362 976 760 216	1, 216 745 471 921 609 312	830 517 313 695 520 175	781 502 279 649 493 156	7 838 7 543 7 295 7 795 7 604 7 191	7 844 561 283 979 748 231	1 950
Nondurable goods stores ?	12, 626 1, 144 222 439 282 201	13, 367 1, 195 228 456 297 213	12, 967 1, 307 221 496 320 270	13, 398 1, 183 221 463 285 214	13, 468 1, 121 233 407 269 212	12,808 971 185 368 236 182	13, 599 1, 096 192 414 275 215	13, 259 1, 193 206 455 296 236	13, 588 1, 214 226 468 308 212	14, 169 1, 320 258 513 340 209	17, 361 2, 127 467 801 554 305	12, 566 986 204 377 236 169	11,655 826 160 326 193 147	r13, 270 r 1, 081 r 186 r 428 r 262 r 205	r13, 585 r 1, 269 224 483 305 257	144, 123 11, 190
Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Food group do Grocery stores do Gasoline service stations do Gasoline service stations do	4, 618 4, 159	669 1, 442 4, 801 4, 344 1, 554	643 1, 371 4, 520 4, 073 1, 511	669 1,486 4,791 4,326 1,577	667 1,537 5,033 4,563 1,623	646 1, 566 4, 733 4, 267 1, 647	658 1,630 4,997 4,521 1,662	632 1,513 4,823 4,369 1,564	647 1, 485 4, 803 4, 350 1, 604	660 1, 445 4, 917 4, 456 1, 561	880 1,479 5,237 4,732 1,629	649 1,334 4,738 4,303 1,540	641 1, 254 4, 467 4, 048 1, 395	r 667 r 1, 421 r 4, 976 r 4, 531 r 1, 543	7 652 7 1, 465 7 4, 711 7 4, 251 7 1, 591	1 674 1 1, 578 1 5, 129 1 4, 642 1 1, 663
General merchandise group	2,076 1,213 161 340 409	2, 267 1, 315 169 371 450	2, 152 1, 248 156 303 402	2, 201 1, 282 163 351 424	2, 141 1, 262 137 352 435	1, 926 1, 106 131 323 437	2,241 1,266 180 367 461	2, 232 1, 303 165 352 436	2, 372 1, 377 183 360 447	2,711 1,575 245 400 488	4, 119 2, 422 267 751 700	1, 756 1, 005 139 259 409	1, 627 902 130 274 386	r 2,075 r 1,199 159 r 320 r 427	7 2, 312 1, 318 169 387 418	1 2, 253
Estimated sales (seas, adj.), total†⊕do		- <b>-</b>	19,673	19,508	19, 163	19,761	19,645	19,693	19, 821	20, 230	20, 203	20, 247	20, 350	1	r20, 355	1 20, 365
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			6, 332 3, 646 3, 422 224	6, 169 3, 520 3, 297 223	6, 029 3, 436 3, 220 216	6, 378 3, 658 3, 446 212	6, 128 3, 423 3, 218 205	6, 125 3, 372 3, 149 223	6, 481 3, 832 3, 610 222	6, 523 3, 760 3, 533 227	6, 453 3, 662 3, 4 <b>1</b> 8 244	6, 477 3, 726 3, 502 224	6, 583 3, 792 3, 570 222	r 6, 625 r 3, 778 r 3, 549 r 229	7 6, 644 3, 888 3, 659 229	1 6, 547
Furniture and appliance group			888 582 306 972 753 219	876 562 314 946 728 218	861 565 296 923 713 210	908 604 304 978 763 215	909 595 314 951 736 215	951 625 326 933 710 223	891 574 317 927 718 209	924 585 339 961 744 217	949 603 346 955 708 247	941 600 341 941 714 227	951 611 340 926 710 216	7 955 7 614 7 341 7 955 7 730 7 225	908 587 321 950 735 215	
Nondurable goods stores \( \text{\text{\$0\$}} \)			13, 341 1, 207 231 450 304 222	13, 339 1, 196 236 451 304 205	13, 134 1, 114 208 431 277 198		13, 517 1, 224 237 463 301 223	13,568 1,203 236 467 292 208	13, 340 1, 160 225 442 282 211	13, 707 1, 231 231 483 300 217	13, 750 1, 219 231 467 299 222	13, 770 1, 220 230 461 314 215	13, 767 1, 214 236 461 301 216	13,740 1,212 1232 1466 1294 1220		
Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Food group do Grocery stores do Gasoline service stations do			675 1, 426 4, 787 4, 318 1, 547	677 1, 444 4, 801 4, 335 1, 533	680 1, 464 4, 722 4, 269 1, 553	674 1,404 4,835 4,368 1,525	673 1, 461 4, 856 4, 391 1, 546	651 1, 454 4, 915 4, 453 1, 563	648 1,443 4,846 4,390 1,566	690 1, 486 4, 813 4, 360 1, 566	686 1, 465 4, 928 4, 474 1, 605	663 1, 463 4, 943 4, 485 1, 639	688 1, 502 4, 897 4, 439 1, 608	r 679 r 1, 513 r 4, 807 r 4, 359 r 1, 607	675 1, 524 4, 881 4, 409 1, 625	
General merchandise group 9 do Department stores do Mail order houses (dept. store mdse.) do Variety stores do Liquor stores do do do Liquor stores		İ	2, 248 1, 303 171 379 459	2, 263 1, 315 167 376 448	2, 193 1, 294 160 357 433	2, 283 1, 340 167 374 448	2, 294 1, 303 181 381 471	2,332 1,362 182 368 436	2, 229 1, 254 163 371 456	2, 393 1, 355 177 392 473	2, 340 1, 389 167 356 448	2, 320 1, 336 177 373 460	2, 319 1, 334 172 378 459	r 2, 421 r 1, 417 183 r 377 r 459	2, 340 1, 335 175 396 457	
Estimated inventories, end of year or month: ‡ Book value (unadjusted), total	25, 78 11, 03 4, 38 1, 88 2, 25	26. 56 11. 46 4. 81 1. 91 2. 30	27. 54 11. 99 5. 04 1. 97 2. 50	27. 44 11. 98 5. 04 1. 94 2. 49	27.02 11.77 4.87 1.92 2.48	26. 91 11. 76 4. 88 1. 91 2. 46	26. 66 11. 17 4. 21 1. 92 2. 44	27, 02 10, 96 3, 97 1, 97 2, 42	28. 04 11. 44 4. 33 2. 01 2. 40	28, 57 11, 73 4, 52 2, 05 2, 37	26. 56 11. 46 4. 81 1. 91 2. 30	26. 51 11. 56 5. 03 1. 87 2. 30	27. 29 11. 96 5. 37 1. 87 2. 35		28. 29 12. 23 5. 42 1. 92 2. 45	
Nondurable goods stores ♀do. Apparel groupdo. Food groupdo General merchandise groupdo	14.75 3.22 3.31 4.04	15. 10 3. 23 3. 34 4. 20	15. 56 3. 41 3. 35 4. 46	15, 46 3, 35 3, 37 4, 42	15. 25 3, 26 3. 34 4. 34	15. 15 3. 19 3. 28 4. 38	15, 48 3, 40 3, 28 4, 53	16.06 3.58 3.38 4.76	16. 60 3, 70 3, 43 5, 09	16. 84 3. 70 3. 46 5. 15	15. 10 3. 23 3. 34 4. 20	14. 94 3. 09 3. 29 4. 17	15. 33 3. 25 3. 35 4. 41	r 15, 98 3, 48 3, 42 r 4, 63	16.06 3.46 3.47 4.66	
Book value (seas. adj.), totaldo  Durable goods stores \( \text{\text{\$\gamma\$}} \) do  Automotive groupdo  Furniture and appliance groupdo  Lumber, building, hardware groupdo		27. 43 11. 73 4. 88 1. 96 2. 38	26. 87 11. 43 4. 54 1. 96 2. 41	26, 94 11, 42 4, 54 1, 93 2, 40	27. 08 11. 45 4. 55 1. 92 2. 43	27. 18 11. 59 4. 67 1. 94 2. 44	27. 05 11. 51 4. 58 1. 92 2. 45	27. 24 11. 66 4. 72 1. 94 2. 44	27. 40 11. 76 4. 81 1. 94 2. 44	27. 49 11. 83 4. 88 1. 94 2. 43	27. 43 11. 73 4. 88 1. 96 2. 38	27, 54 11, 72 4, 95 1, 95 2, 36	27. 59 11. 78 5. 02 1. 93 2. 36	7 27. 67 7 11. 78 7 5. 00 1. 92 7 2. 38	27. 66 11. 74 4. 99 1. 90 2. 36	
Nondurable goods stores ♀do Apparel groupdo Food groupdo General merchandise groupdo	3.31	15. 70 3. 42 3. 34 4. 58	15. 44 3. 39 3. 33 4. 44	15, 52 3, 40 3, 36 4, 46	15. 62 3. 43 3. 34 4. 52	15. 59 3. 41 3. 30 4. 54	15. 54 3. 39 3. 33 4. 51	15. 58 3. 34 3. 40 4. 50	15.64 3.38 3.38 4.54	15, 66 3, 38 3, 36 4, 51	15, 70 3, 42 3, 34 4, 58	15, 82 3, 37 3, 38 4, 63	15, 81 3, 38 3, 38 4, 66	7 15. 88 3. 44 3. 38 7 4. 64	15. 92 3. 44 3. 45 4. 62	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. <sup>1</sup> Advance estimate. †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. <sup>2</sup> Includes data not shown separately. <sup>4</sup> Revised beginning Feb. 1961; revisions for Feb. Apr. 1961 are available upon request. <sup>3</sup> Comprises

lumber yards, building materials dealers, and paint, plumbing, and electrical stores. ‡Retail inventories have been revised beginning 1946. Revisions for Dec. 1957-Sept. 1960 appear on p. 24 of the Dec. 1961 SURVEY; those for the earlier period are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962		,			1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		ithly rage	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan,	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау
		I	ООМЕ	ESTIC	TRA	DE-	-Cont	inued	I						<u>'</u>	<del></del>
RETAIL TRADE—Continued									1							
Firms with 4 or more stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), total¶mil. \$	5, 127	5, 472	5, 236	5, 396	5, 499	5, 041	5, 526	5, 413	5, 622	6, 044	7, 767	4, 901	4, 592	r 5, 469	5, 580	
Firms with 11 or more stores: Estimated sales (unadj.), total ? ¶do	4, 378	4, 631	4, 464	4, 594	4, 698	4, 269	4, 670	4, 559	4, 692	5, 056	6, 526	4, 075	3, 826	r 4, 571	4. 651	
Apparel group Qdo Men's and boys' wear storesdo	297 30	311 29	361 32	315 29	299 30	250 22	291 23 115	318 25	314 30	346 35	546 58	232 24	202 18	283 25	353 29	
Women's apparel, accessory storesdo Shoe storesdo Drug and proprietary storesdo	120 86 127	124 94 137	138 118 130	128 97 132	116 95 134	100 79 129	115 96 131	125 105 129	124 93 132	143 93 137	228 142 213	93 70 <b>1</b> 29	82 64 128	116 87 135	141 113	
Eating and drinking placesdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo	95 38	100	98 37	103 41	106 38	105 36	106 41	101 39	103 46	99 48	101 49	91 30	89 32	102 39	134 102 38	
General merchandise group 9do Dept, stores, excl. mail order salesdo	1,354 823	1, 464 896	1,398 858	1, 424 883	1, 402 875	1, 262 770	1, 459 870	1,436 884	1, 519 939	1,734 1,062	2, 664 1, 617	1, 120 689	1, 035 618	r 1, 329 r 829	1,504 921	
Variety storesdo Grocery storesdo	262 1,843	284 1,920	277 1, 805	268 1, 908	$271 \\ 2,041$	248 1,818	285 1, 960	271 1,893	279 1,890	307 2,000	578 2, 103	191 1,897	204 1,790	241 2,067	294 1,862	
Lumber yards, bldg. materials dealers do Tire, battery, accessory dealers do	63 83	62 90	62 87	69 100	$\begin{array}{c} 71 \\ 101 \end{array}$	72 96	76 91	67 86	73 92	66 92	52 126	45 69	42 62	52 77	63 92	
Estimated sales (seas. adj.), total ?do		1	4, 582 302	4, 591 311	4, 523 291	4, 635 314	4, 670 330	4,691	4, 610	4,743	4,741	4, 731	4. 732	r 4, 799	4, 713	
Apparel group Qdodo Men's and boys' wear storesdo Women's apparel, accessory storesdo			29 119	30 122	28 117	30 125	32 127	30 129	29 121	320 29 130	309 28 125	315 27 130	319 31 131	318 31 132	305 27 124	
Shoe stores do Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do do do do do do do do do do do do do			92 138 100	93 134 102	86 136 102	92 134 99	98 135 99	93 135 99	95 136 100	97 142 102	93 142 101	95 138 98	97 146 101	97 139	94 139	
Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo			39	40	37	40	40	41	41	42	43	38	38	104 40	105 39	
General merchandise group Q			1, 414 852 283	1, 451 878 287	1, 420 870 275	1, 472 896 287	1, 487 886 302	1, 496 916 284	1,428 863 288	1, 523 929 302	1, 503 962 269	1,505 923 280	1,510 922 284	7 1,600 7 995 287	1.519 920 298	
Grocery storesdo Lumber yards, bldg, materials dealersodo	•		1, 921 65	1,906 61	1, 899 61	1, 913 64	1, 921 62	1,936 61	1, 940 61	1,937 65	1, 965 64	1,965 61	1, 951 61	1, 927 63	1.944 64	
Tire, battery, accessory dealers dodo  All retail stores, accounts receivable, end of mo.:*			89	89	87	89	86	93	90	94	98	88	86	91	90	
Totalmil. \$do	<sup>1</sup> 13,053 5, 903	114,299 6, 241	12,678 5,864	12, 868 5, 948	13, 010 6, 088	12, 948 6, 153	13,045 6,213	13, 156 6, 148	13,390 6,245	13, 557 6, 203	14, 299 6, 241	13, 474 5, 89?	12, 700 5, 685	r 12, 912 r 5, 799	13, 272 5, 951	
Nondurable goods stores do Charge accounts do Installment accounts do	7, 150 7, 161 5, 892	8, 058 7, 441 6, 858	6, 814 6, 901 5, 777	6, 920 7, 008 5, 860	6, 922 7, 008 6, 002	6, 795 6, 898 6, 050	6, 832 6, 973 6, 072	7, 008 6, 977 6, 179	7, 145 7, 153 6, 237	7, 354 7, 223 6, 334	8,058 7,441 6,858	7, 582 6, 842 6, 632	7, 015 6, 586 6, 114	7, 113 76, 658 76, 254	7, 321 6, 982 6, 290	
Department stores:	,	<u>'</u>		·			.,,,,			,,,,,,	.,	}	, ,,,,,	0.201	0,230	
Ratio of collections to accounts receivable:  Charge accounts  Installment accounts	47 15	48 17	46 17	48 17	48 17	47 16	47 17	46 17	49 17	49 17	48 17	49 17	48 16	48 17	47 16	
Sales by type of payment:  Cash salespercent of total sales	43 42	43 40	43 41	42 41	43 40	44 39	44 39	42 41	41 42	42 41	45 39	43 38	42	42	43	
Charge account sales do Installment sales do	16	17	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	19	40 18	41 17	40 17	
Sales, total United States:‡ Unadjusted	109	114	112 113	110 115	105 111	96 114	104 115	117 117	113 110	141 118	212 117	r 85 r 114	85 114	101 119	r p 112	p 1
Stocks, total U.S., end of month: Unadjusteddo	110	117	118	117	112	112	117	125	135	135	110	107	112	120	* p 115	p 11
Seasonally adjusteddodo			115	117	118	119	118	118	120	118	117	120	119	120	p 120	
Sales, estimated (unadj.), totalbil. \$ Durable goods establishmentsdo	12. 56 4. 28	13.06 4.52	12.60 4.54	13. 52 4. 76	13.12 4.69	12.71 4.47	13. 71 4. 78	12.86 4.50	14. 33 4. 97	13.89 4.62	13.13 4.26	12.36 4.25	12.15	13. 19	13. 58	
Nondurable goods establishmentsdo	8. 27	8.54	8.06	8. 76	8. 43	8. 24	8.93	8, 36	9.36	9. 27	8. 87	8. 11	4. 07 8. 08	7 4. 51 8. 68	4. 82 8. 76	
Inventories, estimated (unadj.), totaldo  Durable goods establishmentsdo  Nondurable goods establishmentsdo	113.49 6.68 6.81	1 13. 81 6. 83 6. 98	13. 61 6. 98 6. 62	13. 59 7. 05 6. 54	13. 71 7. 08 6. 63	13.70 7.06 6.64	13. 76 7. 01 6. 75	13.85 7.00 6.85	14.13 6.97 7.16	14. 15 6. 95 7. 20	13. 81 6. 83 6. 98	13. 88 6. 84 7. 04	13. 83 6. 92 6. 91	7 13. 98 7 7. 09 7 6. 89	13.87 7.07 6.79	
		EV	IPLO	YMEI	NT A	ND P	OPU!	LATIO	) ON	l	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1	1
POPULATION			1									1		1	Γ	
Population, U.S. (incl. Alaska and Hawaii): Total, incl. armed forces overseasmil	<sup>2</sup> 183.74	<sup>2</sup> 186, 59	185.94	186. 15	186. 37	186. 59	186. 85	187. 11	187.38	187. 63	187. 84	188.06	188. 26	188, 45	188, 64	188. 8
EMPLOYMENT ⊕									10,,,,,					100, 10	100.01	100.0
Noninstitutional population, est. number 14 years of age and over, total, unadjmil.	127.85	130.08	129. 59	129. 75	129.93	130.18	130. 36	130. 55	130. 73	130. 91	131, 10	131. 25	131. 41	131. 59	131.74	131.
Total labor force, incl. armed forcesthousdodo	74, 175 71, 603	74, 681 71, 854	<sup>3</sup> 73, 654 70, 769	74, 797 71, 922	76, 857 74, 001	76, 437 73, 582	76, 554 73, 695	74, 914 72, 179	74, 923 72, 187	74, 532 71, 782	74, 142 71, 378	73, 323 70, 607	73, 999 71, 275	74, 382 71, 650	74, 897 72, 161	75, 80 73, 13
Employed, total do Agricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do	66, 796 5, 463 61, 333	67, 846 5, 190 62, 657	<sup>3</sup> 66, 824 4, 961 61, 863	68, 203 5, 428 62, 775	69, 539 6, 290 63, 249	69, 564 6, 064 63, 500	69, 762 5, 770 63, 993	68, 668 5, 564 63, 103	68, 893 5, 475 63, 418	67, 981 4, 883 63, 098	67, 561 4, 066 63, 495	65, 935 4, 206 61, 730	66, 358 4, 049 62, 309	67, 148 4, 337 62, 812	68, 097 4, 673	69, 00 5, 17
Unemployed, totaldo	4,806	4,007	3, 946	3, 719	4, 463	4,018	3, 932	3, 512	3, 294	3, 801	3, 817	4,672	4, 918	4,501	63, 424 4, 063	63, 88
Long-term (15 weeks and over)do Percent of civilian labor force	1,532 6.7 53,677	1, 119 5. 6 55, 400	1, 483 5. 6 55, 933	1, 274 5. 2 54, 956	1, 033 6. 0 53, 072	921 5. 5 53, 746	934 5. 3 53, 805	906 4.9 55,631	865 4. 6 55, 808	866 5. 3 56, 378	979 5. 3 56, 954	1, 153 6, 6 57, 930	1,303 6.9 57,414	1, 386 6. 3 57, 208	1, 424 5, 6 56, 843	1, 29 5. 56, 00
Civilian labor force, seas, adi,*do			3 71,585	71, 782	71, 673	71,730	72, 197	72, 254	71, 915	71, 827	72, 084	72,348	72, 501	72,698	73, 002	72, 98
Employed, totaldo Agricultural employmentdo Nonagricultural employmentdo			5, 296	67, 821 5, 269 62, 552	67, 731 5, 190 62, 541	67, 833 5, 118 62, 715	68, 104 5, 087 63, 017	68, 188 5, 114 63, 074	68, 076 5, 040 63, 036	67, 691 4, 983 62, 708	68, 091 4, 843 63, 248	68, 171 5, 183 62, 988	68, 086 4, 841 63, 245	68, 636 5, 008 63, 628	68, 874 5, 023 63, 851	68, 67 5, 03 63, 64
Unemployed, total do Percent of civilian labor force				3, 961 5. 5	3, 942 5. 5	3, 897 5. 4	4, 093 5. 7	4, 066	3, 839	4, 136 5. 8	3, 993 5. 5	4, 177 5. 8	4, 415 6. 1	4, 062 5. 6	4, 128 5. 7	4, 31 5.
Revised. P Preliminary. 1 End of year. Revised beginning Feb. 1961; revisions for Feb. Includes data not shown separately.	<sup>2</sup> As -Apr. 19	of July 61 will b	1. 3 Se e shown	e note" later.	⊕".	mont	niytabor	s. Back force dat ies. Fig	a (1949–6	2) appear	ın" Emi	Diovment	tand Ear	nings '' l	BLS/M	ar 1963)

<sup>9</sup> Includes data not shown separately.

3 Comprises lumber yards, building materials dealers, and paint, plumbing, and electrical stores. †See corresponding note on p. S-11. §Revisions (1950-61) are available.

TREVISEd Series. Figures for 1919-62 for department store sales and stocks, total U.S. (seasonally adjusted) appear on p. 20 of the May 1963 Survey. 

Beginning April 1962, not strictly comparable with earlier data; see July 1962 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

1961	1962 p					1962							1963		
Mon		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.p	May p

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued

		LLUI	IVE EXT	ı Aıv	DPC	TUL.	ATIO.	N	ontin	uea 						
EMPLOYMENT—Continued																
Employees on payrolls (nonagricultural estab.):† Total, unadjusted†thous	54, 077	55, 325	54, 849	55, 209	55, 777	55, 493	55, 709	56,252	56, 33 <b>3</b>	56, 214	56, 444	54, 833	54, 780	r 55, 068	r 55, 822	56, 167
Manufacturing establishmentsdo Durable goods industriesdo Nondurable goods industriesdo	16, 267 9, 042 7, 225	16, 750 9, 443 7, 308	16, 636 9, 422 7, 214	16, 682 9, 475 7, 207	16, 870 9, 547 7, 323	16, 782 9, 463 7, 319	16, 931 9, 402 7, 529	17,127 9,571 7,556	17, 028 9, 562 7, 466	16, 891 9, 533 7, 358	16, 727 9, 473 7, 254	16, 551 9, 407 7, 144	16, 546 9, 399 7, 147	r 16, 613 r 9, 430 r 7, 183	7 16, 693 7 9, 505 7 7, 188	16, 775 9, 585 7, 190
Mining, total Qdododo	666 87 156 309	647 84 144 304	647 87 146 302	657 88 145 304	661 89 143 308	648 88 130 310	658 84 142 309	651 80 143 307	645 79 144 303	638 79 142 300	628 78 140 301	617 79 140 295	614 81 140 294	612 80 7 134 7 294	r 627 82 136 297	635
Contract construction	2,760 3,923 820 270	2,696 3,925 801 264	2, 589 3, 904 808 267	2, 749 3, 924 815 266	2, 839 3, 965 819 261	2,982 3,948 811 254	3, 031 3, 963 810 254	2,978 3,959 784 265	2, 936 3, 959 792 267	2,801 3,934 782 267	2, 532 3, 937 787 269	2, 349 3, 794 760 270	2, 241 3, 862 761 269	7 2, 315 7 3, 868 7 765 268	7 2, 589 7 3, 884 773 266	2, 749 3, 910
Motor freight trans. and storagedoAir transportationdodododododod	875 197 695 611	910 205 690 607	887 205 687 601	893 207 688 602	919 208 692 613	920 193 698 618	928 199 699 619	942 210 693 612	948 211 688 605	939 209 688 603	925 210 686 602	885 212 683 600	888 212 683 600	7 890 7 213 685 600	903 213 687 598	
Wholesale and retail trade do. Wholesale trade do. Retail trade do. Finance, insurance, and real estate do. Services and miscellaneous do. Government do.	11, 368 3, 008 8, 361 2, 748 7, 516 8, 828	11, 571 3, 071 8, 500 2, 793 7, 757 9, 185	11, 470 3, 028 8, 442 2, 770 7, 690 9, 143	11, 476 3, 034 8, 442 2, 780 7, 769 9, 172	11, 582 3, 074 8, 508 2, 808 7, 881 9, 171	11, 540 3, 091 8, 449 2, 839 7, 884 8, 870	11, 558 3, 107 8, 451 2, 841 7, 867 8, 860	11,627 3, 105 8, 522 2, 813 7, 856 9, 241	11, 692 3, 113 8, 569 2, 807 7, 870 9, 406	11, 842 3, 113 8, 729 2, 808 7, 830 9, 470	12, 401 3, 129 9, 272 2, 807 7, 805 9, 607	11, 520 3, 086 8, 434 2, 803 7, 761 9, 438	11, 415 3, 078 8, 337 2, 810 7, 782 9, 510	r 11, 477 r 3, 082 r 8, 395 r 2, 821 r 7, 826 r 9, 536	711,730 3,089 78,641 72,834 77,931 79,534	11, 685 3, 092 8, 593 2, 845 8, 009 9, 559
Total, seasonally adjusted†	54, 077 16, 267 9, 042 201 600 367 567 1, 142	155, 325 16, 750 9, 443 215 607 381 572 1, 166	55, 260 16, 848 9, 490 211 611 382 571 1, 223	55, 403 16, 891 9, 544 213 609 387 579 1, 199	55, 535 16, 923 9, 555 213 611 386 581 1, 163	55, 617 16, 908 9, 552 217 607 386 581 1, 149	55, 536 16, 795 9, 461 222 609 385 583 1, 141	55,583 16,805 9, 486 220 603 380 576 1, 134	55, 647 16, 781 9, 470 222 602 378 579 1, 119	55, 597 16, 695 9, 413 221 605 380 572 1, 115	55, 580 16, 681 9, 418 220 603 380 565 1, 121	55, 536 16, 632 9, 399 220 608 380 562 1, 121	55,730 16,665 9,423 219 610 378 561 1,136	755, 963 716, 771 79, 478 7218 7617 381 566 71, 151	r 56, 189 r 16, 908 r 9, 575 r 214 r 610 382 579 r 1, 177	56, 359 16, 984 9, 653 214 611 384 584 1, 194
Fabricated metal productsdo Machinerydo Electrical equipment and suppliesdo	1, 076 1, 401 1, 436	1,118 1,459 1,528	1, 124 1, 453 1, 528	1, 135 1, 460 1, 541	1, 131 1, 470 1, 554	1, 132 1, 474 1, 555	1, 122 1, 480 1, 541	1, 129 1, 471 1, 528	1, 117 1, 482 1, 546	1, 110 1, 481 1, 527	1, 111 1, 468 1, 535	1, 104 1, 466 1, 533	1, 109 1, 461 1, 534	r 1, 117 r 1, 464 r 1, 536	r 1, 136 r 1, 472 r 1, 539	1, 149 1, 476 1, 554
Transportation equipmentdo Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous manufacturing inddo	1. 522 346 382	1, 645 358 393	1, 637 356 394	1, 663 359 399	1, 687 359 400	1, 688 362 401	1, 619 362 397	1, 694 358 393	1, 674 359 392	1, 652 358 392	1,669 359 387	1, 662 360 383	1, 671 361 383	7 1,680 362 386	r 1, 715 r 364 r 387	1, 727 367 393
Nondurable goods industries do Food and kindred products do Tobacco manufactures do Tobacco manufactures do Textile mill products do Apparel and related products do Paper and allied products do Printing, publishing, and allied ind do Chemicals and allied products do Petroleum refining and related ind do Rubber and misc, plastic products do Leather and leather products do do	7, 225 1, 780 90 880 1, 200 590 926 830 203 365 361	7,308 1,772 89 881 1,235 602 933 850 196 389 361	7,358 1,788 88 889 1,258 602 934 847 199 384 369	7, 347 1, 776 88 890 1, 248 604 935 849 199 392 366	7, 368 1, 774 87 891 1, 257 606 937 853 199 365	7,356 1,777 89 885 1,249 606 937 858 199 396 360	7, 334 1, 763 93 879 1, 246 606 937 855 198 395 362	7, 319 1, 770 96 874 1, 243 603 938 853 191 393 358	7, 311 1, 769 93 871 1, 242 603 937 855 191 390 360	7, 282 1, 763 90 868 1, 231 601 938 855 189 358	7, 263 1, 773 90 866 1, 229 604 914 853 189 389 356	7, 233 1, 770 87 860 1, 220 602 913 853 187 391 350	7, 242 1, 768 88 858 1, 229 602 911 856 188 392 350	r 7, 293 r 1, 780 r 88 861 r 1, 253 r 605 915 r 859 188 394 350	r 7, 333 r 1, 767 88 r 864 r 1, 273 r 605 r 935 r 863 189 397 r 352	7,331 1,746 89 864 1,276 607 941 863 190 401 354
Mining	666 2,760 3,923 11,368 2,748 7,516 8,828	647 2, 696 3, 925 11, 571 2, 793 7, 757 9, 185	656 2, 734 3, 935 11, 546 2, 778 7, 675 9, 088	659 2, 716 3, 936 11, 596 2, 786 7, 692 9, 127	652 2, 671 3, 934 11, 621 2, 788 7, 749 9, 197	648 2, 738 3, 913 11, 652 2, 792 7, 783 9, 183	646 2, 731 3, 932 11, 627 2, 796 7, 805 9, 204	641 2,715 3,928 11,612 2,799 7,809 9,274	638 2, 716 3, 935 11,594 2, 813 7, 831 9, 339	636 2, 696 3, 918 11, 600 2, 822 7, 846 9, 384	625 2, 654 3, 921 11, 573 2, 821 7, 876 9, 429	623 2, 651 3, 836 11, 637 2, 828 7, 895 9, 434	625 2, 646 3, 913 11, 679 2, 836 7, 917 9, 449	7 3, 915 7 11, 765	7 635 7 2, 734 7 3, 915 7 11, 764 7 2, 843 7 7, 915 7 9, 475	637 2, 716 3, 922 11, 807 2, 851 7, 930 9, 512
Production workers on mfg. payrolls, unadjusted: Total, unadjusted!	6, 613  94 535 304 455 914 428 820 964 964 97 222 306 5, 431 1, 191 79 793 1, 067 470 596	99 544 316 460 938 426 856 1,016 1,035 1,122 228 317 5,487 1,178 78 793 1,098 477 519	6, 931 7, 000 98 527 313 454 991 473 851 1, 025 1, 019 1, 118 226 308 5, 407 5, 541 1, 111 66 796 1, 096 475 596	12, 372 12, 566 6, 975 7, 037 98 546 314 467 964 446 861 1, 026 1, 133 573 380 227 315 5, 397 5, 529 1, 121 64 77 1, 080 475	12, 516 12, 581 7, 025 7, 035 7, 035 7, 037 571 317 476 936 420 868 1, 034 1, 034 1, 137 580 378 322 5, 491 5, 546 1, 176 65 85 85 85 85 85 86 85 86 85 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	6, 925 7, 024 990 568 313 476 903 3999 852 1, 020 1, 031 1, 121 561 384 226 316 5, 478 5, 527 1, 224 65 786 1, 071 476	12, 544 12, 432 6, 862 6, 925 576 323 481 1, 015 1, 041 1, 008 441 1, 008 441 388 229 331 5, 682 5, 507 1, 304 90 1, 129 484 566 523	12,751 12,446 7,034 6,953 479 911 399 872 1,021 1,059 1,133 506 389 230 338 5,717 5,493 1,305 715 485 603 523	7, 327 6, 933 1001 558 324 474 898 891 871 1, 062 1, 150 391 230 342 5, 483 1, 266 99 792 1, 118 484 606 520	12, 518 12, 324 6, 994 6, 875 102 547 322 465 894 388 865 1, 017 1, 060 589 396 230 332 5, 524 5, 449 1, 188 84 7, 188 1, 113 481	12, 358 12, 311 6, 929 6, 880 161 530 319 446 900 3892 1, 618 1, 168 1, 168 399 230 3055 5, 429 5, 431 1, 147 82 7,797 1, 087 480 587	6, 862 6, 853 1000 518 315 432 900 394 848 1, 021 1, 142 1, 168 593 329 227 5, 325 5, 404 1, 099 1, 099 1, 099 1, 099 1, 099 1, 091 1, 081 1,	6, 848 6, 874 99 91 514 313 428 915 409 844 1, 032 1, 159 583 394 229 293 5, 325 5, 410 1, 077 73 766 1, 112 471 517	712, 240 712, 386 76, 883 76, 883 76, 930 7518 313 436 7931 422 7846 71, 028 71, 024 71, 158 392 230 75, 357 5, 456 71, 088 71, 128 473 759 769 779 7580 7580 7580 7580 7580 7580 7580 7580 7580 7580 7580 7580	6, 967 7, 7, 936 7, 528 460 7, 952 7, 1034 1, 1034 7, 1, 173 1, 173 221 1, 392 231 231 231 231 231 245 7, 1, 199 7, 1, 173 7, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	12. 387 12. 578 7. 037 7. 097 96 551 311 469 964 869 1, 034 1, 027 1, 177 
Petroleum refining and related inddoPetroleum refiningdoRubber and misc. plastic productsdoLeather and leather productsdo	107 280 319	126 102 301 319	128 105 294 318	129 104 298 313	130 104 304 321	130 104 296 316	128 103 303 327	523 122 97 308 319	121 96 311 317	120 96 309 319	119 95 306 318	117 95 305 310	118 96 302 313	r 118 r 97 r 302 310	120 97 303 7 301	304 303

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Revised. 'P Preliminary. 'Total and components are based on unadjusted data, the Revised Series. Beginning with the Nov. 1961 SURVEY, data for employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover have been adjusted to the Mar. 1959 benchmark and have been converted to the 1957 SIC. Effective Jan. 1959 the data include Alaska and Hawaii.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962 p					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon aver		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	EMI	PLOY	MEN	T AN	D PC	PUL	ATIO	N—Co	ontin	ued						
EMPLOYMENT—Continued																
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal civilian employees (executive branch): United Statesthousthousdododo	$\begin{array}{c c} 2.251 \\ 220 \end{array}$	2, 311 230	2, 277 224	2, 284 225	2. 324 235	2, 339 237	2, 336 236	2, 306 231	2, 304 231	2, 319 233	1 2, 462 1 236	2, 297 233	2, 302 234	r 2, 304 235	2, 314 235	
Railroad employees (class I railroads): $dodododododododo.$	739 2 81. 5	720 2 79, 5	726 80. 0	735 80. 3	738 79. 9	730 79. 3	730 79. 9	704 78. 1	712 79. 9	702 • 80. 2	704 r 80. 6	681 P 74. 0	683 • 74. 9	686 P 75. 7	694 r 76, 5	
INDEXES OF WEEKLY PAYROLLS†  Construction (construction workers) † 1957-59=100	106. 4	107.6	101.2	111.6	114. 0	124.8	128.5	127. 0	123. 9	111.9	96. 9	90, 3	83. 3	≠ 90. 1	104. 4	
Manufacturing (production workers)†,do Mining (production workers)†do HOURS AND EARNINGS†	105. 2 89. 9	113.3 89.7	112.6 89.7	113. 2 90. 3	115. 1 92. 0	113. 2 88. 8	113.6 92.2	117. 4 92. 0	115. 7 90. 2	115.3 87.9	115. 0 87. 6	112.1 85.7	112. 0 85. 5	r 113. 4 r 84. 4	7 113. 7 88. 3	115.
Average weekly gross hours per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural estab., unadjusted:† All manufacturing estab., unadj.† hours Seasonally adjusted do Average overtime do Durable goods industries do Seasonally adjusted do Average overtime do Average overtime do O Seasonally adjusted do Average overtime do	39. 8 2. 4 40. 2 2. 3	40. 4 2. 8 40. 9	40. 4 40. 8 2. 7 41. 1 41. 3 2. 7	40. 5 40. 6 2. 8 41. 1 41. 1 2. 8	40.7 40.5 2.9 41.2 41.0 3.0	40.5 40.5 2.8 40.8 41.0 2.8	40. 4 40. 2 2. 8 40. 9 40. 9 2. 8	40. 7 40. 5 3. 0 41. 2 41. 0 3. 1	40. 3 40. 1 2. 8 41. 0 40. 7 2. 9	40. 4 40. 4 2. 9 41. 0 41. 1 3. 0	40.5 40.3 2.9 41.2 41.1 3.1	40. 1 40. 2 2. 5 40. 7 40. 7 2. 6	40. 0 40. 3 2. 5 40. 7 41. 0 2. 6	40. 2 40. 4 2. 6 40. 8 41. 0 2. 7	39. 9 40. 3 7 2. 4 7 40. 6 7 40. 8 2. 5	40. 40. 2. 41. 41. 2.
Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood productsdo Furniture and fixturesdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Primary metal industriesdo Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills.do	40, 8 39, 5 39, 9 40, 7 39, 5 38, 7	41. 3 39. 7 40. 7 40. 9 40. 1 38. 9	41. 7 39. 5 40. 6 40. 9 40. 9	41. 4 40. 4 40. 4 41. 5 39. 9 38. 3	41. 3 40. 4 41. 0 41. 5 40. 1 38. 0	40. 7 40. 4 40. 3 41. 6 39. 4 37. 4	40. 9 40. 9 41. 3 41. 8 39. 4 37. 8	41. 2 40. 8 41. 6 41. 6 40. 0 38. 6	41. 2 40. 0 41. 5 41. 5 39. 5 37. 7	41, 5 39, 5 40, 9 41, 1 39, 7 38, 0	42. 0 39. 2 41. 2 40. 1 40. 4 38. 9	41. 6 39. 2 40. 1 39. 8 40. 4 39. 3	41. 5 39. 3 40. 2 39. 9 40. 6 39. 5	41. 1 7 39. 3 7 40. 2 40. 5 40. 7 39. 8	7 40, 6 7 39, 6 39, 8 7 41, 1 7 41, 5 41, 6	40. 40. 40. 41. 41.
Fabricated metal productsdo Machinerydo Electrical equipment and suppliesdo	40. 5 40. 9 40. 2	41. 1 41. 7 40. 6	41. 1 42. 1 40. 6	41. 3 42. 1 40. 7	$\begin{array}{c} 41.7 \\ 42.1 \\ 40.9 \end{array}$	40, 9 41, 7 40, 3	41. 3 41. 6 40. 5	41. 5 41. 6 41. 0	41. 3 41. 4 40. 7	41. 1 41. 3 40. 6	41. 2 41. 7 40. 8	41. 0 41. 6 40. 3	40. 8 41. 6 40. 3	40. 8 41. 7 40. 1	7 40. 6 7 41. 3 7 39. 7	41. 41. 40
Transportation equipment Q	40. 5 40. 1 41. 4 40. 7 39. 5	42. 0 42. 6 41. 9 40. 9 39. 7	41. 8 42. 4 41. 8 41. 0 40. 0	42. 2 43. 1 41. 6 40. 9 39. 9	41. 9 42. 5 41. 6 41. 2 39. 9	41. 9 42. 7 41. 4 40. 8 39. 3	41. 1 40. 9 41. 5 41. 0 39. 7	42. 2 43. 1 41. 8 40. 9 40. 1	42. 6 43. 5 42. 2 40. 9 39. 9	42.9 44.3 42.3 41.2 39.6	43. 1 44. 5 42. 3 41. 2 39. 7	42.0 42.5 42.0 40.6 39.2	41. 6 41. 9 41. 7 40. 8 39. 5	41. 7 42. 2 7 41. 3 40. 8 39. 6	r 41. 1 41. 4 41. 0 r 40. 3 r 39. 1	42 40 39
Nondurable goods industries, unadj	39. 3 2. 5 40. 9 39. 0 39. 9 35. 4 42. 5	39. 7 2. 7 41. 0 38. 5 40. 6 36. 3 42. 6	39. 6 40. 2 2. 6 40. 5 38. 0 40. 7 36. 5 42. 3	39. 8 40. 1 2. 8 41. 1 38. 4 40. 9 36. 5 42. 4	40. 1 40. 0 2. 9 41. 2 38. 4 41. 1 36. 8 42. 9	40. 0 39. 8 2. 8 42. 0 37. 2 40. 6 36. 6 42. 8	39. 9 39. 4 2. 7 41. 2 37. 8 40. 6 37. 0 42. 9	40. 0 39. 7 2. 9 41. 8 41. 6 40. 2 36. 5 43. 0	39. 5 39. 3 2. 7 40. 9 40. 1 40. 5 35. 9 42. 5	39. 6 39. 4 2. 8 41. 2 38. 9 40. 5 36. 3 42. 5	39. 7 39. 6 2. 7 41. 1 40. 1 40. 5 36. 0 42. 9	39. 2 39. 4 2. 4 40. 5 38. 5 39. 8 35. 5 42. 3	39. 2 39. 5 2. 5 40. 2 36. 3 40. 0 36. 2 42. 3	39. 4 39. 8 2. 6 40. 4 7 37. 3 40. 3 7 36. 6 42. 5	39. 0 39. 6 2. 4 40. 1 7 34. 9 7 39. 9 35. 6 42. 0	39 39 2 46 39 40 36 42
Printing, publishing, and allied ind do—Chemicals and allied products do—Petroleum refining and related ind do—Petroleum refining do—Rubber and misc. plastic products do—Leather and leather products do—	38. 2 41. 4 41. 2 40. 9 40. 3 37. 4	38. 3 41. 5 41. 6 41. 2 41. 0 37. 7	38. 4 41. 7 41. 3 41. 0 41. 0 37. 1	38, 4 41, 8 41, 6 41, 2 41, 3 37, 2	38. 3 41. 8 42. 0 41. 4 42. 0 38. 3	38. 2 41. 5 42. 3 41. 6 40. 9 38. 5	38. 4 41. 4 41. 7 40. 8 40. 9 38. 1	38. 6 41. 5 42. 7 42. 0 41. 2 37. 2	38. 1 41. 4 41. 7 40. 9 40. 9 36. 2	38. 2 41. 4 41. 6 41. 3 40. 9 36. 8	38. 6 41. 7 41. 5 41. 4 41. 2 37. 6	37. 9 41. 3 41. 6 41. 8 40. 7 37. 7	38. 1 41. 2 40. 5 40. 7 40. 6 37. 4	38. 4 7 41. 4 40. 7 7 40. 9 40. 7 36. 9	38. 1 42. 0 7 42. 4 42. 5 40. 2 7 35. 6	38 41 42 36
Nonmanufacturing establishments:†  Mining \$ \text{do} \\ Metal mining  \text{do} \\ Coal mining  \text{do} \\ Crude petroleum and natural gas  \text{do} \\ align*	40. 6 41. 4 35. 8 41. 8	41. 0 41. 5 • 36. 9 42. 0	41. 0 41. 7 37. 1 42. 0	40. 9 42. 0 35. 0 41. 9	41. 3 42. 0 37. 2 41. 6	40. 9 41. 3 42. 3	41. 6 40. 7 36. 5 42. 3	41. 5 41. 3 36. 3 42. 2	41. 4 40. 9 36. 9 42. 0	40. 9 41. 0 36. 0 42. 2	40. 9 40. 9 38. 2 42. 6	41. 0 40. 9 39. 0 41. 7	40. 9 41. 0 39. 0 41. 7	7 40. 5 7 41. 0 7 36. 7 7 41. 8	41. 3 40. 9 38. 1 41. 8	
Contract construction do General building contractors do Heavy construction do Special trade contractors do	36. 9 35. 8 40. 3 36. 2	37. 0 35. 6 40. 6 36. 3	36. 7 35. 7 39. 3 36. 2	38. 1 36. 7 42. 2 37. 2	37. 6 36. 1 41. 4 36. 7	38. 4 36. 8 42. 7 37. 4	38. 8 37. 0 43. 5 37. 5	38. 5 36. 7 42. 7 37. 6	38. 2 36. 6 42. 4 37. 3	36. 3 35. 2 39. 6 35. 6	34. 8 33. 4 36. 4 35. 1	35. 4 34. 4 38. 1 35. 2	34. 7 33. 7 36. 9 34. 5	7 36. 2 7 35. 2 7 39. 1 7 35. 8	37. 4 36. 3 41. 6 36. 5	
Transportation and public utilities:  Local and suburban transportationdo Motor freight transporation and storage.do Telephone communicationdo Electric, gas, and sanitary servicesdo. Wholesale and retail tradedo. Wholesale tradedo. Whotesale tradedo. Retail trade§do	42. 9 41. 6 39. 4 40. 9 38. 8 40. 5 38. 1	42.5 41.5 40.0 41.0 38.7 40.6 37.9	42.6 41.2 39.2 40.8 38.5 40.6 37.6	42. 8 41. 4 39. 4 40. 8 38. 6 40. 6 37. 7	43. 0 41. 9 39. 7 40. 8 38. 9 40. 7 38. 2	42. 4 41. 9 40. 3 41. 1 39. 2 40. 8 38. 5	42. 8 42. 1 40. 2 41. 0 39. 2 40. 7 38. 6	42. 1 42. 1 40. 6 41. 3 38. 8 40. 7 38. 0	42. 0 41. 5 40. 5 41. 1 38. 5 40. 6 37. 6	42. 1 41. 2 40. 9 41. 2 38. 4 40. 6 37. 5	42. 2 41. 5 39. 9 41. 5 38. 9 40. 8 38. 2	41. 6 40. 7 39. 5 41. 1 38. 5 40. 4 37. 6	41. 7 41. 0 39. 8 41. 1 38. 4 40. 3 37. 6	7 41. 8 41. 1 7 39. 6 7 40. 9 38. 4 40. 4 37. 6	41. 8 41. 0 39. 4 40. 9 38. 5 40. 4 37. 7	
Services and miscellaneous: Hotels, tourist courts, and motelsdo Laundries, cleaning and dycing plants_do	39. 6 38. 8	39. 1 38. 9	38. 9 39. 4	39. 3 39. 9	39. 7 39. 5	39. 6 39. 3	39. 9 39. 1	38. 7 39. 1	38, 8 39, 1	38. 7 38. 7	38. 4 38. 7	38. 5 38. 4	38. 4 38. 2	38. 5 38. 6	38. 5 39. 4	
Average weekly gross earnings per worker on pay- rolls of nonagricultural establishments:† All manufacturing establishments! dollars- Durable goods industries do Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products de	92.34 100.10 113.42 77.03	96. 56 105. 11 116. 88 78. 61	96, 56 105, 22 118, 43 77, 82	96. 80 105. 22 117. 16 79. 59	97. 27 105. 47 116. 88 80. 40	95. 80 104. 45 115. 18 80. 40	95. 75 103. 89 115. 34 81. 80	97. 68 105. 88 117. 01 82. 01	96. 72 105. 37 117. 01 79. 60	97. 36 106. 19 118. 69 79. 00	98. 42 107. 53 120. 96 78. 01	97. 44 105,82 120.64 76. 83	97, 20 106, 23 120,35 77, 03	98. 09 106. 49 119. 19 777. 42	97. 76 r 106. 37 r 116. 52 r 78. 41	107
Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do Primary metal industries do	76. 21 95. 24 114. 95	79. 37 98. 57 119. 50	78. 76 98. 16 123. 11	78. 38 99. 60 118. 50	79. 95 100. 43 119. 10	78. 18 100. 67 116. 62	80. 54 101. 57 116. 23	81, 54 101, 50 118, 80	81. 34 100. 85 116. 92	80, 16 100, 28 117, 91	81, 58 97, 84 120, 39	78. 60 97. 11 120. 80	78. 79 97. 36 122.21	7 79. 19 99. 23 122. 91	78. 01 7 101. 11 7 127. 82	79 103 124
Fabricated metal productsdo Machinerydo Electrical equipment and suppliesdo	100. 85 107. 16 94. 47	104. 81 112. 59 97. 44	104. 39 113. 67 97. 44	105. 73 114. 09 97. 68	106. 75 114. 09 98. 16	104. 30 112. 59 96. 72	105. 32 112. 32 97. 20	106. 66 112. 74 99. 22	105. 73 112. 61 98. 49	105. 63 112. 75 98. 66	106. 30 114. 26 99. 96	105. 78 113.98 97. 93	105,26 114,82 98, 33	105. 67 115. 51 97. 84	, 104. 75 , 113. 58 , 96. 87	
Transportation equipment Qdo Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	. 97. 27	122, 22 100, 21 78, 21	119. 97 100. 04 78. 80	121. 96 99. 80 78. 60	121. 09 100, 94 78. 60	121. 93 99. 55 77. 03	119. 19 100. 04 77. 42		126. 10 100. 61 78. 60	128, 27 101, 76 78, 01	129. 73 102. 18 80. 19	124.74 100.28 79.58	123,55 101,59 80, 19	123. 85 101. 59 80. 39	7 121, 66 7 99, 54 7 78, 98	100

r Revised. P Preliminary. A Average for 11 months. Includes Post Office employees hired for the Christmas season; there were about 155,000 such employees in the United States in Dec. 1962. Based on unadjusted data.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962 p					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon ave		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May v
	EMI	PLOY	MEN	T AN	D PO	PUL	ATIO:	N—Co	ontin	ued	!		<u> </u>	<u>'                                    </u>	1	
HOURS AND EARNINGS—Continued  Average weekly gross earnings per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural estab.†—Continued All manufacturing estab.†—Continued Nondurable goods industries	82. 92 89. 16 69. 03 65. 04 57. 70	86. 15 92. 25 72. 00 68. 21 60. 62	85, 54 91, 13 74, 10 68, 38 60, 96	86, 37 92, 48 75, 65 69, 12 60, 59	87, 02 92, 70 76, 03 69, 46 61, 09	\$6,80 93,66 73,28 68,21 60,76	86. 18 91. 46 68. 04 68. 21 62. 16	86, 80 92, 80 70, 72 67, 54 61, 32	85, 72 91, 21 68, 17 68, 45 59, 95	86, 72 93, 52 72, 35 68, 45 60, 62	86, 94 94, 12 75, 39 68, 45 60, 12	86, 24 93, 15 73, 15 67, 26 59, 64	86. 24 92. 86 69. 70 68. 00 60. 82	87. 07 93. 73 73. 11 68. 51 7 61. 85	86. 19 93. 03 r 69. 10 r 67. 43 59. 45	87. 91 94. 60 79. 99 69. 19 60. 42
Paper and allied products	99. 45 105. 05 106. 81 124. 42 96. 72 62. 83	102. 67 108. 01 109. 98 126. 88 100. 86 64. 84	101. 10 107. 90 108. 84 125. 55 99. 63 63. 81	101. 34 107. 90 109. 52 126. 05 101. 19 63. 98	102. 96 107. 62 111. 19 127. 68 104. 58 65. 88	103.58 107. 34 110. 81 129. 44 101. 84 65. 84	103. 82 108. 29 110. 12 126. 35 101. 02 65. 53	104. 49 109. 62 110. 81 131. 09 101. 76 64. 36	103, 28 107, 82 110, 95 127, 19 101, 02 62, 63	103. 28 108. 49 111. 37 127. 71 101. 84 64. 03	104. 68 109. 24 112. 17 126. 99 103. 00 65. 05	103. 64 106. 88 111. 10 130. 62 101. 34 65. 60	103 21 108. 20 110. 83 126. 36 100. 69 65. 08	r 104. 55 110. 21 r 111. 37 r 128. 61 101. 34 64. 58	r 102, 90 108, 97 113, 40 r 134, 41 r 99, 70 r 62, 66	105, 22 110, 21 113, 01 133, 14 101, 59 64, 42
Nonmanufacturing establishments:†  Mining 9	107. 18 113. 44 111. 34 105. 75	110. 70 117. 86 113. 99 109. 20	110, 70 118, 01 116, 12 109, 20	109, 61 119, 28 108, 15 108, 52	111, 10 118, 86 115, 69 107, 74	110.02 115.88 102.30 110.83	111. 90 116. 00 113. 15 109. 56	112.88 118.12 113.62 110.99	111. 78 116. 16 114. 39 109. 20	110. 43 116. 44 111. 24 109. 30	112. 07 116. 57 119. 57 112. 04	112. 34 116. 16 121, 29 110. 51	122. 46 110. 51	r 111. 38 r 118. 49 r 114. 87 r 110. 77	113. 16 117. 38 119. 25 111. 19	
Contract construction	117.71 108.83 118.48 123.08	121. 73 112. 50 120. 99 128. 14	120, 01 112, 10 116, 33 126, 34	123, 44 114, 14 124, 07 129, 46	121, 45 111, 91 122, 13 127, 72	125.57 115.92 127.67 131.65	127. 26 116. 92 130. 50 132. 38	128, 21 117, 81 129, 38 134, 23	126, 82 117, 12 127, 20 133, 16	120. 88   113. 34   117. 61   127. 45	117, 97 108, 55 109, 20 127, 41	120. 01 111. 11 113. 54 128. 13	117. 29 108. 85 108. 12 125. 24	r 121, 99 113, 34 r 114, 95 129, 60	123, 79 116, 16 121, 06 130, 67	
Transportation and public utilities:  Local and suburban transportationdo  Motor freight transportation and storage_do  Telephone communicationdo  Electric, gas, and sanitary servicesdo	98. 24 108. 16 93. 38 112. 48	100. 30 112. 88 98. 80 116. 85	100, 11 112, 06 95, 65 115, 46	100. 58 112. 61 96. 14 115. 46	101. 48 114. 39 97. 66 115. 87	100.49 114.81 99.54 117.14	101. 01 115. 35 99. 29 116. 85	100, 20 115, 78 102, 31 118, 94	100, 38 113, 30 102, 06 118, 78	100. 62 113. 30 103. 07 119. 48	100. 86 114. 54 101. 35 121. 18	99, 42 111, 52 99, 94 119, 60	100. 91 113. 98 101. 09 120. 01	7 100, 32 7 114, 67 7 100, 58 7 119, 43	100, 74 114, 39 99, 68 119, 84	
Wholesale and retail trade do Wholesale trade do Retail trade do	72. 94 93. 56 64. 01	75, 08 96, 63 66, 33	74, 31 95, 82 65, 42	74. 88 96. 22 65. 98	75. 86 96. 87 66. 85	76.44 97.10 67.38	76. 44 96. 87 67. 55	76. 05 98. 09 66. 88	75. 46 97. 03 66. 55	75, 65 97, 44 66, <b>3</b> 8	75. 47 98. 74 66. 85	76, 23 97, 36 67, 30	76. 42 97. 93 66. 93	76. 42 7 98. 58 66. 93	76, 62 98, 58 67, 48	
Finance, insurance, and real estate:  Banking	69. 19 89. 83 45. 54 49. 28	71. 80 93. 53 46. 53 50. 57	71.62 93.20 46.29 50.83	71, 42 93, 25 46, 77 51, 87	71. 80 93. 21 47. 64 51. 35	72. 56 94. 89 45. 94 50. 70	71.80 94.35 45.89 50.83	71. 97 93. 76 46. 05 50. 83	72. 54 94. 07 47. 72 50. 83	72. 72 94. 26 47. 99 50. 70	73, 30 94, 60 47, 62 51, 08	74. 23 95. 41 47. 36 50. 69	74. 03 95. 79 47. 62 50. 42	74, 23 r 95, 81 47, 36 50, 95	74. 23 95. 32 46. 59 52. 40	
Average hourly gross earnings per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments:† All manufacturing establishments† dollars Excluding overtimec* do. Durable goods industries do. Excluding overtimec* do.	2. 32 2. 25 2. 49 2. 42	2.39 2.31 2.57 2.48	2, 39 2, 31 2, 56 2, 48	2. 39 2. 31 2. 56 2. 47	2.39 2.31 2.56 2.47	2. 39 2. 31 2. 56 2. 47	2. 37 2. 29 2. 54 2. 46	2. 40 2. 31 2. 57 2. 48	2. 40 2. 32 2. 57 2. 48	2. 41 2. 33 2. 59 2. 50	2. 43 2. 35 2. 61 2. 52	2. 43 2. 36 2. 60 2. 52	2. 43 2. 36 2. 61 2. 53	2. 44 2. 36 2. 61 2. 53	2. 45 2. 37 2. 62 2. 54	2. 45 2. 37 2. 62 2. 54
Ordnauce and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood productsdo Furniture and fixturesdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Primary metal industriesdo Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills.do	2. 78 1. 95 1. 91 2. 34 2. 91 3. 20	2. 83 1. 98 1. 95 2. 41 2. 98 3. 29	2.84 1.97 1.94 2.40 3.01 3.32	2. 83 1. 97 1. 94 2. 40 2. 97 3. 27	2. 83 1. 99 1. 95 2. 42 2. 97 3. 28	2.83 1.99 1.94 2.42 2.96 3.28	2.82 2.00 1.95 2.43 2.95 3.26	2. 84 2. 01 1. 96 2. 44 2. 97 3. 28	2.84 1.99 1.96 2.43 2.96 3.27	2.86 2.00 1.96 2.44 2.97 3.28	2. 88 1, 99 1, 98 2. 44 2. 98 3. 28	2, 90 1, 96 1, 96 2, 44 2, 99 3, 30	2. 90 1. 96 1. 96 2. 44 3. 01 3. 32	2. 90 r 1. 97 1. 97 2. 45 3. 02 3. 34	r 2.87 r 1.98 1.96 2.46 r 3.08 3.44	2. 88 2. 00 1. 97 2. 47 3. 03
Fabricated metal products do Machinery do Flectrical equipment and supplies do Transportation equipment \$\text{Q}\$ do Motor vehicles and equipment do Aircraft and parts do Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous mfg. industries do	2. 49 2. 62 2. 35 2. 81 2. 87 2. 78 2. 39 1. 92	2. 55 2. 70 2. 40 2. 91 2. 99 2. 87 2. 45 1. 97	2, 54 2, 70 2, 40 2, 87 2, 94 2, 84 2, 44 1, 97	2. 56 2. 71 2. 40 2. 89 2. 97 2. 84 2. 44 1. 97	2. 56 2. 71 2. 40 2. 89 2. 95 2. 85 2. 45 1. 97	2. 55 2. 70 2. 40 2. 91 2. 98 2. 86 2. 44 1. 96	2. 55 2. 70 2. 40 2. 90 2. 97 2. 87 2. 44 1. 95	2. 57 2. 71 2. 42 2. 95 3. 04 2. 88 2. 46 1. 96	2. 56 2. 72 2. 42 2. 96 3. 04 2. 91 2. 46 1. 97	2.57 2.73 2.43 2.99 3.10 2.91 2.47 1.97	2. 58 2. 74 2. 45 3. 01 3. 11 2. 93 2. 48 2. 02	2. 58 2. 74 2. 43 2. 97 3. 05 2. 92 2. 47 2. 03	2, 58 2, 76 2, 44 2, 97 3, 04 2, 92 2, 49 2, 03	2. 59 2. 77 2. 44 2. 97 3. 05 r 2. 91 2. 49 2. 03	r 2. 58 r 2. 75 2. 44 2. 96 3. 03 2. 90 r 2. 47 2. 02	2. 60 2. 76 2. 44 2. 98 
Nondurable goods industries do Excluding overtime do Food and kindred products do Tobacco manufactures do Textile mill products do Apparel and related products do Paper and allied products do	2. 11 2. 05 2. 18 1. 77 1. 63 1. 63 2. 34	2. 17 2. 10 2. 25 1. 87 1. 68 1. 67 2. 41	2. 16 2. 09 2. 25 1. 95 1. 68 1. 67 2. 39	2, 17 2, 09 2, 25 1, 97 1, 69 1, 66 2, 39	2. 17 2. 10 2. 25 1. 98 1. 69 1. 66 2. 40	2. 17 2. 10 2. 23 1. 97 1. 68 1. 66 2. 42	2. 16 2. 09 2. 22 1. 80 1. 68 1. 68 2. 42	2. 17 2. 10 2. 22 1. 70 1. 68 1. 68 2. 43	2. 17 2. 10 2. 23 1. 70 1. 69 1. 67 2. 43	2. 19 2. 11 2. 27 1. 86 1. 69 1. 67 2. 43	2. 19 2. 12 2. 29 1. 88 1. 69 1. 67 2. 44	2. 20 2. 14 2. 30 1. 90 1. 69 1. 68 2. 45	2. 20 2. 13 2. 31 1. 92 1. 70 1. 68 2. 44	2. 21 2. 14 2. 32 1. 96 1. 70 1. 69 r 2. 46	2. 21 2. 15 2. 32 1. 98 1. 69 1. 67 7 2. 45	2. 22 2. 14 2. 33 2. 02 1. 70 1. 66 2. 47
Printing, publishing, and allied inddo Chemicals and allied productsdo Petroleum refining and related inddo Petroleum refiningdo Rubber and misc. plastic productsdo Leather and leather productsdo	2.75 2.58 3.02 3.16 2.40 1.68	2. 82 2. 65 3. 05 3. 18 2. 46 1. 72	2.81 2.61 3.04 3.17 2.43 1.72	2. 81 2. 62 3. 03 3. 17 2. 45 1. 72	2, 81 2, 66 3, 04 3, 18 2, 49 1, 72	2.81 2.67 3.06 3.21 2.49 1.71	2,82 2,66 3,03 3,17 2,47 1,72	2.84 2.67 3.07 3.22 2.47 1.73	2. 83 2. 68 3. 05 3. 20 2. 47 1. 73	2.84 2.69 3.07 3.21 2.49 1.74	2. 83 2. 69 3. 06 3. 20 2. 50 1. 73	2. 82 2. 69 3. 14 3. 29 2. 49 1. 74	2. 84 2. 69 3. 12 3. 26 2. 48 1. 74	2. 87 2. 69 7 3. 16 7 3. 30 2. 49 1. 75	2. 86 2. 70 7 3. 17 3. 34 7 2. 48 1. 76	2. 87 2. 71 3. 14 2. 49 1. 76
Nonmanufacturing establishments:†	2. 64 2. 74 3. 11 2. 53 3. 19 3. 04 2. 94 3. 40	2. 70 2. 84 a 3. 11 2. 60 3. 29 3. 16 2. 98 3. 53	2. 70 2. 83 3. 13 2. 60 3. 27 3. 14 2. 96 3. 49	2. 68 2. 84 3. 09 2. 59 3. 24 3. 11 2. 94 3. 48	2. 69 2. 83 3. 11 2. 59 3. 23 3. 10 2. 95 3. 48	2. 69 2. 83 	2. 69 2. 85 3. 10 2. 59 3. 28 3. 16 3. 00 3. 53	2. 72 2. 86 3. 13 2. 63 3. 33 3. 21 3. 03 3. 57	2. 70 2. 84 3. 10 2. 60 3. 32 3. 20 3. 00 3. 57	2. 70 2. 84 3. 09 2. 59 3. 33 3. 22 2. 97 3. 58	2. 74 2. 85 3. 13 2. 63 3. 39 3. 25 3. 00 3. 63	2. 74 2. 84 3. 11 2. 65 3. 39 3. 23 2. 98 3. 64	2. 76 2. 86 3. 14 2. 65 3. 38 3. 23 2. 93 3. 63	2. 75 7 2. 89 3. 13 7 2. 65 7 3. 37 3. 22 7 2. 94 7 3. 62	2. 74 2. 87 3. 13 2. 66 3. 31 3. 20 2. 91 3. 58	
Transportation and public utilities: Local and suburban transportationdo Motor freight transportation and storage do Telephone communicationdo Electric, gas and sanitary servicesdo	2. 29 2. 60 2. 37 2. 75	2. 36 2. 72 2. 47 2. 85	2, 35 2, 72 2, 44 2, 83	2. 35 2. 72 2. 44 2. 83	2. 36 2. 73 2. 46 2. 84	2. 37 2. 74 2. 47 2. 85	2. 36 2. 74 2. 47 2. 85	2. 38 2. 75 2. 52 2. 88	2, 39 2, 73 2, 52 2, 89	2. 39 2. 75 2. 52 2. 90	2. 39 2. 76 2. 54 2. 92	2, 39 2, 74 2, 53 2, 91	2. 42 2. 78 2. 54 2. 92	r 2. 40 r 2. 79 r 2. 54 2. 92	2. 41 2. 79 2. 53 2. 93	
Wholesale and retail trade do Wholesale trade do Retail trade do Retail trade do Services and miscellaneous: Hotels, tourist courts, and motels do Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants do Laundries, and Revised do Revise		1. 94 2. 38 1. 75 1. 19 1. 30	1. 93 2. 36 1. 74 1. 19 1. 29	1.94 2.37 1.75 1.19 1.30		1. 95 2. 38 1. 75 1. 16 1. 29	1. 95 2. 38 1. 75 1. 15 1. 30	1. 96 2. 41 1. 76 1. 19 1. 30	1. 96 2. 39 1. 77 1. 23 1. 30	1.97 2.40 1.77 1.24 1.31	1. 94 2. 42 1. 75 1. 24 1. 32	1. 98 2. 41 1. 79 1. 23 1. 32	1. 99 2. 43 1. 78 1. 24 1. 32	1. 99 7 2. 44 1. 78 1. 23 1. 32	1. 99 2. 44 1. 79 1. 21 1. 33	

r Revised. P Preliminary. A Average for 11 months. Except eating and drinking places. See corresponding note, bottom p. 8-13. Includes data for industries not shown separately. 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 from National Industrial Conference Board and B. K. Davis & Bro. Advertising Service. The index is based on the number of help-wanted ads published in one leading newspaper in each of 33 cities located throughout the country, representing the larger metropolitan areas.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon aver		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
-	EMI	PLOY	MEN	T AN	D PC	PUL	ATIO	N—Co	ntin	ued		-				
HOURS AND EARNINGS-Continued																
Miscellaneous wages:  Construction wages (ENR):   Common labor	2, 827 4, 190 1, 99 2, 675 12, 14	r 2. 946 r 4. 348 1 1. 01	2. 901 4. 283 1. 07 2. 688 2. 25	<sup>7</sup> 2. 939 <sup>7</sup> 4. 323 2. 665	r 2. 947 r 4. 329 2. 719	r 2. 963 r 4. 364 1. 06 2. 746 2. 33	2. 981 7 4. 393 2. 729	2, 981 4, 408 2, 786	2, 987 4, 417 , 95 2, 736 2, 39	2. 992 4. 423	2. 992 4. 426	3. 011 4. 447 1. 13	3. 011 4. 452	3. 014 4. 454	3. 016 4. 454 1. 11 2. 18	3. 060 4. 480
LABOR CONDITIONS Help-wanted advertising, seas. adj 1957=100	85. 9	100. 1	106. 1	106.0	98, 5	97. 9	97.0	92. 8	96.8	95. 9	95, 2	97. 5	₽ 100. 5	p 98. 5	p 100. 2	
Labor turnover in manufacturing estab.; †         Accession rate, totalmo, rate per 100 employees_Seasonally adjusted*       do.         New hires	4. 1 2. 2 4. 0 1. 2 2. 2	2.5 4.1 1.4 2.0	4.0 4.4 2.4 3.6 3.7 1.3	4.3 4.3 2.8 3.8 4.1 1.5	5.0 3.9 3.4 3.8 4.3 1.5	4. 5 4. 1 2. 9 4. 4 4. 6 1. 4 2. 2	5. 1 4. 0 3. 2 5. 2 4. 8 2. 1 2. 3	4.9 3.8 3.1 5.0 4.1 2.4 1.9	3.9 4.0 2.5 4.3 3.8 1.5 2.2	3.0 3.6 1.8 4.0 3.9 1.1 2.3	2.4 3.5 1.2 3.8 3.9 .8 2.5	3. 6 3. 9 1. 9 3. 9 3. 9 1. 1 2. 2	3.3 3.9 1.8 3.2 3.7 1.0	7 3. 5 7 4. 1 2. 0 7 3. 5 7 3. 7 1. 2 1. 6	p 3.7 p 4.1 p 2.2 p 3.4 p 3.5 p 1.3 p 1.5	
ndustrial disputes (strikes and lockouts): Beginning in month: Work stoppagesnumber_ Workers involvedthous_	281 121	» 296 » 104	320 125	440 195	410 155	350 90	335 120	350 95	275 110	215 80	105 50	230 75	200	225 45	350 100	
In effect during month:  Work stoppages- Morkers involved. Man-days idle during month Democratic and unemptoy-  EMPLOY MENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOY-	1, 360	» 1, 600	460 155 1, 240	625 240 2,650	650 300 2, 880	575 189 2, 040	570 186 1,950	580 170 1, 590	500 168 1, 440	430 125 1,000	265 150 1, 400	360 185 2, 340	320 120 1,100	350 90 1,110	475 130 1,050	
MENT INSURANCE  Nonfarm placementsthous Unemployment insurance programs: Insured unemployment, all programsdo State programs:	492 2 2, 481	560 21,924	577 2 1, 968	656 <sup>2</sup> 1, <b>6</b> 86	605 2 1, 577	· ·	642 2 1, 598	652 2 1, 473	643 <sup>2</sup> 1, 524	533 21,772	434 22, 220	459 2 2,777	423 2 2,725	496 2 2, 461	2 2, 055	
Initial claims do. Insured unemployment, wcckly avgdo Percent of covered employment: Unadjusted	1, 516 2, 290 5. 6	1, 309 1, 783 4. 4	1, 147 1, 831 4. 5 3. 9	1. 133 1, 570 3. 9 3. 8	1, 083 1, 469 3, 6 4, 0	1, 395 1, 543 3, 8 4, 3	1, 197 1, 469 3, 6 4, 4	956 1, 331 3. 3 4. 4	1, 267 1, 385 3, 4 4, 6	1,353 1,625 4.0 4.8	1,747 2,063 5,1 4,8	2, 102 2, 591 6, 3 4, 8	1, 308 2, 546 6. 2 4. 7	1, 127 2, 298 5, 6 4, 4	1, 216 1, 918 4, 7 4, 1	
Beneficiaries, weekly average thous Benefits paid milk federal employees, insured unemployment thous.	2, 004 285, 2 33	1,525 223.0 29	1, 688 239. 6 29	1, 389 215. 0 26	1, 311 188. 9 24	1, 264 187. 0 26	1, 257 197, 4 26	1, 174 160, 6 25	1. 132 176. 6 27	1, 296 193. 6 29	1,502 214.2 31	2.174 342.4 37	2, 256 313, 3 38	2, 165 316, 4 35	1,800 274,8 31	
Veterans' program (UCX):  Intital claims	28 67 65 9. 0	28 50 47 6, 6	25 45 45 6.0	22 40 39 5. 7	25 40 39 5. 4	30 46 40 5. 7	39 52 46 6, 9	27 52 50 6, 5	31 52 47 7. 0	29 57 51 7.3	31 65 56 7. 7	39 77 73 11. 1	27 77 77 10. 0	25 71 72 9. 9	23 58 61 8. 8	
Applications thous Insured unemployment, weekly avg do Benefits paid mil. \$	23 91 16. 8	17 62 11. 1	64 11.8	52 9.1	7 44 7.8	65 52 7. 3	22 50 10. 1	32 65 10. 1	16 60 11. 1	16 61 10. 4	12 61 10. 4	19 73 13. 7	7 64 10. 9	5 57 11. 0	48	
					FINA	NCE										
BANKING Open market paper outstanding, end of mo.: Bankers' acceptances	<sup>3</sup> 2, 683	3 2, 650	2.392	2, 345	2,342	2, 306	2, 277	2, 281	2, 367	2,476 7,091	2, 650	2,593	2, 565	2, 589 7, 076	2, 658	
Placed through dealers;  do—Placed directly (finance paper);  do—Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.;	3 1, 711 3 2, 975	3 2, 088 3 3, 912	1.883 3.758	4,050	3, 987	4, <b>1</b> 68	4, 457	6, 577 2, 228 4, 349	2, 417 4, 569	2, 501 4, 590	2, 088 3, 912	2,091 4,699	2, 193 4, 803	2,260 4,816	2, 204 5, 155	
Total, end of mo	3 5, 277 3 2, 828 3 697 3 1, 752	3 5, 753 3 3, 052 3 735 3 1, 966	5, 594 2, 922 719 1, 953	5. 678 2, 948 694 2, 037	5, 770 2, 968 692 2, 109	5, 841 2, 986 704 2, 150	5, 833 3, 003 680 2, 150	5, 814 3, 021 690 2, 103	5, 762 3, 031 738 1, 993	5,719 3,037 746 1,936	5, 753 3, 052 735 1, 966	5, 835 3, 069 777 1, 989	5, 926 3, 089 775 2, 062	6, 024 3, 118 761 2, 146	6, 143 3, 147 745 2, 251	
Unadjusted:	259.3 106.6 51.9	286. 4 118. 0 58. 5	281. 5 117. 2 58. 0	295. 4 122. 1 59. 8	291. 8 121. 9 59. 4	279. 7 111. 4 57. 5	281. 0 110. 8 57. 5	263. 3 109. 7 53. 4	307. 4 127. 5 62. 8	288. 2 116. 5 59. 4	320. 9 141. 6 63. 7	325. 9 137. 2 66. 3	274. 5 116. 6 55. 2	306. 7 133. 0 62. 5	308. 0 126. 9 64. 2	
Total (344 centers)			288. 5 118. 1 59. 1 111. 3	287. 0 119. 1 57. 6 110. 3	282. 4 115. 7 57. 9 108. 8	285. 7 114. 4 59. 0 112. 2	283. 9 115. 8 57. 4 110. 7	286. 6 120. 9 58. 1 107. 6	297. 9 124. 5 61. 0 112. 4	296. 4 122. 2 61. 1 113. 1	306. 4 134. 2 60. 9 111. 3	307.1 $128.1$ $62.8$ $116.3$	301. 5 127. 7 61. 2 112. 7	7 303. 5 128. 9 61. 6 112. 9	308. 4 125. 0 63. 9 199. 6	
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of mo.: Assets, total ?mil. \$mil. \$	<sup>3</sup> 54, 329	³ 56, 020	52,739	52, 654	53, 396	52, 908	52, 879	5 <b>3</b> , 596	53, 912	53, 940	56, 020	53, 872	54, 614	53, 935	54, 612	54, 2
Reserve bank credit outstanding, total 9. do Discounts and advancesdo U.S. Government securitiesdo Gold certificate reservesdo	<sup>3</sup> 130 <sup>3</sup> 28, 881	333, 902 3 38 330, 820 3 15, 696	30,641 120 29,182 16,222	30, 705 131 29, 622 16, 158	31, 261 76 29, 663 16, 158	31, 040 73 29, 786 15, 871	31, 618 101 30, 358 15, 817	31, 690 48 29, 825 15, 796	31, 625 219 30, 201 15, 692	32, 448 71 30, 454 15, 706	33, 902 38 30, 829 15, 696	31, 959 87 30, 289 15, 660	32, 608 209 30, 586 15, 595	32, 585 201 30, 963 15, 606	32, 825 153 31, 182 15, 595	$\begin{vmatrix} 31,2 \end{vmatrix}$
Liabilities, total 9	354,329 318,451 317,387	1	52, 739 18, 207 17, 035	52, 654 17, 739 16, 614	53, 396 18, 445 17, 206	52,908 17,878 16,885	52, 879 18, 067	53, 596 18, 268	53, 912 17, 825	53, 940 17, 741 16, 648	56, 020 18, 722	53, 872 17, 989	54, 614 18, 205	53, 935 18, 046	54, 612 18, 222	17, 5
Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and FR note liabilities combinedpercent.	*29,305	*30, 643	28, 537	28, 744	29, 021 34. 0	29, 197	17. 110 29, 351 33. 4	17, 321 29, 378 33, 2	16, 821 29, 488 33, 2	16, 648 30, 092 32. 8	17, 454 30, 643 31. 8	16, 644 29, 846 32, 7	16, 850 29, 868 32, 4	16, 748 29, 934 32. 5	16, 904 30, 010 32, 3	

r Revised. r Preliminary. 1 Quarterly average. 2 Excludes persons under Temporary Extended Compensation program (ended 6/30/62) and under extended duration provisions (thous.): 1962—Apr., 230 and 18, respectively; May, 121; 03; June, 53, 37; July, 2; 32; Aug. (ext. dur. prov.), 30; Sept., 24; Oct., 15; Nov., 8; Dec., 3; 1963—Jan.. 1; Feb., 2; Mar., 4; Apr., 34. End of year.

⊕ See note, bottom p. S-15. † See corresponding note, bottom p. S-13, \$Wages as of June 1, 1963; Common labor, \$3.072; skilled labor, \$4.487.

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

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

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

JIncludes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

Sincludes data not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961	1961	1962					1962		<del></del> ,				1	1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	End o	f year	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug,	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау
			F	INAN	CE-	Conti	inued		<u>.</u>							
BANKING—Continued  All member banks of Federal Reserve System, averages of daily figures:  Excess reserves	1 568 1 149 1 419	1 572 1 304 1 268	510 69 441	503 63 440	491 100 <b>3</b> 91	529 89 440	566 127 439	455 80 375	484   65 419	592 119 473	572 304 268	483 99 384	472 172 300	426 155 271	r 434 121 r 313	459 209 250
Deposits:   Demand, adjusted o	65, 644 97, 958 70, 118 5, 002 4, 033 13, 415 41, 603 30, 225	65, 843 102, 109 71, 531 5, 125 4, 749 14, 321 50, 386 34, 920	63, 071 93, 061 65, 458 5, 771 4, 744 11, 297 45, 670 31, 776	61, 621 89, 297 63, 705 5, 404 5, 028 10, 357 46, 484 32, 116	61, 472 91, 391 64, 022 4, 829 6, 594 10, 672 47, 077 32, 539	62, 451 91, 527 65, 116 5, 129 4, 369 11, 301 47, 242 33, 114	60, 638 87, 901 62, 583 4, 622 4, 917 10, 920 47, 729 33, 404	60,744 92,845 64,085 4,631 7,022 12,121 48,225 33,921	63, 025 94, 512 66, 996 5, 017 4, 283 12, 030 48, 658 34, 246	63, 007 91, 839 65, 916 4, 938 3, 634 12, 030 49, 023 34, 459	65, 843 102, 109 71, 531 5, 125 4, 749 14, 321 50, 386 34, 920	64, 495 90, 720 66, 791 5, 054 2, 760 11, 010 51, 302	62, 654 91, 562 65, 834 5, 329 4, 254 11, 078 52, 150	61, 811 90, 700 65, 005 4, 772 3, 684 12, 072 53, 418	63, 699 95, 172 67, 004 5, 993 4, 957 11, 414 53, 751	61, 212 90, 289 64, 274 5, 399 4, 581 10, 753 54, 506
Savings   do   Other time   do	5, 945	9, 221 82, 947 35, 351 5, 928 7, 365 15, 519 22, 812 48, 147 32, 369 24, 514 15, 778	7, 860 75, 930 32, 937 5, 449 5, 760 13, 874 21, 422 45, 979 32, 069 25, 825 13, 910	8,322 74,647 32,854 4,109 5,636 14,068 21,390 46,013 32,256 26,173 13,757	8, 511 75, 902 33, 354 3, 958 6, 039 14, 268 21, 543 46, 904 32, 418 26, 206 14, 486	8, 251 75, 732 33, 146 3, 674 6, 259 14, 525 21, 754 46, 582 31, 638 25, 980 14, 944	8, 404 8, 428 75, 975 33, 442 3, 604 14, 696 21, 894 46, 093 31, 075 25, 274 15, 018	8, 566 77,726 34,081 4, 145 6, 279 14,940 21,823 47, 171 31, 995 25, 583 15, 176	8, 688 78, 765 34, 290 4, 764 15, 203 21, 981 46, 768 31, 432 25, 317 15, 336	8, 590 78, 861 34, 680 4, 154 6, 085 15, 399 21, 793 46, 611 31, 124 24, 994 15, 487	9, 221 82, 947 35, 351 5, 928 7, 365 15, 519 22, 812 48, 147 32, 369 24, 514 15, 778	35, 143 9, 542 79, 457 34, 295 4, 550 6, 434 15, 626 22, 361 47, 934 31, 986 24, 423 15, 948	35, 426 9, 928 80, 672 34, 564 5, 332 6, 511 15, 768 22, 614 47, 672 31, 446 24, 092 16, 226	35, 956 10, 447 81, 130 35,256 4, 677 15, 944 22, 467 47, 685 30, 857 24, 383 16, 828	35, 822 10, 679 82, 961 35, 322 5, 644 6, 705 16, 237 23, 115 47, 929 30, 689 24, 311 17, 240	36, 021 11, 175 82, 321 35, 097 4, 949 6, 580 16, 530 22, 840 47, 559 29, 957 24, 047 17, 597
Commercial bank credit (last Wed. of mo., except for June 30 and Dec. 31 call dates), seas. adjusted:  Total loans and investments o bil. \$ Loans o do U.S. Government securities do Other securities do	209. 6 121. 1 64. 7 23. 8	r 228. 1 r 134. 7 r 64. 3 r 29. 1	215. 0 124. 5 64. 6 25. 9	216. 4 124. 8 65. 5 26. 1	220, 3 126, 6 66, 6 27, 1	217. 8 126. 1 64. 1 27. 6	220, 3 127, 3 65, 0 28, 0	222. 0 129. 7 64. 3 28. 0	224. 4 r 131. 6 r 64. 2 28. 6	r 225, 9 r 132, 2 r 64, 6 29, 1	r 228. 1 r 134. 7 r 64. 3 r 29. 1	r 228. 9 r 134. 7 r 64. 6 29. 6	r 232, 3 r 136, 8 r 65, 4 30, 1	r 235. 0 r 137. 8 r 66. 7 30. 5	232. 6 137. 4 64. 0 31. 2	234. 8 138. 8 64. 31. 9
Money and interest rates: S  Bank rates on business loans: percent.  In 19 cities	2 4. 97 2 4. 76 2 4. 98 2 5. 28	2 5. 00 2 4. 78 2 5. 01 2 5. 32			5, 01 4, 79 5, 00 5, 33			4. 99 4. 77 5. 00 5. 32			5. 02 4. 78 5. 05 5. 33			5, 00 4, 80 4, 98 5, 30		
Discount rate, end of year or month (N.Y.F.R. Bank) percent Federal intermediate credit bank loans do Federal land bank loans do	3. 00 <sup>3</sup> 4. 00 <sup>3</sup> 5. 62	3.00 3 4.05 3 5.56	3. 00 4. 02 5. 56	3, 00 4, 01 5, 56	3. 00 4. 02 5. 56	3, 00 4, 05 5, 56	3, 00 4, 07 5, 56	3, 00 4, 10 5, 56	3,00 4,14 5,56	3.00 4.15 5.56	3. 00 4. 14 5. 52	3.00 4.13 5.50	3. 00 4. 12 5. 50	3, 00 4, 08 5, 50	3.00 4.09 5.50	3.00
Open market rates, New York City: Bankers' acceptances (prime, 90 days)do Commercial paper (prime, 4-6 months)do Finance Co. paper placed directly, 3-6 modo Stock Exchange call loans, going ratedo	3 2.81 3 2.97 3 2.68 3 4.50	3 3. 01 3 3. 26 3 3. 07 3 4. 50	3, 00 3, 20 3, 09 4, 50	2. 91 3. 16 2. 95 4. 50	2. 90 3. 25 3. 02 4. 50	3. 07 3. 36 3. 20 4. 50	3. 11 3. 30 3. 12 4. 50	3. 09 3. 34 3. 13 4. 50	3. 03 3. 27 3. 04 4. 50	3. 00 3. 23 3. 08 4. 50	3, 00 3, 29 3, 16 4, 50	3. 07 3. 34 3. 18 4. 50	3. 13 3. 25 3. 13 4. 50	3. 13 3. 34 3. 15 4. 50	3. 13 3. 32 3. 17 4. 50	3, 13 3, 2 3, 1 4, 5
Yield on U.S. Government securities (taxable): 3-month bills (rate on new issue)percent_ 3-5 year issuesdo	<sup>3</sup> 2, 378 <sup>3</sup> 3, 60	<sup>3</sup> 2. 778 <sup>3</sup> 3. 57	2.735 3.48	2, 694 3, 53	2, 719 3, 51	2. 945 3. 71	2. 837 3. 57	2. 792 3. 56	2, 751 3, 46	2.803 3.46	2. 856 3. 44	2, 914 3, 47	2, 916 3, 48	2, 897 3, 50	2, 909 3, 56	2.92 3.5
Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: N.Y. State savings banks, end of yr. or momil. \$ U.S. postal savings ¶	22, 357 651	23, 917 539	22, 570 600	22, 659 591	22, 931 581	22, 972 573	23, 087 565	23, 376 558				23, 993 531	<sup>c</sup> 24, 103 522	24, 436 515		
Total outstanding, end of year or monthmil. \$	57,678 43,527	63, 458 48, 243	57, 314 43, 837	58, 318	59, 108 45, 208	59, 364	60,003	60, 126	1			1		62, 276	1	1
Installment credit, totaldo  Automobile paperdo Other consumer goods paperdo Repair and modernization loansdo Personal loansdo	17, 223 11, 857 3, 191	19, 384 12, 855 3, 290	17, 671 11, 498 3, 128 11, 540	18, 032 11, 598 3, 169 11, 696	18, 410 11, 726 3, 200 11, 872	18, 680 11, 754 3, 226 11, 990	11, 824 3, 260	18, 881 11, 861 3, 277 12, 291	19, 083 11, 986 3, 289 12, 364	19, 307 12, 186 3, 302	19, 384 12, 855 3, 290	19, 426 12, 719 3, 250	19, 503 12, 511 3, 221	48, 190 19, 720 12, 396 3, 210 12, 864	48. 873 20, 121 12, 455 3, 229 13, 068	
By type of holder: Financial institutions, totaldo Commercial banksdo Sales finance companiesdo Credit unionsdo Consumer finance companiesdo Otherdo	17,008 11,273 4,330 3,799	41, 807 18, 909 12, 194 4, 973 4, 131 1, 600	38, 497 17, 366 11, 359 4, 426 3, 826 1, 520	39, 032 17, 686 11, 440 4, 520 3, 836 1, 550	39, 639 18, 024 11, 570 4, 616 3, 876 1, 553	40, 062 18, 235 11, 682 4, 681 3, 907 1, 557	40, 537 18, 427 11, 796 4, 783 3, 948 1, 583	40, 597 18, 443 11, 787 4, 814 3, 969 1, 584		18, 765 11, 986 4, 928 4, 009	18, 909 12, 194 4, 973 4, 131	42, 317 18, 981 12, 681 4, 939 4, 134 1, 582	4, 138	19, 203 12, 483	42, 980 19, 581 12, 527 4, 174 5, 117 1, 581	
Retail outlets, total         do           Department stores         do           Furniture stores         do           Automobile dealers         do           Other         do	2, 421 1, 058 342	6, 436 3, 013 1, 073 284 2, 066	5, 340 2, 339 991 320 1, 690	5, 463 2, 430 991 310 1, 732	5, 569 2, 522 988 302 1, 757	5, 588 2, 545 989 298 1, 756	5, 667 2, 609 999 296 1, 763	5, 713 2, 675 998 299 1, 741	2,737 1,002 298	1, 019 292	1,073 284	5, 813 2, 478 1, 049 272 2, 014	2, 506 1, 027 259	5, 769 2, 581 1, 002 277 1, 909	270	
Noninstallment credit, totaldo Single-payment loans, totaldo	'	15, 21 5	13, 477	13, 823	13, 900 5, 428	13,714	1 '		1		1	14, 610 5, 511	1	14, 086 5, 593	1	1
Commercial banks. do Other financial institutions do	4,413	5, 579 4, 704 875	5, 241 4, 544 697	5, 400 4, 614 786	5, 428 4, 671 757	5, 402 4, 662 740	5, 469 4, 657 812	5, 481 4, 666 815	4,662	4,680	4,704	4,680		5, 593 4, 713 880	4,774	
Charge accounts, total do Department stores do Other retail outlets do Credit cards do	. 948	5, 642 927 4, 203 512	4, 319 620 3, 249 450	4, 544 636 3, 444 464	4, 596 612 3, 505 479	4, 457 569 3, 388 500	4, 491 570 3, 394 527	4, 495 614 3, 353 528	638	3, 629	927 4, 203	3, 759	3, 324	3, 251	4, 567 603 3, 466 498	

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

'Average for Dec. Quarterly average.

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

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

Q Includes data not shown separately. \* New series; description and data prior to Sept. 1961 appear in the July 1962 Federal Reserve Bulletin. ⊙ Adjusted to exclude interbank loans. \$ For bond yields, see p. S-20.

¶Data are as of end of consecutive 4-week periods ending in month indicated, except June figure which is as of June 30 (end of fiscal year). ‡ Revised back to 1955 to incorporate new benchmark data; available revisions for periods not shown here appear in the Dec. 1962 Federal Reserve Bulletin.

S-18		SUI	RVEY	OF	CUR	REN	T BU	JSINI	ESS						June	1963
	1961	1962					1962							1963		
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		nthly erage	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Λug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
			F	INAN	ICE—	Cont	inued	l						•	·····	
CONSUMER CREDIT;—Continued																
Installment credit extended and repaid:   Unadjusted:   Extended, total   mil. \$.	4,033 1,334 1,215 1,484 3,975 1,373	4, 616 1, 626 1, 344 1, 646 4, 223 1, 446	4, 737 1, 732 1, 319 1, 686 4, 111 1, 409	4, 950 1, 837 1, 383 1, 730 4, 292 1, 476	4, 923 1, 810 1, 384 1, 729 4, 210 1, 432	4, 720 1, 751 1, 290 1, 679 4, 278 1, 481	4, 862 1, 731 1, 345 1, 786 4, 308 1, 478	4, 098 1, 309 1, 255 1, 534 3, 992 1, 361	4, 913 1, 816 1, 432 1, 665 4, 501 1, 614	4, 932 1, 701 1, 499 1, 732 4, 380 1, 477	5, 379 1, 539 1, 937 1, 903 4, 410 1, 462	4, 368 1, 570 1, 230 1, 568 4, 481 1, 528	4, 033 1, 477 1, 054 1, 502 4, 138 1, 460	4, 675 1, 754 1, 247 1, 674 4, 510 1, 537	5, 279 2, 001 1, 381 1, 897 4, 596 1, 600	
Other consumer goods paper         do           All other         do           Adjusted:         Extended, total         do           Automobile paper         do           Other consumer goods paper         do           All other         do           Repaid, total         do           Automobile paper         do           Other consumer goods paper         do			1, 228 1, 474 4, 659 1, 675 1, 345 1, 639 4, 166 1, 435 1, 247	1, 283 1, 533 4, 650 1, 655 1, 338 1, 657 4, 211 1, 447 1, 260	1, 256 1, 522 4, 623 1, 621 1, 344 1, 658 4, 202 1, 433 1, 260	1, 262 1, 535 4, 669 1, 631 1, 368 1, 670 4, 283 1, 456 1, 296	1, 275 1, 555 4, 619 1, 602 1, 325 1, 692 4, 261 1, 446 1, 281	1, 218 1, 413 4, 491 1, 505 1, 308 1, 678 4, 289 1, 440 1, 298	1,307 1,580 4,682 1,685 1,335 1,662 4,298 1,491 1,261	1, 299 1, 604 4, 961 1, 797 1, 425 1, 739 4, 380 1, 490 1, 302	1, 268 1, 680 4, 829 1, 684 1, 469 1, 676 4, 371 1, 513 1, 293	1.366 1.587 4.878 1.743 1.421 1.714 4.376 1.504 1.294	1. 262 1, 476 4. 885 1, 734 1, 406 1, 745 4, 449 1, 517 1, 307	1,362 1,611 4,940 1,782 1,408 1,750 4,540 1,550 1,355	1, 322 1, 674 5, 020 1, 864 1, 382 1, 774 4, 490 1, 570 1, 294	
All other do  FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE			1, 484	1. 504	1, 509	1,531	1, 534	1, 551	1, 546	1, 588	1, 565	1, 578	1,625	1.635	1,626	
Net cash transactions with the public: *\sigma^* Receipts from	8, 161 8, 728 -567	8,852 9,329 -477	7, 060 9, 074 -2, 014	10, 850 9, 160 1, 690	13, 077 9, 624 3, 453 26,500 27,000	4, 567 9, 314 —4, 747	10, 328 10, 577 -249	11, 140 8, 639 2, 501 27,300 28,100	4, 150 10, 149 -5, 998	9, 289 10, 021 -732	9, 548 9, 436 112 27,100 29,200	6, 285 8, 830 -2, 544	10, 352 8, 776 1, 576	11, 548 8, 997 2, 552 27, 400 28, 300	7. 251 9, 728 -2, 476	
Excess of receipts, or payments (-)         do           Budget receipts and expenditures:         do           Receipts, total         do           Receipts, net (	8, 333 6, 513 88 3, 933 1, 766 1, 039	8, 983 7, 059 103 4, 340 1, 821 1, 108	8, 153 5, 754 99 5, 348 445 745	10, 658 7, 024 104 6, 243 469 2, 266	-500 13, 346 11, 615 100 5, 010 5, 377 1, 054	4, 540 3, 566 103 1, 497 525 450	9, 445 7, 089 107 5, 467 431 1, 786	700 11, 414 10, 053 102 5, 072 3, 533 962	4, 068 3, 030 120 1, 391 460 551	8, 533 7, 027 114 5, 312 412 1, 208	9, 553 8, 360 94 3, 537 3, 450 652	6, 285 5, 533 80 3, 636 517 429	10, 997 7, 305 103 6, 206 422 2, 596	13, 093 9, 663 107 3, 927 6, 081 1, 428	8, 544 5, 735 110 5, 344 551 940	
Other internal revenue and receipts do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1,508 7,039 739 445 4,013 1,895	1,612 7,659 796 442 4,425 2,052	1, 516 7, 289 777 438 4, 315 1, 766	1, 576 7, 229 775 433 4, 785 1, 241 299, 17	1, 806 8, 102 821 398 5, 034 2, 061	1, 965 7, 252 828 442 3, 954 2, 107	1, 654 8, 541 794 492 4, 448 2, 852	1. 745 7, 327 807 401 4. 038 2, 081	1, 547 8, 524 814 440 4, 610 2, 672	1, 488 8, 070 808 443 4, 558 2, 268 305, 39	1,820 7,572 840 445 4,348 2,138	1, 623 8, 013 858 486 4, 547 2, 215	1, 671 6, 763 809 445 4, 102 1, 432	1,550 7,806 825 405 4,523 2,056 302,99	1, 598 7, 590 823 367 4, 522 1, 886	
Interest bearing, total	1 292, 69	1 299, 21 1 255, 78 1 11, 99 1 43, 43 1 4, 26	293. 36 251. 24 11. 47 42. 12 3. 59	295, 52 251, 23 11, 46 44, 29 3, 66	294, 44 249, 50 11, 36 44, 94 3, 76	293, 92 250, 12 11, 58 43, 80 3, 96	301. 84 297. 90 252. 48 11. 47 45. 43 3. 94	295. 57 251. 01 11. 71 44. 56 3. 93	302, 07 298, 14 254, 26 12, 01 43, 89 3, 92	301. 38 257. 22 13. 59 44. 16 4. 01	303. 47 299. 21 255. 78 11. 99 43. 43 4. 26	303, 42 299, 33 257, 14 12, 19 42, 19 4, 08	304. 64 300. 57 258. 08 12. 40 42. 49 4. 07	298, 98 256, 77 12, 77 42, 20 4, 02	303. 17 299. 19 257. 58 12. 56 41. 60 3. 98	305, 20 301, 19 257, 62 43, 56 4, 02
Guaranteed obligations not owned by U.S. Tressury, end of month	1 . 33 1 47. 79 . 38 . 47	1 . 52 1 47. 87 . 36 . 47	. 41 47. 81 . 35 . 46	. 43 47. 81 . 35 . 46	. 44 47. 82 . 36 . 48	. 45 47. 86 . 36 . 45	. 47 47. 90 . 36 . 43	. 49 47. 91 . 30 . 40	. 49 47. 87 . 36 . 51	. 50 47. 90 . 33 . 40	. 52 47. 87 . 30 . 46	. 53 47. 97 . 53 . 56	. 54 48. 11 . 42 . 40	. 55 48. 21 . 40 . 40	. 56 48. 29 . 41 . 45	.58 48.40 .41 .41
Institute of Life Insurance:																
Assets, total, all U.S. life insurance companies ?  Bonds (book value), domestic and foreign, total	1 126, 82 1 60, 93 1 6, 13 1 3, 89 1 16, 22 1 3, 58 1 26, 91		128. 57 62. 38 6. 35 4. 06 16. 30 3. 63 27. 67	128. 93 62. 63 6. 32 4. 05 16. 32 3. 62 27. 82	129. 14 62. 73 6. 23 4. 06 16. 37 3. 61 27. 92	130, 00 63, 12 6, 41 4, 06 16, 38 3, 60 28, 09	130. 60 63. 37 6. 38 4. 09 16. 40 3. 60 28. 29	131. 07 63. 55 6. 34 4. 10 16. 40 3. 59 28. 46	131. 74 63. 86 6. 37 4. 08 16. 41 3. 58 28. 61	132. 50 64. 07 6. 40 4. 06 16. 42 3. 57 28. 66	133. 17 63. 88 6. 19 4. 06 16. 51 3. 56 28. 64	134. 01 64. 44 6. 31 4. 09 16. 54 3. 54 28. 82	134. 50 64. 66 6. 24 4. 08 16. 54 3. 54 28. 98	134. 98 64. 72 6. 03 4. 06 16. 54 3. 53 7 29. 18		
Stocks (book value), domestic and foreign, total bil, \$           Preferred (U.S.)         do.           Common (U.S.)         do.           Mortgage loans, total         do.           Nonfarm.         do.           Real estate.         do.           Policy loans and premium notes         do.           Cash.         do.           Other assets.         do.	1 6. 26 1 2. 03 1 4. 14 1 44. 20 1 41. 03 1 4. 01 1 5. 73 1 1. 39 1 4. 29		4. 93 2. 13 2. 71 44. 75 41. 52 4. 01 5. 88 1. 21 5. 41	4, 97 2, 14 2, 74 44, 95 41, 68 4, 02 5, 93 1, 22 5, 22	4. 95 2. 17 2. 70 45. 14 41. 86 4. 04 5. 98 1. 20 5. 10	4. 99 2. 18 2. 73 45. 34 42. 03 4. 10 6. 04 1. 26 5. 15	5. 02 2. 19 2. 74 45. 58 42. 25 4. 11 6. 08 1. 24 5. 21	5. 07 2. 20 2. 78 45. 76 42. 41 4. 11 6. 11 1. 27 5. 20	5. 11 2. 22 2. 81 46. 05 42. 69 4. 12 6. 15 1. 27 5. 17	5. 16 2. 22 2. 85 46. 38 43. 00 4. 13 6. 18 1. 30 5. 28	5. 18 2. 24 2. 86 46. 98 43. 58 4. 12 6. 21 1. 41 5. 38	5. 24 2. 24 2. 91 47. 20 43. 80 4. 15 6. 24 1. 28 5. 44	5. 28 2. 25 2. 94 47. 35 43. 93 4. 17 6. 28 1. 27 5. 50	5. 34 2. 26 2. 99 47. 62 44. 16 4. 18 6. 32 1. 19 5. 60		
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in U.S., total mill. \$ Death benefits do Matured endowments do Disability payments do Surrender values do Surrender values do Life Insurance Agency Management Association:	734. 2 298. 4 59. 6 11. 1 64. 2 149. 4 151. 6	777. 1 323. 2 59. 5 11. 8 69. 8 147. 7 165. 0	714. 1 300. 4 57. 6 11. 6 66. 7 141. 5 136. 3	777. 5 342. 0 59. 2 12. 8 67. 7 157. 2 138. 6	749. 6 316. 5 56. 3 12. 1 68. 2 142. 7 153. 8	733. 4 311. 6 54. 5 12. 0 70. 9 149. 0 135. 4	739. 2 318. 8 54. 6 12. 5 61. 7 142. 9 148. 7	754. 6 300. 4 50. 5 11. 0 75. 3 156. 7 160. 7	776. 5 316. 6 63. 4 13. 4 66. 7 146. 6 169. 8	741. 8 318. 9 60. 1 11. 5 68. 9 133. 2 149. 2	994. 1 358. 1 63. 3 10. 3 62. 7 153. 0 346. 7	844. 7 369. 5 71. 5 13. 4 95. 2 152. 6 142. 5	759. 2 332. 2 59. 2 11. 2 75. 5 136. 9 144. 2	885. 0 391. 7 72. 2 13. 1 73. 5 154. 9		

6, 204 4, 510 1, 146 548

6, 268 4, 500 1, 214 5, 950 4, 109 1, 269 7,005 4,903 1,484 6, 580 4, 912 1, 078  $\begin{array}{c} 8,165 \\ 5,261 \\ 2,280 \\ 624 \end{array}$ 5, 593 4, 057 1, 023  $\substack{6,\,252\\4,\,519\\1,\,173\\560}$ Data for net receipts and total expenditures reflect exclusion of certain interfund trans-

7, 233 5, 147 1, 491

7, 680 5, 258 1, 802

actions.

© Revisions will be shown later as follows: Assets, all life insurance cos., Jan. 1960-July 1961; insurance written (total and ordinary), 1961.

<sup>6, 708</sup> 4, 679 1, 463 575

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
			F	INAN	ICE—	Cont	inued									
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued																
Premiums collected (LIAMA).*         mil. \$           Total life insurance premiums.         mil. \$           Ordinary.         do           Group and wholesale.         do           Industrial.         do	1, 001 735 146 120	1 047 773 155 118	999 745 147 107	1, 029 776 146 107	1, 016 758 151 108	1, 048 775 163 109	1, 034 768 158 108	962 720 139 103	1, 076 797 168 110	1, 025 769 150 106	1, 234 827 176 231	1, 142 866 166 110	1, 031 774 154 103	1, 121 852 166 103	1, 089 819 165 104	
Gold and silver:	ļ															
Gold: Monetary stock, U.S. (end of yr. or mo.)_mil. \$do	116, 889 -5 64, 583 4, 684	115,978 $-66$ $31,747$ $12,578$	16, 495 -82 14, 065 2, 228	16,434 $-78$ $31,032$ $16,290$	16, 435 60 14, 000 3, 340	16, 147 -310 14, 005 2, 039	16, 098 10 52, 663 1, 883	16,067 2 63,150 2,335	15, 978 -19 28, 053 2, 130	15, 977 26 6, 936 1, 903	$\begin{array}{c} 15,978 \\ -20 \\ 45,093 \\ 86,442 \end{array}$	15, 928 -89 16, 975 2, 976	15, 878 -47 45, 024 2, 024	15, 878 48 36 1, 842	r 15, 877 —27	15. 798
Production, world total         do           South Africa         do           Canada         do           United States         do           Silver:         do	2 101,200 66, 900 13,000 4, 600	74, 400 12, 100 3, 700	72.300 12,400 3,000	74,000 12,300 3,400	75, 200 11, 800 3, 100	76, 300 11, 900 4, 000	76, 600 12, 000 4, 600	76, 100 11, 700 4, 800	78, 100 12, 500 4, 300	78,500 12,100 3,800	74, 700 11, 700 3, 700	78, 000 11, 700 3, 600	76, 500 11, 000 3, 000	79, 400 11, 600 3, 200		
Exports         do           Imports         do           Price at New York         dol. per fine oz           Production:	3, 154 3, 786 924 2, 615	1, 262 6, 205 1, 084 2, 556	526 5,615 1.015	521 5, 203 1. 015	964 6,837 1,023	476 5,398 1,035 2,849	951 5, 827 3 1, 083	1,144 7,897 1.155	960 7, 646 1, 206	1, 886 5, 713 1, 192	3, 350 5, 270 1, 199	2, 571 4, 299 1, 244	3, 086 5, 187 1, 256	1, 642 7, 500 1, 271	1. 273	1, 279
Canada thous, fine oz_ Mexico do United States do Currency in circulation, end of yr. or mobil. \$_ Moncy supply and related data (avg. of daily fig.):* Unadjusted for seas, variation:	3, 362 42, 908 1 33. 9	2, 556 3, 434 3, 764 1 35, 3	2, 273 3, 473 3, 465 33, 2	2, 218 3, 530 4, 362 33, 5	2, 684 3, 185 3, 359 33. 8	2, 949 2, 984 3, 052 33, 9	2, 408 3, 623 2, 883 33. 9	3, 037 3, 631 5, 157 33. 9	2,737 3,435 3,151 34.1	2,601 2,981 3,005 34.8	2. 713 3, 662 4. 545 35. 3	2, 256 3, 241 4, 722 34, 1	2, 197 3, 604 4, 135 34, 3	4, 186 34. 5	34. 6	
Total money supply	5 143. 2 5 29. 1 5 114. 0 5 78. 5 5 4. 8	5 146. 0 5 30. 1 5 115. 9 5 91. 0 5 6. 0	146. 2 29. 8 116. 4 88. 9 3. 8	143. 6 29. 8 113. 8 89. 9 7. 0	144. 0 30. 0 113. 9 91. 1 7. 2	144. 3 30. 3 114. 0 92. 2 7. 1	143, 8 30, 3 113, 5 93, 0 6, 8	145, 0 30, 3 114, 6 93, 8 7, 2	146, 5 30, 4 116, 1 94, 9 7, 3	148, 2 30, 8 117, 5 95, 4 6, 0	151. 6 31. 2 120. 4 96. 6 5. 6	151. 8 30. 5 121. 3 98. 4 4. 8	148.3 30.5 117.8 99.9 5.6	147. 4 30. 7 116. 7 101. 7 5. 9	149. 5 30. 9 118. 6 102. 9 4. 2	147. 3 31. 1 116. 2 104. 6
Adjusted for seas, variation:   Total money supply			146. 1 30. 0 116. 0 88. 7	145. 7 30. 0 115. 7 89. 6	145. 6 30. 1 115. 4 90. 7	145. 7 30. 2 115. 5 91. 8	145. 1 30. 2 114. 9 92. 5	145. 3 30. 2 115. 1 93. 4	146.1 30.3 115.8 94.6	146. 9 30. 5 116. 4 96. 0	147. 9 30. 6 117. 3 97. 5	148. 7 30. 7 118. 1 99. 1	148. 6 30. 9 117. 7 100. 3	148. 9 31. 1 117. 8 101. 8	149. 4 31. 2 118. 2 102. 6	149. 4 31. 3 118. 1 103. 7
U.S. Govt., annual rates, seas. adjusted: Total (344 centers)*ratio of debits to deposits_ New York Citydo_ 6 other centerso!do_ 337 other reporting centersdo_	38. 2 70. 0 36. 9 26. 2	41. 5 77. 8 41. 2 27. 7	42. 2 78. 4 41. 7 28. 2	41. 9 78. 8 40. 8 28. 0	41.6 77.3 41.3 27.8	42. 1 77. 3 42. 1 28. 6	41. 9 78. 8 41. 1 28. 3	41. 7 82. 2 41. 8 27. 3	43. 5 82. 9 43. 7 28. 5	42. 9 80. 7 43. 5 28. 5	44. 2 88. 9 43. 4 27. 7	43. 6 83. 7 44. 1 28. 8	43. 6 84. 6 42. 7 28. 3	43. 9 85. 8 43. 1 28. 2	44. 4 82. 2 44. 2 29. 7	
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QTRLY.)									ļ							
Manufacturing corps. (Fed. Trade and SEC): Not profit after taxes, all industriesmil, \$. Food and kindred productsdo Textile mill productsdo Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	6 3, 828 6 331 6 70	6 4, 432 6 342 6 88			4, 649 344 89			4, 236 397 86			4, 838 357 105					
mil. \$	6 146 6 511 6 772 6 136 6 122 6 201	6 41 6 157 6 560 6 809 6 145 6 133 6 180			55 169 601 699 191 156 192			63 155 551 775 199 104 111			35 161 568 965 133 130 165					
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport, equip.)mil. \$. Machinery (except electrical)	6 111 6 265 6 256	6 152 6 327 6 307			187 387 315			168 333 291			134 304 349					
vehicles, etc.) mil. \$ Motor vehicles and equipment do All other manufacturing industries do	6 74 6 372 6 430	6 110 6 572 6 508			120 645 499			106 331 564		ĺ	118 743 572					
Dividends paid (cash), all industries	6 2, 138	6 2, 320 6 513			2,123		Ì	2, 112 488			2, 844 508			1		
SECURITIES ISSUED																
Securities and Exchange Commission:   Estimated gross proceeds, total	2, 958 2, 648 785 273	2, 498 2, 352 751 110	4, 075 3, 738 881 216	2, 149 2, 015 667 120	2, 422 2, 253 1, 063 124	1,663 1,598 565 32	4, 056 3, 974 840 58	1,568 1,408 472 110	2, 150 2, 027 853 74	1,821 1,768 732 28	2,149 2,025 1,072 65	2,708 2,606 593 71	2.166 2,072 548 77	2,830 2,740 1,273 74		
Preferred stock         do           By type of issuer:         do           Corporate, total⊙         do           Manufacturing         do           Extractive (mining)         do           Public utility         do	1, 096 343 22 253	36 897 274 19 237	1,217 463 15 383	801 279 37 217	1, 232 361 23 473	630 250 5 124	922 226 ( <sup>7</sup> ) 255	632 190 21 165	976 167 21 252	784 275 8	1, 197 381 51 280	695 142 17 181	642 228 24 147	1,363 630 11 161		
Railroaddo Communicationdo Financial and real estatedo	15 152 190	20 109 155	7 90 142	12 65 96	18 80 173	9 93 110	56 123 190	20 69 93	6 262 228	228 25 4 185	37 58 265	29 127 94	14 69 114	43 46 291		
Noncorporate, totalO	1,021 695	1,600 716 713	2, 858 1, 506 877	1, 348 352 897	1, 190 363 760	1,033 358 641	3, 135 2, 408 559 New serie	936 300 426	1, 174 359 646	1,036 327 595	953 295 547	2,013 774 999	1. 523 425 810			

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962			****				1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mor	thly rage	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
/			I	FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued	1				<u></u>				
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued																
Securities and Exchange Commission—Continued New corporate security issues:	1.072	901	1 105	701	1.214	601	007	210	061	776	1 104	604	691			
Estimated net proceeds, totalmil. \$ Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, totaldo	1,073	881 694	1, 185 1, 033	785 621	1, 214 953	621 504	907 620	618 441	961 727	776 494	1, 184 923	684 563	631 448	1, 349 1, 056		
Plant and equipmentdo Working capitaldo	628 274	475 219	753 279	435 186	713 240	329 175	382 237	315 126	467 259	263 230 73	616 306	378 185 72	319 129	755 300		
Retirement of securitiesdo Other purposesdo State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer):	75 96	63 124	72 80	25 139	180 180	39 78	159 129	39 138	126 108	209	81 180	50	37 <b>1</b> 46	205 88		
Long-termdodo	697 376	713 397	877 442	897 499	760 375	641 301	559 57 <b>3</b>	426 172	646 285	595 590	547 351	999 304	810 467	989 457	7 915 7 962	842 204
SECURITY MARKETS		·														
Brokers' Balances (N.Y.S.E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)		<u> </u>	<u>.</u>		İ											
Cash on hand and in banksmil.\$Customers' debit balances (net)do	14, 294	1 405 1 4, 149 1 1, 216	419 4, 115 1, 110	426 4, 034 1, 205	437 3,637 1,374	415 3, 592 1, 252	388 3, 796 1, 130	380 3, 914 1, 091	397 3,889 1,126	385 3, 975 1, 151	405 4, 149 1, 216	414 4, 236 1, 199	422 4, 355 1, 191	399 4, 358 1, 175	415 4, 553 1, 201	
Customers' free credit balances (net)do Money borroweddo		1 2, 820	3.072	2,889	2, 239	2, 124	2, 506	2.738	2,625	2,586	2,820	2, 927	3, 094	3, 192	3. 272	
Bonds Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N.Y.S.E.),		İ														
totals dollars do dollars do dollars do dollars do do dollars do do dollars do do dollars do do dollars do dol	92. 98 93. 12	93. 81 93. 91	94. 40 94. 50	93. 80 93. 91	93. 02 93. 13	92. 97 93. 08	93. 76 93. 87	94. 16 94. 27	94. 57 94. 68	95. 03 95. 13	94. 97 95. 05					
Foreigndo Standard & Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+ issues):	83. 22	85.70	86.04	84.68	84.82	84.61	85.88	85.94	86. 27	87. 18	87. 76					
Composite (19 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond Domestic municipal (15 bonds)do	95. 2 107. 8	96, 2 112, 1	96. 0 113. 7	96. 6 113. 5	96.3 111.2	95. 9 110. 2	95. 7 110. 1	96. 3 112. 1	97. 3 114. 4	97. 4 114. 5	97. 3 113. 0	97. 6 113. 0	97.8 112.1	97. 8 113. 3	97. 4 113. 1	97. 1 112. 6
U.S. Treasury bonds, taxab'e ¶do Sales: Total, excl. U.S. Government bonds (SEC):	87. 55	86, 94	87.69	87.87	87.61	86.07	86.64	87.02	87.73	87.96	87. 96	87. 81	87. 33	87. 15	86. 63	86, 66
All registered exchanges:  Market valuemil. \$	168. 56	144. 14	134.82	188, 43	246, 49	151.86	117.84	91, 01	112.30	128. 56	127. 49	128. 43	111.87	99. 58	139.00	
Face valuedodo New York Stock Exchange:	162. 82 163. 70	148. 83	135, 58 129, 99	184. 91 183. 01	249, 77 238, 82	156.85 148.25	125. 30 112. 35	94. 62 86. 01	136, 16 105, 49	135, 57 122, 72	132. 09 122. 99	132. 21 123. 26	126. 08 107. 89	95. 66	139. 12 133. 39	
Market valuedodo Face valuedo New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped	159, 05	138. 80 143. 27	130, 81	179, 28	211. 24	152.98	119, 58	90. 10	128. 67	129. 41	126, 99	126. 26	121.64	102.80	132, 71	
sales, face value, totalmil. \$- Domesticdo	.   130. 51	121. 21 113. 42	117, 18 111, 74	183. 17 174. 76	184.88 176.26	116. 51 108. 52	95, 86 88, 71	81. 52 75. 06	100, 62 89, 22	118. 29 110. 60	108. 57 99. 67		107.97		124, 31	126. 28
Foreign doValue, issues listed on N.Y.S.E., end of month: Market value, total, all issues bil. \$bil. \$	5. 83	7. 79 108. 51	5. 44 109. 44	8. 42 106. 74	8. 62 105. 51	7. 97 105. 47	7. 16 108. 52	6. 46	11.39 111.69	7. 70	8. 90 111, 09		1			i
Domestic do		105. 43	106. 40 1, 68	103. 70 1. 67	102.42 1.74	102. 37 1. 76	105, 36 1, 80	108. 22 1. 79	108. 52 1. 80	109.85 1.84	107. 80 1. 85					
Face value, total, all issues \$dodo	116, 51 113, 30	115, 65 112, 25	115, 93 112, 59	113, 79 110, 42	113. 42 109. 97	113. 45 109. 98	115. 74 112. 25	118.28 114.80	118. 10 114. 62	118. 99 115. 48	116. 98 113. 41					
Foreigndo	1.90	2.02	1.95	1.98	2.06	2.08	2. 10	2.09	2.09	2, 11	2. 11					
Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent_ By ratings: Aaado	4. 66	4. 62 4. 32	4. 63 4. 33	4. 58 4. 28	4. 59 4. 28	4. 63 4. 34	4. 64	4.61	4. 57 4. 28	4, 55 4, 25	4. 52 4. 24	4. 49 4. 21	4. 48 4. 19	4. 46 4. 19	4. 47 7 4. 21	4. 47
Aadododo	4. 48 4. 70	4. 47 4. 65	4. 49 4. 66	4. 43 4. 62	4. 44 4. 62	4.49 4.65	4. 49 4. 66	4. 46 4. 62	4. 41 4. 61	4.40 4.59	4, 38 4, 54	4. 37 4. 48	4. 36 4. 46	4.32 4.45	7 4. 35 4. 46	4. 36 4. 45
BaadoBy groups:	5. 08 4. 54	5. 02 4. 47	5. 02 4. 46	5. 00 4. 42	5. 02 4. 45	5. 05 4. 52	5, 06 4, 51	5.03	4. 99 4. 40	4. 96 4. 39	4, 92 4, 40	4. 91 4. 38	4. 89 4. 37	4. 88 4. 38	4.87 r 4.40	4. 85
Industrial do Public utility do Railroad do Domestic municipal:	4. 57 4. 86	4. 51 4. 86	4. 56 4. 86	4. 50 4. 83	4. 47 4. 86	4. 48 4. 90	4. 50 4. 90	4. 49 4. 88	4. 46 4. 85	4. 42 4. 83	4. 41 4. 76	4. 38 4. 72	4. 37 4. 69	4. 37 4. 63	r 4. 39 r 4. 63	4. 39
Domestic municipal:  Bond Buyer (20 bonds)do Standard & Poor's Corp. (15 bonds)do U.S. Treasury bonds, taxable⊙do	3. 46 3. 46	3. 14	3.00 3.08	3. 24 3. 09	3. 24 3. 24	3. 33 3. 30	3.14	3.06 3.18	3, 01 3, 03	3. 10 3. 03	3, 05 3, 12	3. 18 3. 12	3. 12 3. 18	3.06	3. 11 3. 11	3. 16 3. 15
	3. 90	3. 18 3. 95	3.89	3.88	3.90	4.02	3. 31 3. 97	3.94	3.89	3. 87	3.87	3. 88	3. 92	3. 11 3. 93	3. 97	3. 97
Stocks  Cash dividend payments publicly reported:			:													
Total dividend paymentsmil. \$		ļ	987. 8	i .	2,086.2	994.8		2, 137. 9	1,025.3		2, 968. 2	1		2, 164. 1		409.7
Finance do Manufacturing do Mining do	<sup>2</sup> 2, 160 <sup>2</sup> 7, 346 <sup>2</sup> 544	<sup>2</sup> 2, 360 <sup>2</sup> 7, 823 <sup>2</sup> 549	188. 9 340. 9 11. 1	91. 9 131. 4 5. 2	167. 6 1, 354. 5 108. 5	197. 4 338. 6 10. 5	93. 2 135. 5 3. 0	229. 4 1, 352. 3 105. 5	194. 5 361. 8 11. 4	104.6 140.2 2.8	389. 2 1, 906. 3 168. 3	275. 3 316. 9 14. 6	181.8 139.9 2.6	197. 0 1, 388. 1 112. 4	203. 3 353. 3 13. 9	92. 2 145. 0 4. 5
Public utilities: Communicationsdodo	21, 283	2 1, 411	235. 3	3.3	113.0	235. 7	2.9	112.8	236. 4	3. 3	117. 4	236. 2	2.5	117.7	239. 6	3.6
Electric and gas do do Railroads do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2 1, 692 2 356 2 578	2 1, 773 2 353 2 606	123.3 20.5 57.9	116.8 5.5 23.0	199. 1 56. 6 59. 3	123. 8 16. 9 59. 8	118.6 8.7 23.5	201.3 50.7 58.4	124. 8 19. 7 62. 4	124. 9 5. 7 21. 6	207. 8 77. 1 66. 2	126. 7 31. 6 79. 6	125. 2 8. 6 49. 9	208.3 55.5 54.6	131.0 20.2 60.2	127. 8 5. 5 22. 4
Tradedododododo	2 195	2 201	9.9	6. 9	27.6	12.1	10.0	27.5	14. 3	9. 0	35. 9	18.0	9.6	30, 5	17. 0	8.7
Dividend rates and prices, common stocks (Moody's): Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks)																
Industrial (125 stocks) dollars do dollars	5. 70 6. 07	5. 99 6. 43	5. 96 6. 42	5, 97 6, 41	5. 97 6. 41	5. 97 6. 40	5, 97 6, 40	5, 97 6, 40	5. 91 6. 29	6. 13 6. 63	6. 15 6. 64	6. 21 6. 71	6. 22 6. 73	6. 24 6. 75	6, 26 6, 76	6. 40 6. 97
Public utility (24 stocks)dodododo	2. 81 3. 37	2. 97 3. 36	2. 91 3. 35	2. 97 3. 35	2. 98 3. 35	2.98 3.35	2. 99 3. 35	3. 02 3. 34	3.03 3.39	3. 05 3. 39	3. 07 3. 42	3. 07 3. 42	3. 10 3. 42	3. 10 3. 42	3. 16 3. 42	3. 16 3. 48
Bank (15 stocks)do Insurance (10 stocks)do	4. 21 5. 18	4. 30 5. 31	4.30 5.29	4. 30 5. 29	4. 30 5. 29	4. 30 5. 29	4. 30 5. 32	4. 30 5. 32	4.30 5.32	4.30 5.32	4. 35 5. 65	4. 44 5. 80	4. 44 5. 80	4. 44 5. 84	4, 45 5, 84	4. 45 5. 84
Price per share, end of mo. (200 stocks) ♀do Industrial (125 stocks)do	185.66 199.90	177. 87 189. 95	198.72	171. 39 183. 43	157. 34 168. 00	168. 24 178. 96	170. 51 181. 40	161.75 172.29		179, 59 192, 36	182, 43 194, 69	191. 25 204. 07	185. 31 196. 71	191.72 204.94		204, 25 221, 41
Public utility (24 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do Revised. End of year. 2*Annual total.	90, 55	91.50	96. 45 64. 78	86. 79 62. 00	81.74 57.19	87. 72 58. 27	90. 12 59. 25	87. 42 56. 07 of bonds			68.04	102. 52 71. 41		101, 40 72, 32		

Revised. \(^1\) End of year. \(^2\)Annual total. \(^3\)Data include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included in computing the average price of all listed bonds.

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

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

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

♀ Includes data not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon aver		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
			F	INAN	CE	Cont	inued	i								
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued																
Stocks—Continued																
Dividend yields and earnings, common stocks (Moody's):																
Yield (206 stocks)percent Industrial (125 stocks)do	3. 07 3. 04	3. 37 3. 39 3. 25	3. 20	3. 48	3. 79 3. 82	3, 55 3, 58	3. 50 3. 53	3. 69 3. 71	3. 60 3. 61	3. 41 3. 45	3. 37 3. 41	3. 25 3. 29	3.36 3.42	3, 25 3, 29	3. 11 3. 12	3. 13 3. 14
Public utility (24 stocks)do Railroad (25 stocks)do Bank (15 stocks)do	3, 10 4, 94 3, 18	5.30 3.31	3. 02 5. 17 3. 26	3. 42 5. 40 3. 56	3. 65 5. 86 3. 74	3, 40 5, 75 3, 45	3. 32 5. 65 3. 43	3. 45 5. 96 3. 70	3. 49 5. 78 3. 62	3, 29 5, 03 3, 36	3. 18 5. 03 3. 27	2. 99 4. 79 3. 16	3. 10 4. 82 3. 17	3.06 4.73 3.19	3.07 4.39 3.15	3. 0- 4. 2 3. 1-
Insurance (10 stocks)do	2.31	2.48	2. 28	2. 59	2.86	2.68	2.63	2.85	2.78	2.44	2. 53	2. 41	2.47	2, 45	2, 42	2. 5
Earnings per share (indust., qtrly. at ann. rate; pub. util. and RR., for 12 mo. ending each qtr.):	19.61	111.10			11 10			0.50			12.00			11 05		
Industrial (125 stocks) dollars Public utility (24 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do do	2 4. 33 2 3. 94	24.73 25,73			11. 10 4. 50 4. 99			9. 50 4. 57 5. 05			13.00 4.73 5.73			11. 25 4. 80 5. 85		
Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 14 high-grade					İ			0.00						0.00		
(Standard & Poor's Corp.)percent	4.66	4.50	4. 45	4. 45	4. 52	4. 59	4. 55	4. 50	4. 49	4. 45	4.42	4.34	4.27	4. 24	4.31	4.2
Prices: Dow-Jones averages (65 stocks) Industrial (30 stocks)	232.44 691.55	221.07 639.76	237, 42 690, 28	221. 91 643. 71	198. 94 572. 64	203, 10 581, 78	208. 94 602. 51	207.82 597.02	202, 73 580, 65	218.35 628.82	227. 22 648. 38	237. 51 672. 10	241.13 679.75	239. 67 674. 63	249. 58 707. 12	256. 3 720. 8
Public utility (15 stocks) Railroad (20 stocks)	117. 16 143. 52	121.75 132.61	129, 25 142, 29	120. 03 134. 96	109. 17 121. 64	113. 91 122. 75	118. 93 121. 89	120. 53 119. 76	117. 77 117. 58	122.34 130.29	127. 37 138. 98	133. 56 148. 25	135. 86 151. 85	134. 87 151. 72	137. 57 158. 36	140.3 167.4
Standard & Poor's Corporation: of Industrial, public utility, and railroad:  Combined index (500 stocks)1941-43=10	66, 27	62. 38	68. 05	62, 99	55. 63	56. 97	58. 52	58. 00	56. 17	60.04	62, 64	65, 06	65, 92	65, 67	68. 76	70. 1
Industrial, total (425 stocks) \text{\$\circ}do	69.99	65. 54	71.64	66. 32	58. 32	59. 61	61. 29	60. 67	58. 66	62.90	65. 59	68.00	68. 91	68.71	72.17	73. 6
Capital goods (123 stocks) do Consumers' goods (193 stocks) do Consumers' goods (193 stocks)	67.33 57.01 60.20	58. 15 54. 96 59. 16	64. 49 60. 66	58, 17 55, 86 58, 84	50. 18 48. 98	51.08 49.82	52. 91 51. 17	52. 08 50. 60	50. 83 49. 06	56. 05 52. 42	57. 54 54. 52 60. 24	59, 19 56, 37	59. 93 57. 47	59, 28 57, 55	62.07 60.29	64. 4
Public utility (50 stocks)do Railroad (25 stocks)do Banks:	32.83	30. 56	63, 86 32, 31	30. 71	53. 32 28. 05	55, 51 28, 29	56. 96 28. 09	56. 96 27. 68	55. 63 27. 40	57.69 30.47	32. 24	63.35 34.06	64.07 34.59	63. 35 34. 60	64. 64 36. 25	65, 5 38, 3
New York City (10 stocks)do Outside New York City (16 stocks)do Fire insurance (16 stocks)do	33. 75 70. 78 45. 42	33. 75 66. 19 43. 35	36. 11 70. 94 48. 42	32. 33 65. 11 43. 79	29. 69 58. 45 38. 36	31. 02 59. 88 38. 52	32. 35 61. 93 40. 72	31. 33 61. 23 39. 79	30. 26 59. 00 37. 47	32. 37 64. 00 41. 93	34.35 67.71 44.66	35, 39 70, 01 47, 17	37. 18 73. 29 48. 96	35, 86 72, 22 47, 93	35. 96 74. 66 48. 94	36, 6 75, 6 48, 5
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges:																
Market valuemil, \$ Shares soldmillions_	5, 317 168	4, 561 139	3, 954 114	5, 367 148	6, 728 204	4, 291 131	4, 117 132	3, 393 104	3, 990 126	4, 596 144	4, 426 143	5, 016 159	4, 298 130	3, 975 136	5, 485 160	
On New York Stock Exchange:  Market valuemil. \$ Shares sold (cleared or settled)millions	4, 392 108	3, 945 99	3, 335 79	4, 649 8 105	6,034 156	3,789 99	3, 575 96	2, 930 74	3, 518 93	4, 040 107	3, 857 103	4, 357 117	3, 741 97	3, 485 91	4, 794 121	
Exclusive of odd-lot and stopped stock sales (N.Y. S.E.; sales effected)millions	85	80	65	111	100	74	77	63	79	96	81	101	79	75	107	10
Shares listed, N.Y. Stock Exchange, end of mo.:  Market value, all listed sharesbil. \$	358. 93	339. 29	357. 77	326. 78	298.97	318. 84	324. 51	308, 44	309. 23	341, 14	<b>3</b> 45, 85	363, 22	354. 33	365, 93	383, 59	389, 9
Number of shares listedmillions	6,752	7,464	7, 343	7, 434	7,485	7,533	7, 552	7, 561	7,611	7, 621	7, 659	7, 692	7,719	7,750	7,793	7, 8
	FO	REIG	N TI	RADE	OF	THE	UNIT	CED S	STAT	ES _						
FOREIGN TRADE												ļ.				
Indexes																
Exports of U.S. merchandise: Quantity1957-59=100_	108	p 112	118	122	124	107	105	110	100	115	118					
Valuedododo	111 103	p 115 p 103	120 102	125 103	126 102	109 102	107 102	112 102	103 102	118 102	121 102					
(mports for consumption:‡ Quantitydo	108	₽ 122	119	126	119	120	124	123	129	134	121					
Valuedodododo	105 97	p 117	114 96	121 96	114 96	114 95	118 95	116 94	123 95	126 94	115 95				\	
Shipping Weight Waterborne trade:			i			ļ			<b>E</b>							
Exports, incl. reexports thous. lg. tons. General imports dodo	9, 526 13, 984	9, 984 15, 685	9,509 14,346	11,536 17,010	11,046 17,865	10, 150 15, 921	10, 987 16, 990	10, 906 16, 104	10, 181 16, 668	10, 364 15, 630	9, 581 15, 295					
Value‡ Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports, total¶mil. \$	1.746.8	1,802.4	1,885,7	1 971 4	1,974.0	1,707.4	1,681.3	1,760.2	1,613.2	1 851 1	1 902 0	41,011.0	12 104 8	2 194 7	2 057 3	
Excl. Dept. of Defense shipmentsdo	1,679.4	1,741.7	1,803.3	1,891.3	1,897.6	1,619.9	1,633.3	1,710.0	1,582.6	1,791.4	1, 863. 7	4 960.4	42,020.6	2, 058. 1	1, 968. 0	
Seasonally adjusted*do By geographic regions:∧			1,802.6	1,782.1	1,838.3	1,728.9	1,687.3	1,943.3	1,492.8	1,695.2	1,838.9	4 982. 1	12,130.6	1, 990. 8	1, 918. 1	
Africa	69. 3 342. 6	81. 7 343. 7	94. 8 341. 8	79. 7 352. 8	88. 7 359. 6	78. 6 326. 6	73. 6 319. 5	80. 3 334. 5	60. 1 289. 2	92, 0 362, 8	84, 8 410, 1	13.5 184.8	98. 5 427. 8	99.1 469.9		
Australia and Oceania do Europe do do do do do do do do do do do do do	33. 6 536. 2	39. 1 542. 7	40. 3 557. 4	41. 6 580. 9	41. 9 574. 0	41. 7 473. 3	39. 6 493. 6	52. 3 544. 9	36. 6 483. 4	36. 9 560. 1	41. 5 580. 6	17.7 258.6	48. 9 692. 1	41. 9 670. 0		
Northern North America do Southern North America do South America do Go	303. 6 122. 7 187. 3	319. 2 129. 5 167. 1	352. 1 119. 1 182. 6	379. 5 134. 9 176. 0	370. 1 134. 9 185. 4	313. 6 118. 7 150. 4	304. 4 127. 1 173. 5	290. 6 129. 2 171. 6	341. 5 134. 5 133. 1	314.6 151.1 157.5	308, 8 150, 6 161, 8	268.0 91.9 43.8	296. 9 141. 9 170. 4	316. 4 7 154. 0 177. 8		
By leading countries:							[			33						
Africa: United Arab Republic (Egypt Reg.)do Republic of South Africado	13. 6 19. 0	19.5 18.6	28.8 21.6	23.9	22. 4 22. 2	22.3	16.7	13.9	6.2	16.6	11.9	2.0	20.2	19.4		
Revised Preliminary   Quarterly av	•	•	•				15.0	19.9		17.9		-		•		

r Revised. \*\*Preliminary. 1 Quarterly average at annual rate. 2 For 12 months ending Dec. 3 Note that all figures on this line are on basis of sales cleared or settled during indicated month; clearances usually occur about 4th day after transaction date. 4 Jan, and Feb, data reflect effects of dock strike and its aftermath. 3 Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in number does not affect continuity of the series. 2 Includes data not shown separately. \$\frac{1}{2} \text{Revisions for various periods prior to 1962 will be shown later.}

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

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

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

AExcludes "special category" shipments.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon aver		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
FOR	EIGN	TR.	ADE	OF T	HE U	NITI	ED ST	ГАТЕ	S—Ce	ntini	ıed					
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued  Valuet—Continued  Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports—Continued  By leading countries—Continued																
Asia and Oceania:  Australia, including New Guineamil. \$  State of Singaporedo Indiado Pakistando Japan	26.8 3.9 40.2 16.3	33. 4 4. 3 55. 7 23. 7	34. 9 3. 7 47. 6 17. 8	35. 2 4. 4 60. 8 23. 5 116. 8	35. 2 5. 4 68. 2 31. 9 117. 2	35. 4 3. 3 75. 0 35. 7 96. 9	33. 4 4, 1 57. 0 28. 9 102. 1	45. 5 5. 3 53. 0 30. 6 109. 7	30. 9 2. 9 51. 3 17. 9 95. 0	32. 8 5. 3 66. 1 28. 8 121. 9	35. 0 5. 9 71. 7 27. 0 138. 8	15. 5 2. 2 22. 9 8. 3 72. 1	39. 9 4. 7 61. 0 28. 1 169. 3	83. 0 38. 2 163. 0		
Republic of Indonesia do Republic of the Philippines do Europe:	11. 2 27. 8 47. 1	10. 0 22. 4 48. 8	15. 3 23. 1 55. 6	8.7 22.5 59.9	11. 2 22. 8 50. 3	7. 0 21. 7 35. 7	9.3 21.5 40.3	12. 2 23. 8 46. 8	11.3 19.3 37.2	5, 5 23, 4 47, 3	6, 6 25, 5 56, 6	11. 0 11. 0 32. 9	6. 9 27. 9 67. 1	13, 2 35, 0		-
France	89. 4 66. 2	89. 7 64. 0	55. 5 . 1 91. 9 57. 3	101. 1 60. 7	95. 3 72. 3	82.0 48.7	58. 9	85. 1 58. 5	77. 9 61. 3	87. 5 70. 7	103, 5 70, 9	(1) 43. 8 31. 7	119. 5 83. 2	111.2		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo United Kingdomdo North and South America:	3. 6 94. 2	1. 3 89. 6	85. 2	4. 3 S4. 3	2. 8 77. 8	1. 0 83. 6	1. 4 75. 6	110.8	89. 2	97. 9	99. 7	47. 6	1, 8 106, 0	107.7		
Canadadododododo	303. 6 284. 5 35. 4	319. 1 268. 5 31. 2	352. 1 274. 4 40. 5	379. 5 283. 4 32. 6	370. 1 291. 9 37. 8	313. 6 243. 4 29. 4	304. 4 274. 5 32. 5	290. 5 272. 3 24. 1	341. 5 237. 9 19. 1	314. 5 278. 9 23. 8	308. 8 282. 2 21. 6	268. 0 119. 5 3. 0	296. 9 281. 0 18. 3	316. 4 295. 2 19. 7		
Argentina do  Brazil do Chile do Colombia do Cuba do	41. 2 19. 1 20. 4 1. 1	35. 4 14. 2 18. 9 1. 1	29. 4 14. 2 22. 6 (1)	42. 0 12. 3 21. 9	42. 9 12. 3 22. 2 (1)	33. 4 11. 2 17. 4 (!)	39. 1 16. 7 20. 8 0	36. 5 17. 9 20. 1 (1)	32, 3 12, 2 12, 1 (1)	34. 0 13. 8 14. 2 (1)	40, 9 13, 9 13, 9 13, 0	9.6 2.7 4.2 10.0	39. 3 16. 6 18. 3 3. 9	40, 0 13, 4 20, 7		
Mexico	67. 7 43. 0 1,726. 4	65. 8 39. 0 1,779. 9	55. 2 50. 1 1,862. 0	74. 8 37. 4 1,945. 2	69. 0 41. 1 1,952. 3	59, 9 32, 2 1,689, 8	64. 8 38. 0 1,660. 9	62. 9 40. 9 1,741. 3	71. 8 33. 6 1,592. 9	83. 5 40. 5 1,824.3	69. 8 42. 3 1.876.8	51. 2 15. 7 992. 1	63. 8 42. 4 2,081. 0	69. 4 53. 3 2, 098. 3		
By economic classes: Crude materials	212. 0 158. 1 95. 9 273. 9 986. 5	186. 2 167. 3 113. 8 253. 7 1, 058. 8	161. 8 176. 9 107. 7 255. 0 1,160.6	193. 0 215. 0 127. 5 257. 0 1,152.7	204. 0 190. 1 127. 8 264. 0 1,166.4	192. 4 153. 3 106. 0 227. 3 1,010.7	154. 4 153. 1 109. 7 265. 5 978. 2	185. 6 152. 9 111. 7 279. 0 1,012.2	197, 5 140, 3 105, 6 214, 9 934, 7	233. 6 144. 5 122. 7 241. 9 1,081.7	212, 4 180, 5 108, 9 278, 6 1, 096, 4	102.3 71.7 68.5 131.9 617.6	226, 7 197, 7 130, 6 294, 9 1, 231, 2	205. 0 190. 0 157. 1 290. 0 1, 256. 3		-
By principal commodities:           Agricultural products, total ♥	418.7 73.7 32.9 157.8 27.4	419.3 44.8 35.8 170.7 25.0	410. 9 42. 6 30. 7 182. 4 25. 0	473.3 50.4 37.8 219.2 31.5	470. 8 59. 0 39. 3 188. 4 36. 7	402. 0 66. 2 34. 0 151. 5 24. 7	359. 4 19. 9 35. 7 152. 7 23. 2	396. 2 23. 2 37. 7 153. 5 23. 4	389, 2 21, 8 46, 1 136, 7 21, 0	450. 4 41. 1 35. 3 144. 3 24. 8	461. 9 52. 0 37. 9 180. 1 19. 4	202. 0 30. 3 28. 8 69. 9 12. 5	498. 3 69. 6 35. 3 204. 2 26. 4	505. 3 59. 3		
Tobacco and manufactures△	41. 6 1,307.7 100. 1 143. 8 29. 1 68. 7	40. 9 1, 360. 6 113. 5 149. 5 32. 1 50. 9	32. 8 1,451.1 119. 8 158. 5 28. 3	31. 2 1,471.8 121. 9 155. 2 37. 4	40. 2 1,481.5 113. 6 158. 8 35. 3 50. 7	36. 3 1,287.8 91. 0 141. 9 30. 6 39. 3	37. 8 1,301.5 88. 1 149. 5 41. 3 59. 4	75. 6 1,345,1 113. 0 158. 1 38. 8 61. 2	118.0 128.2 39.4 42.9	55. 4 1,373.9 142. 4 148. 0 35. 7 49. 9	54. 6 1, 415. 0 131, 1 158. 8 28. 3 47. 2	8. 4 790. 1 65. 5 78. 4 22. 1 21. 1	35. 0 1, 582. 7 132. 4 175. 5 26. 9 56. 5	37. 7 1, 593. 0  29. 8 60. 1		
Iron and steel products	395. 9 12. 0 29. 9 94. 3	432. 9 13. 2 30. 2 105. 0	49. 0 461. 4 16. 5 34. 4 113. 4	54. 6 476. 1 17. 6 38. 5 117. 1	492. 0 16. 7 34. 2 115. 3	423. 3 14. 9 31. 3 105. 1	412. 5 12. 1 29. 4 98. 6	406. 7 9. 9 26. 4 99. 7	389. 5 10. 5 27. 9 95. 4	443. 6 9. 9 27. 8 117. 6	458. 1 13. 2 27. 9 115. 6	237. 5 9. 6 16. 1 73. 1	496. 7 15. 6 34. 9 124. 1	18. 6 36. 2 120. 7		
Metalworkings do. Other industrial do. Petroleum and products do. Textiles and manufactures do.	40. 1 188. 9 37. 1 56. 8	43. 8 207. 6 36. 9 57. 3	39. 1 219. 9 39. 8 63. 1	46. 6 219. 5 38. 1 59. 0	50. 5 241. 4 37. 7 59. 9	40. 9 193. 6 37. 4 48. 1	41. 3 205. 5 39. 6 59. 2	42. 5 196. 6 43. 5 59. 2	40. 0 185. 7 30. 2 51. 1	44. 2 209. 7 36. 2 58. 9	49. 2 215. 9 42. 1 63. 6	14. 0 99. 6 24. 6	49. 5 236. 2 52. 6	44. 2 249. 6		-
eneral imports, total⊙dodo	1,226.1 56. 0	1,366.4 	1,332.6 1,363.8 85.8	1,452.1 1,386.4 67.8	1,348.1 1,342.4 61.8	1,337.2 1,361.8 66.4	1,356.0 1,364.2 50.4	1,341.7 1,476.4 62.9	1,438.9 1,318.9 58.2	1,451.6 1,431.7 60.7	1,366.5 1,371.9 66.0	1, 116. 7 1, 093. 2 42. 3	1, 389. 5 1, 493. 2 77. 6	1, 462, 8 1, 484, 3 70, 3	1, 423, 3	
Africa do Ado Ado do Asia do Australia and Oceania do Europe do	215. 2 26. 7 345. 0 272. 6	$247.1 \\ 36.6 \\ 385.3$	242. 0 29. 2 376. 8	$\begin{array}{c} 265.1 \\ 27.2 \\ 416.4 \end{array}$	242, 6 34, 2 362, 7 338, 8	262. 7 31. 9 366. 1	266, 8 46, 7 361, 5	258, 0 37, 4 367, 6	256, 5 36, 3 417, 9	262. 2 45. 3 419. 9	236. 7 40. 9 388. 6 295. 8	$\begin{array}{c} 214.1 \\ 22.1 \\ 256.3 \end{array}$	251. 5 55. 3 393. 0	265. 1 42. 4 433. 7	276, 7 31, 2 413, 6	
Northern North AmericadoSouthern North AmericadoSouth AmericadoBy leading countries: O	113. 6 196. 6	304. 9 123. 1 204. 1	292. 7 123. 7 181. 7	326. 4 141. 6 206. 0	338.8 107.6 199.3	313. 3 109. 1 186. 1	318. 0 109. 5 199. 7	302. 5 105. 0 207. 0	325, 4 111, 9 231, 7	338. 9 129. 1 193. 6	295, 8 127, 3 210, 2	282. 7 130. 5 167. 0	267, 2 136, 6 207, 5	285. 3 131. 3 + 234. 8	327. 3 146. 7 198. 1	
Africa: United Arab Republic (Egypt Reg.)do Republic of South Africado Asia and Oceania:	2. 9 17. 4	2. 1 21. 4	5.8 27.0	2. 6 22. 7	3, 2 16, 9	3. 9 18. 8	. 9 15. 6	1. 1 28. 6	23. 6	23.3	1. 2 16. 9	11.2	1.0 26.8	28. 0		
Australia, including New Guinea       do         State of Singapore       do         India       do         Pakistan       do         Japan       do         Republic of Indonesia       do         Republic of the Philippines       do	15. 4 1. 2 21. 0 3. 1 87. 9 13. 6 26. 4	24. 4 1. 2 21. 3 3. 5 113. 1 11. 2 27. 3	19. 5 . 9 26. 9 4. 0 106. 2 12. 4 27. 1	16. 2 . 9 22. 0 3. 1 113. 7 12. 9 37. 4	19. 1 .8 16. 1 2. 3 116. 7 12. 3 31. 2	22. 9 1. 4 21. 3 3. 0 120. 0 12. 9 40. 3	28. 8 1. 2 19. 2 2. 7 131. 8 9. 9 32. 6	25.0 .7 24.2 2.7 129.7 8.9 22.9	23. 4 .9 20. 6 2. 9 128. 5 9. 8 23. 9	33. 2 1. 2 20. 7 3. 2 123. 6 9. 7 26. 6	31. 1 .7 22. 5 3. 1 98. 1 11. 0 27. 6	16. 2 1. 1 16. 6 2. 0 109. 3 7. 6 13. 8	41. 0 1. 2 32. 7 5. 2 104. 4 12. 7 25. 4	22. 0 1. 1 25. 2 5. 4 124. 4 8. 9 25. 6	18. 7 1. 3 25. 2 3. 6 127. 2 9. 3 31. 6	
Europe:	36. 3 .2 71. 3 31. 3 1. 9 74. 8	35. 7 . 3 80. 1 37. 7 1. 3 83. 7	33. 2 . 4 76. 9 33. 0 1. 7 82. 4	38. 2 .2 80. 7 37. 5 .9 93. 8	34. 8 . 2 75. 9 35. 9 1. 2 79. 1	36. 5 .1 74. 3 36. 3 1. 2 84. 9	32.0 .2 79.9 41.7 2.1 80.7	31.0 .2 83.1 37.5 2.1 77.0	36. 5 2 83. 0 43. 0 1. 1 95. 8	36. 7 .2 91. 0 43. 9 1. 2 96. 4	31. 8 . 2 92. 2 40. 5 1. 0 72. 6	19.3 .2 61.8 23.9 .4 54.0	33.6 .1 77.0 33.0 .7 84.3	33. 2 . 8 83. 6 46. 7 1. 3 100, 8	1, 4	

△Manufactures of tobacco are included in the nonagricultural products total. Excludes "special category, type 1" exports. \*New series. Data prior to Aug. 1960 may be obtained from Burcau of Census reports. ○ Effective with the Apr. 1962 SURVEY, the import totals and appropriate components reflect revisions to include uranium ore and concentrates. For certain recent months, the data by regions and countries exclude imports unidentified by area of origin. (See also note 4 for p. S-21.)

Revised. Corrected. Less than \$50,000. Revisions prior to Jan. 1962 for exports and prior to Feb. 1962 for imports will be shown later. Includes data not shown separately. See similar note on p. S-21. Data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type 1" are included with finished manufactures.

June 1963		SUR	VEY	OF	CUR:	REN'	r bu	SINE	ESS							S-23
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961	1961	1962				V 10-	1962					-		1963		
edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon ave		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
FOI	REIG	N TR	ADE	OF T	HE U	JNIT	ED S	ГАТЕ	S—C	ontin	ued					
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued																
Valuet—Continued  General imports, by leading countries—Con.  North and South America:  Canada	272, 5	304. 7	292, 6	326. 1	338. 5	313. 0	317. 6	302. 0	325. 3	338. 7	295. 7	282. 5	267.1	285. 2	327.1	
Latin American Republics, total 🔾do	267. S	282. 2	263.8	306.7	266, 8	255. 0	259, 6	262.3	294. 6	274.7	288, 9	243.6	298. 5	r 324, 0	298. 3	
Argentina do Brazil do Chile do Colombia do Cuba do Westeo do Venezuela do	8.5 46.9 15.3 23.0 2.9 44.8 74.8	8.8 45.1 15.9 22.9 .6 48.2 81.3	10, 2 38, 8 11, 4 18, 3 (1) 61, 2 79, 2	8, 0 41, 9 27, 7 23, 2 2 59, 1 79, 2	9, 8 35, 1 19, 6 20, 4 (1) 36, 7 85, 1	7. 7 37. 7 20. 2 22. 9 (1) 36. 0 66. 2	9, 0 44, 2 4, 9 29, 6 (1) 33, 1 80, 2	9. 4 48. 2 9. 9 31. 8 (1) 34. 6 75. 5	7. 9 42. 5 21. 3 38, 9 (1) 42. 0 80. 4	9. 6 53. 9 8. 4 14. 5 0 51. 1 77. 1	10. 8 56. 7 7. 6 19. 5 (1) 49. 6 90. 3	5, 9 25, 4 11, 3 12, 0 (1) 49, 6 89, 2	13. 2 52. 4 10. 1 12. 7 (1) 56. 9 82. 8	13. 0 57. 5 27. 7 14. 2 (1) 60. 0 85. 2	11.2 36.0 18.4 37.6 0 61.6 77.4	
Imports for consumption, totalOdo By economic classes: Crude materialsdo Crude foodstuffsdo Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo Semimanufacturesdo Finished manufacturesdo By principal commodities: Agricultural products, total 9do	1,221.4 262.6 143.1 133.5 259.0 423.2 307.6	1, 354, 9 278, 5 148, 1 149, 8 282, 7 495, 9 323, 0	1,325,3 267, 2 153, 7 133, 8 285, 8 484, 9 312, 7	1,411,2 286, 1 154, 0 160, 8 298, 4 511, 9 335, 9	1,320,1 288, 9 126, 6 144, 3 269, 0 491, 3 288, 0	1,330.3 276.8 132.5 150.8 280.7 489.4 300.4	1,368.5 298.8 136.1 147.8 281.1 504.7 330.2	1,345.4 275.4 136.3 160.9 208.3 504.5	1. 424. 1 264. 3 145. 7 176. 3 276. 4 561. 5 333. 1	1, 469. 7 296. 3 158. 2 187. 0 288. 9 539. 3	1, 336, 4 259, 3 169, 0 159, 6 268, 0 480, 5 351, 2	1, 139. 2 262. 3 114. 0 94. 4 256. 2 412. 3 232. 6	1, 367. 0 269. 1 170. 8 152. 2 283. 6 491. 2 374. 0	283. 1 158. 0 159. 0 292. 0 526. 1 353. 0	1, 456, 9 280, 2 164, 0 152, 7 312, 8 547, 1 348, 2	
Cocoa (cacao) beans, incl. shellsdo Coffeedo Rubber, crude, including guayuledo Sugar do Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo	13. 4 80. 3 18. 0 38. 2 16. 5	11. 0 82. 5 19. 0 42. 4 17. 4	17. 2 75. 2 18. 5 38. 2 16. 1	12. 6 82. 2 21. 1 58. 3 15. 7	16. 7 63. 9 16. 0 46. 7 16. 3	17. 6 70. 4 20. 7 54. 9 13. 1	10. 0 83. 3 19. 1 35. 4 17. 0	3. 5 87. 2 16. 9 45. 2 14. 6	4. 4 83. 3 17. 3 49. 9 17. 6	4. 8 84. 1 21. 9 54. 1 19. 4	6. 3 98. 2 19. 3 43. 2 20. 7	7. 9 48. 7 17. 3 17. 7 14. 4	20, 4 88, 5 26, 3 41, 7 7 28, 4	13. 1 83. 2 18. 0 44. 1 25. 1	17. 2 90. 1 19. 1 45. 8 19. 7	
Nonagricultural products, total ?do Furs and manufacturesdo Iron and steel productsdo	913. 8 8. 4 37. 7	9.7 47.4	1,012.6 10. 5 43. 9	1,075.2 8.9 56.6	1,032.1 6, 2 51, 4	1,029.8 5. 6 51. 1	1,038.2 6.6 53.7	7. 0 41. 2	1, 091. 0 5. 4 47. 6	5. 5 49. 9	985. 2 17. 7 43. 3	906. 6 16. 6 32. 6	993. 0 9. 7 47. 0	9. 8 52. 7	1, 108. 7 56. 1	
Nonferrous ores, metals, and mfs., total   0   mill. \$	89. 1 23. 2 9. 9 27. 7 57. 2 136. 9	2 95. 6 22. 7 9. 7 30. 1 58. 0 147. 3	101. 7 22. 1 11. 0 29. 1 54. 6 133. 5	101. 0 23. 6 12. 5 30. 4 61. 7 139. 8	89, 5 23, 7 8, 9 30, 4 63, 9 141, 5	2 103. 9 21. 6 8. 4 27. 8 57. 7 140. 2	96. 1 20. 6 8. 3 31. 8 57. 7 142. 1	89. 6 20. 4 9. 9 29. 8 53. 2 146. 2	93. 2 17. 6 6. 7 33. 6 68. 6 127. 1	94. 5 24. 5 10. 3 31. 2 58. 6 169. 9	82. 0 22. 7 7. 6 26. 6 60. 3 156. 7	7. 8 25. 9 45. 7 186. 8	8. 8 28. 0 46. 9 154, 9	9. 5 29. 1 44. 3 146, 6	9.7	
	TR	ANSP	ORT	ATIO	N AN	D CO	) MMU	UNIC	ATIO	NS	-	·	<u>'</u>		3	
TRANSPORTATION																
Air Carriers  Scheduled domestic trunk carriers: Financial operations (qirtiy, avg, or total): Operating revenues, total \( \rho \) mil. \( \frac{1}{2} \) Transport, total \( \rho \) do. Property	514. 8 509. 6 461. 2 32. 2 12. 9 512. 4 4 6. 0 57, 451 37, 131 112, 248 7 3, 811 2, 475		61, 754 43, 381 13, 422 4, 296 2, 746		597. 4 538. 5 36. 4 14. 3 561. 0 9. 4 60, 280 44, 278 13, 064 4, 286 2, 963		58, 283 7 47, 561 7 12, 980 4, 164 2, 929		62, 562 53, 927 14, 275 4, 114 2, 655	i					62, 393 46, 919 14, 191 4, 553 2, 986	
Express Operations Transportation revenuesmil. \$ Express privilege paymentsdo	<sup>3</sup> 92, 2 <sup>3</sup> 29, 1	<sup>3</sup> 95, 9 <sup>3</sup> 29, 3			95. 3 29. 8			94. 1 27. 9			104, 5 31. 7			88. 4 25. 3		
Local Transit Lines  Fares, average cash ratesents_ Passengers carried (revenue)mil.  Operating revenues (qtrly, avg. or total) △mil. \$	19. 6 604 347.4	20. 1 594 348. 9	20. 0 610	20. 1 639	20. 1 580 357. 7	20. 1 538	20. 2 561	20. 2 571 331. 3	20. 2 638	20.3 608	20. 3 594 365. 8	20. 3 587	20.3 535	20. 4 575	20. 4 608	
Clars I Motor Carriers (Intercity)  Carriers of property (qtrly, avg. or total):  Number of reporting carriers.  Operating revenues, total.  Expenses, total.  Operating carrier (revenue).  Carriers of passengers (qtrly, avg. or total):  Number of reporting carriers.  Operating revenues, total.  Expenses, total.  Passengers carried (revenue).  mil. \$  Expenses, total.  Mil. \$  Expenses, total.  Mil. \$  M	4 965 1, 234. 4 1, 185. 4 71. 6 4 141 120. 5 104. 8 56. 3				992 1, 350. 3 1, 276. 7 79. 3 141 132. 7 112. 2 58. 0			141 161. 2 123. 7 63. 0								
Class I Railroads   Freight carloadings (AAR); \( \sigma^2 \)   Total cars	2, 382 424 29 156 237	2, 393 439 30 158 231	2, 250 399 33 147 206	2, 339 410 27 157 196	2, 885 540 29 185 248	2,043 261 19 138 216	2, 300 433 23 155 214	2, 852 540 30 184 254	2, 429 444 24 150 236	2, 251 422 24 142 247	2, 470 499 32 165 241	1, 908 402 27 132 181	2, 031 406 29 139 213	2, 661 487 38 186 273	2, 240 423 33 143 210	2, 389 449 35 148 205

Revised. d Deficit. 1 Less than \$50,000. 2 Beginning July 1962, includes data for refined bauxite (imports for 1961 totaled \$11.1 mil.). 3 Quarterly average. 4 Number of carriers filing complete reports for 1961. 5 Excludes intra-Alaska and intra-Hawaii.  $\frac{1}{2}$  See similar note on p. S-22.  $\bigcirc$  See similar note on p. S-22.  $\bigcirc$  Includes data not shown separately.  $\triangle$ Revisions for 1961 are available.

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

o'Data for June, Sept. and Dec. 1962 and Mar. 1963 cover 5 weeks; other mouths 4 weeks

	1961	1962	 				1962			·····		<del></del>		1963	=====	
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mor	ithly rage	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar,	Apr.	May
TRA			TION	ANI	O CO	<u> </u> MMU	! NICA	TION	S—C	ontin	ued	<u> </u>	)	1		
TRANSPORTATION—Continued																
Class I Railroads—Continued																
Freight carloadings (AAR) —Continued Livestockthous	19 145	18 144	17 100	16	13 275	9 212	12 203	27 221	36 152	24 95	15	11	9	14	13	13
Ore do do Merchandise, l.c.l do Miscellaneous do do do do do do do do do do do do do	121 1, 252	97 1, 277	97 1, 251	194 94 1, 244	116 1,480	85 1, 102	90 1, 169	110 1, 486	90 1, 296	82 1, 214	63 91 1, 363	41 70 1, 044	52 75 1,109	77 96 1, 491	79 73 1, 266	185 71 1, 284
Freight carloadings, seas. adj. indexes (Fed. R.):†  Total	1 91 87	1 92 90	96 93	94 93	90 87	90 87	90 92	90 89	90 88	94 91	91	88 86	95 91	95 88	97 99	97 101
Cokedo Forest productsdo	78 95	81 97	93 98	80 101	87 71 95	69 94	77 95	74 94	69 95	68 98	84 75 94	79 92	81 98	84 99	94 95	106 96
Grain and grain productsdo Livestockdo Oredo	104 71 83	101 67 83	107 79 83	103 70 87	94 52 87	81 56 84	98 62 79	98 67 75	101 73 69	110 68 79	100 59 76	90 50 69	111 52 91	107 60 101	109 62 66	109 56 82
Merchandise, l.c.ldodododo	61 92	49 94	52 98	51 95	51 92	49 93	47 91	45 89	45 92	45 96	44 94	42 92	41 96	40 97	39 99	38 98
Financial operations (qtrly, avg. or total):  Operating revenues, total 9mil. \$do	2,296.8 1,934.2	2, 360. 0 1, 997. 7			2, 407. 9 2, 046. 3	•••••		2,331.7 1,959.7			2, 404. 5 2, 031. 1	<del>-</del>		2, 238. 0 1 905 5		
Passenger do Operating expenses do Tax accruals and rents do do do do do do do do do do do do do	156. 2 1,817.8 344. 6	154. 8 1, 854. 6 323. 9			1, 883.1			169.3 1,832.0 334.9			147. 9 1, 873. 1 236. 1			141.0		
Net railway operating incomedo Net income (after taxes)do	134. 4 96. 1	181. 4 142. 8			152. 9 105. 1			164. 8 125. 3			295. 4 274. 6			125.8		
Operating results: Freight carried 1 mile (qtrly.)bil. ton-miles Revenue per ton-mile (qtrly, avg.)cents	2 144. 5 21. 373	2 151.9 2 1.347			154. 6 1. 352			150. 7 1. 337			153. 9 1. 346			- <b>-</b>		
Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue (qtrly.)mil  Waterway Traffic		2 4, 969			5, 037			5, 789			4, 589					
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total U.S. portsthous, net tons-	14, 073	14, 913	14,045	16, 396	15, 957	15, 286	16, 501	15, 932	15, 135	14, 991	14, 143	11, 109	13, 831	14, 583		!
Foreign vessels do United States vessels do	11, 411 2, 662	12, 066 2, 847	11, 329 2, 716	13, 143 3, 253	12, 817 3, 140	12, 408 2, 878	13, 336 3, 165	12,700 3,232	12, 309 2, 826	12, 259 2, 732	11, 575 2, 568	9, 447 1, 662	11, 337 2, 494	11, 901 2, 682		
Panama Canal: Totalthous. lg. tons. In United States vesselsdo	5, 445 823	5, 490 855	6, 103 832	6, 057 986	5, 684 828	5, 495 741	5, 167 830	4. 932 720	4, 889 896	5, 177 1, 013	5, 422 713	4, 118 547	4, 876 531	5, 610 744	5, 379 792	
Travel Hotels:	9, 23	9. 35			0.04	0.77	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Average sale per occupied roomdellars Rooms occupied	62 112	61 112	9. 67 64 108	9, 00 64 125	9. 64 63 116	8. 75 54 107	9, 60 60 106	9. 66 64 111	10.14 69 111	9. 82 59 106	8. 90 47 109	9. 00 59 105	9. 26 62 113	8. 87 61 116	9. 67 63 107	
Foreign travel: U.S. citizens: Arrivalsthous Departuresdo	174 168	195 191	170 183	178 183	204 304	265 282	333 246	250 189	186 156	152 129	140 146	143 142	148 176	210	<b>-</b>	
Aliens: Arrivals	93 71	125 103 76	121 95 107	129 100 125	130 122 114	149 126 85	159 125 72	177 129 57	134 112 52	107 97 44	102 105 40	100 70 71	89 74 75	113	139	149
National parks, visits §do Pullman Co. (qtrly. avg. or total): Passenger-miles (revenue)mil	2, 323	2, 678 726	1, 357	1, 981	4, 861 707	7,554	7, 573	3, 288 793	1, 920	955	635 635	551	692	928 706	1, 433	
Passenger revenuesthous.\$thous.\$thous.\$	12, 577	12,076			11,694			13, 035			10, 702			12, 159		
Telephone carriers: Operating revenues \( \rightarrow \)mil. \( \rightarrow \).	740.7	792. 6	783. 3	796.8	791. 1	786, <b>3</b>	810. 6	782.6	816. 7	806.0	815.7	821.1	797. 1	830. 3		
Station revenuesdodo	414. 4 252. 0 441. 4	440, 0 270, 4 468, 2	435, 4 267, 4 458, 5	438. 8 278. 0 475. 1	439. 7 269. 1 458. 8	436, 2 268, 5 461, 8	440.7 285.8 473.5	441. 1 256. 8 458. 7	452. 1 280. 6 487. 8	450. 8 269. 5 481. 4	451. 8 276. 3 487. 6	455, 4 280, 6 485, 6	452. 5 257. 0 465. 7	457.3 285.1 488.1		
Net operating income Odo Phones in service, end of year or momil Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers:	126. 6 67. 6	139. 6 70. 8	135. 4 68. 6	134. 5 68. 9	138. 3 69. 0	135, 1 69, 4	141. 1 69. 6	134. 7 70. 0	<sup>a</sup> 176. 6 70. 3	141. 2 70. 5	146. 6 70. 8	143. 2 71. 0	140. 9 71. 2	145.7 71.5		
Wire-telegraph: Operating revenuesthous, \$_ Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo	22, 144 20, 004	22,010 20,197	21, 989 19, 614	23, 011 20, 762	22, 366 20, 389	21, 259 20, 854	22, 748 20, 996	20, 893 19, 703	22, 779 20, 564	21. 245 19, 854	21, 866 20, 468	22, 890 21, 381	21, 759 20, 123	23,044 $20,977$		
Net operating revenuesdo Ocean-cable: Operating revenuesdo	1,029 3,023	3, 013	1, 013 2, 883	861 3, 145	659 2, 902	4 828 2, 950	3,031	214	1, 240 3, 169	598 2,969	600 2, 931	3, 119	364 2, 873	784 3,053		
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo Radiotelegraph:	2, 452 240	2, 542 153	2, 463 96	2, 581 257	2, 444 161	2, 623 d 5	2, 534 191	2,470 20	2, 612 243	2, 602 54	2, 483 90	2, 605 179	2, 510 45	2, 681 30		
Operating revenuesdo Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo	4, 471 3, 453 857	4, 675 3, 675 817	4, 460 3, 536 739	4, 808 3, 699 919	4, 719 3, 734 801	4, 607 3, 697 726	4, 684 3, 743 761	4, 524 3, 626 706	5, 101 3, 872 1, 036	4, 685 3, 767 740	4, 718 3, 911 631	4, 813 3, 869 727	4, 421 3, 686 549	5,000 3,724 1,092		
		CHE	MICA	LS A	ND A	LLII	ED PI	RODU	CTS					·		
CHEMICALS																
Inorganic chemicals, production:‡  Acetylenemil. cu. ft	968	1,093	1, 102	1, 133	1,066	1, 105	1, 089	1, 128	1, 093	1, 094	1,102	1, 139	1, 067	<b></b>		
Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) thous, sh. tons Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and soliddo	433. 9 76. 0	481. 6 85. 7	508. 3 75. 4	510. 7 96. 9	496. 0 100. 6	471. 1 105. 7	464. 2 107. 8	470, 5 92, 1	489. 1 89. 6	504. 4 77. 5	524. 2 75. 4	501. 3 72. 7	501. 6 68. 3			
Chlorine, gasdodododododo	383. 4 75. 8	428. 6 88. 1	423.1 89.1	432. 8 89. 1	427. 5 91. 0	438. 9 90. 4	441. 1 89. 6	428. 2 90. 0	444. 9 92. 5	441. 9 93. 1	439. 3 84. 8	434, 1 83, 6	77.4			
Nitric acid (100% HNO <sub>3</sub> )do_ Oxygen (high purity) mil. cu. ft_ Phosphoric acid (100% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )thous, sh. tons_	281. 6 6, 555 187. 8	303. 4 3 8, 347 200. 4	292.3 8,577 209.4	305. 9 8, 083 232. 5	277. 9 7, 782 188. 4	278. 0 7, 433 177. 5	299. 7 8, 103 195. 5	303. 7 8, 129 195. 0	319. 1 8, 849 211. 2	334. 9 8, 945 202. 1	341. 8 9, 490 192. 9	362, 9 9, 547 217, 7	341. 7 9, 141 218. 2			
r Revised. 1 Based on unadjusted data. 20 962, data include quantities for 14 plants not previous	Quarterly isly repo	average	. ³ Be See note	ginning ⊙. dDe	Feb. eficit.	1.391.0	00 visits.		an. <b>1</b> 963 i							-

<sup>1962,</sup> data include quantities for 14 plants not previously reporting. ♣ Seginning Feb. 

Data for June, Sept., and Dec. 1962 and Mar. 1963 cover 5 weeks. 
†Revised (effective with Dec. 1961 Survey) to new base period; see corresponding note in Mar. 1963 Survey.

<sup>1,391,000</sup> visits.

9 Includes data not shown separately. ○ Figure for Oct. 1962 reflects a ljustment of Federal income tax provisions for 10 months of 1962 occasioned by Revenue Act of 1962.

‡Scattered revisions for 1959, 1960, and Jan.-Oct. 1961 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

0	1961	1962					1962							1963		
1		thly rage	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May

#### CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued

CHEMICALS—Continued Sodium carbonate (sodia asily, synthetic (882) Sodium bietromate and chromate.  378.4 383.0 384.1 494.1 494.1 494.1 494.3 498.3 389.4 586.4 388.3 389.4 586.4 586.0 58	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (587)   Na(0)   The strict (1904)   Solid model of those is those. Sh. tons.   Solid model of the strict (1904)   S	CHEMICALS—Continued
Sodium sulfates (anhydrous, refined; Glauber's salt; crude salt cake) — thous, sh tons.   94.6   101.7   106.2   106.5   94.2   95.9   100.6   99.2   103.5   100.9   99.5   07.3   88.4	Sodium earbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% $N_{\rm 32}0$ )
Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production mil. to. 65, 3 S1.7 pt. 2 S5.6 pt. 4 77.2 S5.1 pt. 4 10.5	Sodium sulfates (anhydrous, refined; Glauber's salt; crude salt cake)thous. sh. tons
Acetylachydride, production do   105.0   103.7   109.2   105.0   107.4   101.5   103.9   108.8   105.1   99.5   114.6   68.7   84.6   106.9   103.4   Acetylachylic acid (aspirin), production do.   1.9   2.3   2.1   2.4   2.0   1.8   2.3   2.1   2.5   2.7   2.4   2.0   2.2   2.3   Alcohol, ethyl: Production (incl. spirits) mill. tax gal   52.1   52.4   52.1   50.3   50.4   49.3   45.5   49.5   65.5   52.6   58.7   61.0   52.2   53.4   Stocks, end of month (incl. spirits) do.   43.2   42.3   41.8   44.6   42.7   30.1   41.5   40.0   43.5   41.4   41.6   46.5   43.2   43.8   Alcohol, denatured: Production mill. wine gal   23.4   22.9   21.7   24.0   22.9   21.1   22.4   21.5   23.8   22.8   22.9   25.0   23.2   23.6   Crossor edi, production mill. gal   7.3   7.5   8.6   8.6   8.0   7.7   7.2   8.1   7.8   22.2   21.3   23.4   22.9   21.3   24.0   21.4   24.8   23.9   21.3   24.0   21.4   23.4   21.9   22.7   25.3   22.8   22.8   Crossor edi, production mill. lb   14.3   13.9   12.1   14.5   13.4   16.1   15.7   14.0   15.5   14.7   13.5   14.9   15.6   17.7   17.2   Ethylace educed (68%), production mill. lb   14.3   13.9   12.1   14.5   13.4   16.1   15.7   14.0   15.5   14.7   13.5   14.9   15.6   17.7   17.2   Ethylace educed (68%), production do   24.2   28.8   27.2   18.8   21.1   17.8   21.1   18.3   19.9   23.0   23.2   23.6   27.0   23.2   23.6   Ethylace educed (68%), production mill. gal   1.1	Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production
Production (mel. spirits) do.	Acetic anhydride, productiondoAcetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) , productiondo
Production   mill, wine gal   23.4   22.9   21.7   24.0   22.9   21.1   22.4   21.5   23.8   22.8   22.9   25.0   23.2   23.6   21.8   22.0   21.1   22.4   21.5   23.8   22.8   22.9   22.7   22.5   22.8   22.8   22.9   22.7   22.8   22.8   22.9   22.7   22.8   22.8   22.9   22.7   22.8   22.8   22.9   22.8   22.8   22.9   22.8	Production (incl. spirits)mil, tax gal Stocks, end of month (incl. spirits)do Used for denaturationdo
DDT, production mil. lb	Productionmil. wine galdododo
Formaldeliyde (37% HCHO), production do 146.0 166.7 165.3 172.2 164.1 150.2 169.0 166.0 188.3 179.0 169.8 167.8 186.9 214.6 212.8 (d) yeerin, refined, all grades:  Production do 22.4 20.8 21.2 18.8 21.1 17.8 21.1 18.3 19.9 23.0 25.6 23.1 19.8 22.5 22.0 Stocks, end of month do 34.3 32.7 36.1 33.7 35.4 32.3 30.8 27.8 25.8 30.5 32.8 32.9 30.3 29.6 27.6 Methanol, production:  Natural mil. gal 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Creosote oil, production.       mil. gal.         DDT, production.       mil. lb.         Ethyl acetate (85%), production.       do
Stocks, end of month	Formaldehyde (37% HCHO), production_do Glycerin, refined, all grades:
Exports, total \( \frac{1}{2} \)   10   10   10   10   10   10   10   1	Stocks, end of monthdodo
Phosphate materials do 429 448 464 466 444 428 547 504 547 397 370 213 600 390 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	,
Nitragenous materials total 0 do 123 129 230 188 129 1133 84 84 110 92 79 96 135 113 175	Phosphate materialsdo
Potash materialsdo 36 51 59 10 10 22 49 71 43 77 72 44 97 97 149	mports, total Q do Nitrogenous materials, total Q do Nitrate of soda do Phosphate materials do Potash materials do
Potash deliveries (K <sub>2</sub> O) do 173 197 365 258 60 123 226 142 225 113 199 308 167 284 Superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers (100% $P_2O_3$ ): 1 thous. sh. tons. 227 227 248 255 204 170 202 207 241 253 230 261 7247 270 170 202 207 241 253 230 261 7247 270 170 202 207 241 253 230 261 7247 270 170 202 207 241 253 250 261 7247 270 170 202 207 241 253 250 261 7247 270 170 202 207 241 253 250 261 7247 270 170 202 207 241 253 250 261 7247 270 170 202 207 241 253 250 261 7247 270 170 202 207 241 253 250 261 7247 270 170 202 207 241 253 250 261 7247 270 170 202 207 241 253 250 261 7247 270 170 202 207 241 253 250 261 7247 270 170 202 207 241 253 250 261 7247 270 170 202 207 241 253 250 261 7247 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 27	uperphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers
Stocks, end of month	Stocks, end of monthdo
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS  Explosives (industrial), shipments:	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Black blasting powderthous, lb_High explosivesdo
Paints, varnish, and lacquer, factory shipments: ¶ Total shipments	Total shipmentsmil. \$Trade productsdoIndustrial finishesdo
Sulfur, native (Frasch) and recovered:† Productionthous, lg. tonsdododododepth = 1.519	Productionthous.lg, tons_Stocks (producers'), end of monthdo
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS	
Production: ⊕ Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods, and tubes	Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods, and tubesmil. lb Molding and extrusion materialsdo
Phenolic and other tar acid resins	Polystyrenedo
Vinyl resinsdol05.0   128.3   122.4   130.6   131.1   116.3   131.9   133.9   138.9   132.1   128.4   134.4   129.4   144.7   Alkyd resinsdodododol23   45.0   45.1   41.0   42.8   47.0   46.1   40.2   44.3   38.1   42.3   38.4   733.9   42.2   39.3   45.0	Alkyd resinsdo
Polyester resins. do 16. 1 16. 8 18. 7 20. 2 18. 6 13. 8 18. 3 15. 1 18. 6 15. 7 14. 5 18. 8 18. 4 21. 9 169. 9 170. 6 172. 7 170. 8 170. 1 176. 6 170. 3 170. 8 166. 3 159. 5 189. 3 159. 5 189. 3 159. 5 189. 3 159. 5 189. 3 159. 5 189. 3 159. 5 18	Polvethylene resinsdo

r Revised. <sup>1</sup> Beginning July 1962, excludes ammonium phosphate formerly included. <sup>2</sup> Quarterly total. <sup>3</sup> Beginning Jan. 1961, trade sales of lacquers (formerly shown with industrial finishes) are included under trade products. <sup>4</sup> Beginning Jan. 1962, data include protective coatings (formerly excluded); amounts of these for Jan. 1962 are as follows (mil. bb.): Phenolic, 2.5 (incl. some rosin modifications no longer shown separately); polystyrene, 6.0; urea, etc., 3.8. <sup>8</sup> Beginning Jan. 1963, data based on expanded sample; data for Oct.—Dec. 1962 on new sample (mil. dol.): Total shipments, 159.9; 138.3; 114.4; trade products, 90.6; 75.6; 60.5; industrial finishes, 69.3; 62.7; 53.9.

<sup>18</sup>ee similar note on p. S-24. The specified material unless otherwise indicated.
2 Includes data not shown separately. The visions for 1960-Apr. 1961 for superphosphate and for Jan.-Mar. 1961 and Jan. and Feb. 1962 for paints, etc., will be shown later. The viscole effective with the Jan. 1962 Survey to include recovered sulfur. Beginning July 1961, data are not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods because of the inclusion of companies formerly not peopring; monthly averages are based on reported annual totals.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962			·				1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mor ave	thly rage	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
			ELEC	TRIC	POV	WER	AND	GAS								
ELECTRIC POWER																
Production (utility and industrial), total ⊙ mil. kwhr	73, 226	78, 588	73, 528	78,071	77, 819	80, 322	84, 093	77, 018	79, 784	78, 109	82, 702	86, 509	77, 123	81,530	78, 273	
Electric utilities, totaldo By fuelsdo By waterpowerdo	66,003 53,349 12,654	70, 993 56, 982 14, 011	65, 873 49, 873 16, 001	70, 241 55, 020 15, 221	70, 164 56, 397 13, 767	72, 933 59, 479 13, 453	76, 439 63, 226 13, 213	69, 680 57, 695 11, 985	72,002 58,926 13,076	70, 656 57, 099 13, 557	75, 312 61, 250 14, 062	78, 835 64, 908 13, 927	69, 990 57, 323 12, 668	73, 720 58, 455 715, 266	70, 535 55, 681 14, 854	
Privately and municipally owned utildo Other producers (publicly owned)do	53, 636 12, 367	57, 694 13, 299	53, 103 12, 770	57, 053 13, 188	57, 260 12, 904	59, 281 13, 651	62, 424 14, 015	56, 774 12, 906	59, 150 12, 853	57, 452 13, 205	60, 940 14, 372	63, 804 15, 031	56,543 13,447	59, 661 14, 059	57, 451 13, 084	
Industrial establishments, total doBy fuels doBy waterpower do	7, 223 6, 942 280	7, 594 7, 306 289	7, 654 7, 318 336	7, 829 7, 507 322	7, 655 7, 373 282	7, 390 7, 143 247	7, 654 7, 405 249	7, 338 7, 106 233	7, 782 7, 496 286	7, 452 7, 163 290	7, 390 7, 093 297	7, 675 7, 362 313	7, 133 6, 842 290	7, 810 7, 486 324	7, 738 7, 424 314	
Sales to ultimate customers, total (EEI)§do Commercial and industrial:	60, 061	64, 674	62, 143	62, 216	64, 056	65, 184	67, 269	66, 917	64, 913	64, 215	66, 077	69, 608	68, 668	67, 920		
Small light and powerdododo	11,239 28,952	12,008 31,160	10, 958 30, 384	11, 273 31, 443	12, 475 31, 527	13, 102 31, 197	13, 418 32, 285	13, 354 32, 092	12, 268 32, 215	11, 803 31, 450	11, 840 31, 201	12,073 31,641	12, 018 30, 959	12,076 31,982		
Railways and railroadsdo Residential or domesticdo	390 17, 418 564	393 18, 868 612	391 18,308 574	363 17, 006 540	355 17, 513 515	350 18, 364	360 18, 978 566	347 18, 879	375 17,714	398 18, 183	466 20, 145	22, 914 743	430 22,756 669	435 21, 050 652		
Street and highway lightingdo Other public authoritiesdo Interdepartmentaldo	1,370	1, 529 104	1, 443 84	1, 489 103	1, 564 106	524 1, 528 119	1, 535 128	1, 534 111	1, 577 112	695 1,589 96	730 1,605 88	1, 694 96	1, 739 97	1.601 123		
Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute)§mil. \$	1,014.1	1, 085. 4	1,041.6	1, 040. 5	1, 079. 7	1, 102, 6	1, 125. 9	1, 128. 3	1,089.8	1, 077. 0	1, 102. 5	1,158.0	1, 150, 1	1, 119. 5		
GAS															İ	
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly):‡c* Customers, end of quarter, total 9thous- Residentialdodododododo	2,071 1,937 133	2, 030 1, 900 129		 	2, 056 1, 924 131		 	1,987 1,862 124			1, 988 1, 862 125					
Sales to consumers, total Qmil. therms- Residentialdo Industrial and commercialdo	563 401 158	585 414 167			484 324 159			287 155 130			609 433 170					
Revenue from sales to consumers, total? mil. \$	70. 7	71.5			61.0			37. 3			73.9					
Residentialdo Industrial and commercialdo	54. 4 15. 9	54. 9 16. 3			45. 7 15. 0			25. 6 11. 7			56. 8 16. 7					
Natural gas (quarterly):‡5³ Customers, end of quarter, total ♀thous Residentialdodododo	31,661 29,093 2,533	32, 531 29, 891 2, 602			32, 249 29, 656 2, 556			32, 290 29, 728 2, 524			33, 102 30, 379 2, 684					
Sales to consumers, total?mil. therms- Residentialdo Industrial and commercialdo	23, 397 7, 894 14, 272	24, 828 8, 407 15, 197			22, 556 6, 852 14, 648			17, 964 2, 795 14, 030			25, 033 8, 204 15, 562					
Revenue from sales to consumers, total Qmil. \$.  Residential	1,424.7 787.8 595.1	1,529.2 842.2 645.6			1, 362, 6 720, 7 606, 3			934. 4 375. 5 523. 4			1, 541. 0 835. 8 661. 2					
	FO	OD A	ND K	INDI	RED ]	PROI	OUCT	S; TO	DBAC	CO			····			<del>`</del>
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES																
Beer: Productionmil. bbl. Taxable withdrawalsdodo	7. 92 7. 42	8. 07 7. 60	8.35 7.46	9. 76 9. 06	9. 96 9. 19	9. 90 9. 22	9. 06 9. 18	7.38 7.42	7. 41 7. 17	6. 50 6. 75	6. 81 6. 55	7. 57 6. 35	6.60 5.75	8. 11 7. 22		
Stocks, end of monthdo	10.61	10. 46 12. 90	11. 07 13. 16	11. 20 15. 94	11. 39 12. 69	11. 49 6. 43	10.80	10. 29	10.07 14.84	9. 38	9. 22	10.00 14.24	10. 43	10. 82		
Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes mil. wine gal Taxable withdrawals mil. tax gal	20. 12 10. 04	21. 14 10. 27	18.64	21. 15	20, 43	18.67	20.42	19.40	23. 83	26. 71	29. 83	17.77	17.00	21.95		
Stocks, end of monthdo Importsmil. proof gal_	861. 48 3. 25	882. 72 3. 60	9.38 885.90 3.03	10. 86 890. 60 3. 55	10.66 890.21 2.90	8. 29 886. 81 2. 90	9.82 882.85 3.28	10.70 879.54 4.06	14. 62 875. 83 5. 29	12. 70 874. 62 5. 45	8. 61 876. 00 4. 20	8. 69 879. 27 2. 62	8. 37 881. 44 2. 86	10, 18 882, 88 3, 47	1	
Whisky: Productionmil. tax gal Taxable withdrawalsdo	12.13 7.08	9. 41 7. 18	10. 28 6. 44	12. 13 7. 03	8. 83 6. 54	3. 42 5. 02	5. <b>32</b> 6. 58	6. 16 7. 82	8.71 11.06	10. 13 9. 63	9. 68 6. 33	11.74 5.98	10. 47 6. 10	11. 04 7. 05		
Stocks, end of monthdo Importsmil. proof gal	837.84	859. 13 3. 18	862.36 2.70	867. 44 3. 09	867. 55 2. 55	864. 49 2. 57	861. 04 2. 88	856, 98 3, 58	851. 27 4. 75	849. 18 4. 81	850. 47 3. 69	854. 33 2. 29	856.70 2.53	858. 20 3. 04		
Rectified spirits and wines, production, total mil. proof gal  Whiskydodo Wines and distilling materials:	7. 05 5. 32	7. 20 5. 33	6.21 4.48	7. 54 5. 44	7. 21 5. 27	5, 62 4, 12	6. 78 4. 83	7. 51 5. 60	10.69 8.29	9, 31 7, 12	6. <b>32</b> 4. 59	6. 49 4. 51	5. 58 4. 16	7. 01 5. 13		
Effervescent wines: Productionmil. wine gal. Taxable withdrawalsdo	. 34	.37	. 35	. 49	. 46 . 26	. 16	. 37	.32	. 36	.30	. 34	. 33	. 48	. 47		
Stocks, end of monthdododo	2.64	2.79 .09	2.76 .07	2, 93 . 08	3. 10 . 05	3. 06 . 06	3. 15 . 06	3, 08 . 09	2. 91 . 15	2. 62 . 16	2. 43 . 14	26 2 48 04	2. 75 . 05	2. 96 . 05		
Still wines: Production	14.00 12.98 175.82	15. 78 12. 52 178. 89	2. 15 12. 10 164, 42	2. 64 11. 93 151. 03	1. 67 11. 72 141. 87	1. 07 9. 16 131. 76	6, 15 12, 28 123, 99	59. 71 12. 14 173. 62	86. 89 15. 02 241. 60	14. 79 15. 26 239. 38	5. 66 12 95 224. 60	3. 85 12. 78 214. 00	3. 41 12. 19 7 201. 99	2. 95 14. 87 191. 37		
Imports do Distilling materials produced at wineries do	. 93	1.08	1.06	1.31	. 88	. 78	. 92	1.01	1. 24	1.60	1. 29	. 52	. 86	1. 05		

Distilling materials produced at wineries...do.... 27.61

31.27

1.70

2. 56

5. 21

1. 95

39. 81

19. 66 | 139. 50 | 144. 34 |

<sup>Revised.
Beginning Mar. 1961, data include sales not previously reported.
© Revisions for 1960-1961 appear on p. 32 of the June 1963 issue of the Survey.
§ Includes data for Alaska and Hawaii.</sup> 

<sup>‡</sup>Revised 1961 data by quarters will be shown later. Data for manufactured and mixed gas include Hawaii (beginning 1960); for natural gas, Alaska (beginning 1961).

The averages shown for gas are quarterly averages.

Pincludes data not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mor ave		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oet.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау
FOO	D AN	ND K	INDR	ED P	ROD	UCTS	; <b>TO</b>	BACC	<b>CO—C</b>	ontin	ued					<u> </u>
DAIRY PRODUCTS																
Butter, creamery: Production (factory) t mil. lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do. Price, wholesale, 92-score (N.Y.) \$ per lb.	123. 7 181. 5 . 612	128. 5 363. 4 . 594	147. 5 345. 4 . 586	166. 7 386. 9 . 586	152. 6 429. 4 . 584	122, 4 469, 0 , 588	104. 3 456. 4 . 590	92. 4 423. 5 . 596	106. 7 384. 2 . 587	105. 3 344. 8 . 590	116. 4 318. 7 . 589	130. 5 310. 9 . 586	120. 6 328. 3 . 586	134. 0 345. 5 . 586	139, 0 358, 2 , 587	
Cheese: Production (factory), total‡mil. lb American, whole milk‡do	135, 9 95, 4	130. 9 91. 2	139. 1 98. 6	167. 5 126. 4	168, 0 126, 5	145. 5 107. 3	131. 0 93. 8	118. 9 82. 7	119. 1 78. 7	109. 2 70. 2	117. 2 73. 2	115. 5 75. 7	109. 5 71. 9	128.6 84.9	144.3 101.9	
Stocks, cold storage, end of month, totaldo American, whole milkdo Importsdo Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chi- cago)\$ per lb	429. 8 379. 5 6. 3	463. 4 420. 4 6. 5	441. 0 390. 8 6. 4	460. 1 416. 2 7. 8	497. 0 454. 5 6. 1	526. 6 483. 8 4. 5	520. 5 481. 8 5. 1	493. 1 457. 1 5. 8	454. 9 421. 4 5. 6	438. 8 398. 6 9. 0	422. 1 384. 2 9. 6	395. 9 359. 2 3. 8	360. 0 325. 4 6. 4	343. 4 309. 3 9. 2	351.0 313.5	
Condensed and evaporated milk: Production, case goods:t	. 409 5. 8	. <b>4</b> 00 6. 4	. 394 5. 2	. 392 8. 3	6.8	.392	. 392	. 392 5. 9	. 406 7. 8	. 408 7. 2	. 409 5. 8	. 418 5. 0	. 422	. 424 6. 3	. 425 6. 9	
Condensed (sweetened) mil. lb  Evaporated (unsweetened) do  Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of mo.:  Condensed (sweetened) mil. lb  Evaporated (unsweetened) do	176. 5 6. 0 243. 6	160. 3 5. 0 178. 4	177. 3 6. 2 95. 8	225. 5 6. 2 163. 0	215. 0 3. 7 221. 5	188. 5 4. 3 258. 9	171.5 4.8 271.3	140. 3 5. 6 262. 7	143. 0 5. 7 229. 1	134. 0 6. 5 174. 2	143. 0 4, 5 141. 4	135. 8 4. 9 120. 2	123. 0 5. 1 93. 0	145. 2 5. 3 59. 7	190. 0 5. 5 93. 4	
Exports: Condensed (sweetened) Evaporated (unsweetened) Price, manufacturers' average selling:	3. 9 7. 6	4. 0 5. 5	. 4 2. 4	4. 7 2. 5	5. 9 6. 3	4. 0 5. 4	4. 1 6. 1	2. 5 2. 6	5. 6 9. 6	5. 9 7. 4	3. 6 2. 6	3. 4 2. 2	3. 2 2. 6	4. 0 4. 6		
Evaporated (unsweetened)	6. 30 10, 454 4, 267 4. 22	6. 11 10. 494 4, 291 4. 11	6. 16 11, 232 4, 809 3. 90	6. 07 12, 429 5, 609 3. 76	6. 03 11, 926 5, 275 3. 72	6. 02 10, 912 4, 349 3. 87	6. 03 10, 191 3, 797 4. 04	6. 05 9, 636 3, 370 4. 22	9,740 3,674 4.35	6. 05 9, 345 3, 541 4. 40	6. 05 9, 813 3, 859 4. 30	6. 03 10, 043 4. 147 4. 24	6. 03 9, 470 3, 850 4. 17	6. 02 10, 907 4, 349 4. 05	6. 03 11, 149 4, 683 3. 87	12, 295
Dry milk: Production:† Dry whole milk	6. 8 167. 8	6. 7 180. 9	7. 5 214. 3	9. 7 253. 0	7. 7 236. 5	4.7 182.1	5, 5 148, 4	6.0 127.5	5. 9 136. 0	6. 8 140. 5	7. 1 167. 4	8. 7 171. 5	8. 0 165. 4	6. 9 190. 4	4. 9 217. 9	
Dry whole milkdododododododo	6. 4 136. 6	6. 3 123. 4	7. 1 130. 8	7. 4 155. 9	7. 7 168. 8	7. 6 142. 2	5. 5 118. 7	4. 2 107. 2	4. 9 86. 4	4. 6 83. 5	5. 1 99. 0	7. 0 96. 6	6.8 92.0	5. 4 86. 0	5. 2 98. 0	
Pry whole milk do. Nonfat dry milk (human food) do. Price, manufacturers' average selling, nonfat dry milk (human food) \$\$ per lb.	1. 5 21. 0 . 154	1. 1 25. 5	1. 5 18. 9 . 147	1.0 25.2 .143	2. 3 31. 6 . 142	.6 30.0 .142	1. 9 20. 9 . 142	1.3 22.6 .143	1. 8 20. 8 . 143	. 2 25. 3 . 144	. 9 29. 7 . 144	2. 2 8. 9 . 144	15. 5 24. 2 . 144	3. 7 63. 7	. 144	
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS  Exports (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat)mil. bu	90. 5	96. 9	101. 3	129. 1	111.2	86. 2	90. 3	87. 9	74.0	83. 1	97. 8	34. 7	99. 4	106.8		
Barley: Production (crop estimate)dodo	1 395. 7	1 429. 5														
Stocks (domestic), end of quarter, totaldo	<sup>2</sup> 292. 8 <sup>2</sup> 155. 0	<sup>2</sup> 283. 2 <sup>2</sup> 159. 2			3123.7 348.0			449. 1 277. 3			343. 0 212. 3			232. 5 129. 1		
On farms	2 137. 8 5. 4 1. 31 1. 23	2 124.0 8.3 1.26 1.20	9. 2 1. 34 1. 28	16. 6 1. 26 1. 21	3 75. 8 10. 4 1. 22 1. 18	4. 7 1. 19 1. 14	5, 3 1, 16 1, 09	171. 7 6. 6 1. 13 1. 07	9. 9 1. 20 1. 13	6. 6 1. 20 1. 14	130. 7 7. 2 1. 17 1. 12	4. 3 1. 18 1. 12	4. 7 1. 18 1. 12	103. 3 3. 2 1. 20 1. 14	1.22	1. 25 1. 16
Corn: Production (crop estimate, grain only)mil. bu Grindings, wet processdo	1 3, 626 13. 1	1 3, 644 14. 3	14. 9	14. 8	14.8	14.2	15.7	13.9	15.3	14. 1	12.9	13.9	13.0	15. 5	15. 1	
Stocks (domestic), end of quarter, total  On farmsdodo	21.783	2 1,809			2, 473 1, 549			*1,640 * 565			2,972			3, 040 2, 002		
Off farms do Exports, including meal and flour do Prices, wholesale: No. 3, yellow (Chicago) \$ per bu-	2 1, 463 24, 5 1, 11	<sup>2</sup> 1, 122 35. 5	36. 3 1. 12	42. 1 1. 15	924 39. 4 1. 14	33. 4 1. 12	32.8 1.10	\$1,074 22.9	24. 9 1. 10	41. 8 1. 07	1, 252 35. 5 1. 12	12. 2 1. 18	33. 1 1. 19	1, 038 36, 5 1, 22	1. 20	1. 23
Weighted avg., 5 markets, all gradesdo Oats:	1.06	1.08	1.08	1. 11	1.11	1.10	1.07	1.09	1.10	1.06	1. 14	1, 18	1.17	1.16	1.14	1. 16
Production (crop estimate)	2 657 2 576 2 81	2 632 2 558 2 74			\$ 277 \$ 229 \$ 48			978 869 109			778 701 77			494 432 62		
Off farms	1.7	2. 5	. 2	4. 6	6.4	2. 2 . 65	5. 1 . 64	5.0	2.6	2. 5	. 7 . 77	1.5	.7	1.0	. 73	.74
Rice: Production (crop estimate)mil. bags 9	1 54. 2	1 64. 5														
California mills:  Receipts, domestic, roughmil. lb. Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end	110 71	126 79	121 110	100 68	73 80	74 37	68 53	57 43	177 39	157 76	118 56	189 138	140 146	154 90	165 140	
of monthmil. lb. Southern States mills (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): Receipts, rough, from producersmil. lb. Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	317 209	97 364 255	92 54 222	90 25 212	56 30 187	67 22 207	437 179	35 1, 267 269	111 1,272 345	140 494 342	167 274 258	165 152 213	128 218 334	206 7 290	128 142 239	
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month	826 148 4.086	866 193 . 094	732 231 . 098	550 223 . 098	391 183 . 098	208 145 . 096	321 86 . 088	885 133 . 088	1,383 185 ,090	1, 374 211 . 090	1,303 214 .095	1, 196 201 . 098	1,015 255 .098	870 352 p. 098	729	
Rye: Production (crop estimate) mil. bu- Stocks (domestic), end of quarter, total do- Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis) \$ per bu-	1 27, 5 2 21, 0 4 1, 20	1 41. 2 2 19. 9 1. 22	1. 25	1. 21	8 7. 9 1. 24	1. 16	1.14	33. 4 1. 17		1. 19		1. 27	1, 25	15. 4 1. 23		1. 21

Revised. Preliminary.

1 Crop estimate for the year.

2 Quarterly average.

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

4 Average based on months for which quotations are available.

8 No quotation.

<sup>†</sup>Revisions for 1960 appear in the Oct. 1961 Survey; those for Jan.-May 1961 are available upon request.

† Beginning Jan. 1960, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii.

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

{Excludes a small amount of pearl barley.

† Bags of 100 lb.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

1961	1962					1962							1963		
	nthly erage	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS: TORACCO-Continued

FOC	D Ar	ND K	INDR	ED P	ROD	UCTS	; TO	BACC	CO—C	ontin	nued					
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Con.						į										
Wheat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil, bu_spring wheatdo Winter wheatdo Distribution (quarterly total)do	1 1, 235 1 160 1 1,075 2 332	1 1,092 1 275 1 816 2 315						326								
Stocks (domestic), end of quarter, totaldo On farmsdo Off farmsdo	. 2 305	<sup>2</sup> 1, 709 <sup>2</sup> 260 <sup>2</sup> 1, 449			<sup>3</sup> 1,305 <sup>3</sup> 102 <sup>3</sup> 1, 202			2, 071 407 1, 664			1, 818 317 1, 500					
Exports, total, including flourdododo	58. 2 52. 4	49. 2 43. 0	55. 4 49. 2	64. 5 57. 2	53. 4 48. 1	43. 3 37. 7	46. 0 49. 6	49. 2 44. 6	34. 7 30. 1	31. 5 27. 9	52. 9 47. 9	16.0 14.1	58.3 51.5	64. 8 55. 1		
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) \$ per bu. No. 2, hd. and dk. hd. winter (Kans. City).do. No. 2, red winter (St. Louis)do. Weighted avg., 6 markets, all gradesdo. Wheat flour:	2. 28 2. 04 4 1. 97 2. 25	2. 48 2. 19 4 2. 07 2. 41	2. 46 2. 13 ( <sup>5</sup> ) 2. 41	2. 50 2. 17 (5) 2. 43	2, 50 2, 19 2, 12 2, 33	2. 52 2. 22 2. 13 2. 32	2. 42 2. 25 2. 07 2. 39	2. 44 2. 23 (5) 2. 45	2. 49 2. 19 (5) 2. 48	2. 53 2. 31 ( <sup>5</sup> ) 2. 50	2. 49 2. 28 ( <sup>5</sup> ) 2. 48	2. 50 2. 27 (3) 2. 47	2. 52 2. 30 ( <sup>5</sup> ) 2. 47	2. 47 2. 33 2. 17 2. 45	2. 46 2. 37 (5) 2. 44	2, 41 2, 28 2, 15 2, 38
Production: thous, sacks (100 lb.)  Operations, percent of capacity  Offal thous, sh tons.  Grindings of wheat thous, but Stocks held by mills, end of quarter	405 49, 333	21,839 92,4 406 49,613	20, 421 87, 8 378 46, 225	21, 175 87, 1 396 48, 021	20, 125 86, 9 375 45, 677	20, 334 88, 2 378 46, 130	23, 207 91, 9 433 52, 865	21, 254 101, 6 396 48, 371	23, 807 94, 0 443 54, 140	22, 744 98, 4 421 51, 743	20, 584 93, 0 380 46, 626	7 22, 116 7 90, 9 7 411 7 50, 248	7 20, 700 7 95, 4 7 382 7 47, 017	722, 296 7 97, 6 7 410 7 50, 550	21,570 90.0 398 49,005	
Exports	24, 703 2, 512	2 4, 584 2, 686	2, 704	3, 204	4, 290 2, 315	2, 428	2, 334	4, 378 2, 017	2, 023	1, 570	4, 789 2, 150	844	2, 953	5, 116 4, 196		
\$ per 100 lb Winter, hard, 95% potent (Kans. City)do	5. 520 5. 166	5. 909 5. 621	5. 775 5. 483	5, 900 5, <b>633</b>	5. 938 5. 683	6. 113 5. 817	6. 175 5. 933	6. 113 5. 850	6. 063 5. 750	6. 000 5. 767	5. 863 5. 650	5, 763 5, 483		<sup>p</sup> 5. 787 <sup>p</sup> 5. 521		
Cattle and calves: Slaughter (federally inspected): Calves	417 1,664	415 1, 695	383 1,522	398 1, 766	342 1,718	367 1, 765	434 1,870	424 1, 654	517 1, 898	456 1,686	381 1,562	431 1, 795	361 7 1, 558	410 1,694	373 1, 727	
Receipts (salable) at 25 public markets†do Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale: Receipters (Chicago)	1, 221 528 24, 46 23, 30	1, 179 595 27, 20 24, 53	1, 130 421 26. 80 25. 11	1, 134 432 25, 62	997 270 24, 91	1. 167 259 26. 12	1, 288 592 27, 88	1, 152 893 29, 63	1, 605 1, 574 29, 29	1, 254 1, 164 29, 89	1, 115 552 28, 59	6 1, 150 338 26, 90	952 234 24, 69	996 350 23, 30	1, 196 487 23, 51	1,061
Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do	30. 17 5, 469 1, 586	29. 75 5, 648 1, 621	5, 672 1, 680	24. 18 29. 00 5. 800 1, 721	23. 23 28. 00 5, 041 1, 498	23. 75 27. 00 4, 699 1, 424	23. 91 27. 50 5, 214 1, 507	25. 21 27. 50 4. 737 1, 279	25. 38 26. 50 6, 643 1, 911	25. 79 27. 00 6, 376 1, 819	25. 18 30. 60 5, 954 1, 686	24. 53 33. 00 6, 333 6 1, 820	23. 89 r 32. 00 5, 665 1, 555	23, 45 23, 45 23, 49 6, 559 1, 686	24. 12 6. 343 1, 797	23.50
Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) \$ per 100 lb_ Hog-corn price ratio (bu, of corn equal in value	16.71	16. 44	15. 66	15. 25	16. 23	17. 24	17. 68	18. 46	16. 69	16.34	15.80	15. 35	14.85	13.78	13. 52	14.73
to 100 lb, live hog).  Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (federally inspected)thous, animals. Receipts (salable) at 25 public marketstdo. Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt Statesdo.	16. 6 1, 253 550 253	7 16. 4 1, 224 497 224	15. 7 1. 173 467 100	1, 197 527 189	1,062 411 184	1, 170 470 151	7 17. 2 1, 254 528 293	7 17. 4 1, 272 589 425	1,472 676 523	17. 3 1, 215 454 215	15. 7 1, 098 397 140	15.0 1,317 6 485 192	14. 0 1, 053 381 84	12. 9 1, 137 390 98	12. 6 1. 116 396 137	13. 0 354
Prices, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago)\$ per 100 lb Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha).do	17. 07 14. 99	19. 45 4 15. 57	17. 62 15. 30	21.75 ( <sup>5</sup> )	23.50 a 16.00	21.75 a 16.00	20, 50 a 16, 40	19, 50 a 16, 56	19.00 15.70	18, 75 15, 82	19. 25 ( <sup>5</sup> )	19. 25 a 17. 97	18.50 a 17.44	18.75 • 17.46	18, 25 a 17, 50	21. 25 ( <sup>5</sup> )
MEATS AND LARD																
Total meats: Production (carcass weight, leaf lard in), inspected slaughter	2, 116 460 77 80	2, 150 481 78 109	2,068 579 82 91	2, 261 585 87 80	2,087 512 119 98	2, 025 444 81 99	2, 135 400 71 145	1, 895 359 76 130	2, 423 389 64 117	2, 265 463 91 119	2, 146 506 51 122	2, 383 502 40 81	2, 062 557 87 145	2, 323 637 53 131	2. 323 689	
Beef and veal: Production, inspected slaughter	1, 051. 0 175. 5 2. 5 55. 4	163. 6 2. 3 79. 0	170. 9 2. 0 61. 3	1, 110. 1 148. 7 2. 3 51. 4	1, 075, 3 129, 6 2, 6 69, 1	1, 081, 4 128, 1 1, 9 73, 2	1, 120. 8 7 143. 2 2. 4 113. 3	150, 9 2, 3 103, 6	1, 145. 1 157. 8 2. 0 88. 7	1, 019. 3 180. 3 2. 8 89. 2	975. 0 201. 9 2. 6 86. 1	1, 134. 8 176. 9 1. 9 56. 9	989. 5 188. 8 2. 0 98. 9	1, 084, 0 201, 6 2, 1 93, 1	1, 106, 0 196, 9	
(600-700 lbs.) (New York) \$per lb_Lamb and mutton: Production, inspected slaughter mil, lb_Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo_Pork (including lard), production, inspected slaughtermil, lb_	59.6 19.9 1,005.0	. 464 57. 9 14. 3 1, 045. 6	. 452 57. 4 18. 5 1,049. 7	56. 4 17. 9	. 440 48. 0 14. 7	53. 2 11. 8	56.8 11.8	58. 2 10. 2	67.3 9.6	57.3 11.0	52.9 15.3	65. 6 13. 4	53.1 21.0	. 408 57. 0 22. 8	55. 1 23. 7	.409
Pork (excluding lard):         Production, inspected slaughter	763. 1 203. 4 5. 7 14. 5	805. 2 235. 9 5. 3 17. 0	808. 1 315. 9 4. 6 16. 2	1, 094. 1 838. 5 338. 5 5. 2 19. 1	963. 3 731. 4 295. 1 7. 3 17. 8	890, 1 680, 5 233, 6 6, 3 16, 4	957. 8 740. 5 181. 8 5. 4 16. 4	665. 0 138. 5 3. 6 14. 4	936. 0 161. 3 5. 1 18. 7	913. 9 211. 8 6. 8 16. 0	1, 118. 0 859. 2 229. 5 6. 7 17. 6	918. 0 249. 0 7. 8 7 13. 5	798. 8 275. 4 10. 8 20. 4	924. 7 332. 6 14. 1 21. 2	901. 1 378. 4	
Hams, smoked, composite \$\ \text{per lb.}\$ Fresh loins, 8-12 lb. average (New York) doLard: Production, inspected slaughter mil. lb.	. 471 . 479 176, 5	7, 491 , 475 175, 3	. 488 . 429 176. 0	. 465 . 425 186. 1	. 467 . 463 168. 8	. 470 . 503 153. 3	. 493 . 520	. 493 . 552	. 492 . 493 201. 2	. 518 . 462 200. 7	. 531 . 447	. 480 . 456	. 468	P. 443 . 396	. 380	. 407
Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of modo Exportsdo Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)\$ per lb	120. 4 34. 7	98. 9 35. 2 . 125	170. 0 109. 2 42. 4 . 120	123. 3 24. 8 . 123	103. 5 103. 5 50. 5 . 120	96. 7 38. 2 , 120	77. 3 34. 5 . 125	134. 1 73. 1 33. 6 . 133	72. 7 20. 9 . 136	93. 3 49. 4 , 131	188. 3 128. 4 15. 9 . 121	192. 1 148. 2 19. 1 . 116	161. 1 146. 2 37. 6 . 120	186.7 r 166.7 40.5 p.115	189, 2 162, 3	

Revised. \*\* Preliminary.

1 Crop estimate for the year. \*\* 2 Quarterly average.

2 Old crop only; new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for wheat).

4 Average based on months for which quotations are available. \*\* No quotation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Beginning Jan. 1963, data are for 27 public markets.

<sup>7</sup> Beginning Feb. 1962, prices not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods; monthly average based on 11 months (Feb.-Dec.). †Revised series. • Choice only.

June 1963		SUR	VEY	OF	CURI	RENI	r BU	SINE	SS							S-29
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mor ave	thly rage	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
FOO	D AN	ND K	INDR	ED P	RODU	UCTS	; <b>TO</b>	BACC	хо—с	ontin	ued					
POULTRY AND EGGS																
Poultry: Slaughter (commercial production) † mil. lb_ Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of month, total	593 322	7 578	481 253	580	573	572	r 663	r 652	7 833	734	562	538	416	454	502	
mil. lb_ dodo Price, in Georgia producing area, live broilers \$ per lb_	192	306 199 . 144	156 . 138	220 132 . 136	205 121 . 133	210 123 . 143	251 160 . 149	331 233 . 154	448 340 .142	386 265 . 132	335 203 . 141	328 198 . 138	291 176 . 153	251 153 . 147	210 117 . 145	. 140
Eggs: Production on farmsmil, casesO Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	14.3	14.5	15. 6	15.8	14.6	14. 4	13. 9	13. 4	14. 0	13. 9	14. 5	a 14. 4	13. 4	15.8	15. 7	15. 9
Shell thous, cases⊙ Frozen mil. lb_	162 81	186 82	52 60	319 85	397 111	343 122	$\frac{250}{120}$	227 113	236 98	162 77	117 61	64 47	29 38	51 38	52 59	
Price, wholesale, extras, large (delivered; Chicago) \$ per doz	. 355	. 334	. 306	. 269	. 266	. 280	. 343	. 416	.377	. 394	. 367	.354	. 370	. 346	. 299	
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS									l I							
Cocoa (cacao) beans: Imports (incl. shells)thous, lg. tons_ Price, wholesale, Accra (New York)\$ per lb_	28.7 . 227	23. 8 . 208	35. 7 . 208	28. 9 . 224	37. 0 . 208	39. 0 . 205	22. 9 . 203	8. 0 . 200	10.0 .201	11. 6 . 209	14. 7 . 210	16. 6 . 230	46.8 7.246	29. 3 . 239	. 255	. 276
Coffee (green): Inventories (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of quarter Roastings (green weight), quarterly totaldo	1 3, 034 1 5, 574	1 3, 355 1 5, 669			3, 050 5, 307			3, 376 5, 202			3, 964 6, 080	<b>-</b>		3, 565 6, 023		
Imports, totaldodododo	L, 861	2,041 758	1, 859 635	2, 011 731	1, 550 523	1,679 580	1, 990 693	2, 074 725	2,075 569	2, 281 940	2, 530 1, 135	1. 241 434	2, 238 851	2, 157 858	2, 246 655	 
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York)  \$ per lb.  Confectionery, manufacturers' salesmil.\$	. 363	. 344	. 345	. 350	. 348	. 348	. 348	.310	.340	. 338	. 340	.340	. 338	. 335	. 335	. 332
Fish: Stocks, cold storage, end of monthmil. lb	184	180	125	137	157	185	206	218	219	228	231	202	175	154	158	
Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month	3,075	* 1 470	2,971	r 2, 701	9 450	1.470	024	000	449	324	900	175	075	1 40-	1 000	1 905
thous. Spanish tons. United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis): Production and receipts:	265	,			2, 458	1,479	934	609			200	175	975	1,405	1,690	1, 325
Production thous, sh. tons. Entries from off-shore, total \( \sigma \) do Hawaii and Puerto Rico do	528 169	273 550 166	93 654 164	39 605 262	56 440 272	46 863 277	71 967 256	122 679 129	629 528 100	928 144 79	829 105 39	351 1, 558 83	149 820 133	91 409 175	536 211	
Deliveries, totaldodo  For domestic consumptiondo	808 801	821 813	706 696	833 824	960 952	892 883	1, 078 1, 067	860 850	833 827	778 773	835 828	745 737	602 598	922 918		
For export and livestock feeddo Stocks, raw and refined, end of mouth_do Exports, raw and refinedsh, tous_ Imports:	1, 716 510	1,598 259	10 1,740 194	1, 624 225	1, 567 270	9 1,315 194	12 898 336	10 836 555	1, 185 201	1, 893 268	2, 257 293	2. 101 291	2, 127 137	r 1, 826 241	p 1, 661	
Raw sugar, total 2 thous, sh. tons. From Republic of the Philippines do Refined sugar, total do	338 106 14	359 102 25	316 136 26	494 186 17	363 136 53	469 204 r 14	308 137 9	400 71 15	429 38 17	481 58 20	338 99 87	157 2 5	365 86 15	379 42 6		
Prices (New York): Raw, wholesale	. 063	. 065	. 065	. 064	. 065	. 064	. 066	.063	.066	. 064	. 065	. 067	. 068	.068	. 083	. 109
Refined: Retail\$\$ per 5 lb\$ per 5 lb\$ per 1b\$	. 570	. 569	. 564 . 089	. 565 . 089	. 565 . 089	. 565 . 089	. 566 . 089	. 569 . 090	. 570	. 573 . 090	. 574 . 090	. 575 . 093	. 586 . 093	. 591 p. 095		
Tea, importsthous. Ib-	9, 111	10, 808	11,782	12, 747	8, 019	11,303	10, 245	10, 825	10,725	10, 128	12, 536	7, 275	12, 202	14, 808		
Baking or frying fats (incl. shortening): Productionmil. lb	204.7	223.8	231.7	230. 8	227.4	189.0	242. 9	221. 2	253. 4	241.6	197. 9	211.2	207. 0	198.7	186. 2	
Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month mil. Ib	116. 9	173.8	155.8	177. 9	217.3	201.1	199. 5	198. 4	187. 2	182.1	167. 9	180. 7	171.4	167. 2	147. 7	
Salad or cooking oils:  Productiondo Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month	177.0	211.2	228.4	234. 9	254.6	230. 9	206. 1	191. 9	191. 2	189.0	194. 7	176.6	205. 0	225. 2	182. 0	
mit. lb	154.2	245. 0	242.4	254. 3	272.8	264. 1	253. 8	244.0	240. 2	248, 6	274.4	325. 0	281. 5	r 220. 5	273. 3	
Productiondo Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month	143.6	143. 8	135. 9	136. 1	129.6	125. 9	140. 1	137.0	165.1	155.9	157.0	173. 9	148.0	141.0	132. 4	
mil. lb  Price, wholesale (colored; mfr. to wholesaler or large retailer; delivered)	38.3	39.0	37.3	39. 9	42.7	39.3	38. 0	38. 5	37.8	40.3	39.3	49.0	52.4	59.4 p.238	52. 2	
FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS	1 .203	. 250	.2.0	.210			0.530	. 210	. 210	. 240	. 200	. 200	. 200	200		
Animal and fish fats: △													}			
Tallow, edible: Production (quantities rendered)mil. lb_ Consumption in end productsdo Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month	31.4	35. 8 30. 7	33.3 28.6	40. 8 32. 9	36. 7 28. 4	33. 4 29. 5	38. 9 37. 5	32. 2 30. 1	35. 7 31. 9	34. 5 30. 0	32. 4 23. 1	38. 5 26. 0	42. 5 28. 3	41. 1 29. 7	39. 3 30. 6	
mil. lb. Tallow and grease (except wool), inedible: Production (quantities rendered)do Consumption in end productsdo	26. 8 296. 2 144. 8	25. 7 287. 8 150. 6	23. 5 274. 7 148. 4	26. 5 305. 6 170. 9	29. 0 288. 5 164. 3	30.3 274.6 120.3	24. 3 295. 4 166. 6	20. 8 259. 6 152. 7	21.7 297.9 158.1	24. 1 295. 7 138. 5	33. 0 269. 4 140. 1	37. 7 305. 9 161. 8	43. 3 291. 0 151. 1	46. 9 307. 7 146. 4	50. 0 308. 9 151. 0	
Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month mil. lb.		384.6	412.3	358. 2	340. 4	381. 2	366. 0	364. 6	370. 6	396.8	396.7	475.0	430.0	434.3	427. 4	

Revised. P Preliminary. Beginning Jan. 1963, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii.

Quarterly average. Beginning March 1963, includes General Services Administration stocks no longer required for the strategic stockpile; not comparable with earlier data.

‡Revisions for Jan.—Aug. 1960 are shown in the Oct. 1961 SURVEY.

 $\frac{21.5}{9.3}$ 

123.7

 $\substack{20.3\\8.2}$ 

144.0

4. 9 8. 3

98.3

31.1 9.0

 $\begin{array}{c} 51.8 \\ 9.3 \end{array}$ 

130. 2 148. 2

45. 1 7. 6

166. 7

 $\frac{32.5}{7.8}$ 

149.7

 $\frac{29.7}{7.5}$ 

161.9

38. 3 7. 9

170.4

7.7 8.3

178.2

. 6 7. 8

8.3

166. 3

 $\frac{.3}{7.4}$ 

163. 5 2 156. 0

7.0

<sup>182.4</sup> OCases of 30 dozen. ∂Bags of 132.276 lb. Q Includes data not shown separately. § Price for New York and Northeastern New Jersey. △For data on lard, see p. S-28.

S-30		501	av E r	OF.	CUR	KEN	I BU	)SINI	とうう						Jun	e 1963
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962				<u> </u>	1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		ithly rage	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
FOO	D AN	ND KI	INDR	ED P	RODI	UCTS	; TO	BACC	:OC	ontin	ued			1		
FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS—Continued														1		
Vegetable oils and related products:  Vegetable oils (total crude and refined):  Exportsmil. lb Importsdo Coconut oil:	92. 6 47. 2	141. 4 55. 1	186. 1 53. 9	141. 0 51. 0	215. 4 41. 0	234, 0 38, 6	162. 1 57. 1	124. 2 55. 5	71. 6 70. 9	126. 4 72. 2	137. 5 71. 9	77. 0 71. 9	66. 6 63. 7	230. 1 65, 5		
Production:   do	41. 6 38. 6	1 35, 8 44, 3	31. 9 45. 8	28. 0 47. 0	(2) 45. 5	35. 6 36. 0	30. 1 48. 5	37. 7 47. 0	44. 3 45. 5	43. 1 45. 6	(2) 43. 8	38.7 42.4	23. 4 42. 3	21. 0 45. 0	46, 2	! 
Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of monthmil. lb Importsdo	54. 4 313. 6 13. 6	57. 5 243. 4 22. 1	61. 6 269. 9 17. 9	60. 0 245. 0 19. 0	62. 1 218. 8 16. 0	49. 3 220. 6 15. 5	64. 7 209. 4 26. 1	58. 0 206. 1 15. 5	61. 2 203. 2 38. 2	54. 7 219. 6 31. 3	51. 2 242. 8 41. 4	54. 8 240. 5 45. 3	54. 0 254. 9 37. 7	59. 6 255. 3 40. 2		
Corn oil: Production: Crude	28. 0 26. 8 26. 4 34. 6	30. 4 29. 3 26. 6 48. 7	31. 3 28. 7 24. 1 54. 1	32. 3 29. 5 26. 7 55. 9	32. 0 26. 8 28. 9 51. 9	30. 3 28. 4 27. 1 52. 1	33. 3 34. 8 32. 1 49. 5	29. 6 28. 9 28. 5 49. 4	32, 2 32, 4 29, 6 48, 8	30. 3 32. 1 26. 6 50. 5	26. 3 31. 8 28. 7 44. 4	31. 0 30. 0 24. 1 49. 3	27. 3 30. 9 27. 4 46. 1	33. 1 30. 0 26. 9 48. 6	28. 1 26. 6	
Cottonseed cake and meal: Productionthous. sh. tons_ Stocks (at oil mills), end of monthdo	204. 0 168. 4	222. 5 118. 1	192. 1 156. 9	130, 9 164, 0	99. 9 155. 7	85. 2 133. 9	103. 2 94. 2	237. 9 99. 5	348. 3 92. 9	362. 9 99. 2	300. 0 98. 5	322. 1 105. 2	292. 1 122. 6	254. 7 148. 8	194. 2	:
Tottonseed oil:   Production:   Crude	149. 5 125. 5 110. 7	161. 5 132. 4 108. 8	146. 3 142. 9 121. 5	98. 2 117. 4 112. 2	74. 9 91. 4 107. 8	63. 7 72. 8 98. 0	75. 1 77. 8 107. 6	167. 2 113. 3 104. 1	243, 9 147, 6 115, 9	255. 4 175. 3 103. 4	211. 4 162. 5 101. 2	228. 3 171. 4 104. 3	206. 3 162. 7 96. 1	182. 6 165. 1 98. 0	147.7	
Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month mil. lb. Price, wholesale (drums; N.Y.)	335. 8 . 186	419. 6 . 167	513. 4 . 176	458. 4 . 171	401. 5 . 169	324. 4 . 165	270. 7 . 161	296. 2 . 158	379. 5 . 155	460. 8 . 151	529. 9 . 151	598. 1 . 153	656. 0 7. 151	r 678. 4 p. 152		
Linseed oil:  Production, crude (raw)mil. lb Consumption in end productsdo Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse),	35. 5 31. 8	31. 8 31. 5	31. 7 34. 8	23. 3 35. 4	20. 9 36. 0	14. 3 35. 1	27. 1 35. 2	44. 8 31. 7	49. 0 31. 4	39. 9 27. 4	33. 8 25. 6	39. 1 28. 6	30. 9 28. 0	36. 6 30. 8	35.0	
end of month mil. lb. Price, wholesale (Minneapolis) \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per lb. Soybean cake and meal: \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Production thous. sh. tons. Stocks (at oil mills), end of month do.	103. 0 . 142 778. 4 147. 2	112.5 . 142 867.8 86.5	135.3 .152 840.3 96.0	121. 2 . 151 891. 4 101. 8	105. 4 . 147 794. 0 88. 0	79. 3 . 145 807. 7 91. 2	73. 2 . 138 799. 0 72. 9	83. 8 . 131 709. 2 85. 1	99. 7 . 126 914. 8 68. 3	988. 2 64. 4	123.4 .127 981.9 88.8	130.9 .127 987.2 99.3	132. 4 . 127 893. 3 78. 7	133. 7 p. 127 960. 0 123. 3	823.3	
Soybean oil: Production: Crudemil.lb Refineddodo	370. 2 299. 4	407. 4 338. 9	397. 4 318. 1	425. 4 352. 7	376. 6 364. 9	383. 9 314. 5	379. 7 339. 9	334. 4 318. 1	428, 6 369, 0	452. 3 355. 2	450. 4 329. 6	456. 2 348. 8	413. 1 315. 0	451. 5 362. 6	386, 4 338, 3	
Consumption in end productsdo Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month	288. 7 704. 5 . 157	340. 6 791. 6 . 133	340. 5 924. 6 . 141	930. 4 . 133	378. 7 808. 8 . 128	337. 0 763. 3 . 122	342. 8 686. 7 , 125	331. 7 607. 0 . 123	365. 1 581. 3 . 130	629. 8 . 129	320. 2 718. 1 . 128	328. 0 703. 6 . 134	326. 5 822. 0 . 133	341. 6 7 842. 1 9. 135	290. 6 788. 1	
TOBACCO Leaf:	20.001	10.200				į										
Production (crop estimate) mil. lb. Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter, total mil. lb. Exports, incl. scrap and stems. thous. lb. Imports, incl. scrap and stems. do	41,750	\$ 2,309 4 4,696 39,073 13,951	30, 767 13, 945	29, 215 15, 054	4, 331 38, 835 12, 410	34, 625 12, 072	34,932 14,123	4, 605 77,051 12, 785	45, 907 14, 830	52,993 18, 187	5, 099 52, 588 10, 335		30, 926 13, 834	5, 067 36, 027 13, 492		
Manufactured: Production (smoking, chewing, snuff)do Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes (small):	14,429	14, 066	13, 988	15, 033	14, 094	12, 346	15, 926	13, 367	16, 499	14, 337	11, 212	14, 236	13, 093	13, 285		
Tax-exempt millions Taxable do Cigars (large), taxable do Manufactured tobacco, taxable thous, lb Exports, eigarettes millions	531 14,123	3, 422 41, 205 530 13, 770 2, 007	3, 225 38, 592 510 13, 849 2, 166	3, 725 45, 094 623 14, 646 1, 880	3, 537 41, 294 535 14, 200 2, 119	3, 208 39, 377 520 12, 766 1, 902	$\begin{bmatrix} 3,625 \\ 47,303 \\ 596 \\ 15,031 \\ 2,062 \end{bmatrix}$	3, 245 40, 466 515 13, 333 2, 188	45, 461 622 15, 711	3, 661 42, 546 662 13, 863 2, 155	3. 514 34. 734 336 11, 953 2, 451	43, 467 494 13, 903	3, 338 37, 969 452 12, 503 2, 148	12,942		
			LEA	THE	R AN	D PR	ODU	CTS			·	·		·		·
HIDES AND SKINS												1				
Exports:         Value, total 9	7, 179 209 637	6, 909 171 593	5, 677 212 452	6, 957 184 572	7,944 180 605	7, 518 116 690	8, 506 135 773	6, 746 217 582	6, 843 171 581	7, 504 184 672	5, 510 125 530	3, 961 39 382	7, 104 190 625	7, 677 161 734		-
Value, total \( \sigma \)thous. \( \\$\) Sheep and lamb skinsthous, pieces . Goat and kid skinsdo	2, 325 1, 228	5, 539 2, 290 1, 198	6, 035 1, 687 1, 512	7, 067 3, 386 1, 202	6,021 2,782 1,278	4, 921 1, 115 982	5, 172 2, 070 1, 375	3, 979 1, 159 913	4, 398 2, 052 954	3, 492 1, 103 992	3, 361 823 989	2, 217 ° 361 ° 590	6, 153 2, 546 1, 782	7, 645 4, 925 1, 097	6, 220 2, 992 1, 429	
Calfskins, packer, heavy, 914/151b \$\frac{1}{15}\$ per lb. Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lb \$\frac{1}{15}\$ LEATHER	p . 631 p . 150	p. 623 p. 152	. 650 . 143	. 650 . 158	. 625 . 163	. 575	. 600	.625	. 575	. 550	. 550 . 138	. 500	. 475 . 110	p. 400 p. 117		
Production: thous, skins Calf and whole kip thous, skins Cattle hide and side kip thous, hides and kips Goat and kid thous, skins Sheep and lamb do	533 1, 895 1, 239 2, 658	498 r1,877 5r 1,184 5r 2,527	505 r 1, 854 r 1, 145 r 2, 388	472 1, 999 1, 251 2, 770	513 1, 882 71, 281 72, 615	380 1,533 1,133 r 1,976	537 r 1, 993 967 r 2, 784	452 1, 795 1, 049 r 2, 419		532 r 1, 909 r 1, 248 r 2, 838	472 r 1, 724 r 1, 113 r 2, 413	515 1, 860 1, 395 2, 714	458 1,722 1,111 2,923	418 1,772 1,176 2,675		
Exports:  Glove and garment leatherthous, sq. ft  Upper and lining leatherdo  Prices, wholesale:  Sole, bends, light, f.o.b, tannery\$ per lb	5, 244 4, 291	3, 502 3, 019	3, 557 3, 113	3, 503 2, 499	3, 950 3, 387	2, 249 2, 933	2, 828 3, 105	3, 698 2, 930	4, 196 2, 284	3, 879 2, 873	4, 615 3, 893	3, 221 1, 042	5, 777 3, 865	5, 507 3, 633		-
Vipper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f.o.b. tannery	1	p . 711 p 1. 326	1. 323	1. 357	1. 350			1. 337 erly show			1. 220	1. 197	, 1. 158	p. 697 p. 1. 150	1	
1 A versee based on reported annual total 2 No	t availab	ماه				O.I.	advidos d	late for it	tome not	chourn o	ananatal.	-				

Revised.
Preliminary.
Corrected.
Average based on reported annual total.
Not available.
Crop estimate for the year.
Quarterly average.
Revisions for Jan.—Mar. 1962 (thous. skins): Goat and kid, 1,386; 1,109; 1,193; sheep and lamb, 2,435; 2,544; 2,305.

<sup>¶</sup>Data formerly shown in mil. lb. ♀ Includes data for items not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962		1		- 7	1962							1963	,	
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon avei		Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау
		LEAT	HER	AND	PRO	DUC	TS—C	Conti	nued							
LEATHER MANUFACTURES																
Shoes and slippers:† Production, totalthous.pairs_	49, 442	51, 617	51, 975	52, 498	49, 507	46, 322	59, 295	48, 935	53, 652	47, 244	42, 465	53, 457	50, 922	53, 462		
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic thous, pairs.  Slippers for houseweardodo	42, 303 6, 081	44, 011 6, 326	45, 374 5, 161	44, 465 6, 615	41, 784 6, 511	39, 833 5, 550	49, 275 8, 585	39, 540 7, 829	43, 308 8, 702	38, 570 7, 375	37, 391 3, 906	48, 485 4, 084	45, 911 4, 089	47, 335 5, 132		
Athleticdo Other footweardo	553 505	560 720	728 712	588 830	584 628	352 587	575 860	499 1, 067	590 1,052	586 713	489 679	465 423	540 382	519		
Exportsdo Prices, wholesale, f.o.b. factory:	179	177	192	191	159	131	206	197	215	201	154	73	214	233		
Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, elk or side upper, Goodyear welt1957-59=100 Women's oxfords, elk side upper, Goodyear	105. 5	105. 6	105.8	105.8	105. 8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105. 1	105. 1	105.1	105.1	105. 1	105.1		
welt1957-59=100_ Women's pumps, low-medium qualitydo	108. 1 110. 2	107. 8 111. 2	108.3 111.1	108.3 111.1	108. 3 110. 9	108.3 111.2	108. 3 111. 1	108.3 111.4	106. 5 111. 5	106. 5 111. 4	106. 5 111. 8	106. 5 110. 9	106. 5 110. 6	106. 5 111. 0		
	:	L	UMBI	ER AI	ND M	IANU	FACT	TURE	$\overline{\mathbf{s}}$						<u> </u>	
LUMBER-ALL TYPES;																
National Lumber Manufacturers Association: Production, totalmil, bd. ft	2,654	2,740	2, 670	3, 020	2, 825	2, 649	3, 164	2,911	3, 088	2, 839	2, 473	2, 603	2, 560	2,933	2, 983	
Hardwoods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	497 2, 157	536 2, 204	461 2, 209	524 2, 496	554 2, 271	552 2, 097	633 2, 531	620 2, 291	642 2, 446	673 2, 166	614 1,859	603 2, 000	620 1, 940	666 2, 267	718 2, 265	
Shipments, total do Hardwoods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2,705 536	2, 758 530	2, 837 520	3, 157 528	2, 944 519	2, 682 491	3, 058 535	2,712 533	2, 931 563	$2,728 \\ 620$	2,431 602	2,579 594	2, 540 655	2.880 688	3, 026 681	
Stocks (gross), mill, end of month, total,do	2, 170 7, 001	2, 227 6, 292	2, 317 6, 215	2, 629 6, 073	2, 425 5, 955	2, 191 5, 934	2, 523 6, 037	2, 179 6, 202	2, 368 6, 454	2, 108 6, 509	1,829 6,596	1, 985 6, 590	1, 885 6, 590	2, 192 6, 644	2, 345 6, 674	
Hardwoods do Softwoods do do	1, 863 5, 138	1,488 4,804	1, 291 4, 924	1, 287 4, 786	1, 324 4, 631	1,385 4,549	1, 483 4, 554	1, 537 4, 665	1, 720 4, 734	1,723 4,786	1,779 4,817	1,788 4.802	1, 753 4, 837	1,731 4,913	1, 768 4, 906	
Exports, total sawmill productsdo mports, total sawmill productsdo	63 355	63 408	58 436	78 457	66 467	64 482	57 490	59 408	58 474	68 357	64 301	$\frac{58}{252}$	61 410	71 423	424	
SOFTWOODS ‡  Douglas fir:mil. bd. ft	640	672	717	757	741	628	721	-05	697	628	629	675	621	634	717	
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	471	498	534	511	500	504	481	595 445	460	441	507	570	617	580	593	
Production do Shipments do Stocks (gross), mill, end of month do do Stocks (gross)	642 640 1, 126	655 665 993	677 688 1, 108	727 780 1,050	661 752 958	581 624 927	714 744 893	632 631 894	696 681 886	681 647 914	576 563 928	657 612 943	644 573 994	698 671 1,022	706 704 1, 045	
Exports, total sawmill productsdo Sawed timberdo	23 10	26 10	26 12	30 15	24 8	28 9	26 8	22 9	27 9	27 7	26 8	25 9	24 9	32 14	32 11	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo Prices, wholesale: Dimension, construction, dried, 2" x 4", R. L.	12	17	14	15	15	18	18	13	18	20	18	17	15	19	21	
\$ per M bd. ft Flooring, C and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L.	78. 43	78. 65	78.46	79. 03	78.90	81. 29	81. 50	81. 39	79.41	77. 81	76. 66	77. 82	r 78. 24	p 78. 08		
Southern pine: \$ per M bd. It Orders, newmil. bd. ft	124. 21	122. 52 503	120. 41 523	120. 58 587	120. 10 505	122. 18 502	123.31	124.73	125. 98 542	125. 98 480	126. 44 366	127.42 460	7 129. 12 425	p130. 10	578	
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	224 467	255 503	292 495	286 572	264 519	251 495	246 560	249 498	243 551	231	225 416	243 474	250 448	276 485	318 514	
Shipmentsdo Stocks (gross), mill and concentration yards, end	472	500	514	593	527	515	551	500	548	492	372	442	418	482	536	
of month mil, bd. ft.  Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft. Sawed timber do	1, 360 5, 827 1, 342	1,366 6,325 1,571	1,382 6,777 1,634	1,361 9,398 4,367	1, 353 6, 615 1, 944	1, 333 5, 801 1, 787	1, 342 5, 932 811	1, 340 6, 941 2, 234	1, 343 3, 880 300	1,344 5,543 637	1, 388 5, 898 673	1, 420 1, 393 305	1, 450 7, 614 761	1, 453 6, 075 655	1, 431 5, 174 907	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo Prices, wholesale, (indexes):	4, 486	4,754	5, 143	5, 031	4, 671	4, 014	5, 121	4, 707	3, 580	4,906	5, 225	1,088	6, 853	5, 420	4, 267	
Boards, No. 2 and better, 1" x 6", R. L. 1957-59=100. Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", S. L.	92.7	93. 1	94. 4	94. 6	94. 4	93, 5	92.3	91.9	91.8	91.6	91.1	90.9	90. 9	91.2		
Western pine: 1957-59=100 Orders new mil bd ft.	95. 3	94.6	94. 5 782	94. 4	94. 6	94.3	94.7	94.8	95. 1 817	95. 2 654	94. 9 698	94. 6 713	94. 4	94. 4	ì	
Orders, newmil, bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	358 749	400	461	435	437	445	366	354	358	314	345	403	367	364	424	
Production do Shipments do Stocks (gross), mill, end of month do Stocks (gross)		758 766 1, 679	728 788 1, 630	868 907 1, 591	784 807 1, 568	759 775 1, 552	928 884 1,596	871 754 1, 713	871 813 1, 771	715 697 1,789	657 667 1,779	604 655 1,728	578 623 1, 683	799 745 1, 737	736 788 1, 737	
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3, 1" x 12" R. L. (6' and over)		67. 43	70. 91	71.49	69. 59	69.08	67.76	66. 03	66. 25	65. 15	65. 26	64. 95	r 65. 11	p 65. 11	ŀ	1
HARDWOOD FLOORING Flooring:																
Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, newmil, bd. ft_	3.1	3.1	2.7	4.0	4.6	3.2	3.4	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.4	2.8	
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo Shipmentsdo	11. 3 3. 1 3. 0	10. 5 2. 7 2. 9	11. 0 2. 4 2. 6	11.3 2.8 3.5	11.6 3.0 4.0	11. 0 2. 7 3. 4	10, 1 3, 0 3, 5	9. 7 2. 5 2. 6	9.7 2.9 3.0	9. 6 2. 6 2. 8	9.8 2.6 2.0	10.5 2.8 2.4	10.6 2.7 2.6	11. 5 2. 7 2. 4	11. 6 2. 8 2. 6	
Stocks (gross), mill, end of monthdo Oak:	8.7	7. 9	10.0	9.0	8. 2	7.0	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.4	
Orders, newdo Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	64. 2 35. 6 65. 5	65. 7 42. 8 65. 0	66. 6 51. 1 57. 2	72. 7 49. 9 66. 8	68. 9 47. 6 66. 1	67. 3 46. 9 63. 5	80.9 46.3 77.9	69. 8 43. 6 66. 2	66. 6 38. 0 77. 2	60. 2 32. 4 68. 8	47. 0 29. 4 54. 0	67.7 33.3 67.4	76. 0 50. 8 58. 1	70. 1 52. 3 62. 7	68.3 51.6 69.3	
Shipments do Stocks (gross), mill, end of month do Stocks	65.4	65. 9 75. 2	63. 6 88. 4	74. 6 80. 7	70. 9 74. 8	68. 2 68. 9	81.6 64.6	69. 7 59. 4	75. 0 59. 9	64. 9 61. 5	49. 1 48. 5	63. 8 52. 1	58. 6 51. 6	67.1	70. 2	

Revised.
 Preliminary.
 Revisions for 1960-Sept. 1961 appear in Census report (M31A(61)-13).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon aver		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
		M	[ETA]	LS AI	ND M	IANU	FACT	URE	$\mathbf{s}$						-	
IRON AND STEEL					-											
Foreign trade:  Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfs, and ferroalloys):																
Exports, total $Q \circ C$ thous, sh. tons_ Steel mill productsdo Serap $\circ C$ do	1.018 166 809	615 168 426	551 149 385	740 150 560	620 158 445	470 140 313	704 214 461	902 204 674	532 142 380	572 189 363	536 164 354	220 53 145	796 174 556	638 179 425	198	
Imports, total $Q \circ Q^*$	329 262 21	424 342 22	370 325 16	509 413 13	477 364 19	519 395 66	505 <b>3</b> 75 <b>1</b> 5	374 285 15	406 325 20	450 353 23	384 311 20	234 18	340 13	387 18	425 17	
Iron and Steel Scrap	5, 315 3, 206 2, 109 5, 361 8, 651	5, 494 3, 387 2, 107 5, 513 8, 844	6,078 3,834 2,244 5,924 8,689	5, 547 3, 419 2, 128 5, 167 9, 068	4, 938 3, 058 1, 880 4, 862 9, 196	4, 325 2, 640 1, 685 4, 243 9, 276	4, 890 3, 046 1, 845 4, 967 9, 199	4,706 2,985 1,721 5,025 8,884	5, 530 3, 241 2, 289 5, 509 8, 916	5, 415 3, 252 2, 163 5, 517 8, 807	5, 251 3, 138 2, 113 5, 454 8, 592	8.307	p 5, 585 p 3, 289 p 2, 296 p 5, 666 p 8, 225			
Composite (5 markets) \$\ \\$ per \lambda \text{ton}\$  Pittsburgh district \do \do \do \text{Ore}	36, 64 35, 00	<sup>p</sup> 28, 12 <sup>p</sup> 29, 00	30, 18 32, 00	26. 14 28. 00	24. 13 26. 00	24, 59 26, 00	26, 86 29, 00	26, 39 27, 00	24. 38 25. 00	23, 58 23, 50	25, 35 26, 50	25, 61 28, 00	7 27. 17 29. 00	r 26, 49 r 28, 00		
Iron ore (operations in all U.S. districts);   Mine production&thous, lg, tons   Shipments from mines&do   Imports&do	5, 983 6, 033 2, 151	6, 050 5, 859 2, 786	4, 590 3, 509 2, 443	9. 482 10, 302 3, 712	9, 617 11, 117 4, 285	9, 050 11, 039 4, 041	9, 061 9, 811 3, 045	7, 495 8, 108 3, 529	5, 554 7, 073 3, 054	3, 194 3, 451 2, 476	3. 107 1, 198 1, 461	3, 325 1, 448 1, 374	3, 151 1, 203 1, 451	3, 763 1, 419 1, 362		
U.S. and foreign ores and ore agglomerates:  Receipts at iron and steel plants	7, 759 8, 143 415 81, 930 15, 873 59, 790 6, 267	8, 121 8, 041 491 75, 737 14, 657 55, 293 5, 787	5, 078 9, 609 362 61, 153 18, 690 37, 609 4, 854	12, 997 7, 965 625 65, 454 17, 875 42, 641 4, 938	13, 553 6, 747 853 71, 030 16, 400 49, 447 5, 183	13, 449 5, 962 1, 222 76, 911 14, 408 56, 934 5, 569	12, 226 6, 668 836 82, 007 13, 657 62, 492 5, 858	10, 540 6, 762 654 85, 725 13, 047 66, 271 6, 407	10, 364 7, 268 447 87, 470 11, 528 69, 367 6, 575	6, 375 7, 366 386 86, 118 11, 271 68, 376 6, 471	2, 789 7, 552 262 83, 194 13, 152 63, 613 6, 429	2, 379 8, 278 81 79, 014 15, 098 57, 720 6, 196	2, 612 7, 691 112 75, 835 17, 046 52, 611 6, 148	9, 239 104 71, 995 19, 590	9, 691	
Manganese (mn. content), general imports ♂_do	86	79	104	102	88	72	71	69	85	33	41	35	116	107	86	
Pig Iron and Iron Products Pig iron: Production (excl. blast furnace production of fer- roalloys). thous, sh. tons. Consumption. do. Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of mo, thous, sh. tons.	5, 393 5, 483 3, 250	5, 477 5, 550 3, 178	6, 425 6, 392 3, 079	5, 458 5, 304 3, 276	4, 582 4, 605 3, 345	4, 211 4, 167 3, 443	4, 586 4, 757 3, 368	4, 659 4, 825 3, 266	5, 009 5, 213 3, 150	5, 094 5, 207 3, 075	5, 337 5, 356 3, 125	5. 584 5. 677 r 3. 040	5, 316 p 5, 414 p 2, 970		6,763	
Prices: Composite	65, 95 66, <b>00</b> 66, 50	65. 46 65. 50 66. <b>0</b> 0	65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	65, 95 66, 60 66, 50	65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	65, 95 65, 00 65, 50	65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	65, 95 66, 00 66, 50	63, 08 63, 00 63, 50	62, 95 63, 00 63, 50	62, 95 63, 00 63, 50	62, 95 63, 00 63, 50	£63,00	62.95	62, 95
Castings, gray iron: Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of mo. thous, sh. tons Shipments, totalo	653 902 515	680 963 527	704 1,021 544	674 1,046 572	628 990 553	643 800 452	660 882 551	727 922 523	695 1,045 581	669 988 535	693 892 464	755 977 496	775 918 483	1,082		
For sale do	56 60 36	73 72	72 74 50	70 80	69 74	73 57	72 66	76 68	74 81 47	79 77 45	82 70 39	\$0 80 45	83 75 42	\$3 \$1		
Steel, Crude, Semifinished, and Finished   Steel ingots and steel for castings;   Production	8, 168 100, 9	8, 194 101. 2	9, 236 115, 7	7, 536 91, 3	6, 692 83, 8	6, 174 74. 8	7, 098 86, 0	7, 251 90, 8	7, 781 94. 3	7,846 98.3	8, 080 97. 9	8.391 101.7	8, 222 110. 3	10, 080 122, 2	10, 695 134. 0	#11, 481 # 139, 2
Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of mo.* thous. sh. tons. Shipments, total	153 101 78	183 119 93	206 130 102	190 136 107	172 127 101	176 97 75	173 113 88	167 101 80	171 112 89	175 106 83	181 109 86	193 115 91	196 116 91	127		
Steel forgings (for sale):         Orders, unfilled, end of mo	274 99 73	308 113 86	331 122 92	311 123 94	299 122 94	302 97 72	301 109 84	280 101 77	271 116 89	277 108 83	282 97 74	282 115 85	305 111 82	122		
Steel products, net shipments:	395 496 70 839 532	5, 879 231 395 522 86 916 597 199 112 592	6, 783 262 434 639 113 1, 048 698 211 130 660	6, 183 220 431 567 106 980 624 226 122	5, 360 188 402 453 87 830 500 222 101	4, 505 177 351 381 70 701 413 204 78 600	5, 402 197 409 438 60 854 516 232 99 723	5, 125 194 351 430 54 824 522 205 91 623	5, 579 217 394 453 68 915 570 233 104 595	5, 499 225 375 483 73 881 584 187 103 485	5,001 211 330 460 68 778 531 147 93 394	5, 781 236 354 484 71 878 612 144 113 440	5, 604 235 366 514 97 849 593 141 108 433	6, 691 272 442 613 102 1, 009 703 177 120 564	735 247 129	
Pipe and tubing	253 510 2, 147 585 1, 013	259 505 2,373 646 1,126	302 532 2, 794 738 1, 371	663 295 564 2, 356 605 1, 128	676 273 587 1, 862 504 822	209 506 1,509 421 669	273 571 1,897 530 829	249 453 1,947 531 875	266 376 2,297 622 1,077	238 337 2, 401 671 1, 148	199 303 2, 257 643 1, 090	237 539 2,491 680 1,208	231 495 2,384 668 1,130	282 567 2, 840 804 1, 354	324 567 3, 038 888	
Steel mill products, inventories, end of mo.:*  Consumers (manufacturers only)mil.sh.tons  Receipts during month		3.4	12.4 4.9 4.5 3.6	12. 1 4. 5 4. 8 3. 6	11. 4 3. 9 4. 6 3. 5	10. 9 3. 5 4. 0 3. 5	10. 5 3. 9 4. 3 3. 4	9. 9 3. 7 4. 3 3. 3	9. 2 4. 1 4. 8 3. 2	8. 9 3. 9 4. 2 3. 2	8.7 3.9 4.1 3.3	8.8 4.4 4.3 3.2	8. 9 4. 2 4. 1 3. 2	7 9, 2 7 4, 9 4, 6 3, 1	4.9	
In process (ingots, semifinished, etc.)doFinished (sheets, plates, bars, pipe, etc.).doSteel (carbon), finished, composite price\$ per lb				7. 1 7. 0 . 0698	6.7 6.8 .0698		6.5 6.5 .0698	6.8 6.3 .0698	6.7 6.3 .0698	6.7 6.4 .0698	7. 2 6. 8 . 0698	7.4 6.8 .0698	7.3 7.0 .0698	7.5 7.1 .0698	. 0701	

totals for the specified holders of steel mill shapes; stocks held by nonmanufacturing industries are not shown. Consumers' operations include fabricating activities of steel producing companies. For warehouses, data are derived from value of inventories.

r Revised. 
Preliminary. 
Pincludes data not shown separately.

Scattered revisions for 1959-61 are available upon request.

New series (Bureau of the Census). Data for steel mill inventories represent industry

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961	1961	1962				1	1962		<del></del>		<del></del>			1963	1	
edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		ithly rage	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dee.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	M	ETAL	S AN	D MA	ANUF	ACT	URES	—Сол	ntinu	ed						
IRON AND STEEL—Continued																
Steel, Manufactured Products																
Fabricated structural steel:       Orders, new (net)	343 318 2, 723	302 322 2,624	274 312 2, 414	294 357 2, 352	292 349 2, 406	239 308 2, 357	289 367 2, 301	326 314 2, 316	301 357 2, 351	324 315 2, 475	478 282 2, 624	328 235 2,609	286 244 2, 708	312 306 2,864	389 355 2, 613	
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types (for sale): Orders, unfilled, end of mothousdo	1, 521 1, 834	1, 404 1, 947	1, 438 1, 945	1, 425 2, 259	1, 460 2, 240	1, 402 1, 902	1, 331 2, 079	1, 421 1, 850	1, 277 1, 924	1, 266 1, 816	1, 285 1, 537	1, 296 1, 714	1, 395 1, 807	1, 297 2, 059		
total for sale and own use‡ thous, sh. tons	418	431	<b>3</b> 95	462	478	512	630	569	437	333	320	338	310	365		
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS																
Aluminum: Production, primary (dom. and foreign ores) thous, sh. tons	158. 6 1 28. 2	176.5 p137.9	173. 7	184. 2	179. 1	184.1	168, 1	176. 2	185. 2	179.7	182. 4	184. 2	163. 0	181.6		'- <b></b>
Estimated recovery from scrap	16.6 4.1 10.7	25. 6 4. 9 12. 6	50. 0 23. 2 5. 7 10. 4	52. 0 30. 0 6. 1 9. 7	52. 0 33. 1 6. 0 10. 3	41. 0 38. 9 5. 2 12. 7	46, 0 27, 3 5, 3 10, 3	46. 0 29. 8 4. 0 17. 1	52.0 27.7 4.4 11.5	51. 0 25. 7 4. 4 9. 7	22. 2 2. 3 13. 8	49. 0 22. 3 1. 7 5. 2	57. 0 21. 5 3. 4 17. 0	61. 0 18. 6 3. 5 16. 6	30. 6 3. 3 16. 8	
Stocks, primary (at reduction plants), end of mo. thous, sh. tons	258, 2 , 2546	153. 1 2388	154. 5 . 2400	137, 8 . 2400	132. 6 . 2400	131.7 . 2400	130. 8 . 2400	148.3 .2400	148. 1 , 2400	152.9 . 2400	140. 1 , 2254	154.4 . 2250	139. 0 . 2250	119.6 . 2250	101.7 . 2250	. 2250
Aluminum shipments: Ingot and nill products (net) $\triangle$ : Mill products, total $\ddagger$	403. 4 278. 8 124. 4 63. 5	464. 3 317. 6 142. 6 77. 2	474. 1 315. 9 142. 2 78. 8	499. 0 354. 3 160. 4 83. 3	506, 6 347, 5 158, 8 77, 4	449, 2 320, 4 144, 3 60, 7	443, 8 319, 9 137, 6 74, 3	436. 0 293. 9 126. 3 74. 5	477. 3 324. 5 143. 5 85. 6	473. 4 318. 5 139. 6 82. 9	436, 9 282, 5 131, 1 74, 6	487. 1 330. 6 153. 9 7 84. 5	7 471. 0 7 307. 1 7 136. 7 79. 2	344.3 159.8		
Copper:         Production:           Mine, recoverable copper	97. 1 120. 2 98. 4 30. 8 21. 9 38. 4 5. 6	102. 3 134. 3 101. 2 33. 1 22. 7 40. 1 8. 2	109. 5 126. 5 98. 6 27. 9 22. 3 16. 9 5. 9	113. 8 146. 1 109. 3 36. 8 24. 9 64. 6 5. 3	102. 8 145. 8 109. 1 36. 7 25. 2 41. 4 6. 9	91, 5 124, 5 90, 9 33, 6 21, 0 47, 0 8, 1	93. 8 	89. 9 2 249. 3 2 186. 3 2 62. 9 2 46. 8 28. 3 5. 3	106. 1 132. 3 101. 4 30. 9 25. 8 62. 6 14. 1	104. 2 142. 0 104. 1 37. 9 22. 4 21. 5 6. 4	101. 9 127. 9 99. 5 28. 4 21. 1 39. 9 20. 2	99. 5 121. 6 107. 1 14. 6 22. 8 26. 2 7. 6	94, 4 121, 7 92, 5 29, 2 25, 6 24, 7 6, 6	r 105. 1 134. 3 100. 6 33. 6 27. 5 61. 3 4. 4	105. 0 132. 1 101. 2 30. 9 25. 4 35. 2 8. 4	
Refined, scrap, brass and bronze ingots‡.doRefineddododododododo	48. 4 35. 7 124. 0	32. 1 28. 0 p 134. 2	30. 8 26. 2 138. 8	30. 2 27. 2 142. 6	37. 5 34. 6 142. 9	26, 3 22, 9 95, 8	32. 0 27. 4 137. 6	32. 8 28. 2 132. 9	23. 1 20. 0 146. 1	24. 0 21. 2 140. 6	37. 5 35. 4 121. 8	13. 9 12. 7 147. 6	27. 3 24. 2 142. 6	30. 6 26. 8 7 153. 3	29. 7 24. 7 p 147. 6	
Stocks, refined, end of mo., totaldodo	187. 7 105. 1 . 2992	<sup>p</sup> 177. 5 <sup>p</sup> 102. 0 . 3060	142. 4 96. 8 . 3060	153. 3 98. 4 . 3060	157. 1 102. 5 . 3060	206. 8 121. 1 . 3060	204. 2 105. 4 . 3060	194. 4 104. 0 . 3060	205.9 100.3 . 3060	201.1 100.8 .3060	201, 2 102, 0 , 3060	200.8 104.0 .3060	199. 6 98. 2 . 3060	r 193. 3 r 98. 9 . 3060	p 184. 4 p 98. 8 . 3060	.3060
Copper-base mill and foundry products, shipments (quarterly avg. or total):  Copper mill (brass mill) productsmil. lb.  Copper wire mill products⊕do  Brass and bronze foundry productsdo	517 388 212	578 409 229			607 422 242			535 390 212			590 422 227			595 + 413 + 235		
Lead: Production: Mine, recoverable lead⊙thous, sh. tons Secondary, estimated recoverable⊕do	21. 8 37. 7	19. 8 36. 9	24. 1 35. 5	25. 1 37. 7	24. 1 36. 6	21. 3 31. 8	16. 8 35. 7	13. 9 37. 3	14. 8 40. 7	14. 4 40. 2	14. 2 36. 7	15, 5 <b>3</b> 7, 5	13. 2 38. 7	r 14. 8 41. 4	20.8	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	33. 7 85. 6	33. 4 90. 1	36. 3 83. 8	33. 8 91. 9	30. 9 87. 6	23. 2 77. 2	33. 8 93. 1	36. 3 89. 2	38. 9 103. 8	26. 3 94. 4	25. 7 90. 2	31. 1 99. 7	24. 1 95. 1	34. 9 91. 9	30. 1	
Stocks, end of year or mo.:  Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process@ (ABMS)thous, sh. tons. Refiners' (primary), refined and antimonial thous, sh. tons. Consumers' o''	100. 6 205. 6 99. 1	91. 0 144. 6 90. 0	88.3 199.7 106.7	95. 1 193. 7 106. 6	94. 3 188. 4 106. 0	96. 5 191. 1 102. 1	87. 4 188. 4 99. 4	87. 7 179. 5 92. 0	95. 1 172. 1 90. 8	91. 1 161. 9 94. 7	91, 0 144, 6 90, 0	88. 1 132. 9 94. 4	87. 1 119. 8 95. 0	79. 7 112. 7 99. 0	80. 8	
Scrap (lead-base, purchased), all smelters thous sh. tons.  Price, common grade (N.Y.)	41.3	43. 5 . 0963	33. 9 . 0950	35, 4 . <b>0</b> 950	36. 5 . 0950	39. 9 . 0950	39.0 .0950	35, 4 . 0950	35. 6 . 0950	38. 1 . 0995	43. 5 . 1000	46. 8 . 1030	49. 5 . 1050	47. 4 . 1050	. 1050	. 1050
Fin:       Imports (for consumption):         Ore⊕	743 3,324 1,810 250 6,520 4,190	447 3,422 1,800 245 6,590 4,550	728 3, 457 1, 795 240 6, 920 4, 850	622 4, 315 1, 920 265 7, 230 5, 170	1,005 2,383 1,820 235 6,710 4,735	530 2, 784 1, 630 270 5, 610 3, 850	3,347 1,700 255 6,150 4,175	242 4, 042 1, 700 240 5, 690 3, 910	0 2, 809 1, 990 255 6, 080 4, 150	340 4, 086 1, 895 260 6, 000 4, 030	100 3, 152 1, 675 260 5, 515 3, 760	42 3, 177 1, 875 215 6, 365 4, 415	4 3, 664 1, 760 195 6, 235 4, 485		0 3, 732	
Exports, incl. reexports (metal)do Stocks, pig (industrial), end of modo Price, pig, Straits (N.Y.), prompt\$ per lb	67 22, 630 1. 1327	36 21,730 1.1461	3 22, 135 1. 2212	9 20, 510 1, 1719	20, 735 1. 1302	21 20, 225 1, 1145	45 19, 695 1, 0846		110 4 20,865	9 420, 575 <b>1.</b> 1078		5 4 21,505 1, 1106	84 422, 095 1. 0854	64 1, 0922	84 1. 1302	1. 1665
Zinc: Mine production, recoverable zinc thous, sh. tons	38.7	42. 1	42.3	43. 9	42.7	38.3	44.7	42.1	46.7	44.0	42.6	43.6	41.5	, 43. 6	45. 2	
Imports (general):  Ores $\oplus$ †  Metal (slab, blocks)  Consumption (recoverable zinc content):  Ores $\oplus$ do	34.6	39.0	31. 9 13. 2 7. 9	53. 3 9. 2 8. 6	45. 2 9. 8 7. 8	40. 2 13. 8 7. 5	34. 2 8. 2 7. 8	40.0 11.5 7.7	39. 7 11. 7 8. 1	34.0 10.2 7.6	32. 1 14. 4 8. 5	31.9 8.7 7.6	32. 2 7. 9 7. 4	29.6 18.0 7.9	34. 3 11. 7	
Ores⊕		19.8	20.1	21.8	20.8	16.8	\$ 6.2	5 31. 7	21.7	19. 2	17.8	16.1	15. 6			

Revised. \*\*Preliminary. 1 Recoverable aluminum content. Monthly data are expressed in metallic content (incl. alloying constituents). 2 Data are for Aug. and Sept. 1962. 3 Includes 3,000 tons of tin made available by GSA for disposal at a maximum rate of 200 tons per week during remainder of 1962.

4 Includes tin held by GSA. 5 Aug. 1962 consumption of copper-base scrap is included in Sept. 1962 data.

<sup>§</sup> Effective with Feb. 1962 SURVEY, excludes shipments of foil; see note in Mar. 1963 SURVEY.

\[ \triangle \text{Beginning Jan. 1963}, net shipments of ingot derived by new method to include imports not previously included.

\[ \text{\theta} \text{Basic metal content.} \]

\[ \text{\theta} \text{Scattered revisions for 1960-Feb. 1961 will be shown later.} \]

\[ \text{\theta} \text{Consumers' and secondary smelters' stocks of lead in refinery shapes and in copper base scrap. \[ \tilde{\theta} \text{ Revisions for 1961 are shown in the Nov. 1962 SURVEY.} \]

and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS  NONFERROUS METALS AND PROD.—Con.	Mon avei	thly														
NONFERROUS METALS AND PROD.—Con.			Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
NONFERROUS METALS AND PROD.—Con.	MI	ETAL	S AN	D MA	NUF	ACTU	JRES	—Cor	ıtinue	ed	· · · · · · ·	<u> </u>				
inc—Continued												.		į		
Slab zinc: Production (primary smelter), from domestic and foreign oresthous. sh. tons	70.6	73.8	78. 7	78. 9	68. 9	66. 8	69.1	70. 6	72.7	71.7	76, 0	76. 2	68.7	76.1		
Secondary (redistilled) productiondo Consumption, fabricators'do Exportsdo	4. 6 77. 6 4. 2	4.6 84.5 3.0	5. 1 86. 4 6. 5	4. 1 91. 1 2. 5	$\begin{bmatrix} 4.1 \\ 80.3 \\ 2.4 \end{bmatrix}$	4.0 66.7 2.4	$\begin{array}{c} 3.7 \\ 79.4 \\ 1.6 \end{array}$	4. 0 83. 3 2. 1	5, 3 89, 4 3, 5	4. 4 86. 1 3. 5	3.9 81. 5 1. 6	3.8 84.8 .4	3. 6 81. 3 3. 3	86.5		
Stocks, end of year or mo.:  Producers', at smelter (AZI)dodo	145. 5 93. 8 . 1154	149. 6 75. 5 . 1162	144. 6 83. 9 . 1150	145.3 76.1 .1150	147. 1 72. 5 . 1150	162. 4 72. 8 . 1150	167. 9 68. 7 . 1150	168. 9 61. 6 . 1150	159. 4 63. 1 . 1150	154. 2 68. 0 . 1150	149. 6 75. 5 . 1150	157. 1 72. 0 . 1150	154. 7 7 68. 9 . 1150	154, 2 66, 4 , 1150	. 1150	126. 5 . 1150
adiators and convectors, cast iron: Shipmentsmil. sq. ft. radiation	1. 5 2. 6	1.0 2.9	. 6 3. 2	. 8 3. 4	1. 0 3. 4	. 9 3. 0	1. 3 2. 7	1. 4 2. 5	1. 6 2. 1	1. 1 2. 1	. 7 2. 9	1.0 2.9	. 9 2. 9	1. 1 3. 3		
Stocks, end of year or modo il burners: Shipmentsthous Stocks, end of year or modo	43. 7 44. 7	39.8 49.9	28. 8 62. 8	36. 4 64. 0	41.3 65.4	31. 6 64. 1	50. 1 62. 2	62. 0 55. 2	62. 7 52. 7	34. 4 53. 0	26. 7 49. 9	32. 8 56. 3	33. 5 60. 4	32.9		<b></b>
toves and ranges, domestic cooking: Shipments, total (excl. liquid-fuel types)do Gaso'dodo	147. 8 144. 7	166. 7 163. 6	163. 2 159. 7	168. 3 165. 5	167. 4 164. 4	142. 2 139. 3	182. 0 178. 4	186, 5 182, 5	195, 9 191, 6	165. 2 161. 9	147. 6 145. 5	150.0 148.2	r 161. 3 159. 1	177.1		
toves, domestic heating, shipments, totaldo Gastdodo	143. 2 91. 6	157.0 94.1	84. 7 44. 8	110. 4 54. 6	138. 0 88. 6	161. 6 95. 4	277. 2 154. 0	251. 8 150. 0	281. 3 166. 5	$201.5 \\ 142.7$	$93.5 \\ 62.2$	101. 8 58. 8	r 97. 4 r 47. 2	125. 4 78. 2		
shipments, total† thous Gas do Vater heaters, gas, shipments do	97. 9 76. 7 204. 7	108.9 87.1 217.7	90. 5 75. 1 201. 8	98. 7 81. 6 195. 8	107. 2 88. 5 232. 2	111. 8 89. 9 201. 2	134. 5 105 2 226. 1	154. 4 117. 4 194. 4	153, 3 117, 6 255, 6	111. 1 87. 6 238. 4	90. 4 74. 5 251. 8	94. 1 77. 3 199. 2	91. 2 75. 4 189. 4	90. 8 75. 2 195. 2		
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS																
ans, blowers, and unit heaters, qtrly. totals:  Fans and blowers, new orders	1 40. 8 1 15. 7	1 40. 2 1 16. 2			45. 8 18. 4			37. 2 15. 1			36, 4 17, 6			39. 3 13. 2		
mo. avg. shipments, 1957-59=100 curnaces, industrial, new orders, net: Electric processingmil. \$. Fuel-fired (exc. for hot rolling steel)do	1. 0 2. 6	111. 4 1. 2 2. 8	117.7 1.1 2.9	82. 3 1. 2 3. 4	131. 5 1. 7 2. 1	233. 9 1. 2 3. 9	116. 2 1. 2 1. 6	82. 2 1. 0 1. 6	84. 0 1. 1 1. 9	126. 3 1. 1 5. 1	77.0 .8 1.7	127. 6 . 8 . 8	124. 6 1. 8 3. 4	87. 9 1. 0 5. 5	107. 3 1. 9 3. 1	
Material handling equipment (industrial):           New orders index†	103, 4 89, 6	112. 6 106. 8	115.6 107.5	131.3 107.9	129. 4 118. 7	110. 2 111. 2	104. 7 119. 2	109. 8 109. 4	121.0 119.3	100. 6 122. 3	99. 2 109. 3	134. 1	88. 5	120. 2		
ndustrial trucks (electric), shipments:  Hand (motorized)number Rider-typedo ndustrial trucks and tractors (gasoline-powered),	385 380	500 471	541 388	535 533	492 560	568 524	517 420	528 506	527 503	525 504	576 538	573 536	483 600	529 793	579 550	
shipmentsnumber_	1,639	2, 232	2, 180	2, 272	2, 641	2, 368	2,681	2, 525	2, 881	2, 249	2, 195	1,730	1,765	2, 137	2, 212	
Machine tools:         Metal cutting tools:           Orders, new (net), total         mil. \$           Domestic         do           Shipments, total         do           Domestic         do           Estimated backlog         months	46. 35 31. 40 42. 30 28. 60 5. 0	44. 80 36. 70 47. 85 35. 15 4. 2	43.70 34.45 48.70 35.30 4.3	51. 65 41. 65 54. 60 36. 40 4. 1	50. 00 40. 25 60. 00 41. 90 3. 9	46, 60 37, 45 39, 45 28, 95 4, 0	38. 50 33. 20 39. 50 29. 65 4. 1	39. 35 31. 60 43. 70 33. 70 4. 0	48, 30 41, 90 44, 75 34, 75 4, 1	47. 25 40. 65 48. 05 38. 85 4. 0	51. 65 43. 30 55. 15 43. 00 3. 9	46. 20 37. 40 35. 80 29. 75 4. 2	53. 35 44. 80 43. 05 34. 30 4. 6		61. 70 47. 70 46. 65 39. 40 5. 1	
Metal forming tools:         mil. \$.           Orders new (net)         do           Domestic         do           Shipments         do           Domestic         do	10.90 8.20 12.40 9.30 3.6	14.60 11.65 12.40 9.30 4.6	16. 20 11. 60 11. 65 8. 10 5. 0	11. 95 9. 60 12. 10 9. 25 5. 1	13. 40 10. 40 13. 70 10. 40 5. 0	14.00 9.40 12.50 10.65	12.50 9.15 11.40 9.15 5.1		16.30 14.35 16.90 12.70	14. 65 12. 25 12. 70 9. 40 4. 7	15. 15 14. 10 14. 15 10. 55 4. 7	13. 95 12. 20 13. 30 11. 50 4. 8	19. 20 16. 50 14. 05 10. 05		16, 00 11, 45 14, 00 11, 25	
Estimated backlogmonths  Other machinery and equip., qtrly, shipments:	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.0	1	4.9	4.7	7.1	1.7	9.0	5.1	74.7	4.7	
Construction machinery (selected types), total \$\sigma\$. mil. \$\text{Tractors, tracklaying, total.} \do \text{do}\$. Tractors, wheel (con. off-highway)\do \do \do \text{do}\$.	1237. 4 1 59. 4 1 18. 6	r 1 64. 2			325. 3 81. 9 30. 8			257. 8 64. 0 21. 4			215, 7 57, 7 14, 2	<sup>2</sup> 16. 9	2 20. 4	² 26. 7		
Tractor shovel loaders, integral units only (wheel and tracklaying types) mil. \$.  Tractors, wheel (excl. garden and contractors'	1 55. 2	1 57. 0	 		67.8			59.8	<b>-</b>		52. 2					
off-highway types)	Į.	<sup>1</sup> 130. 1 1 197. 7			153. 1 237. 6			97. 1 190. 6			138. 2 142. 3	2 49. 8	2 60. 4	<sup>2</sup> 69. 2 241. 2		
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Satteries (auto, replacement), shipmentsthous	2, 359	2,540	1, 551	1,770	1, 967	2, 143	2, 591	2,979	3, 540	3, 197	3, 287	3, 762	2,678	, 1, 665	1 550	
Household electrical appliances:  Ranges (incl. built-ins), sales, totaltdo  Refrigerators and home freezers, output¶	127. 5	137. 1	131.0	136.0	146. 4	114. 2	128. 5	154. 2	140.3	136.6	141.8	124.6	145. 3	164.0	1, 550 139. 8	
Vacuum cleaners, sales billed $1957-59=100$ . Washers, sales (dom. and export) $0$	107. 0 273. 6 278. 9 98. 8	119. 2 309. 3 305. 5 116. 4	134. 0 290. 7 265. 2 69. 6	122. 7 282. 9 296. 0 57. 6	144. 7 247. 3 334. 9 70. 2	116.9 236.8 264.2 83.9	75.6 301.5 348.7 125.6	123. 0 355. 1 389. 2 175. 5	114.3 366.0 337.0 181.7	114. 1 366. 7 292. 1 161. 8	117. 5 329. 1 250. 8 143. 0	100, 1 322, 9 293, 3 129, 2	122. 5 356. 9 300. 8 115. 7	134. 1 406. 0 363. 6 112. 7	130. 6 340. 8 7 279. 5 7 72. 3	
Radio sets, production§do Celevision sets (incl. combination), prod.§do Electron tubes and semiconductors, factory sales	1, 447. 8 514. 8	1, 596. 8 539. 3	1,472.7 510.6	1,444.1 474.6	\$1,721.9 \$620.7	1, 134. 2 336. 4	1,253.8 500.7	<sup>3</sup> 2,196.4 <sup>3</sup> 731. 5	1, 835. 9 570. 0	1,735.3 517.3	31,741.9 3 519.8	1, 229. 5 484. 4	1, 389. 7 557. 9	31,568.4 3 696. 4	1, <b>3</b> 59. 8 7 548. 6	1. 379. 7 507. 6
mil. \$nsulating materials, sales, index 1947-49=100 Motors and generators:	78. 5 134	75. 9 154	76. 6 155	76.3 166	78. 4 160	60. 5 119	80. 1 153	79. 9 149	79. 4 152	75. 6 142	72.0 148	71.5	67.6	7 75.0		
New orders, index, qtrlydo New orders (gross): Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 hpmil. \$ D.C. motors and generators, 1-200 hpdo	1 150 12. 3 2. 3	1 146 12. 4 2. 2	13. 1 2. 5	13. 3 2. 0	13. 8 2. 4	12. 4 1. 7	11. 9 2. 2	12. 8 2. 2	12. 2 1. 8	11. 2 1. 9	138 11. 8 2. 4	11. 4 2. 5	11. 1 2. 4	13. 1 2. 6		

r Revised. ¹ Quarterly average. ² For month shown. ³ For 5 weeks.
⁴ Domestic only. △Producers' stocks, elsewhere, end of May 1963, 27,200 tons.
♂ Includes data for built-in ras fired oven-broiler units, shipments of cooking tops, not included in figures above, totaled 29,500 units in Mar. 1963.
† Revisions for gas heating stoves (1960-61), warm-air furnances (1959-61), and material handling equip. (1954-61) are available.
⊕ Beginning 1961, excludes new orders for gas-fired unit heaters and duct furnaces; revisions for 1960 are shown in the Apr. 1962 Survey.
♀ Includes data not shown separately. ‡ Revisions for 1960 appear in the Feb. 1962

SURVEY. ¶Note change in reference base; data prior to 1960 on 1957-59 base for refrigerator index are available.

⊙Data exclude sales of combination washer-drier machines; such sales (excl. exports) totaled 2,400 units in Apr. 1963.

New series (Amer. Home Laundry Mfrs, Assn.); data cover gas and electric types.

Radio production comprises table, portable, auto, and clock models; television sets exclude figures for color sets. Data for June, Sept., and Dec. 1962 and Mar. 1963 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

The state of the s	1961	1962	1962 1962											1963		
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
			ROLE	UM.	COA	L. AN	D PR	RODU	CTS	l <sub>.</sub> .			1	1		<u> </u>
COAL					1									1	<del></del>	· · · · ·
Anthracite: thous, sh. tonsthous, sh. tons	1 1, 454	1, 404	1, 254	1, 315	1, 336	904	1, 325	1, 190	1, 525	1,660	1, 511	1, 611	1,345	1, 595	r 1, 492	1. 683
Stocks in producers' yards, end of modo Exportsdo	193 120	156	156 53	193 112	217 159	195 162	171 226	159 173	124 228	208	215	70	184	266		
Retail, stove, composite	28. 14 13. 347	28. 63 13.050	28. 88 11. 998	28. 14 11. 998	27. 75 11. 998	28. 00 12. 488	28. 09 12. 488	28. 11 12. 978	29.06 13.468	29. 08 13. 468	29. 14 13. 930	29.14 13.930	29. 14 13. 930	29, 14 #13, 930	29. 14	
Bituminous: Production thous, sh. tons. Industrial consumption and retail deliveries,	133,581	35,250	34,313	37,046	37,673	22,169	39,080	34,237	40,385	37,349	33,204	36, 870	34, 100	r33,640	38, 035	41, 210
total 9 thous, sh. tons.  Electric power utilities. do.  Mfg. and mining industries, total do.  Coke plants (oven and beehive) do.	131,200 14,969 113,856 16,157	32,315 15, 903 14,006 6,189	30,874 14, 137 14, 904 7,179	29, 852 15, 134 13, 828 6, 437	28,443 14,987 12,570 5,478	27, 940 15, 332 11, 579 5,141	30,073 16, 288 12,239 5,361	29, 371 14, 995 12, 223 5, 350	31, 960 15, 968 13, 436 5, 574	32, 875 16, 441 13, 597 5, 503	36,703 18,213 14,654 5,860	39, 886 19, 684 15, 491 6, 153	735, 862 17, 624 714, 310 7 5, 753	34, 872 17, 073 15, 496 6, 719	31, 283 15, 378 14, 861 6, 910	
Retail deliveries to other consumersdo	2, 311	2, 349	1, 794	798	796	947	1, 455	2,065	2, 464	2,752	3, 814	4, 710	3, 928	2.302	1, 011	
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total 9	69,126 47,618 20,970 9,680	67, 960 46, 665 20, 845 9, 044	64, 185 43, 171 20, 718 9, 431	66, 402 44, 965 21, 039 9, 666	69, 327 46, 782 22, 079 10, 355	66, 098 45, 153 20, 468 8, 257	68, 489 47, 340 20, 619 8, 277	70, 241 49, 274 20, 445 8, 180	72, 818 51, 442 20, 867 8, 622	73, 578 51, 793 21, 242 8, 849	69, 691 48, 975 20, 234 8, 305	63, 804 44, 906 18, 508 7, 339	759, 473 41, 454 717, 677 77, 233	56, 959 39, 704 16, 949 6, 595	59, 764 41, 554 17, 907 6, 883	
Retail dealersdo	538	449	296	398	466	477	530	522	509	543	482	390	342	306	303	
Exportsdo Prices: Retail, composite\$ per sh. ton	2, 914 17. 12	3, 201 17.30	2, 854 17. 43	3, 790 16, 97	3, 530 16. 89	3, 087 16, 95	4, 165 17, 00	3, 949 17. 31	3, 993 17. 55	3, 643 17. 54	2, 656 17. 62	2, 223 17. 62	2, 548 17. 63	2, 722 17. 63	17. 52	
Wholesale: Screenings, indust. use, f.o.b. minedo Domestic, large sizes, f.o.b. minedo	2 5. 018 7. 541	2 4. 918 2 7. 443	3 4. 932 3 7. <b>3</b> 29	4. 932 7. 164	4, 914 7, 179	4.914 7. 271	4. 914 7. 300	4. 914 7. 539	4. 914 7. 608	4.914 7.742	4. 914 7. 858	3 4. 739 3 7. 281	7 4. 752 7 7. 279			
COKE Production:			1.020	1.101	7.110		,,,,,,,				7, 500					
Beehive	4 73 4 4, 236 1, 256	66 4, 259 1, 312	69 4, 928 1, 170	57 4, 453 1, 337	53 3,788 1,392	42 3, 552 1, 339	48 3,692 1,369	50 3, 692 1, 302	62 3, 852 1, 323	3, 824 1, 267	54 4, 034 1, 368	64 4, 246 1, 315	65 3,955 1,236	r 66 r 4, 628 1, 337	81 4, 741	
Stocks, end of month: Oven-coke plants, totaldo At furnace plantsdo	5 4, 398 5 3, 030	3, 901 2, 799	3, 651 2, 507	3, 775 2, 624	3,835 2,700	3, 978 2, 838	4,065 2,971	4, 174 3, 094	4, 131 3, 084	4, 019 3, 024	3, 930 2, 949	3, 771 2, 832	3, 496 2, 622	7 3, 322 2, 474	3, 192 2, 354	
At merchant plants do. Petroleum coke do Exports do	1, 369 1, 064 37	1, 103 1, 053 33	1, 144 1, 031 39	1, 150 1, 014 28	1, 135 1, 012 31	1,141 1,048 34	1,094 1,010 51	1, 079 1, 044 48	1, 047 1, 037 38	994 1,080 12	981 1, 176 52	939 1, 191 15	874 1, 204 21	7 848 1, 201 31	838	
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS								!								
Crude petroleum: Oil wells completed	1, 821 2, 97 248, 9 82	1,781 2,97 255,8 84	1,527 2.97 243.0 81	2, 126 2, 97 256, 3 83	1,732 2,97 258.8 86	1,711 2,97 264,4 85	2,028 2.97 262.5 85	1, 499 2, 97 252, 7 84	2, 023 2, 97 256, 1 83	1, 730 2, 97 251, 0 84	1, 830 2, 97 263, 6 85	8 1, 809 2, 97 269, 4 87	1, 593 2, 93 251, 4 r 90	1, 611 p 2, 93 269, 0 87		
All oils, supply, demand, and stocks:  New supply, totalmil. bblmil. bbl	306. 9	317. 2	311.2	312.6	305. 4	313. 7	319. 5	311. 4	322. 6	320.0	330.7	344.1	311.0	334. 6		
Production: Crude petroleumdo Natural-gas liquids, benzol, etcdo	218. 5 30. 2	223. 0 30. 9	221.7 30.3	223. 0 30. 4	217. 7 29. 1	224.0 31.0	224. 2 30. 4	219. 6 30. 2	228. 4 31. 5	223. 2 31. 9	228. 8 33. 3	226. 4 33. 5	212. 4 32. 1	234. 3 34. 4		
Imports: Crude petroleum do Refined products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	31. 8 26. 5 3. 4	34. 3 29. 0 7 1. 0	32. 2 26. 9 19. 8	34. 2 25. 1 14. 6	33. 8 24. 7	35. 9 22. 8	40.3 24.5	34. 4 27. 2 21. 1	35. 8 26. 9	33. 3 31. 6	31. 3 37. 2 -26. 7	41. 0 43. 1	30.9 35.5 7-33.4	36. 1 29. 8		1
Change in stocks, all oils (decrease,—)do  Demand, totaldo	303. 6	316. 2	291. 5	298.0	14. 1 291. 3	17. 6 296. 2	17. 3 302. 2	290. 3	11. 0 311. 6	-15. 9 335. 9	357. 4	-41. 4 385. 4	7 344. 4	+11.5 323.1	1	
Exports:	3 5.0 298.3	5. 0 311. 1	.1 4.9 286.4	.3 5.2	(f) 4.8	5.0	5.2	5.7	(6) 4. 0	4.8	5. 6	. 2 4. 1	8.2	. 1 5. 5 317. 5		
Gasoline do do Kerosene do	127. 8 12. 0	132. 0 13. 7	129. 5 10. 6	292. 5 140. 7 9. 0	286. 5 140. 4 9. 2	291.0 142.5 10.9	296. 8 147. 2 10. 6	284. 5 126. 4 12. 0	307. 6 136. 9 13. 6	330, 8 133, 2 16, 2	351. 6 125. 6 19. 7	381. 1 9 124. 4 9 22. 6	<sup>7</sup> 336. 2 115. 3 <sup>7</sup> 19. 0	128. 3 14. 2		
Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo Jet fueldo	57. 9 45. 7 8. 7	61. 0 45. 4 9. 4	53.7 40.5 8.9	44. 6 38. 6 10. 0	40. 0 34. 5 10. 4	40. 6 33. 7 8. 7	36. 6 35. 0 10. 1	44. 4 38. 8 11. 6	51. 3 43. 1 8. 9	72. 0 52. 4 8. 4	89. 8 58. 9 8. 9	9 103. 2 9 65. 0 9. 8	88. 4 57. 7 8. 4	71. 9 49. 3 7. 7		
Lubricantsdo Asphaltdo Liquefied gasesdo	3, 5 9, 0 19, 5	3. 6 9. 5 21. 3	3.8 6.9 18.4	4.0 11.2 17.8	3. 7 13. 8 17. 5	3. 6 14. 9 19. 0	3. 8 17. 2 18. 4	3. 5 13. 3 19. 5	3. 9 13. 3 20. 8	3. 6 7. 8 22. 8	3. 0 3. 8 27. 6	3.8 3.4 928.4	3. 1 2. 8 23. 5	3. 4 4. 4 18. 2		
Stocks, end of month, total¶ do— Crude petroleum————————————————————————————————————	7 814. 3 249. 4 35. 9 7 529. 0	820. 6 248. 1 35. 2 537. 3	783. 9 255. 9 32. 8 495. 2	798. 4 255. 7 35. 3 507. 4	812. 5 247. 7 37. 3 527. 4	830. 1 242. 4 39. 1 548. 6	847. 4 243. 6 40. 3 563. 5	868. 5 244. 2 40. 4 583. 9	879. 5 251. 7 39. 3 588. 5	863. 6 256. 3 36. 7 570. 6	836. 9 252. 0 31. 4 553. 5	9 792. 9 249. 2 24. 0 9 519. 8	r 759. 5 240. 4 20. 9 r 498. 3	771. 0 241. 0 23. 9 506. 0		
Refined petroleum products:	127. 7 . 7 189. 5	131. 8 . 5 188. 6	123. 6 . 6 200. 4	131. 9 . 3 192. 4	132. 7 . 6 185. 5	139. 7 . 6 183. 1	136. 6 . 8 173. 0	132. 5 . 8 179. 9	132. 7 . 8 176. 4	131. 3 . 4 175. 4	139. 2 . 5 190. 1	9 135. 4 . 3 9 201. 0	123. 7 . 7 209. 4	132. 7 . 5 214. 7		
Prices (excl. aviation): Wholesale, ref. (Okla., group 3)\$ per gal- Retail (regular grade, excl. taxes), 55 cities (1st of following mo.)\$ per gal_	. 117	. 113	.115	. 115	.120	. 120	. 120	. 120	.120	. 120	. 113	. 105	r. 093	ļ		
* Deviced - p Decliminary	ı	1	•	ı	ı	۱ .	l Doginain	i .a. Ion 10	1	1					1	1

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

1 Revisions for Jan.-June 1961 will be shown later.

2 Monthly average based on Apr.-Dec. data.

3 Data for indicated months not entirely comparable with earlier data; prices comparable with later data for "screenings" and "domestic," respectively: Mar. 1962—\$4. 932; \$7. 882; Dec. 1962—\$4. 739; \$7. 281.

4 Revisions for Jan.-May 1961 will be shown later.

4 Revisions for Jan.-Aug. 1960 appear in the Nov. 1961 Survey.

4 Less than 50.000 bbls.

5 See note marked "¶".

Beginning Jan. 1963, data exclude condensate wells formerly included.

See note 1 for p. S-36.

Includes data not shown separately.

Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke.

Minor revisions for Jan. 1959-Sept. 1961 for various items will be shown later.

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon aver		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Ma
]	PETR	OLEU	JM, C	COAL	, ANI	) PR	ODUC	CTS-	Conti	nued						
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued																]
Refined petroleum products‡—Continued Aviation gasoline:				!											]	
Production mil. bbl. Exports do	9, 9	10, 2 . 4	9. 7 . 4	11.1	10.8	11.3 .5	11.0	10. 4 . 6	9. 9 . 6	$9.8 \\ .2$	10.0 .3	9. 6 . 2	9. 1 . 5	10.7		
Stocks, end of monthdodo	11.7	10. 5	10.6	10.3	10, 6	10.2	9.8	10.1	10.0	10, 1	10.9	12.1	11.7	12.3		
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	11. 9 31. 0	13. 1 30. 6	11. 1 24. 2	$\frac{11.4}{27.3}$	$\frac{11.5}{30.1}$	$\frac{13.3}{33.2}$	12. 6 35. 7	12. 4 36. 7	13. 5 37. 3	13. 7 35. 3	15, 6 31, 7	$^{-1}$ 15. 7 $^{-1}$ 26. 1	15. 1 r 22. 4	14. 5 23. 2		
Price, wholesale, bulk lots (N.Y. Harbor) \$ per gal	. 109	. 104	. 104	. 104	. 0 <b>9</b> 9	. 099	. 099	. 099	. 099	, 101	. 106	. 106	. 106	p.106		
Distillate fuel oil: Productionmil. bbl	58.1	60, 0	54, 4	57. 5	58, 5	59. 4	59. O	58. 2	59. 3	57. 4	64. 7	1 70. 8	66. 6	68. 4		
Importsdododo	1.4	1.0	1.5 .5	1.5	1.0	. 7 . 4	. 5 . 5	1.0 .9	.7	. 5 1. 0	1.2	1. 1 1. 1	3.0	. 6 1. 1		
Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale (N.Y. Harbor, No. 2 fuel)	127.6	133. 4	88.3	102.3	121, 5	140.6	163, 0	177.0	185. 2	170.2	144, 5	1 111. 7	87.8	S3. 9		
Residual fuel oil: \$ per gal	. 099	.092	. 094	. 091	. 086	.086	. 086	.056	. 086	. 091	. 096	. 096	.096			
Productionmil. bbl Importsdo	26.3 20.3	24. 6 22. 0	22, 9 20, 4	23. 3 18. 2	$\frac{22.2}{16.8}$	$\frac{23.2}{17.0}$	22. 9 16. 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 23.1 \\ 17.8 \end{bmatrix}$	22. 5 19. 3	23, 6 26, 5	28, 2 30, 2	1 28, 2 34, 5	<sup>r</sup> 25, 3	24. 0		
Exportsdo	1. 2 45. 8	1. 1 46. 6	1.0 39,3	1.5 41.0	. 8 44. 9	$\frac{1.0}{50.7}$	1. I 51. I	. 8 55, 7	. 6 54. 1	. 9 51. 2	. 9 50, 0	. S 1 46. 9	1, 5 43, 6	L. I 49-9	!	
Jet fuel (military grade only):	1,58	1.58	1,65	1, 55	. 155	. 155	1, 55	1, 55	1, 55	1, 55	1.55	1, 55	1, 65	F , 102)		
Production mil. bblStocks, end of month do	2 7. 6	8.6 8.7	8.7 8.5	9. 3 8. 3	9, 1 8, 2	8. 5 8. 1	9. 7 8. 7	8.8 8.4	9, 5 9, <b>4</b>	9. 2 10. 8	6. 9 9. 7	7. 7 9. 8	7. 1 9. 0	8.4 9.8	'	
Lubricants; Productiondo	4.9	5.1	5, 3	5. 0	5. 1	5. 3	5.0	5.3	5. 3	5, 0	5.4	5. 1	4.8	5.1	1	}
Exportsdostocks, end of monthdo	1. 4 2 12. 7	$1.5 \\ 12.8$	1. 8 13. 3	$\frac{1.7}{12.7}$	$\frac{1.5}{12.5}$	1. 6 12. 5	1. 5 12. 2	1. 9 12. 2	$\frac{1.0}{12.6}$	$\frac{1.4}{12.5}$	1.8 13.1	1. 1 13. 3	1. 3 13. 8	1. 4 14. 1		1
Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f.o.b., Tulsa) per gal.	. 260	. 261	. 260	. 260	. 260	. 260	. 260	. 260	. 260	, 260	. 270	. 270	.270			1
Asphalt: Productionmil. bbl	8.5	9.1	8.5	11.3	11.7	12.7	12.7	11.8	10.4	7. 6	6.1	5.0	4. 6	6. 5		}
Stocks, end of monthdodo Liquefied petroleum gases:	2 16. ()	16.3	20.8	21.3	19.9	18.4	14.4	13. 6	11.4	11.6	14.3	16.3	18. 2			
Productiondododododododo_	6. 6	6, 4 14, 9	6. 3 12. 5	6. 7 12. 0	6, 5 11, 7	$\frac{6.7}{12.6}$	6, 3 12, 2	6. 2 13. 6	6. 0 14. 3	$6.1 \\ 16.4$	6, 9 20, 2	1 4, 6 22, 7	4. 4 18. 5		! 	
Stocks (at plants, terminals, underground, and at refineries), end of momil. bbl	34. 4	33. 6	30. 4	33, 5	35.8	37. 6	39. 4	39. 7	38.6	35, 2	29. 0	1 19.6	15. 8		! !	1
sphalt and tar products, shipments:																į
Asphalt roofing, total thous. squares. Roll roofing and cap sheet do	1.778	5, 463 1, 936	4.396 1.641	5, 181 1, 865	6, 250 2, 140	6,289 2,262	8,964 2,501	6, 469 2, 470	7, 588 2, 955	5, 286 1, 984	3. 665 1. 162	4, 165 1, 584	1, 957 805	3, 242 1, 356	; 	l
Shingles, all typesdo	3, 352	3, 526	2, 755	3, 316	4, 110	4.027	4.463	3, 999	4.633	3, 302	2, 503	2, 631	1, 152	1,886		
Asphalt siding dodododododo	71 85 77	68 77 85	50 79 <b>83</b>	58 102	61 99	68 99	83 116	83 100	103 108	80 64	57 31	67 42	28 30	42 48	   <del>-</del>	1
Saturated feltsthous, sh. tons	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		87	94	89	97	90	105	88	65	85	44	63		
	1	PULI	P, PAI	PEK,	AND	PAP	EK P	RODU	JCTS	1	<u> </u>	ī	ı	I	1	1
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER																
Receiptsthous. cords (128 cu. ft.)do	3, 465 3, 516	3, 662 3, 666	3, 353 3, 689	3, 694 3, 894	3, 697 3, 733	3, 503 3, 344	4, 197 3, 870	3, 480 3, 500	3, 945 3, 867	3, 556 3, 689	3, 323	3, 737 3, 794	3, 649 3, 601	3, 919 3, 922	3, 517 3, 812	
Stocks, end of monthdo Vaste paper:		5, 225	5, 116	4, 915	4, 852	5,002	5, 321	5,314	5, 393	5, 251	3, 314 5, 255	5, 366	5, 470	5, 407	5. 137	
Consumptionthous. sh. tons_ Stocks, end of monthdo	751 517	749 498	760 496	777 493	762 494	672 507	778 493	738 476	793 505	737	666	719	691	745	739	
WOODPULP	J1,	190	450	490	494	307	4:50	4.0	909	523	529	478	461	510	526	
roduction: Total, all gradesthous. sh. tons	2,210	2,319	2, 345	2, 464	2, 368	2, 118	2, 471	2, 237	2, 465	2, 347	2, 098	2, 438	2, 279	2, 539	2. 421	
Dissolving and special alpha do Sulfate do	100 1, 285	106 1,358	105 1, 368	111 1, 447	106 1, 390	86 1, 242	110 1,452	98	106 1,426	111 1, 370	100 1,219	121 1, 436	115 1, 353	114	103 1. 437	
Sulfitedo	214	214	221	223	215	193	226	195	239	206	195	224	213	232	229	
Groundwooddodododododo	267 102	280 106	$\frac{275}{110}$	$\frac{295}{116}$	288 112	260 101	295 114	270 105	297 115	$\frac{284}{109}$	260 89	286 3 114	273 114	296 123	289 113	
Sode, semichem., screenings, etcdodo	242	255	265	272	258	237	273	268	282	267	235	<sup>3</sup> 258	213	r 256	249	
	899	878	872 295	898 324	904 329	881 297	916 321	873 290	876 297	894 295	$\frac{864}{256}$	4 r 691 285	682 266	721 271	729 282	
Total, all millsdodo	326	297		499	500	511 73	522 74	513 69	508 72	525 74	531 77	4 r 333 73	* 341 76	376 74	369 77	
Total, all millsdo Pulp millsdo Paper and board millsdo		297 509 72	504 73		75			ł			122	75	136	116		
Total, all mills	326 509	509	504 73 87	75	75 106	96	101	100	811	106						
Total, all mills	326 509 64	509 72 99 40	73 87 38	75 113 45		38	101 49 52	100 35 65	81 32 48	106 38 69	52	21	60	46		1
Total, all mills.	326 509 64 98 36 62 206	509 72 99 40 59 232	73 87 38 49 234	75 113 45 67 231	106 35 72 241		49 52 242	35 65		38 69	52 70		60 76	46 71		
Total, all mills.	326 509 64 98 36 62	509 72 99 40 59	73 87 38 49	75 113 45 67	106 35 72	38 58	49 52	35	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ 48 \\ 264 \\ 25 \end{array}$	38 69 244 25	52 70 211 24	21 54 200 21	60 76 226 21	236 22	226 28	
Total, all mills.	326 509 64 98 36 62 206 13	509 72 99 40 59 232 23	73 87 38 49 234 28	75 113 45 67 231 21	106 35 72 241 23	38 58 209 23	49 52 242 23	35 65 223 21	32 48 264	38 69 244	52 70 211	21 54 200	60 76 226	46 71 236	226	
Total, all mills.	326 509 64 98 36 62 206 13	509 72 99 40 59 232 23	73 87 38 49 234 28	75 113 45 67 231 21	106 35 72 241 23	38 58 209 23	49 52 242 23	35 65 223 21	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ 48 \\ 264 \\ 25 \end{array}$	38 69 244 25	52 70 211 24	21 54 200 21	60 76 226 21	236 22	226 28	
Total, all mills.	326 509 64 98 36 62 206 13 192	509 72 99 40 59 232 23 210	73 87 38 49 234 28	75 113 45 67 231 210 210	106 35 72 241 23	38 58 209 23	49 52 242 23	35 65 223 21 202	32 48 264 25 238	38 69 244 25 219	52 70 211 24 187	21 54 200 21 179	60 76 226 21 205	236 22 214	226 28 198	
Total, all mills.	326 509 64 98 36 62 206 13 192 2,965 1,312	509 72 99 40 59 232 23 210	73 87 38 49 234 28 207	75 113 45 67 231 21 210	106 35 72 241 23 218 3,069 3,180	38 58 209 23 186	49 52 242 23 219	35 65 223 21 202 3, 086 3, 059	32 48 264 25 238 3, 161 3, 366	38 69 244 25 219 3, 169 3, 164	52 70 211 24 187 3,146 2,843	21 54 200 21 179 3, 197 3, 181	60 76 226 21 205 3, 243 3, 104	46 71 236 22 214 , 3, 172 , 3, 317	226 28 198 3, 201 3, 254	
Total, all mills.	326 509 64 98 36 62 206 13 192	509 72 99 40 59 232 23 210	73 87 38 49 234 28 207	75 113 45 67 231 21 210 3, 160 3, 278	106 35 72 241 23 218	38 58 209 23 186 3, 132 2, 838	49 52 242 23 219 3, 155 3, 298	35 65 223 21 202	32 48 264 25 238 3, 161	38 69 244 25 219 3, 169	52 70 211 24 187	21 54 200 21 179 3, 197	60 76 226 21 205	46 71 236 22 214 7 3, 172 7 3, 317 1, 467	226 28 198	

Revised. P Preliminary. Beginning Jan. 1963, data for the indicated items exclude certain oils which have been reclassified as petrochemical feedstocks.

See note marked "¶" on p. S-35.
Effective Jan. 1963, "screenings, etc.", included with "defibrated or exploded."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Effective Jan. 1963, excludes stocks of "own pulp" at paper and board mills. †See similar note on p. S-35. \*New series; data prior to Dec. 1961 will be available later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon ave		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
P	ULP,	PAP	ER, A	ND I	PAPE	R PR	ODU	CTS-	-Cont	inued	l	· <u> </u>				
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Con.																
Paper and board—con, New orders (American Paper and Pulp Assoc.): * All grades, paper and board—thous, sh. tons— Wholesale price indexes: * Printing paper. 1957—59=100 Book paper, A grade do do do	2, 982 101. 7 106. 1	3, 130 101. 4 107. 6	3, 122 101. 4 107. 8	3, 222 101, 4 108, 2	3, 144 101, 4 108, 2	2, 942 101, 4 108, 2	3, 228 101, 4 108, 2	3. 098 101. 4 108. 2	3, 353 101, 4 107, 4	3.082 101.4 107.4	2, 822 101. 4 107. 4	101. 4 107. 4	101. 4 107. 4	101. 4 107. 4		
Paperboarddododo	92. 7 100. 8	93. 1 97. 2	9 <b>3,</b> 9 9 <b>7</b> , 9	94, 0 97, 7	94, 0 95, 5	94, 0 96, 3	94, 0 97, 1	94. 0 97. 1	94, 0 96, <b>3</b>	94. 1 96. 6	94. 1 96. 2	94. 1 95. 6	94. 1 95. 5	94. 1 93. 9		
Orders, newthous, sh. tons_ Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	157 84	161 88	164 97	163 85	167 86	149 97	153 87	150 83	169 82	152 75	147 74	172 90	163 r 101	99		
Productiondo Shipmentsdo Printing paper:	160 156	166 162	171 165	174 164	169 162	142 144	167 166	159 157	175 178	160 160	151 148	166 164	7 158 163	177		
Orders, newdododododododododo	402 368	421 371	429 409	435 385	405 356	392 377	412 371	417 381	431 353	374 318	402 328	447 346	414 368	996		
Productiondododododododo	389 388	414 417	423 423	440 440	418 419	366 367	423 423	406 406	414 144	419 419	392 392	431 431	403 403			
Orders, new dododododo	334 154	337 154	324 149	340 139	325 140	295 142	360 152	331 153	365 158	345 145	315 140	361 159	336 165	$\frac{357}{161}$		
ProductiondoShipmentsdoNewsprint:do	331 330	341 334	342 337	362 354	329 321	294 291	356 332	329 321	359 359	363 360	311 313	351 345	338 330	355		
Production	561 559 225	558 557 249 179	525 543 296 173	574 601 269	566 573 261	527 529 260	568 575 252 188	552 558 246	618 646 218	625 202 183	506 530 178	518 433 264 190	444 420 287	513 458 342 193	554	
Productiondo Shipments from millsdo Stocks at mills, end of mouthdo	1 174	180 39	180 36	190 187 39	182 44	165 169 40	182 47	179 39	192 35	184 34	176 25	183 32	174 168 37	J87 43	193	
Consumption by publishers dodo	455 620	465 586	487 550	499 547	457 557	423 587	442 621	479 599	511 609	508 597	441 604	376 606	356 604	435 583		: ! !
Importsdo	453	456	426	484	499	453	453	418	543	458	470	359	371	347	i	
Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal ports \$ 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	₽134.40	
Paperboard (National Paperboard Assoc.): Orders, new thous. sh. tens. Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production, total. do Percent of activity Paper products:	1, 394	1, 473 468 1, 471 92	1, 432 468 1, 432 94	1, 563 460 1, 583 95	1, 530 451 1, 539 97	1,356 496 1,281 80	1, 594 476 1, 608 98	1, 433 486 1, 409 92	1, 608 493 1, 610 96	1, 457 452 1, 474 91	1, 333 414 1, 369 83	1, 456 455 1, 410 95	1,417 464 1,413 95	1, 596 485 1, 572 97	1, 547 483 1, 535 94	1, 60 47 1, 64
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments f	9, 547 124. 0	10, 181 124, 1	9, 478 118, 9	10, 471 129. 4	10, 356 125. 9	9, 198 113. 8	11, 402 137, 2	10,317 120,4	11,533 134.1	10, 562 129. 0	8, 951 120, 3	10, 169 r 119. 4	9, 407 7 112. 8	10.645 7 126.6	1	11, 21 p 129.
		RU	BBEI	RANI	D RU	BBEI	R PRO	ODUC	TS							
RUBBER Natural rubber:												1				
Consumption	68. 65 32. 58	7 38. 56 7 68. 47 35. 13 P . 285	<sup>a</sup> r37, 72 68, 51 33, 20 , 289	7 40, 72 64, 98 37, 84 . 298	7 39. 66 62. 50 28. 64 . 283	r 33. 72 69. 75 37. 09 . 273	7 37. 47 68. 75 35. 40 . 274	7 36, 18 74, 06 33, 29 , 274	r 43. 99 64. 22 32. 67 . 288	r 38, 53 69, 83 42, 24 , 295	7 36. 55 7 70. 17 36. 70 . 300	40. 98 69. 29 30. 67 . 290	37. 58 80. 58 48. 75 . 284	40.71 82.92 733.88 .271	40. 66 79. 39 36. 61 . 270	. 27
Synthetic rubber: ⊕         Production thous. lg. tons.           Consumption do        do           Stocks, end of month do        do           Exports do        do	91.85	r 131, 20 r 164, 66 r257, 15 25, 31	130, 25 2101,20 261, 88 25, 80	131, 95 r 110, 73 259, 18 21, 90	r 124, 62 r 108, 75 254, 62 25, 97	r 125, 12 r 91, 61 263, 94 24, 77	r 126, 77 r 104, 24 256, 65 29, 38	r 129, 89 r 101, 10 256, 26 32, 71		7 135, 00 7 106, 93 254, 32 23, 47	142, 97 r 99, 96 r 262, 08 29, 28	138. 55 114. 95 281. 20 7. 72	128. 47 103. 53 274. 32 29. 93	140, 66 112, 94 273, 34 28, 36	139, 33 114, 96 272, 18	
Reclaimed rubber:	21. 99 20. 86 32. 15	23. 38 r 21. 95 r 29. 77	23, 17 ar22, 36 30, 85	ar24, 81 r 23, 00 28, 59	r 25. 24 r 23. 47 29. 66	7 19.82 7 18.93 29.29	22. 78 r 21. 13 28. 67	r 22. 05 r 20. 81 28. 93	26, 64 7 24, 78 28, 95	r 23. 66 r 21. 45 30. 22	21. 24 r 20. 25 r 30. 42	25, 40 23, 53 29, 67	22. 50 22. 01 28. 52	26. 88 23. 30 29. 67	25, 68 23, 86 29, 68	
TIRES AND TUBES Pneumatic casings:												Ì				
Production thous.  Shipments, total do	9,728	11, 156 11, 055	r 10, 929 11, 565	11, 712 12, 084	1	10, 411	10, 722 10, 202	10,651 11,208	12,856 13,043	10, 844	10, 621	12, 430	11,709	12, 541	12, 558	
original equipment do Replacement equipment do Export do  Replacement equipment do	2, 838 6, 908 114	3, 495 7, 430 130	3, 735 7, 717 113	3, 958 8, 002 123	3, 406 8, 357 110	3, 336 8, 492 113	10, 202 1, 531 8, 531 140	3,307 7,731 170	13,043 4,349 8,528 166	4, 206 6, 696 140	8, 778 3, 698 4, 944 136	11, 225 4, 113 7, 019 93	9, 235 3, 600 5, 509 126	11, 136 4, 060 6, 942 134	13, 843 4, 244 9, 457 142	
Stocks, end of monthdo Exports (Bur. of Census)do	26, 128 81	27, 086 89	27, 838 75	27, 506 86	27, 627 91	26, 031 99	26, 533 103	26, 079 111	26,050 75	26, 039 100	27, 899 103	29, 054 24	31, 693 97	33, 193 100	32, 137	
Inner tubes:         Production	3, 280 9, 146	3, 403 3, 442 8, 913 81	3, 413 3, 240 8, 794 83	3, 427 3, 223 9, 075 69	3, 277 3, 393 9, 066 96	3, 116 3, 280 8, 907 86	3, 026 3, 210 8, 772 80	3, 108 2, 974 8, 963 90	3, 881 3, 534 9, 290 62	3, 141 3, 251 9, 280 79	3, 141 2, 640 9, 898 89	3, 954 5, 074 8, 938 11	3, 595 3, 572 8, 974 92	3, 657 3, 475 9, 297 110	3, 529 3, 500 9, 440	

r Revised. Preliminary. Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning July 1961.
\*New series. Data prior to 1961 will be shown later.
3" As reported by publishers accounting for about 75 percent of total newsprint consumption in 1962. Alaska and Hawaii are represented beginning Jan. 1961.

4" Revisions (Jan.-Mar. 1962; Jan, and Feb. for reclaimed rubber production) are as follows (units as above): Natural rubber consumption—41.34; 36.98; 39.90; synthetic rubber

consumption—108.69; 97.31; 104.87; reclaimed rubber—production, 24.47; 22.27; consumption, 23.34; 21.13; 22.77.

‡ Revisions for Jan. 1959—Feb. 1962 are available upon request.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon avei		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	\$	STON	E, Cl	LAY,	AND	GLA	SS P	RODU	JCTS							
PORTLAND CEMENT																
Production, finished cementthous. bbl_	26,950	28, 027	28, 089	33,719	32, 304	33, 388	36, 132	33, 669	33, 926	29, 339	22, 940	18, 289	14, 750	21, 525	29, 314	
Percent of capacitythipments, finished cementthous.bbl	26,889	$\frac{75}{27,892}$	27, 990	33, 677	33, 625	35, 611	93 40, 669	33, 120	87 36, 498	$\frac{78}{27,346}$	59 16, 753	47 14, 559	14, 735	21,490	30. 249	
tocks, end of month: Finisheddo	35, 879	36,683	39, 958	40,076	38. 684	36, 453	31, 964	32, 521	29,901	32,324	38, 531	42, 282	42, 293	42, 328	41, 398	
Clay Construction products	25, 021	24, 083	32, 767	<b>3</b> 0, 031	27, 942	25, 189	20. 480	17, 831	15, 302	14. 931	17, 920	22, 286	28, 093	31, 802	31, 879	
hipments: ‡									!							
Brick, unglazed (common and face) mil, standard brick.	535. 6	r 575.3	649. 9	725.8	668, 7	676. 6	718. 2	608.9	688. 5	586.8	399. 2	371.3	r 344. 7	521.9	 	
Structural tile, except facingthous, sh.tons Sewer pipe and fittings, vitrifieddo	39. 7 145. 8	7 34, 2 7 143. 0	35. 2 159. 3	39.0 175.8	36. 1 172. 5	39. 2 170. 0	37. 8 186. 3	34. 6 158. 7	39, 9 166, 1	33. 7 138. 4	27. 4 94. 6	24. 4 89. 3	24. 7 79. 0	31. 2 112. 6		
Facing tile (hollow), glazed and unglazed mil. brick equivalent.	35.3	r 33. 9	34. 9	36. 5	35. 5	37.4	42. 9	34.7	40.2	r 35, 7	30.1	25.6	20. 9	25, 6		
Floor and wall tile and accessories, glazed and un- glazed mil. sq. ft-	19.0	r 21.0	20.3	22.6	22.0	21.0	24.8	21.0	24. 0	21.2	18.4	19.9	18. 6	21. 2		
rice index, brick (common), f.o.b. plant or N.Y. dock 1957-59=100	103.8	104. 9	105. 1	104. 9	104. 9	104. 9	104. 9	104.9	104.8	104.8	105, 0	105. 7	r 105. 8	105.8		
GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS					]										1	
Plat glass, mfrs.' shipments (qtrly. total and qtrly.	65, 113	m =00	1		04 000			00 574		}				0× 0×0		
average) thous. \$ sheet (window) glass, shipments do do	127, 743 37, 370	71, 506 31, 612 39, 894			64, 322 26, 613 37, 709			69, 574 32, 677 36, 897			77, 470 35, 014 42, 456			67, 958 28, 734 39, 224		
Plate and other flat glass, shipmentsdo  Plass containers: 1	31,070	99, 094			31. 709			30, 651			42, 430			39, 224		
Productionthous.gross	14, 013	14, 655	14, 142	15, 413	16, 181	15, 976	16, 539	14, 637	15, 173	13, 438	12, 924	14, 580	13, 387	15,630	15, 121	
Shipments, domestic, totaldodo	13, 668	14, 319	13, 576	15, 312	15, 693	14, 304	17, 495	16, 455	14, 587	13, 147	12, 508	13, 226	12, 113	14, 639	14, 609	
Narrow-neck food dodododo	1, 492	1,582	1, 251	1, 256	1, 487	1,607	3, 083	2,845	1, 582	1,086	1, 057	1, 208	1,196	1,401	1, 419	
jelly glasses, and fruit jars)thous. gross	3, 912	4, 110	3, 512	4, 150	4, 155	3, 998	5, 076	4, 547	4, 733	4, 195	3, 601	4, 165	3, 568	3, 933	3, 736	
Beer bottlesdo Liquor and winedo	1,007 1,831 1,291	1, 187 2, 183 1, 269	1, 593 2, 136 1, 209	1, 762 2, 780 1, 268	1,740 3,042 1,289	1, 423 2, 826 996	1, 118 2, 516 1, 297	762 2, 908 1, 330	823 1, 569 1, 577	983 1, 636 1, 437	1, 235 1, 876 1, 143	835 1,653 1,206	843 1,570 1,116	1,413 2,502 1,328	1, 540 2, 758 1, 283	
Medicinal and toiletdo Chemical, household and industrialdo	2, 985 1, 007	3, 066 786	2, 966 797	3, 097 876	3, 035 827	2, 618 725	3, 357 880	3, 123 770	3, 345 807	2, 997 667	2, 789 664	3, 312 717	2, 987 732	3, 190 765	2, 985 782	
Dairy productsdo  Stocks, end of monthdo	142 21. 833	134 22, 921	112 23, 612	123 23, 545	118 23, 797	111 25, 076	168 23, 847	170 21, 640	151 21,837	146 21, 964	143 21, 128	130 22, 931	101 24, 504	107 25, 450	106 26, 034	
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS		22,021		20	20		25,641	21, 0,10	2,,,,,,,,	21,001	21, 120	22. 301	24,001	20, 100	20,001	
Crude gypsum, qtrly, avg. or total:		_														
Importsthous, sh. tons_ Production¶do	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1,242 \\ 2,375 \end{array} $	1,355			1,364			1, 542 7 2, 743			1, 495 7 2, 516			1, 016 2, 139		
Calcined, production, qtrly. avg. or totaldo	2,062	2, 205			r 2. 320			2, 429			r 2. 163			2,035		
Typsum products sold or used, qtrly. avg. or total: Uncalcined uses thous. sh. tons. Industrial uses do	1,000	7 1, 012 67			7 1, 168 68			7 1. 144			, 1, 072 68		 	685 68		
Building uses: Plasters:								"								
Base-coatdo All other (incl. Keene's cement)do	256 264	256 257			273 271			287 297			239 254			237 201		
Lathmil, sq. ftdododo	.[1, 483. 9	396. 2 1, 657. 9							3		374. 7 1, 670. 7	(		1, 552. 4		.
All othersdo	56.6	58.9	<u> </u>		67.1			66.6			55. 6			49, 4		-
				EXT	ILE I	PROD	UCT	$\mathbf{S}$								
APPAREL																
Hosiery, shipmentsthous. doz. pairs. Men's apparel, cuttings: ♂	14, 008	14, 343	13,035	14, 280	14, 823	12, 420	17, 210	14, 040	16, 463	14, 521	11, 528	14, 834	14, 459	15, 452	13. 760	
Tailored garments: Suitsthous, units. Overcoats and topcoatsdo	1,572	1,789 366	1, 873 370	1,796 470	1, 649 500	1,200	2,002 533	1,750 442	2, 126 452	1,878 360	1,712	2, 167 220	1,834	1,965	2, 026	1
Coats (separate), dress and sportdo	815	1,064	1,079	1, 124	1,067	672	1, 191	960	1, 160	1,080	1,096	1, 128	1, 068	268 1, 181	391 1, 262	1
Trousers (separate), dress and sportdo Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport.thous. doz	8,641	8, 535 2, 084	8, 824 2, 042	9, 312 2, 245	9, 075 2, 003	7, 559 1, 563	10,028	8, 247 2, 021	8, 915 2, 216	7, 527 2, 287	6, 406 1, 872	7 8, 942 2, 191	7 8, 349 2, 156	r 9, 229 2, 235	9, 761	
Work clothing: Dungarees and waistband overallsdo	264	311	308	332	315	303	387	302	321	285	271	318	321	342	2. 257 352	1
Shirtsdo	304	310	338	331	326	256	334	289	341	312	250	293	314	327	341	
Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings:♂ Coatsthous, units_	2,006	2, 124	1, 275	1, 223	2,064	2, 274	2,688	2,318	2,692	2, 545	1, 393	1,948	2, 353	2, 155		
Dresses do Suits do	20,855	21, 178 782	26, 143 673	27, 130 583	20, 800 815	17, 782 726	21, 804 728	18, 135 535	20, 624 624	18, 806 689	14, 679	21, 031 1, 080	21, 902 1, 123	27, 320		
Waists, blouses, and shirtsthous. doz	1,245	1, 365	1,557	1,566	1,237	1, 226	1,372	1, 159	1,520	1, 369	916	1, 332	1, 400			
Skirtsdo	663	727	757	905	780	804	893	700	775	658	468		705	776		

<sup>Revised.
Revisions for 1960 are shown in the Apr. 1962 Survey.
Revisions for Jan.-Mar. 1961 for clay products, and for Jan. 1961-Feb. 1962 for glass containers will be shown later.</sup> 

<sup>¶</sup>Revisions for 1st quarter 1962 for gypsum and products (thous, sh. tons): Production, 2,066; uncalcined uses, 664. §Comprises sheathing, formboard, and laminated board. ♂Revisions for Jan. 1959-Oct. 1961 are available upon request.

Vinters otherwise stated statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962							1963	············ <u>·</u>	
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
		TI	EXTI	LE PI	RODU	JCTS-	-Con	tinue	ed							
COTTON																
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Production: Ginningss		<sup>1</sup> 14, 864 <sup>1</sup> 14, 867				287	1, 501	4, 681	9, 156	12, 061	<sup>2</sup> 12, 937	<sup>3</sup> 14, 627				
Consumption 1. do. Stocks in the United States, end of mo., total 1. do. Domestic cotton, total do. On farms and in transit do. Public storage and compresses do. Consuming establishments do.	1,809	727 14, 612 14, 526 3, 402 9, 470 1, 654	4 868 10, 894 10, 828 407 8, 331 2, 090	713 9, 826 9, 772 354 7, 448 1, 969	699 8, 711 8, 661 257 6, 661 1, 744	4 690 7, 831 7, 789 190 6, 095 1, 504	693 21, 521 21, 404 13, 574 6, 597 1, 233	20, 724 20, 600 10, 840 8, 631 1, 129	4 823 19, 752 19, 628 6, 759 11, 655 1, 214	667 18, 792 18, 675 4, 299 12, 997 1, 379	590 17, 823 17, 717 1, 951 14, 304 1, 462	4790 16.815 16,693 1,012 14,142 1,539	659 15, 918 15,796 914 13, 261 1, 621	666 14, 791 14, 676 672 12, 347 1, 657	4 809 13, 545 13, 438 457 11, 333 1, 648	
Foreign cotton, total	533 14 8 32.8 8 33.7	321 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 133.3	302 4 32. 2 33. 8	361 3 33. 6 33. 9	49 425 1 33.6 34.1	42 464 1 33. 4 34. 0	117 139 89 32. 6 33. 4	124 163 24 33. 2 33. 0	124 157 32. 6 33. 0	299 3 31. 8 33. 0	383 1 31. 0 33. 1	211 ( <sup>7</sup> ) 30. 1 33. 4	522 2 29. 7 33. 8	115 440 5 31.9 34.0	107 2 33.0 34.1	32. 6 34. 1
Cotton linters:	109 130 543	108 141 633	4 124 124 694	105 85 655	103 58 598	4 85 51 576	105 69 524	101 157 539	4 125 223 614	101 222 696	99 180 729	4 114 194 811	106 171 826	106 150 831	4 127 113 786	
COTTON MANUFACTURES																
Spindle activity (cotton system spindles) ¶  Active spindles, last working day, total_thous  Consuming 100 percent cottondo  Spindle hours operated, all fibers, totalmil  Average per working daydo  Consuming 100 percent cottondo	r 19,019 r 17,308 r 9, 749 r 449 r 8, 870	7 16,754 7 9, 911 458	7 18,870 7 16,982 7411,618 7 465 7410,436	r 18,799 r 16,879 r 9,529 r 476 r 8,532	r 18,819 r 16,858 r 9,494 r 475 r 8,460	7 18,764 7 16,774 74 9, 582 7 383 74 8, 512	18, 798 16, 731 9, 432 472 8, 382	457	18, 712 16, 495 4 11,565 463 4 10, 134	18, 730 16, 395 9, 253 463 8, 035	18, 750 16, 374 8, 450 422 7, 317	18, 611 16, 222 411, 206 448 49, 705	18, 541 16, 029 9, 316 466 8, 044	18, 630 15, 995 9, 394 470 8, 043	18, 586 15, 890 411, 482 459 4 9, 771	
Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes: Prices, f.o.b. mill: 20/2, carded, weaving \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per lb_36/2, combed, knitting \$\frac{1}{2}\$	. 647 . 926	. 660 . 938	. 670 . 941	. 661 . 938	. 661 . 938	. 656 . 936	. 656 . 931	. 654 . 931	. 651 . 926	. 651 . 924	. 651 . 924	. 646 . 910	. 643 . 910	p. 643 p. 908		
Octon cloth:  Cotton broadwoven goods over 12" in width:  Production, qtrly, avg, or totalmil. lin. yd_ Orders, unfilled, end of mo., as compared with avg. weekly productionNo. weeks' prod_ Inventories, end of mo., as compared with avg. weekly productionNo. weeks' prod_ Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders (at cotton mills), end of mo., seasonally adjusted O	2, 292 11. 8 5. 5 . 47	2,318 10.8 5.4 .51	11. 4 4. 9 . 44	11. 0 5. 0 . 47	2, 435 10.1 5.1 .51	12. 2 6. 5	9. 2 5. 4 . 56	2, 180 9. 4 5. 6	10. 1 5. 7 . 54	10. 3 5. 8 . 55	2, 234 11. 1 6. 2 . 56	9. 8 5. 9 . 60	9. 4 5. 5 . 62	9. 7 5. 4 . 58	9. 4 5. 4 . 60	
Exports!thous. sq. yd Imports!do	39, 117 21, 254	34, 691 38, 671	39, 618 57, 001	35, 428 34, 381	39, 091 30, 757	34, 061 28, 562	31, 823 30, 960	29, 797 37, 819	29, 561 46, 474	31, 094 27, 388	32, 684 38, 019	16, 219 r 30, 662	37, 099 52, 923	34, 358 56, 323	52, 501	
Mill margins†cents per lb. Prices, wholesale: Denim, mill finishedcents per yd. Print cloth, 39 inch, 68 x 72do. Sheeting, class B, 40-inch, 48 x 44-48do.	24. 49 38. 3 15. 1 16. 3	25. 24 39. 6 15. 4 17. 0	25. 38 40. 3 15. 5 17. 0	25. 06 40. 3 15. 5 17. 0	24. 90 40. 3 15. 5 17. 0	25. 10 40. 3 15. 5 17. 0	25. 23 40. 3 15. 4 17. 0	25.70 40.3 15.3 17.0	25. 63 40. 3 15. 3 17. 0	25. 58 38. 3 15. 3 17. 0	25. 37 38. 3 15. 4 17. 0	25. 10 38. 3 15. 4 17. 0	24. 81 38. 3 15. 5 17. 0	24.54 238.3 25.6 26.7 27.0	24.18	
MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES																
Fiber production, qtrly. avg. or total mil. lb. Filament yarn (rayon and acetate) do. Staple, incl. tow (rayon) do. Noncellulosic (nylon, acrylic, protein, etc.) do. Textile glass fiber do.	485. 6 160. 4 100. 2 187. 7 37. 3	596. 5 181. 5 125. 0 242. 6 47. 4			593. 8 175. 6 119. 2 243. 0 56. 0			590. 0 180. 6 119. 9 245. 9 43. 6			621. 3 181. 8 137. 9 259. 8 41. 8			614. 0 169. 6 139. 3 260. 5 44. 6	5 58. 7 5 46. 6	
Exports: Yarns and monofilaments thous. lb. Staple, tow, and tops do. Imports: Yarns and monofilaments do. Staple, tow, and tops do.	7, 018 3, 834 541 3, 374	9, 177 4, 281 809 5, 463	9, 208 4, 338 548 4, 351	8, 721 4, 406 847 5, 086	10, 240 3, 995 711 5, 771	6, 544 3, 024 1, 106 5, 738	11, 549 4, 215 859 6, 030	10, 484 5, 414 1, 070 5, 252	7, 840 3, 881 930 3, 516	9, 020 5, 200 902 4, 801	11, 776 5, 419 861 6, 673	2, 808 1, 818 569 4, 542	7, 747 4, 467 747 9, 988	8, 421 3, 046 700 8, 232	733 10, 899	
Stocks, producers', end of mo.:         Filament yarn (rayon and acetate) mil. lb.           Staple, incl. tow (rayon) do.         do.           Noncellulosic fiber* do.         do.           Textile glass fiber* do.         do.	56. 4 53. 5 6 70. 9 6 22. 1	53. 2 48. 4 6 78. 2 6 26. 8	51. 6 51. 1	49. 8 48. 5	47. 9 51. 2 67. 6 28. 4	51. 1 54. 5	54. 0 54. 4	57. 1 52. 9 82. 4 30. 2	58. 4 48. 4	59. 6 41. 8	62. 7 40. 0 99. 3 27. 5	62. 1 41. 9	62. 2 39. 8	60. 2 36. 8 99. 7 24. 9	59. 1 36. 2	
Prices, rayon (viscose): Yarn, filament, 150 denier	. 82 . 26	. 82 . 26	. 82 . 27	. 82 . 27	. 82 . 27	. 82 . 27	. 82 . 27	. 82 . 27	. 82 . 26	. 82 . 26	. 82 . 26	. 82 . 26	. 82 . 26	».82 ».26		
Manmade fiber broadwoven fabrics: Production, qtrly, avg, or total \$\frac{1}{2}\$mil. lin, yd Rayon and acetate (excl. tire fabric)do Nylon and chiefly nylon mixturesdo Polyester and chiefly polyester blends*do	596. 2 366. 3 64. 1 111. 6	665. 2 390. 5 73. 2 140. 8			663. 1 392. 3 75. 6 128. 8			642. 4 374. 4 69. 6 141. 4			697. 6 401. 3 72. 6 164. 5					
Exports, piece goods tthous. sq. yd	11, 559	11, 633	12, 661	11,890	13, 620	9, 422	10, 577	11, 784	10, 353	11, 087	13, 664	4, 995	16, 398	14, 954		
SILK  Imports, rawthous. lb  Price, raw, AA, 20-22 denier ⊕\$ per lb  Production, fabric, qtrly. avg. or total thous. lin. yd	557 5. 20 5, 732	539 6. 03 6, 120	524 5.73	421 5. 98	399 6. 22 6, 047	473 6. 20	785 6. 36	525 5. 98 5, 884	741 6. 42	655 6. 49	328 7. 22 6, 224	582 7. 63	267 r 7. 67	341 • 7.86	301	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Preliminary. <sup>1</sup> Total crop for year. <sup>2</sup> Ginnings to Dec. 13. <sup>3</sup> Ginnings to Jan. 16. <sup>4</sup> Data cover a 5-week period. <sup>8</sup> Data are for month shown. <sup>6</sup> Qtrly. avg. <sup>7</sup> Less than 500 bales. <sup>9</sup> Season average. <sup>9</sup> Season average to Apr. 1, 1963. <sup>9</sup> Data for Apr., July, and Oct. 1962 and Jan. and Apr. 1963 cover 5-week periods; other months, 4 weeks.

ONew series from U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and American Textile Mfrs. Inst., Inc.; data for 1946-61 are available upon request.

<sup>‡</sup>Scattered revisions for 1959-1962 are available upon request.
†Revised series. See note in the Sept. 1961 Survey; data for Aug. 1957-June 1960 are available upon request.

§ Includes data not shown separately. \*New series; data for 1954-60 are available upon request.

Ø Beginning Aug. 1962, includes Phoenix, Ariz. (15 markets).

Beginning Feb. 1963, price in skeins, AAA grade; comparable Jan. 1963 price, \$7.67 per pound.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960	1961	1962					1962							1963		
and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Mon aver		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау
		Tì	EXTII	LE PI	RODU	JCTS-	–Con	tinue	d							
WOOL																
Wool consumption, mill (clean basis):¶‡ Apparel class	21, 923 12, 421 21, 079 10, 011 1. 184 1. 032 1. 110	23, 254 12, 363 23, 088 15, 207 1, 247 1, 090 1, 155	127, 828 112, 216 21, 019 13, 846 1, 224 1, 075 1, 125	23, 434 11, 501 20, 133 13, 579 1. 233 1. 075 1. 135	23, 061 11, 932 22, 387 15, 485 1. 245 1. 075 1. 175	123, 251 110, 177 16, 828 11, 210 1. 252 1. 075 1. 175	22, 152 13, 235 24, 433 14, 849 1. 275 1. 075 1. 175		126, 335 116, 263 25, 102 14, 514 1. 275 1. 111 1. 175	20, 594 12, 470 25, 837 17, 825 1. 281 1. 145 1. 175	19, 258 10, 991 27, 644 17, 716 1, 300 1, 145 1, 175	125, 017 114, 957 18, 343 14, 477 1. 310 1. 145 1. 215	22, 634 13, 448 37, 222 25, 424 1. 325 1. 154 1. 275	22, 193 14, 330 32, 143 21, 907 1. 325 1. 160 1. 275	25. 218 16, 163 24, 983 17, 239 1. 325 1. 151 1. 275	1. 275 1. 125 1. 275
WOOL MANUFACTURES																
Knitting yarn, worsted, 2/20s-50s/56s, Bradford system, wholesale price	96. 7 71,721 70,035 43,228	100. 6 76, 568 74, 326 44, 449	100. 5	100. 5	100. 5 82, 505 80, 813 48, 362	100. 5	100. 5	101. 7 77, 867 75, 805 48, 059	101. 7	102. 9	102. 9 70, 437 67, 253 39, 309	105. 4	105. 4			
Flannel, men's and boy's 1957-59=100-Gabardine, women's and children's do	93. 8 95. 2	94. 9 96. 3	94. 6 95. 2	94. 6 96. 9	95, 0 96, 9	95, 0 96, 9	95. 0 96. 9	95. 0 96. 9	95. 0 96. 9	95. 4 96. 9	95. 8 96. 9	95, 8 96, 9	95. 8		ļ <b>-</b>	
		T	RANS	PORT	ratio	ON E	QUIP	MEN	$\mathbf{T}$		•				<u> </u>	
AEROSPACE VEHICLES∆															1	
Orders, new (net), qtrly, avg. or total	3, 357 2, 619 3, 035 3, 738 2, 883	3, 722 2, 984 3, 318 3, 962 3, 120			3, 512 2, 663 3, 021 4, 016 3, 060			4, 055 3, 343 3, 670 3, 862 3, 057			4, 121 3, 378 3, 713 4, 095 3, 327					
Backlog of orders, end of year or qtr. Q	13,965 11,043 5,646 1,546 3,829	13, 137 10, 567 5, 048 1, 528 4, 045			12, 950 10, 246 5, 127 1, 476 3, 601			13, 111 10, 516 5, 037 1, 455 4, 218			13, 137 10, 567 5, 048 1, 528 4, 045					
pulsion units, and parts mil. \$.  Other related operations (conversions, modifications), products, services mil. \$.  Aircraft (civilian): Shipments \$\theta\$. do.  Airframe weight \$\theta\$-thous. lb.	1, 803 82. 1 1, 824	1, 486 81. 8 1, 682	111. 2 2, 511	121. 2 2, 345	1, 644 92. 4 1, 915	77. 9 1, 395	88. 3 1, 400	1, 367 49. 2 1, 032	44. 0 1, 216	65, 6 1, 419	1, 486 57. 4 1, 437	47. 3 1, 321	62. 2 1, 428	60. 2		
Exports‡mil. \$	28.0	27.3	45. 1	31.6	11.4	17.1	10.4	17. 1	21.8	26. 1	12.3	21.8	37. 6	33.7		
MOTOR VEHICLES   Factory sales, total	556. 4 527. 3 461. 9 450. 2 94. 5 77. 1	681. 1 654. 6 577. 8 562. 8 103. 3 91. 9	719. 6 687. 8 614. 3 594. 8 105. 3 93. 0	786. 2 756. 7 673. 5 656. 6 112. 7 100. 1	678. 2 651. 2 569. 2 555. 0 109. 0 96. 2	687. 7 663. 9 587. 1 575. 4 100. 7 88. 5	299. 2 282. 0 218. 6 213. 2 80. 6 68. 8	519.9 501.9 442.5 432.5 77.4 69.4	851. 0 817. 7 726. 9 705. 7 124. 1 112. 0	802. 0 769. 4 689. 5 669. 6 112. 5 99. 8	776. 1 751. 5 661. 4 647. 4 114. 7 104. 1	791. 0 768. 6 670. 2 658. 0 120. 8 110. 6	723. 7 698. 8 607. 9 592. 8 115. 8 106. 0	782. 5 753. 4 654. 1 637. 1 128. 5 116. 3	789.3 689.2 671.8	<sup>2</sup> 715. 8 <sup>2</sup> 131. 0
Exports, total tnumber  Passenger cars (new and used)do  Trucks and busesdo	23,447 10,086 13,361	20,100 11,246 8,855	23, 719 15, 204 8, 515	22, 065 11, 882 10, 183	22,378 10, 895 11,483	16,669 7,803 8,866	15, 765 5, 940 9, 825	18, 405 11, 815 6, 590	17, 749 10, 934 6, 815	23, 383 14, 002 9, 381	20, 567 11, 807 8, 760	6, 591 3, 370 3, 221	25, 916 12, 849 13, 067	22, 729 12, 652 10, 077		
Imports (ears, trucks, buses), total♂‡do. Passenger cars (new and used)♂do. Production, truck trailers: †  Complete trailers, totaldo.  Vansdo.  Chassis, van bodles, for sale separatelydo.	24, 860 24, 076 4, 263 2, 650 462	33, 080 32, 063 7 5, 650 7 3, 730 7 996	32, 607 31, 326 7 5, 939 7 4, 003 7 499	32, 335 31, 189 7 6, 428 7 4, 236 7 395	30, 523 29, 460 7 5, 725 3, 442 7 226	27, 754 27, 198 7 5, 001 3, 014 7 938	19, 394 18, 977 r 5, 461 r 3, 313 r 1, 351	29, 442 28, 686 7 5, 100 3, 190 7 1, 847	34, 081 r 5, 938 3, 920	37, 272 36, 195 5, 717 3, 951 r 1, 835	45, 678 44, 220 7 5, 295 3, 689 7 756	32, 904 32, 020 5, 744 3, 906 624	37, 472 36, 567 5, 384 3, 604 790	43, 197 41, 040 6, 143 3, 964 1, 039	43, 351 41, 974	
Registrations: O New passenger cars	487, 9 31, 6 76, 6	578. 2 28. 3 89. 1	635. 0 31. 1 95. 2	643. 5 29. 4 93. 8	601. 9 28. 7 88. 4	613. 6 30. 5 90. 8	540. 2 27. 6 94. 9	373. 9 25. 6 74. 8	677. 7 29. 5 102. 3	637. 5 26. 6 92. 4	644. 4 29. 8 101. 3	553. 9 27. 0 90. 5	498, 0 27, 6 82, 4	624. 2 32. 5 99. 2	758. 8 42. 7 120. 0	
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT Freight ears (ARCI):						}						ŀ				
Shipments number Equipment manufacturers, total do Railroad shops, domestic do	2, 655 1, 572 1, 983	3, 046 1, 962 1, 085	3, 421 1, 677 1, 744	3, 758 1, 909 1, 849	3, 910 2, 219 1, 691	3, 181 2, 289 892	3, 541 2, 205 1, 336	2, 946 1, 984 962	2,799 2,162 637	2, 205 1, 660 545	1, 899 1, 336 563	2, 445 1, 330 1, 115	3 074 1,820 1,254	4, 026 2, 639 1, 387	3,755 2,812 943	
New orders	2, 564 1, 597 967	r 3, 082 r 1, 984 1, 098	2, 445 1, 432 1, 013	3, 188 2,855 333	3, 411 2, 294 1, 117	3, 088 1, 630 1, 458	2, 781 1, 710 1, 071	1, 551 1, 218 333	4, 329 2, 673 1, 656	73,567 72,956 611	r 4, 267 r 1, 686 2, 581	3, 820 2, 965 855	r 5, 474 r 3, 384 r 2, 090	5, 808 3, 186 2, 622	2,573 2,111 462	
Unfilled orders, end of modo Equipment manufacturers, totaldo Railroad shops, domesticdo	13, 462 4, 616 8, 846	14, 315 6, 788 7, 527	14, 244 6, 152 8, 092	13, 778 7, 100 6, 678	13, 274 7, 171 6, 103	13, 192 6, 516 6, 676	12, 429 6, 003 6, 426	11,064 5,264 5,800	12, 159 5, 737 6, 422	13, 502 7, 039 6, 463	16, 122 7, 446 8, 676	17, 565 9, 177 8, 388	19, 952 10, 785 9, 167	24, 307 11, 155 10, 152	19,872 10,401 9,471	
Passenger cars: Shipmentsdo Unfilled orders, end of modo	17 202	23 174	24 235	72 175	50 163	45 120	25 134	12 122	14 108	13 119	18 126	0 126	0 136	0 153	203	
Freight cars, class 1 (AAR): § Number owned, end of year or mothous. Held for repairs, % of total owned	1,607 8.8	1, 552 8. 0	1, 594 8. 4	1, 588 8. 3	1, 582 8. 2	1, 577 8. 4	1, 573 8. 6	1, 567 8. 4	1, 563 8. 4	1, 559 8. 3	1, 552 8. 0	1, 547 8. 2	1, 545 8. 3	1, 543 8. 3	1, 537 8. 1	

†Revisions for 1960–Mar. 1962 are available upon request.

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

⊕ Data include military-type planes shipped to foreign governments.

Ø Data cover complete units, chassis, and bodies.

⊙ Courtesy of R. L. Polk & Co.; republication prohibited.

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

r Revised. ¹ Data cover 5 weeks. ² Preliminary estimate of production.
¶See corresponding note, p. S-39.
‡ Revisions for 1959-61 are available upon request.
Æffective with the Jan. 1962 SURVEY, the qtrly, data reflect an expanded survey and include companies developing, producing, assembling, etc., complete missiles and space vehicles (and engines or propulsion units). Comparable data prior to Dec. 31, 1960, are not available.

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