## JUNE 1963

## survey of

# CURRENT BUSINESS 


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

VOL. 43, NO.

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## The Susiness Situation

THE 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 buorant character of curent 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)



After Declining Last Winter, All Major Industries Anticipate a Rise in 2d Half of '63 Compared With Ist Half



[^0]correction of the dip in home building caused by last winter's bad weatherthe upsurge reflects essentially basic strength in most major economic sectors. Consuner buying continues strong, plant and equipment outlars are moving upward, and govermment 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 curent quarter, according to the OBE-SEC plant and equipment survey discussed below, businessmen are stepping up their outlays by $\$ 1 / 2$ 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 rumning some $\$ 1 / 2$ 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 emplọment in nonagricultural industries rose by 170,000 in May; this brought the expansion since the begimning of the year to over 800.000 , as compared with the essentially stable level of employment during the latter hall of 1962.

One of the features of the recent trond has been a marked expansion in the namber of workers on manufacturing parrolls, following a contraction that had persisted after the spring ol 1962. In the past 4 months, seasonally adjusted manufacturing employment has risen 350,000 ; about threc-fourthe of the increase has ocrurred in the durable goods industries. The 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 labricated metals. In fact, all of the major durable goods industries except ordnance have shared in the upswing in employment from the beginning of the year.

Seasonally adjusted hours of all manulacturing 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 in 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, alter 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 pro-
grammed 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 con-
struction 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

| 1959 | 4,583 | 464 | 323 | 312 | 1.977 | 848 | 658 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1960-.-- | 4. 658 | 476 | 323 | 317 | 1,997 | 8.2 | 674 |
| 1961.... | 4, 713 | 477 | 322 | 322 | 2,011 | 895 | 686 |
| $1962{ }^{5}$ - - | 4.755 | 473 | 317 | 327 | 2,022 | 918 | 698 |
| 1963 D.. | 4,797 | 470 | 313 | 332 | 2,032 | 942 | 708 |


| 1959 | 422 | 67 | 27 | 23 | 161 | 82 | 62 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1960.... | 438 | $6{ }^{6}$ | 27 | 24 | 170 | 89 | 62 |
| $1961{ }^{r}-$ | 431 | (i2 | 25 | 25 | 170 | 89 | 61 |
| $1962{ }^{\text {p }}$ - | 430 | 69) | 25 | 25 | 168 | 91 | 61 |

DISCONTINUED BUSINESSES :

| 1959 | 346 | 56 | 27 | 18 | 140 | 59 | 46 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1960-.-- | 384 | 64 | 29 | 19 | 157 | 65 | 49 |
| $1961{ }^{\text {T}}$-- | 389 | 65 | 30 | 21 | 159 | 65 | 50 |
| $1962{ }^{p}+$ | 387 | 63 | 29 | 20 | 158 | 67 | 50 |

[^1]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 | III | IV |
| 1959 | 4,615 | 4,635 | 4. 655 | 4,670 |
| 1960 | 4,690 | 4, 710 | 4.720 | 4, 730 |
| 1961 | 4,740 | 4. 750 | 4.760 | 4,770 |
| 1962 | 4,780 | 4,790 | 4.800 | +4,815 |
| 1963 | r 4.825 |  |  |  |

[^2]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 $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\$ 381 / 2$ billion in the current quarter, $\$ 40$ billion in the third quarter and $\$ 41 \frac{1}{3}$ 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 $\$ 331 / 2$ 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 $\$ 34 \frac{1}{3}$ 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$\mathbf{1 9 6 1 - 6 2}$ | Actual 1962Anticipated 1963 as reported in: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | February | May |
| All industries.--..............-- | 9 | 5 | 5 |
| Manufacturing.-.----...-- | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Durable goods industries. | 12 | 11 | 10 |
| Nondurable goods industries | 3 | 3 | 2 |
|  | 10 | -6 | -0 |
| 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-

## MANUFACTURERS' FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAYS

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

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 $\$ 15 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\$ 1 \frac{1}{4}$ 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 manufactur-ing-has had strong investment programs in recent years. Although a substantial proportion of the equipment of nonelectrical machinery companies has been characterized as
"over-age." the industry is planning to cut outlays for 1963 a little below the $\$ 1 \frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion spent in 1902. 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 continumg to expand their capital budgets-ahhough 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 $\$ 151 / 4$ 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 outlays 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 195 S 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 paye 32)

Table 1.-Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment by U.S. Business, ${ }^{1}$ 1961-63
[Billions of dollars]

|  | Anmual |  |  | Quarterly, unadjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quarterly, sensonally adjusted annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | I | 196 |  |  | 1962 |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  | 1962 |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |
|  | 1961 | $1: 102$ | 1963: |  | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | 1 | 11 \% | 111 2 | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II ${ }^{2}$ | III ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |
| 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 |
| Dimable goods inclustries | 6.27 | 7.03 | 7.72 | 1. 41 | 1. 58 | 1.50 | 1.79 | 1. 44 | 1. 73 | 1. 74 | 2.03 | 1. 12 | 1.95 | 1. 41 | 6. is) | 6. 00 | 6. 10 | C. 40 | 5. 5.5 | 6.95 | 7. 2.5 | 7.30 | 7.35 | 7.65 | 7.9 .5 |
| Primary iron and steel. | 1. 13 | 1. 10 | 1. 28 | . 28 | . 28 | . 20 | . 30 | 23 | . 28 | . 29 | . 31 | . 38 | .31 | . 35 | 1.35 | 1.05 | 1. 10 | 1. 10 | 1. 00 | 1. 10 | 1. 20 | 1. 10 | 1.05 | 1. 20 | 1. 40 |
| Primary nonferrous metal | 26 | . 31 | . 42 | . 07 | . 07 | . 045 | . 07 | 06 | 07 | . 08 | . 10 | . 09 | . 10 | . 10 | . 30 | . 25 | . 25 | . 25 | . 25 | . 30 | . 30 | . 35 | . 40 | . 40 | . 40 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment | 69 | fis | 68 | . 1.5 | 17 | . 17 | . 20 | 14 | . 16 | . 17 | . 21 | . 15 | . 17 | . 17 | . 70 | . 70 | 70 | . 65 | 70 | 65 | . 65 | . 70 | . 75 | 70 | 70 |
| Machinery, except electrical. | 1. 10 | 1. 27 | 1. 22 | 25 | . 28 | . 25 | . 32 | $\because 7$ | . 33 | . 32 | . 35 | .27 | . 32 | . 28 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1. 05 | 1.15 | 1. 15 | 1. 30 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 1. 20 | 1. 20 | 1. 20 |
| Motor vehicles and parts.-. | 75 | 83 | . 90 | . 15 | . 20 | . 19 | 21 | 17 | 22 | . 22 | 2 | . 19 | 25 | . 25 | . 70 | .80 | . 70 | . 80 | . 80 | . 85 | . 80 | . 85 | . 90 | . 95 | . 95 |
| 'Transportation equipment, excluding motor vehicles. | 38 | . 47 | . 55 | . 09 | . 10 | . 09 | . 11 | . 09 | . 11 | . 13 | . 15 | . 12 | . 14 | . 14 | . 40 | . 40 |  | . 40 | . 40 | . 40 | . 50 | . 55 | . 50. | . 5.5 | . 60 |
| Stone, clay and chass ......- | 51 | . 58 | . 60 | . 11 | .12 | . 12 | . 16 | . 12 | . 16 | . 14 | . 16 | .13 | . 16 | . 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0) ther durabie goods ${ }^{3}$.-..... | 1. 45 | 1. 70 | 2.08 | . 30 | . 36 | . 38 | . 43 | . 38 | . 44 | . 44 | 83 | . 44 | 52 | . 31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods industries | 7. 40 | 7.65 | 7.84 | 1. 59 | 1.88 | 1.84 | 2.09 | 1. 69 | 1. 42 | 1.931 | 2. 10 | 1. 65 | 1.97 | 1. 94 | 7.25 | 7.30 | 7. 55 | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7. 20 | 7.80 | 7. 70 | 7. 50. | 7. 70 | 7.85 |
| Foodand heverage | . 98 | . 99 | . 97 | .23 | . 25 | . 24 | .27 | . 222 | . 26 | . 24 | . 26 | . 22 | . 26 | . 24 | . 69 | . 90 | 1. 00 | 1. 05 | . 95 | 1.00 | 1. 00 | 1. 00 | . 95 | . 95 | 1. 00 |
| 'Cextile.---. | . 30 | . 01 | . 72 | . 12 | . 12 | 12 | 14 | . 13 | . 16 | 15 | - 17 | . 15 | . 18 | . 18 | . 20 | - 4.8 | . 50 | 50 | . 25 | . 60 | 65. | . 65 | 65 | 70 | . 75 |
| Paper | 68 | $7^{2}$ | . 71 | . 16 | . 17 | - 16 | 18 | . 15 | . 18 | 18 | - 20 | . 14 | . 17 | . 19 | -75 | . 70 | . 65 | 70 | . 70 | . 70 | . 70 | $\times 75$ | . 65 | . 70 | -75 |
| ( hemical. | 1. 62 | 150 | 1.71 | . 33 | . 40 | . 40 | . 46 | . 37 | . 40 | . 37 | . 43 | . 36 | - 429 | . 41 | 1. 30 | 1.65 | 1. 65 | 1. 6.5 | 1. 70 | 1. 55 | 1. 30 , | 1. 50 | 1. 60 | 1.65 | 1. 70 |
| Petroleum and coa | 2.76 | 2.88 | 2. 76 | . 56 | . 70 | . 70 | . 80 | . 62 | . 69 | . 76 | . 80 | - 6 | . 70 | . 69 | 3.70 | 2.75 | 2.85 | 2. 80 | 2.85 | 2.70 | 3.10 | 2.85 | 2. 80 | 2.75 | 2. 70 |
| Rubber. | . 22 | . 23 | . 22 | . 05 | . 05 | . 06 | . 07 | . 05 | . 06 | . 068 | . 06 | . 05 | . 0.3 | . 06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other nondurable goods ${ }^{\text {c-... }}$ | 65 | . 618 | . 74 | . 14 | . 17 | 16 | . 18 | . 14 | . 18 | . 16. | . 18 | . 15 | . 19 | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | . 16 | . 16 | . 16 | . 26 | . 24 | . 20 | . 21 | . 30 | . 26 | . 70 | . 70 | . 65 | . 60 | . 70 | , 95 | 1.00 | . 80 | . 90 | 1.05 | 1. 10 |
| Transportation, other than rail.- | 1.85 | 2.07 | 1. 90 | . 41 | . 48 | . 47 | . 50 | . 47 | . 60 | . 50 | . 50 | .39 | . 52 | . 49 | 1.75 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 1,95 | 2.05 | 2.25 | 2.00 | 1.90 | 1.70 | 1.95 | 2.00 |
| Public utilities. | 5.52 | 5.48 | 5.61 | 1.09 | 1.39 | 1.50 | 1.54 | 1.06 | 1.37 | 1.54 | 1. 52 | 1.04 | 1. 43 | 1. 55 | 5. 35 | 5.50 | 5.65 | 5.55 | 5.15 | 5.40 | 5.75 | 5.45 | 5.20 | 5. 55 | 5.80 |
| Communication | 3.22 | 3.63 | 14.07 | . 75 | . 81 | 78 | . 88 | . 88 | 93 | 87 | . 95 | . 85 | 3.40 | 3.62 | \{ 3.20 | 3.15 | 3.20 | 3.35 | 3.70 | 3.65 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.55 | 13.45 | 14.25 |
| Commercial and other ${ }^{\text {i }}$. | 8.46 | 9,52 |  | (1,94) | 2.04 | 2.16 | 2.32 | 2.06 | 2.37 | 2. 48 | 2.60 | 2.26 |  |  | 8.15 | 7. 90 | 8.60 | 9.00 | 8.75 | 9, 25 | 9.85 | 10.20 | 9.65 |  |  |

[^3]
# Manuiacturers 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 $\$ 104 \frac{1}{2}$ billion are anticipated in the second quarter and $\$ 106$ billion in the third, after seasonal adjustmentwith both quarters setting new records. If current expectations eventuate, quar-ter-to-quarter gains will be 3 percent and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\$ 21 / 2$ 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 $\$ 591 / 2$ 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 $\$ 1 / 2$ 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 $\$ 1 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ 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 inven-tories- $\$ 200$ 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 |  |  |  | 1462 |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | 11 | Ill | N | I | I1 | III | IV | 1 | 11 | III | IV | 1 | 111 | [II ${ }^{1}$ |
| Inventories, end of quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing.- | 54.7 | 54.9 | 54.3 | 53.9 | 53.8 | 53.6 | 53.8 | 55. 2 | 36.9 | 57.1 | 56.8 | 57.2 | 58.3 | 59.0 | 59.1 |
| ) ${ }^{\text {drables }}$-.-.---- | 32. 1 | 32.2 | 31.6 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 30.5 | 30.6 | 31.2 | 32.7 | 32.9 | 32.5 | 32.3 | 33.3 | 33.9 | 33.9 |
| Nondurables....-- | 22.6 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 23. 1 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 24.0 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 24.9 | 25.0 | 25.1 | 25.1 |
| Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing - | 54.3 | 55.1 | 54.7 | 53.7 | 53.3 | 53.4 | 54.4 | 55. 2 | 56.6 | 56.9 | 57.2 | 57.4 | 57.9 | 58.8 | 59.4 |
| Durables.-.-..-- | 31.8 | 32.2 | 31.8 | 30.9 | 30.3 | 30.2 | 31.1 | 31.5 | 32.4 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.9 | 33.6 | 34.1 |
| Nondurables......- | 22.6 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 23. $\frac{1}{}$ | 24.2 | 24.3 | 24. 4 | 24.7 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 25.3 |
| Sales, total for quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing. - | 42.5 | 93.2 | 89.7 | 89.5 | 86.4 | 93.1 | 92.5 | 96.8 | 96.6 | 101.8 | 98.8 | 101.9 | 99.1 | 106. 7 | 105.0 |
| Durables | 45.9 | 48.0 | 41.7 | 42.6 | 39.7 | 44. 9 | 42.9 | 47.0 | 47.0 | 50.5 | 47.0 | 49.9 | 47.9 | 53.2 | 50.4 |
| Nondurables.- .-- | 46.6 | 47.2 | 48.0 | 46.9 | 46.6 | 48. 2 | 49.5 | 49.8 | 49.6 | 51.3 | 51.9 | 52.0 | 51.2 | 53.5 | 54.6 |
| Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing. - | 93.5 | 92.8 | 90.7 | 88.0 | 87.2 | 91.7 | 93.8 | 96.3 | 98.1 | 99.9 | 100.4 | 100.7 | 101.5 | 104. 6 | 106. 1 |
| Durables -....-.-- | 46.3 | 45.0 | 43.6 | 41.5 | 40.2 | 43.4 | 44.8 | 46.5 | 47.8 | 48.7 | 49.0 | 49.0 | 49.2 | 51.2 | 52.2 |
| Nondurables .....- | 47.2 | 47.8 | 47.1 | 46.5 | 47.1 | 48.3 | 49.1 | 49.8 | 50.3 | 51.3 | 51.4 | 51.7 | 52.4 | 53.4 | 53.9 |

1. Anticipations reported by manufacturers in May. Inventories have been corrected for systematic tendencies in anticipatory data.

Source: U.S. Drpartment of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
Table 6.-Manufacturers' Evaluation of the Condition of 'Their Inventories ${ }^{1}$

|  | Total |  |  | 1) mable |  |  | Nondurable |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | High | About right | Low | High | A bout right | Low | High | $\underset{\text { right }}{\text { A bout }}$ | Low |
| March 31, 1960 | 31 | 67 | 2 | 39 | 60 | 1 | 20 | 7 | 3 |
| June 30, 1960. | 35 | 63 | 2 | 42 | 57 | 1 | 26 | 71 | 3 |
| September 30, 1960 | 29 | 70 | 1 | 36 | 63 | 1 | 20 | 78 | 2 |
| Decermber 31, 1960 | 28 | 71 | 1 | 32 | 67 | 1 | 22 | 77 | 1 |
| March 31, 1961. | 22 | 77 | 1 | 24 | 75 | 1 | 19 | 80 | 1 |
| June 30, 1961 | 18 | 81 | 1 | 19 | 80 | 1 | 16 | 82 | 2 |
| September 30, 1961 | 12 | 86 | 2 | 13 | 85 | 2 | 10 | 87 | 3 |
| December 31, 1961. | 12 | 86 | 2 | 13 | 85 | 2 | 11 | 86 | 3 |
| March 31, 1962. | 16 | 82 | 2 | 21 | 78 | 1 | 9 | 89 | 2 |
| June 30, 1962... | 14 | 85 | 1 | 18 | 81 | 1 | ${ }_{9}^{9}$ | 89 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |
| September 30, 1962 | 15 | 83 | 2 | 18 | 81 | 1 | 11 | 86 | 3 |
| December 31, 1962 | 14 | 84 | 2 | 17 | 82 | 1 | 11 | 86 | 3 |
| March 31, 1963 | 15 | 82 | 3 | 17 | 81 | 2 | 12 | 85 | 3 |

[^4]
# The Utilization of Capital Equipment: 

# Postwar Compared With Prewar 

INCREASES 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 adrances. 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 premir. 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. ${ }^{1}$ 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

[^5]rate orer 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.

An a rerage unit of generating equipment in clectric uilitios in the mid1950's worked about 60 percent more hours per sear than in the decade of the 1920's. In mining, exclusive of petroleum, an arerage 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 frechigt 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 premium-pay-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 amual utilization. The success of the electric utilities in making more intensive use of capacity needed for peak loads-referred to further onhas 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

[^6]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 importantaluminum, 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 equip-ment? First of all, it is important to keep in mind a few of the major findings that have emerged from recent studics of productivity and economic growth. Total output, it has been iound, has risen at a laster rate than has the weighted total of factor inputs. ${ }^{3}$ Although measured in various ways, in all cases this residual portion of growthin "total factor productivity" or output per unit of input-has been very subetantial and a quantitative explanation of the many and raried 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 tound 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.

[^7]An adjustment for capital's contribution, due to increased cquipment-hours worked per year, would be analogous to the adjustment of the labor in-put-number of persons employedfor changes in labor-hours per year. Possibly not all of the increased equip-ment-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 bettor 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 adranced 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 now 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


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 trpes of equipment were readily available.

## Manufacturing

Labor hours of work per year have shown a fairly steady decline since the latter part of the 19 th 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 prod-uct-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 vear; 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

| Industry | Lighting | Motors | Electro-- lytic cells | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Elec- } \\ & \text { tric } \\ & \text { furnace } \end{aligned}$ | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| Food. | 10.6 | 87.3 | 1.6 | (*) | 0.5 |
| Tobacco. | 14.8 | 84.3 | . 3 |  | . 6 |
| Textiles. | 9.8 | 89.4 | (*) | 0.2 | 6 |
| Apparel | 34.3 | 64.6 |  |  | 1.1 |
| Lumber. | 12.3 | 85.4 | (*) |  | 2.2 |
| Furniture | 12.2 | 85.8 | (*) | . 3 | 1.8 |
| Paper. | 3.9 | 93.1 | 2.2 | . 2 | . 6 |
| Printing and publishing. Chemicals | 20.2 | 75.0 | . 5 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
|  | 4.5 | 44.7 | 21.9 | 27.9 | 1.0 |
| Petroleum and coal | 5.6 | 93.7 | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Rubber | 12.1 | 87.5 | (*) | . 2 | . 2 |
| Leather | 15.2 | 84.1 | (*) | . 1 | . 6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass. <br> Iron and steel | 6.2 | 88.0 | . 1 | 4.4 | 1.3 |
|  | 7.2 | 72.0 | . 4 | 18.7 | 1.7 |
| Iron and steel.. <br> Nonferrous metals. $\qquad$ | 2.5 | 20.2 | 61.3 | 14.6 | 1.3 |
| Electrical machinery | 19.0 | 42.6 | 1.9 | 30.1 | 6.4 |
| Machinery | 19.8 | 59.2 | . 5 | 14.3 | 6.2 |
| Automobiles | 19.4 | 68.0 | . 2 | 7.3 | 5.1 |
| Transportation equipment <br> Miscellaneous products.... | 27.0 | 46.6 | . 2 | 9.4 | 16. 7 |
|  | 18.4 | 73.0 | . 2 | 5.1 | 3.2 |
|  | Extracting |  |  |  |  |
| Metalmining- | 2.8 | 96.9 | (*) | (*) | 0.5 |
| Coal mining....-- | 4.2 | 92.1 | 0.2 | (*) | 3. 5 |
| Nonmetallic mining | 4.7 | 95.0 |  | (*) | . 3 |
| Petroleum and natural gas.. | 8.1 | 90.1 | . 1 |  | 1.6 |

*Negligible amount, less than $0.05 \%$.
Source: Taken from Federal Power Commission, "Industrial Electric Power in the United States, 1939-46"' (F.P.C. $\mathrm{S}-46$, Table $11, \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{X} 1$ ).

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-1954are 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. ${ }^{5}$ 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-

[^8]Table 2.-Horsepower of Electric Motors, Power Consumption by Electric Motors, and Relative Utilization of Motors, Manufacturing, 1929, 1939, and 1954


1. The 0.9 adjustment was made to take account of the efficieney of electric motors and thus provide comparability with the power consumption data.
Sources: (1) Tablo 1. İorsenower of Power Equipment Lsed in Manufactaring Industries: 1954 and Earlier Years, Bureau of tho ('ensus, 1954 Cens"s of Manufactures, Volume I, Summary Statistics, p. 207-2.

The 1951 horsepower figure includes an upward adjustment of $21 / 2$ 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 $21 / 2$ 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 -Thble IA. Fucls 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 ( 277.7 ) was reduced by consumption of electric power or nuclear energy $=26.6$ bilion as shown in Series S81-93 of Bureau of the Census, Hastorical Statistics of the United States, Coloninl Times to 1057 , 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 shiftssince 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 4.240 -hour shifts-and should not exceed these maximum limits. Out of almos1 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 40 hour 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 industrics 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.

## 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 industre. 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 consmming 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.

[^9]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 Exchuding Primary Metals, Chemicals, and Paper

to move down in the second half of the rear. Some reduction in capacity utilization was beginning to develop in 1929 although, according to The Brookings Institution, output for the rear as a whole was estimated to be approximately 83 pereent of "practical ca-pacity"-a figure considered to be relatively high. ${ }^{7}$

Through the use of power consumption data for 1955 by 2 -digit industries from the Amnual Surcey 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 $91 / 2$ percent rise in the utilization rate-a figure that

[^10]compares with a rise of $8 \%$ 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 orerall changes shown in table 2, the 1939-1954 change is not unexpected insolar 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 gencrally 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 rm manly 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 faultr 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 19.54

|  | 1989 | 1436 | 1244 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Steel ingots and castings..-...---- | 54 | 65 | 71 |
| Refined copper, electrolytic.....-- | 45 | [fif | 79 |
| Cement. | $f:$ | 47 | 94 |
| Paper-..--.-....-------------------- | \$1 | S2 | 91 |
| Flour milling, wheat-------------- | $\therefore$ | 39 | 67 |
| Cotton textiles. | 32 | 40 | 39 |
| Woolen and worsted...-...........- | 19 | 24 | 32 |
| Petrolcum refining-...........----- | 75 | 82 | 88 |

Note: because capacity in this table has ween figured on differing bases, comparisons should be marle only within industrics over time and not among industries at a given point in time.
Steel, cement, paper, flour milling, and petroleum are from published trade sources. The flour milling refects 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 ciparity. The cotton and wool figures were derived by the anthor and are based on spindle and loom hours respectively,
around-the-clock operations throughout the rear.
the 1939 utilization ratio over 1929, measured by the median change. Over 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 vield 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 recquired 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 Electrie 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 ', 1929, 1939, and 1954


Total ${ }^{1}$

| 1929 | 6. 16 | 44.75 | 7.46 | 7.04 | 0. 157 | 0. 6.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939 | 7.07 | 51.3 ? | 7. 56 | 7. 13 | . 139 | . in |
| 1.954 | 10.14 | 73.68 | 12.79 | 12. 09 | . 164 | 64 |

Bituminous coal and lignite

| 1929 | 2. 83 | 20.57 | 2. 51 | 92.1 | 2. 31 | 0.112 | 0.47 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939 | 3.07 | 22. 28 | 2. 57 | 92.1 | 2.37 | . 106 | . 45 |
| 1954 | 3.78 | 27.49 | 3. 76 | 92.1 | 3.46 | . 126 | . 53 |

Pennsylvania anthracite

| 1929 | 0.80 | 6. 45 | 0.95 | 92.1 | 0.87 | 0.136 | 0. 8.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939 | . 91 | 6.61 | . 95 | 92.1 | . 88 | . 132 | . 25 |
| 1954 | . 91 | 6. 58 | . 84 | 92.1 | . 77 | . 118 | 50 |

Iron ore

| 1929 | 0.32 | 2.31 | 0.48 | 96.6 | 0. 46 | 0.199 | 0.84 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939 | 39 | 2. 82 | . 37 | 96.6 | 36 | . 127 | . 53 |
| 1954 | 1.02 | 7.44 | 1.17 | 96.6 | 1. 13 | . 152 | . 64 |

Major nonferrous ores ${ }^{3}$

| 1929 | 0.88 | 6.39 | 2. 47 | 96.6 | 2.39 | 0.373 | 1.57 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939. | 1.21 | 8.79 | 2. 46 | 96.6 | 2.38 | . 271 | 1. 14 |
| 1954 | 1. 68 | 12.22 | 3.06 | 96.6 | 2. 96 | . 242 | 1. 02 |

All other ${ }^{4}$


[^11]moved back to the 1937 proportion by $1950-51$ and was projected to move moderately lower over the next decade. ${ }^{8}$ 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 povered 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

[^12]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.

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


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 $22 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 cars ${ }^{1}$ | Locomotives |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Freight | $\underset{\text { ger }}{\substack{\text { Passen- }}}$ | Switching |
| 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 | 2,42: | 5.018 |
| 1962..... | 895 | 2,233 | 2,600 | 5,139 |

1. Time traveling, empty and loaded. Excludes time In terminals.
2. Not available.

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

## 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
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.)

## 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-dars 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 shilt data are shown below for all mining industries. Enplorment is expressed in terms of man-shilts (one man working one shift per day). Arerage hours per shift in 1939 were 7.3 .

|  | Man-shifts (millions) | Averee daily hutirs | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \| Totaldaily } \\ & \text { homrs } \\ & \text { (millions } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Shift | 107.0 | 7.3 | 78.1 |
| second shift. | 22.7 | 7. 3 | 165.7 |
| Third Shift.- | 4.8 | -3 | 32.8 |
| Total | 131.2 |  | 979.6 |

On the assumption that machines used per shift vary directly with employment and that first shift machines represent the maximum arailable, 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. ${ }^{10}$ According to this study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which was confined to employ-

[^13]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 machincry $(0.772 \times 40+0.164 \times 40+0.064 \times$ 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 a percent vielded 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 emploment calculations, though there is little iniormation for such an adjustment. The fact that Saturday and Sunday are typically not workdays and the fact of part-time employment are alrady reflected in the arerage weekly hours figure. One downward adjustment of 5 percent was made to allow for hours paid for but not worked because of vacations, holidays, siek leave, ete. A sccond 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 eyclical peak in manufacturing employment, to the average level in 1954. This rielded a 10 pereent decline. On this very crude basis we get an a rerage 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 slown in table 2.
There are at least two major shortcomings 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 shilt. For some industries, such as metal fabricating, employment on late-shifts tends to be overweighted with maintenance workers rather than machinery-opera-

[^14]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 unders ate lateshilt operations of equipment. ${ }^{12}$

Table $\overline{6}$.-Number of Equivalent 40 -Hour Shins Woked by Equipment io Sclected Mining Industries as Estimated from Employment Data by Shifts and from Motor Utilization Data, 1939


1. Inchumes inifustries not shown but excludes petroleum ami natural gas.
Souree: Y.S. Thepartment of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
The second major difficulty concerns the assumption that all machines on the first shil't represent total machines a vailable and can be appropriately adjusted downward by the 10 percent figure based on the change in employnent 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 emplorment on the first shiit was approximately threefourths of the maximum that could be employed on the first shift with the a vailable equipment. In textiles, where 3 -shilt work is common, Census figures indicate that first shilt 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.
2. 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 

THE 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

[^15]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 helplul.

Whether the $\$ 350$ million of nonmarketable, 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 alter 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. That 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


[^16]$\$ 11$ million, less than half of the quarterly average in 1962 and about onethird 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 yoar. 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. monctary 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 Govermment 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 [.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 balanee of payments, as they had been since the middle of last year when the Canadian Govermment 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 yoar. 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 $\$ 1 / 2$ 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 $u p$ 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 in 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 quarter 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 Ameri-
can 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, ${ }^{1}$ Seasonally Adjusted


[^17]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 performancefrom the point of view of the balance of payments-may also be observed in merchandise imports. During the first quarter 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 that 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 $\$ 60$
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 Type

| [Millions of dollars] |
| :---: |

[^18]Table 4.-United States Balance of Payments hy



Table 4.-United States Balance of Payments by Area-
[Millions:

| Line | Type of transaction | Latin American republics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  | 1963 |
|  |  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I |
| 1 | Exports of goods and services | 5,230 | 5, 377 | 5,263 | 1,277 | 1,365 | 1,287 | 1,334 | n.a. |
| 2 | Goods and services transferred under military grants, net. | 72 | 128 | -81 | 131 | 1,20 | 13 | 17 | n.a. |
| 3 | Goods and services excluding transfers under military grants | 5,158 | 5, 249 | 5,182 | 1,246 | 1,345 | 1,274 | 1,317 | 1,200 |
| 4 | Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military. | 3, 522 | 3. 488 | 3,291 | 799 | 869 | 806 | 817 | 712 |
| 5 | Transportation. | 266 | 230 | 235 | 58 | 57 | 59 | 61 | 60 |
| 6 | Travel-..........-...... | 258 | 278 | 307 | 65 | 84 | 88 | 70 | 75 |
| $\pi$ | Miscellaneous services: Private_------- | 258 | 280 | 287 | 65 | 73 | 77 | 72 | 64 |
| 8 | Government, exeluding militar | 27 | 28 | 36 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| $?$ | Military transactions.-- | 19 | 17 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
|  | Income on investments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Direct investments. | $6+1$ | 730 | 762 | 193 | 186 | 171 | 212 | 206 37 |
| 11 | Other private. | 88 | 121 | 135 | 31 25 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| 13 | Government... | 79 | 7 | 113 | 25 | 30 | 25 | 33 | 27 |
| 13 | Imports of goods and services | 4,568 | 4,243 | 4,387 | 1,159 | 1,081 | 1, 038 | 1,109 | 1,118 |
| 14 | Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military | 3, 619 | 3.299 | 3, 456 | 936 | 858 | 788 | 874 | 883 |
| 15 | Transportation.-- | 175 | $1 \times 6$ | 146 | 33 | 32 | 39 | 42 | 39 |
| 16 | Travel | 447 | 142 | 477 | 117 | 115 | 130 | 115 | 134 |
|  | Miscellaneous services: Private.......... | 163 | 15.5 | 119 | 29 | 27 | 34 | 29 | 20 |
| 18 | Government, excluding militar | 161 | 6 | 73 | 16 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 19 |
| 19 | Military expenditures... | 39 | 37 | 76 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 14 |
|  | Income on investments: | 30 | 32 | 31 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 |  |
| 21 | Government. | 14 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 22 | Balance on goods and services. | 662 | 1,134 | 876 | 118 | 284 | 249 | 225 | n.a. |
| 23 | Excluding transfers under military grants | 590 | 1,006 | 795 | 87 | 264 | 236 | 208 | 82 |
| 24 | Unilateral transfers, net [to foreign countries(-)] | -254 | -363 | -353 | -99 | $-81$ | -77 | -96 | n.a. |
| 25 | Excluding military transfers. | -182 | $-235$ | -272 | -68 | -61 | -64 | $-79$ | $-85$ |
| 96 | Private remittances | -6i3 | -65 | -78 | -17 | -16 | -16 | $-29$ | $-30$ |
|  | Government: Military grants of goods and services. | -72 | -124 | -81 | -31 | -20 | -13 | -17 | n.a. |
| 28 | Other grants...-.-...........-........... | $-106$ | $-151$ | $-176$ | $-45$ | -41 | -44 | -46 | -49 |
| 29 | Pensions and other transfers | -13 | $-16$ | $-18$ | -i | -4 | -1 | -4 | $-6$ |
| 30 | U.S. capital, net [increase in U.S. assets (-)] | $-700$ | $-1.157$ | -727 | $-151$ | $-230$ | $-120$ | -22s | -55 |
| 31 |  | -539 | -451 | -227 | -36 | -65 | 1 | -127 | 79 |
| 32 | Direct investments, net.-. | -95 | $-173$ | 32 | ${ }_{(2)} 37$ | -1 | 18 | -22 | 25 |
| 3 | New issues of foreign securities | $-107$ | $-18$ | -102 | (:) | -19 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | -83 | -12 |
| 34 | Redemptions .--- | 20 | ! | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | (s) | (x) |
| 35 | Transactions in outstanding loreinn securities | $-7$ | $-13$ | $-13$ | - | -1 | -2 | -11 | 3 |
| 346 | Other long-term, net. | - 166 | $-10$ | -38 | -75 | $-27$ | -41 | 105 | 3 |
| 37 | Short-term, net | $-190$ | $-1.2$ | $-111$ | (s) | -19 | 123 | -116 | 60 |
| 38 | Government, net | -161 | - 703 | $-500$ | $-115$ | -165 | $-121$ | -99 | -134 |
| 39 | Long-torm capital. | -:3:31 | $-798$ | - 520 | -168 | $-186$ | -118 | -148 | -124 |
| 40 |  | 199 | 14.4 | 179 | 51 | 46 | 35 | 47 | 30 |
| 41 | Foreign currency holdings and short-term claims, net [increase (-)] | -29 | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | -59 | 2 | -25 | -38 | 2 | -46 |
| 42 | Foreign capital (lines 43-47) net (increase in U.S. liabilities +) | 1 | 7 | 105 | 24 | 5 | 29 | 47 | $-22$ |
| 43 | Direct investments in the United States....------.............- | 3 | -1 | 6 | 1 | 2 |  | 3 | -2 |
| 4 |  | 16 | 34 | -21 | 4 | -14 | -2 | -9 | -18 |
| 45 | U.S. private short-term commercial and hrokerage labilities...------------- | $-9$ | 1. | 16 | 18 | $-16$ | 10 | 4 | $-7$ |
| 46 | U.S. Government liabilities other than marketable interest-bearing securities. | -9 | 29 | 104 | 1 | 33 | 21 | 49 | 5 |
| 47 | U.S. Government non-marketable medium-term non-convertible securities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 48 | U.S. Government non-marketable medium-term convertible securities .-......------------ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 49 | Increase in short-term oficial and banking liabilities and in foreign holdings of marketable <br> U.S. Government bonds and notes (decrease -) $\qquad$ | $-18$ | $10: 3$ | 124 | 50 | 8 | $-116$ | 182 | 217 |
| 50 | Increase ( - ) in monetary reserve assets, including gold, convertible currencies, and 1 MF position | 100) | 109 | -175 | $-2.1$ | -58 | -9 | -84 | -17 |
| 51 | Reduction in monetary reserve assets and increase in liquid liabilities including U.S. Government non-marke table medium-term convertible securities (lines 48-50) | 52 | 212 | -51 | 26 | $-50$ | -125 | 98 | 200 |
| 51a | Excluding increase in U.S. Government non-marketable medium-term convertible securities.... | 52 | 212 | -51 | 26 | -50 | -125 | 98 | 200 |
| 52 | Errors and omissions and transfers of funds between foreign areas [receipts by foreign areas $(-)]$, net | 2:39 | 97 | 150 | 82 | 72 | 44 | -48 | -120 |
|  | Memorandum items: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| II | Increase in reported total foreign gold reserves and liquid dollar holdings: Through estimated net receipts from, or payments ( - ) to, the United States ${ }^{3}$. | -322 291 | 160 309 | $\begin{array}{r}-114 \\ \hline 99\end{array}$ | 22 108 | -53 -22 -75 | -169 -81 | 86 50 80 | $\begin{array}{r}188 \\ 80 \\ \hline 108\end{array}$ |
| III |  | -613 | -149 | -213 | -86 | -75 | -88 | 36 | 108 |

Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. n.a. Not available. ${ }^{x}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.

1. Transactions with shipping companies operating under the flag of the Bahamas, Honduras, Liberia, and Panama are included in "unallocated."
2. 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.
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 anmual 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

1960, 1961, 1962 and First Quarter 1963—Continued

3. 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: $1960 \mathrm{I},-9 ;$ II, $-10 ;$ III, $-5 ;$ IV, $-10 ; 1961$

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.

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-

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
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. Since 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

Principal Revisions in the Balance of Payments Accounts, 1960-62
[Millions of dollars]

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

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 1962this 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 boldings 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.

# Foreiǵn Travel Spending Up Sharply in 1962 Aitter 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 $\$ 430$ million paid to U.S. air and sea carriers for transocean transportation. The 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 C.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 inter-
national 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 years-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 vear. 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



Billion \$

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 dohars] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Expendi- } \\ & \text { tures in } \\ & \text { foreign } \\ & \text { countrics } \end{aligned}$ | Fires paid to- |  |
|  |  |  | Forcign carriers | $\underset{\text { carricrs }}{\text { U.S. }}$ |
| 1929 | 688 | 483 | 164 | 41 |
| 1937 | 470 | 348 | 93 | 27 |
| 1947 | 716 | 573 | 55 | 88 |
| 1951... | 1,028 | 757 840 | ${ }_{172}^{132}$ | 139 |
| 1953 | 1,306 | ${ }_{929}$ | 179 | 198 |
| 1954 | 1,401 | 1.009 | 183 | 209 |
| 1955 | 1,612 | 1,153 | 201 | $23 \%$ |
| ${ }_{1957}^{1956}$ | 1,814 | 1,275 1,372 1 | ${ }_{261}^{238}$ | ${ }_{3}^{301}$ |
| 1978 | 2,140 | 1.460 | 320 | 360 |
| 1959 | 2,380 | 1,610 | 380 | . 390 |
|  | -2,640 <br> 2642 <br> 68 | (1,7451,747 <br> 1,75 | ${ }_{* 515}^{* 513}$ | *382 |
| ${ }_{1962}$ | - | 1,905 | *563 | ${ }^{427}$ |

*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 Economics.

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 in 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 arerage 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 L.S. Residents, 1958-62
[Dillions of dollars]

|  | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1661 | 19192 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 2, 140 | 2,380 | 2,640 | 2, 642 | 2,805 |
| Transportation. | 680 | 770 | 895 | 895 | 990 |
| Foreign-flay enrriers | 320 | 30 | 513 | 815 | 863 |
| [. .-flag carriers.. | 360 | 300 | $3 \times 2$ | 300 | 427 |
| Expenditures abroad | 1,460 | 1,610 | 1,745 | 1,747 | 1,905 |
| Canada $\qquad$ <br> Persons staving uider | 323 | 365 | $3 \times 0$ | 42.5 | 492 |
| Persons staving mider |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mexico.... | n.a. | n.a. | $4 \times$ | 47 | n.a. |
| Mexteon- Persons visiting Mes | 319 | 3.0 | 365 | 370 | 39 |
| iean brorder only.... | 210 | 233 | 245 | 254 | $2 \times 0$ |
| Oversea areas | 818 | 895 | 1,000 | 9.52 | 1.01S |
| Europe and Mediterranean | 560 | 60) 4 | 704 | 635 | 6 fig |
| United Kingdom.... | 90 | 102 | 116 | 107 | 112 |
| Ireland.-..-.-......-. | 13 | n.a. | 12 | 13 | 16 |
| France.- | 93 | n.a. | 118 | 105 | 112 |
| Benelux. | 40 | n.a. | 33 | 26 | 2 h |
| Germany | 64 | п.a. | 83 | 63 | 66 |
| Austria | 19 | п.a. | 25 | 22 | 21 |
| Switzerland | 43 | n.a. | 53 | 46 | 45 |
| Italy | 99 | n.a. | 122 | 112 | 118 |
| Spain | 21 | n.a. | 25 | 24 | 28 |
| Israel | 12 | n.a. | 20 | 22 | 23 |
| Greece | 11 | n.a. | 15 | 16 | 18 |
| Demmark | 16 | n.a. | 23 | 19 | 18 |
| Norway | 9 | n.a. | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Sweden | 10 | n.a. | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| West Indies and Central America | 156 | 174 | 166 | 160 | 178 |
| Bermuda. | 29 | n.a. | 28 | 31 | 30 |
| Nassau. | ( 23 | n.a. | 42 | 45 | 48 |
| Jamaica_-.-.......- | 25 | n.a. | 28 | 30 | 35 |
| Other British West Indies $\qquad$ |  | n.a. | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Cuba-----.. | 37 | n.a. | 15 | na |  |
| Netherlands West Indies. | 7 | n.a. | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| South America | 37 | 41 | 45 | 48 | 55 |
| Venezuela ---.-.-....- | 9 | n.a. | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| Other oversea areas . - | 65 | 76 | 85 | 114 | 12.5 |
| Japan .-..---------- | 29 | n.a. | 36 | 46 | 50 |
| Hong Kong. .-...... | 13 | n.a. | 18 | 24 | 23 |
| Australia-New Zealand | 5 | n.a. | n.a. | 11 | 12 |

Note.-For coverage, see table 1. n.a. Not available.
Source: C.s. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economies.

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] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1953 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 |
| Total | 1,398 | 1,516 | 1,634 | 1,575 | 1,767 |
| Sea | 292 | 279 | 317 | 268 | 280 |
| Air | 1, 106 | 1,237 | 1,317 | 1,307 | 1,487 |
| Furope and Mediterra- nean | 637 | 705 | 832 | 826 | 931 |
| Sea. | 218 | 204 | 230 | 206 | 221 |
| Air. | 419 | 501 | 602 | 620 | 710 |
| West Indies and Central America | 645 | 677 | 641 | 550 | 609 |
| Sea.- | 55 | 55 | 67 | 37 | 33 |
| Air | 590 | 622 | 374 | 513 | 576 |
| South America | 52 | 59 | 71 | 83 | 85 |
| Sea. | , | 7 | 9 | 10 | 8 |
| Air | 46 | 52 | 62 | 73 | 77 |
| Other | 64 | 75 | 90 | 116 | 142 |
| Sea | ${ }^{13}$ |  | 11 | 15 | 18 |
|  | 51 | 62 | 79 | 101 | 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 .

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

U.S. Department of Commerce. Office of Business Economics 63.6 -9
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


I Includes Belgium and Luxembourg.
n.a. Not available.

Nore.-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.

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.

## 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 | 196 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Visitors from foreign countries | ${ }_{8}^{887}$ | 900 451 | 921 |
|  | 469 <br> 182 <br> 18 | 451 <br> 200 | 430 217 |
| Total oversea countries | 236 | 249 |  |
| Europe and Mediterranean--- | ${ }_{9}^{90}$ | ${ }_{90}^{94}$ | 106 |
| Germany .-----------.-. | - | - ${ }^{\text {a.a. }}$ |  |
| France--------------- | n.a. | n.a. | 15 |
| West Indies, Central and South America | 100 | 97 | 109 |
| Other oversea countri | 16 <br> 13 | 58 14 | 59 <br> 13 |

$r$ Revised data.
n.a. Not available.

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 tates.
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 Inited States from Oversea Countries
[Thousands of travelers]

|  | Total | Business | Pleasure | $\underset{\text { sit }}{\text { Tran }}$ | $\sin -$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oversea countries total |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1962 | 713 | 107 | 496 | 85 | 25 |
| 1961 | 624 | 107 | 409 | \$3 | 25 |
| Europe and Mediter- |  |  |  |  |  |
| ranean....-. 1962 | 353 | 69 | 243 | 37 | 4 |
| 1961 | 299 | 66 | 191 | 37 | 5 |
| West Indies, Central ${ }^{\text {W }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| America, and South |  |  |  |  |  |
| America_---- 1962 | 268 | 17 | 205 | 32 | 9 |
| 1961 | 238 | 17 | 174 | 37 | 10 |
| Other oversea ${ }_{1962}$ | 92 | 22 | 48 | 11 | 11 |
| 1961 | 87 | 24 | 44 | 9 | 10 |

Note.-Excludes visitors from Canada and Mexico; excludes foreign government personnel and foreign busimess 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 Lnited States from Oversea Countries for Business, Pleasure, in Transit, or as Students.
[Thousands of travelers]

|  | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Oversea Areas. | 602 | 624 | 213 |
| Europe 1 | 263 | 288 | 341 |
| Enited Kingdom. | 94 | 113 | 122 |
| Germany.. | 37 | 42 | 50 |
| France--- | 25 | 27 | 39 |
| Italy... | 18 | 20 | 23 |
| Asia | 51 | 5 | 60 |
| Japan. | 20 | 23 | 21 |
| Israel. | 7 | 8 | 19 |
| West Indies and Central America | 150 | 136 | 153 |
| South America | 100 | 102 | 115 |
| Venezuela | 40 | 33 | 35 |
| Argentina. | 15 | 19 | 15 |
| Colombia- | 15 | 15 | 21 |
| A frica. | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Oceania | 30 | 33 | 36 |
| Australia | 22 | 22 | 24 |

${ }^{1}$ For Europe and Mediterranean area combined, see table 6.
Note.-Excludes visitors from Canada and Mexien; excludes foreign government persomnel and foreign husinessmen 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 <br> (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]

| Month | Total | Electric utilities |  |  |  |  | Industrial establishments |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | By source |  | By type of producer |  | Total | By source |  |
|  |  |  | By fuels | By water power | Privately and municipally owned utilities | Other producers (privately owned) |  | By fuels | By water power |
| January 1960 |  |  |  | 13.11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 67, 679 | 60, 339 | 47,811 | 12,528 | 49,055 | 11,284 | 7,341 | 7,002 | ${ }_{339}$ |
| March. | 72, 316 | 64, 374 | 51,086 | 13, 289 | 52, 100 | 12, 274 | 7,942 | 7.589 | 353 |
| April.... | 66,315 <br> 68.051 <br> 8.651 | 58, 768 | 45,486 <br> 47 | 13, 282 13.234 12. | 47,859 48,946 | 10,909 11,393 | 7,547 7771 | 7,196 77352 | 350 360 |
| June. | 69, 637 | 62, 130 | 49,686 | 12,445 | 50, 951 | 11, 179 | 7,506 | 7,179 | ${ }_{327}^{30}$ |
| July-.... | 70, 871 | 63, 666 | 51,801 | 11, 865 | 51,738 | 11,928 | 7,205 | 6,933 | 272 |
| August. | 74, 702 | 67,300 | 55, 182 | 12. 118 | 55, 209 | 12,090 | 7,403 | 7,149 | 253 |
| September | 69,615 <br> 69 <br> 943 | 62,549 62.173 | 51.119 51.680 | 11, 10.493 | 51.553 51.170 Sid | 10,996 11,003 | 7,066 7.270 | 6,825 77026 | ${ }_{24}^{241}$ |
| November. | 68, 271 | 61, 388 | 50, 627 | 10, 761 | 50,357 | 11,031 | 6,883 | 6,617 | 226 |
| December. | 73, 133 | 66, 303 | 55,042 | 11, 261 | 54, 255 | 12, 048 | 6,830 | 6,572 | 258 |
| Monthly average.... | 70,135 | 62, 779 | 50, 653 | 12,126 | 51, 294 | 11,486 | 7,356 | 7,055 | 301 |
| 1961 |  |  |  | 10.756 |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 65,660 | 66,567 59,176 | -58,931 | 10, 244 | 48,374 | 12,189 10,802 | 6,485 | 6,228 | ${ }_{257}^{267}$ |
| March. | 71, 816 | 64, 675 | 50,799 | 13, 876 | 52,482 | 12, 193 | 7,140 | 6, 812 | 329 |
| April. | 68, 288 | 61, 253 | 47, 405 | 13, 848 | 49,406 | 11,847 | 7,035 | 6.705 | 330 |
| May.-- | 71,102 72532 | 63,705 65,295 | 49,647 51,835 | 14,058 13,460 | 51.783 53.349 | 11,922 | 7,397 7,237 | 7,048 | 349 310 |
| June.. | 72,532 | 65, 295 | 51,835 | 13, 460 | 53, 349 | 11,946 | 7,237 | 6,927 | 310 |
| July. | 75, 296 | 68, 285 | 54,771 | 13, 515 | 55, 036 | 13, 249 | 7,010 | 6,756 | 254 |
| August. | 79,033 | 71, 522 | 58,415 | 13, 107 | 58,090 | 13,432 | 7, 511 | 7,260 | 251 |
| Oeptember--- | 74,333 74,425 | 67,184 66,819 | 55, <br> 55,346 | 11, 1173 | 54,815 <br> 54,384 | 12,369 12,435 | 7,149 7,606 | 6,931 7,365 | ${ }_{241}^{217}$ |
| November | 74, 205 | 66, 648 | 54,785 | 11,863 | 54,057 | 12,592 | 7,557 | 7,292 | 265 |
| December. | 78,449 | 70,909 | 57, 179 | 13,730 | 57,431 | 13,479 | 7,540 | 7,246 | 294 |
| Monthly average... | 73, 226 | 66,003 | 53,349 | 12,654 | 53,636 | 12,367 | 7,223 | 6, 942 | 280 |

[^19]
## $\hbar$

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

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| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1960 |  |  |  | 1961 |  |  |  | 1962 |  |  |  | 1963 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual total |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series



Revised. $\dagger$ Revised series. Estimates of national income and product and persona e been revised back to 1959; revisions prior to May 1961 for personal income appea on p. 13 of the July 1962 SURVEY. o'Includes inventory valuation adjustment. $\oplus$ In-
cludes data not shown separately. $\%$ Government sales are not deducted.
data back to 1947 , see p. 35 of the July 1962 Sraver. data back to 1947, see p. 35 of the July 1962 Svirvey.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1960 |  | 1961 |  |  |  | 1962 |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual total |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series－Continued

| NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT－Con．$\dagger$ Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates GNP in constant（1954）dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross national product，totalt．．．．－－－．．．．．．－－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 |  |  |
|  | 42.2 | 41.6 | 45.2 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 39.0 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 44.4 | 44.1 | 44.6 | 44.6 | 47． 6 | 47.9 |  |  |
|  | 141.4 | 143.3 | 148.5 | 141． 9 | 140.7 | 141.5 | 142.3 | 144.4 | 144.9 | 147.0 | 148.1 | 149.5 | 149.3 | 150.4 |  |  |
|  | 114.7 | 119.4 | 124.5 | 115.4 | 116.3 | 117.7 | 118.8 | 120.0 | 121.4 | 122.8 | 124.1 | 125.0 | 126.0 | 127.0 |  |  |
| Gross private domestic investment，total．．．do．．．． | 60.7 | 57.8 | 63.3 | 58.6 | 55.8 | 50.0 | 56.5 | 60.4 | 64.1 | 63.3 | 64.1 | 62.4 | 62.8 | 63.4 |  |  |
| New construction $\qquad$ do． $\qquad$ | 34.3 22.7 | 34.8 21.1 | 36.5 23.8 2.8 | 34．0 | 34.3 22.3 | 33.0 20.1 | 34.3 20.2 | 35.6 21 | 36.1 22.7 | 34.6 | 36.7 <br> 23 <br> 1 | 37.7 24.0 | 36.8 | 35.5 |  |  |
| Producers＇durable equipment $\qquad$ do． Change in business inventorles $\qquad$ do． | 22.7 3.7 | 21.1 2.0 | 23.8 2.9 | 22.7 1.9 | 22.2 -.7 | 20.1 -3.0 | 20.2 2.0 | 21.3 3.5 | 22.7 5.4 | 22.8 5.9 | 23.8 3.7 | 24.0 .8 | 24.8 1.3 | 25.0 3.0 |  |  |
| Net exports of goods and services．．．．．－－－－－－do． | 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 <br> bll | 79.8 | 84.0 | 89.9 | 80.5 | 79.9 | 82.2 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 87.2 | 88.9 | 89.2 | 90.5 | 91.6 | 93.4 |  |  |
|  | 42.3 | 44.5 | 48.7 | 42.7 | 41.8 | 42.9 | 44.4 | 44.1 | 46.7 | 48.3 | 48.6 | 49．0 | 49.3 | 50.7 |  |  |
|  | 37.4 | 39.4 | 41.2 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.5 | 42． 3 | 42.7 |  |  |
| DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal income，total | 400.8 51.4 | $\begin{array}{r}416.4 \\ 52.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 440.5 57.6 | 403.1 51.4 | 403.7 50.9 | 405.4 51.0 | 413.5 | 419.4 | 427.3 | 432.0 | 439.5 | 442.6 | 448.0 | 452.1 |  |  |
| Less：Personal tax and nontax payments．．．．do．．．． | 51.4 349.4 | 52.8 363.6 | 57.6 382.9 | 51.4 351.7 | 50.9 352.7 | 51.0 354.3 | 52.5 361.0 | 53.0 366.3 | 54.6 372.6 | 56.4 375.6 | 57.7 381.8 | 58.5 384.1 | 58.7 389.3 | 59.5 392.6 |  |  |
| Equals：Disposable personal income ．－．．．．．．．do．．．． |  |  | 382.9 |  |  |  | 361.0 | 366.3 | 372.6 | 375.6 |  |  | 389.3 | 392.6 |  |  |
|  | 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 PLAN＇T AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted quarterly totals or averages： <br> All industries $\qquad$ bil．\＄． | 8.92 | 8.59 | 29．33 | 8.98 | 9.53 | 7.57 | 8.61 | 8.65 | 9.54 | 8.02 | 9． 50 | 9． 62 | 10.18 | 「8．25 | －19．84 | ${ }^{2} 10.09$ |
|  | 3.62 | 3.42 | 3.67 | 3.62 | 4.01 | 3.00 | 3.46 | 3.34 | 3． 88 | 3.14 | 3． 69 | 3.72 | 4.13 | －3．27 | －3．93 | 3.91 |
|  | 1． 80 | 1． 57 | 1.76 | 1.80 | 1． 95 | 1.41 | 1． 58 | 1.50 | 1． 79 | 1． 44 | 1． 77 | 1.79 | 2.03 | －1．62 | ＋1．96 | 1． 94 |
|  | 1.82 | 1.85 | 1.91 | 1.81 | 2.06 | 1.59 | 1.88 | 1.84 | 2． 09 | 1． 69 | 1.92 | 1． 93 | 2.10 | －1．65 | r1．97 | 1.96 |
|  | ． 25 | .24 | ． 27 | ． 25 | ． 24 | ． 21 | ． 26 | ． 25 | ． 26 | 26 | ． 27 | ． 28 | ． 27 | 「． 24 | 「． 26 | ． 26 |
|  | ． 26 | $\cdot 17$ | ． 21 | ． 24 | ． 25 | .17 | ． 18 | ． 16 | ． 16 | ． 16 | ． 26 | ． 24 | ． 20 | －． 21 | ． 30 | ． 26 |
| Transportation．other than rail．．．－－－．－．－－do．－－ | ＋ 48 | ． 46 | ${ }^{.52}$ | $\begin{array}{r}.47 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ． 46 | ． 41 | ${ }^{.48}$ | ． 47 | － 50 | ． 47 | $\begin{array}{r}.60 \\ \hline 1.3\end{array}$ | －50 | ． 50 | 「． 39 | ＊． 52 | ． 49 |
| Public utilities． $\qquad$ do <br> Commerclal and other $\qquad$ do | 1． 42 | 1.38 2.92 | 1.37 3.29 | 1.50 2.90 | 1.58 2.99 | 1.09 2.69 | 1.39 2.85 | 1.50 2.94 | 1． 54 | 1.06 2.94 | 1.37 3.30 | 1．${ }^{1} .34$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.52}$ | ＋1．04 | －1．43 | 1． 5.5 |
| Commerclal and other．．．－－－－－－－．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | 2.89 | 2.92 | 3.29 | 2.90 | 2.99 | 2． 69 | 2.85 | 2.94 | 3． 20 | 2． 94 | 3.30 | 3． 35 | 3.55 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 3.11$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 3.40$ | 3.62 |
| Seas．adj．qtrly．totals at annual rates： <br> Allindustries． $\qquad$ |  |  |  | 35.90 | 35． 50 | 33.85 | 33.50 | 34.70 | 35． 40 | 35． 70 | 36.95 | 38.35 | 37.95 | ${ }^{+} 36.95$ | ${ }^{\text {r138．}} 30$ | ${ }^{2} 39.95$ |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  | 14.65 | 14． 40 | 13.75 | 13.50 | 13． 65 | 14.00 | 14.20 | 14.45 | 15.05 | 15.00 | r 14.85 | r 15.35 | 15.80 |
| Durable goodsindustries－－－－－－－－－－－－－10 |  |  |  | 7.35 | 6.85 | 6.50 | 6． 20 | 6． 10 | 6． 40 | 6.55 | 6． 95 | 7.25 | 7.30 | r 7.35 | r 7.65 | 7.95 |
| Nondurable goods industrles．．．．．．－．．．．－do． |  |  |  | 7.30 | 7.55 | 7.25 | 7.30 | 7.55 | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7.50 | 7.80 | 7． 70 | $\stackrel{+7.50}{ }$ | +7.70 | 7.85 |
| Mining |  |  |  | 1.00 | ． 90 | ． 95 | 1.00 | 1． 00 | 1.00 | 1.15 | 1.05 | 1． 10 | 1． 00 | 1.05 | ז 1.00 | 1． 0.5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1． 00 | 1.00 | ． 70 | ． 70 | ． 65 | ． 60 | ． 70 | ． 95 | 1.00 | ． 80 | $\bigcirc .90$ | －1．05 | 1． 10 |
| Transportation，other than rall－－－－－．－．－－do |  |  |  | 1.90 | 1． 80 | 1．75 | 1． 80 | 1.90 | 1． 95 | 2． 05 | 2． 25 | 2.00 | 1． 90 | －1．70 | ＋1．95 | 2． 00 |
|  |  |  |  | 5． 60 | 5． 70 | 5． 35 | 5． 50 | 5．65 | 5． 55 | 5．15 | 5． 40 | 5． 75 | 5． 45 | －5．20 | ＋5．55 | 5． 80 |
| Commerclal and other do BUSINESS POPULATION |  |  |  | 11.75 | 11.65 | 11.30 | 11． 05 | 11.85 | 12.35 | 12． 45 | 12．85 | 13.40 | 13.80 | ＋13．20 | ＋ 13.45 | 14． 25 |
| Firms in operation，end of quarter（seasonally ad－ justed） $\qquad$ thous．－ | 34，658 | 34， 712 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 4,755$ | 4． 720 | 4，730 | 4， 740 | 4， 750 | 4． 760 | 4． 770 | 4． 780 | 4， 790 | 4，800 | ＋4，815 | ＋ 4.825 |  |  |
| U．S．BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS $\ddagger$ <br> Quarterly Data are Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U．S．payments，recorded．．．．．．．．－－－．．．．．．．．－－mil．\＄．－ | －31， 174 | ＋31，778 | －33， 254 | ＋ 7.937 | －7，993 | 「 7.673 | r 7,535 | r 7.917 | ＋8，653 | ${ }^{\text {ז } 8,246}$ | －8，316 | －8，214 | ＋8，478 | 8，430 |  |  |
| Imports： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14,723 3,048 5 | r 14,497 <br> $r 2,934$ <br> $r$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}\text { r } 16,145 \\ r 3,028\end{array}\right.$ | 3,664 $\cdot 789$ | 3.422 $\cdot$ 725 | r 3.386 $r$ $r$ 173 | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ r \\ r \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +3.826 $r$ $r$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{r} 3,881 \\ \mathrm{r} 717 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r_{3,942}^{3} \begin{array}{r} 754 \end{array} \end{array}$ | 4 <br>  <br> $r$ <br> $r$ | $+4,127$ +732 | r 4，046 $r$ | 3．985 |  |  |
|  | r 5,434 | －5，436 | ＋5，791 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,364$ | r r， r 175 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,318$ | ${ }^{r}$ 1，338 | r 1， 365 | ＋ 1,415 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,423}$ | ＋ r ＋ 444 | r +1.423 | r r r $\mathrm{l}, 501$ | 1,447 |  |  |
| Remittances and pensions－．．－．－．－－－．－．－．．．．－do． | ${ }^{\text {r } 672}$ | － 705 | r 736 | r 169 | ${ }^{\tau} 177$ | r 187 | ， 171 | r 173 | ＋ 174 | ＋191 | ＋ 182 | ＋ 176 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 187$ | 217 |  |  |
| Govt．grants and capital outflows．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．－－ | 3，405 | 「4，056 | $\sim 4,281$ | 826 | ${ }^{*} 957$ | － 985 | － 856 | r 1.029 | ＝1，186 | ז 1,075 | r 1,078 | ＋1，045 | ＋1，083 | 1.082 |  |  |
| U．S．private capital．．．．．．．．．．．．－－－．－．．．－．－．－．do． | －3，892 | r 4， 150 | r 3， 273 | r 1， 125 | r 1，377 | －1．024 | r 1，002 | ＋ 844 | －1， 280 | － 861 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 834$ | －711 | г 867 | 958 |  |  |
| Direct investments．．．．．．－－－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do． | 1，694 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.598$ | ${ }^{r} 1,557$ | 「362 | $r 688$ | r 458 | г 344 | г 399 | r 397 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 199$ | 「506 | ＋ 359 | ${ }^{+} 493$ | 556 |  |  |
|  | － 850 | ${ }_{r}^{\text {r 1，}} \mathrm{r}$ ， 011 | ${ }^{\text {r 1，}} 209$ | +221 +54 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 215$ | r 94 +4 | $\bigcirc 219$ | ＋234 | ＋ 464 | r 357 | 「329 | ${ }^{+} 188$ | ${ }^{+} 335$ | 457 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r 1，}} 348$ | ${ }^{\text {r 1，}}$ ， 541 | 「507 | ＋ 542 | r 474 | －472 | r 439 | r 211 | r 419 | ＋305 | $r-1$ | $r 164$ | ז39 | －55 |  |  |
| U．S．receipts，recorded．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－－ | ${ }^{\text {r 27，}} 976$ | \％ 30,313 | －32，093 | ＋7，112 | r 7，001 | －7，428 | ＋7，956 | r 7，247 | r 7，682 | r 7，688 | ז 7，901 | r 8，327 | ${ }^{\text {r 8，}} 177$ | 7，668 |  |  |
| Exports： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19，459 | r 19， 913 | T 20，479 | 4，940 | 4，986 | $+5,050$ $-2,08$ | ＋4， 755 | r 4，987 | ＋5，121 | ${ }^{r} 5,022$ | ＋5， 262 | ${ }^{\text {r 5，}} 5270$ | r 4，925 | 4，998 |  |  |
| Services and military sales．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－d．do．．．． | r 7，515 | r 8，398 | ＋9，311 | ＋1，905 | r 1，942 | г 2，038 | －2，088 | r 2， 120 | г 2， 152 | ${ }^{\text {r 2，}} 184$ | ${ }_{\text {r }}$ 2， 348 | ${ }^{\text {r 2 }}$ ， 280 | r 2，499 | 2，368 |  |  |
| Repayments on U．S．Govt．loans．．－．－．－．－－do．．．－ | 636 | 1， 274 | ${ }^{\text {r 1 }} 1,283$ | r 196 | ${ }^{r} 133$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 128$ | 851 | r 99 | ${ }^{5} 196$ | ${ }^{\sim} 155$ | ＋ 237 | －601 | ז 290 | 168 |  |  |
| Foreign capital other than liquid funds．．．－．do．．－－ | ${ }^{+} 366$ | r 728 | r 1， 020 | r 71 | r -60 | ＋212 | r 262 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 41$ | r 213 | г 327 | ${ }^{+} 54$ | r 176 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 463$ | 134 |  |  |
| Excess of recorded receipts or payments（－）．．．do．．．－ | －$-3,198$ | r $-1,465$ | $r-1,161$ | r -825 | $\tau-992$ | ＋-245 | r 421 | r -670 | ${ }^{r}-971$ | r－558 | r -415 | r 113 | r－301 | －762 |  |  |
|  | $r-683$ | ＇－905 | $r-1,025$ | $r-193$ | $r-265$ | ＋-227 | $r-390$ | ${ }^{+15}$ | ＋-303 | ז -27 | ＋-37 | ＋-469 | ז－492 | －44 |  |  |
| Total，net receipts（ + ）or payments（ - ．．．．．－do．．．．． | r－3，881 | r－2，370 | $r-2,186$ | r－1，018 | ：$-1,257$ | r－472 | ＋ 31 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$－655 | $r-1,274$ | T－585 | r－ 452 | r -356 | $r-793$ | ＋－806 |  |  |

Total，net receipts（ + ）or pared
$\quad$ r Revised．$\quad$ Preliminary．
Estimates for Apr．－June 1933 based on anticipated capital expenditures of businc Anticipated expenditures for the year 1003 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
$\dagger$ See corresponding note on p．S－1（revisions prior to 3d qtr． 1959 appear on 1． 8 ff ．of he July 1962 Surver）
§ Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures hown as a component of gross national product on p．S－1
and More complete details are given in the quarterly reviews in the Mar．，June，Sept． and Dec．issues of the Survey．Revisions prior to 3 d qtr． 1960 will be shown later．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Monthly Series

| PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates: $\dagger$ <br> Total personal income. bil. \$- | ${ }^{1} 416.4$ | ${ }^{1} 440.5$ | 438.3 | 439.7 | 440.7 | 441.9 | 443.0 | 443.5 | 445.6 | 448.2 | 450.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 2448.8 \\ 452.4 \end{array}$ | 451.1 | 453.2 | \% 456.2 | 458.2 |
| Wage and salary disbursements, total...do.... | 278.8 | 205.8 | 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. | 110.8 | 117.2 | 118.2 | 118.2 | 118. 1 | 118.4 | 118.1 | 117.9 | 117.8 | 117.8 | 117.8 | 117.6 | 118.3 | 119.0 | 120.5 | 121.2 |
| Manufacturing only ....-.....-.-...-. - do. | 87.5 | 93.6 | 94.4 | 94.5 | 94.5 | 94.5 | 94.1 | 94.0 | 93.9 | 94.0 | 94.2 | 93.8 | 94.7 | 95.4 | r 96.4 | 97.1 |
|  | 72.9 | 76.2 | 75.8 | 76.1 | 76. 2 | 76.4 | 76.6 | 76.7 | 76.9 | 77.1 | 77.6 | 77.6 | 78.3 | 78.5 | r 78.8 | 79.1 |
|  | 43.4 | 46. 3 | 45.6 | 45.9 | 46.5 | 46.7 | 47.0 | 47.0 | 47.1 | 47.2 | 47.5 | 47.8 | 48.1 | 48.3 | 48.4 | 48.6 |
| Government.------.------------------ do- | 51.8 | 56.2 | 55.6 | 55.8 | 56.0 | 56.3 | 56.5 | 56.4 | 56.7 | 57.7 | 58.0 | 58.5 | 58.8 | 59.1 | 59.4 | 59.7 |
| Other labor income--..-.---------------- do | 11.4 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.9 |
| Proprietors' income: Business and professional............... | 34.8 | 36.8 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 38.1 |
|  | 13.1 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 12.7 | - 12.5 | 12.4 |
| Rental income of persons...---.--------- do-..- | 12.3 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.1 |
|  | 15.0 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.6 |
| Personal interest income | 27.4 | 29.7 | 29.2 | 29.4 | 29.6 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 30.2 | 30.4 | 30.6 | 30.8 | 31.1 | 31.3 | 31.6 | 31.9 | 32.1 |
|  | 33.4 | 34. 6 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.5 | 34.5 | 35.5 | 35.8 | 35.5 | ${ }^{2} 38.7$ | 35.3 | 35.6 | - 36.0 | 36.2 |
| Less personal contributions for social insurance $\begin{gathered}\text { bil. } \$ .-\end{gathered}$ | 9.7 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10. 5 | 10.5 | 10. 5 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.9 |
| Total nonagricultural income - ------------ - ${ }^{\text {do..-- }}$ | 399.1 | 423.2 | 421.2 | 422.6 | 423.5 | 424.8 | 425.9 | 426.4 | 428.2 | 430.4 | 432.3 | ${ }^{2} 434.6$ | 434.0 | 436.2 | + 439.3 | 441.4 |
| FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total $\sigma^{3}$. $\qquad$ mil. \$.- | 3,061 | 3,124 | 2,248 | 2, 365 | 2,428 | 2,792 | 3,272 | 3,827 | 4,933 | 4,213 | 3,218 | 3,372 | 2,422 | 2,394 | 2, 230 |  |
| Farm marketings and CCC loans, total....do | 2, 937 | 2,979 | 2,153 | 2,342 | 2,407 | 2,717 | 3,181 | 3,543 | 4,435 | 4,032 | 3,141 | 3,289 | 2.331 | 2,287 | 2, 261 |  |
|  | 1,319 | 1,325 | 615 | 667 | 873 | 1,209 | 1,463 | 1,838 | 2,328 | 2,207 | 1,594 | 1,627 | 877 | 727 | 674 |  |
| Livestock and pr | 1,618 | 1,654 | 1,538 | 1.675 | 1,534 | 1, 508 | 1,718 | 1,705 | 2,107 | 1, 825 | 1,547 | 1,662 | 1,454 | 1,560 | 1,587 |  |
| Dairy products | 409 | 402 | 412 | 441 | 418 | 395 | , 385 | 380 | , 396 | + 382 | 393 | 398 | 368 | 413 | 406 |  |
| Meat animals-- | 918 | 96 | 862 | 949 | 854 | 857 | 1, 046 | 1,015 | 1,366 | 1,108 | 834 | 978 | 805 | 840 | 886 |  |
| Poultry and eggs <br> Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans unadjusted: ${ }^{7}$ | 265 | 263 | 230 | 251 | 237 | 241 | 271 | 294 | 324 | 313 | 289 | 249 | 241 | 259 | 258 |  |
| loans, unadjusted: d $^{7}$ | 121 | 122 | 88 | 96 | 99 | 112 | 131 | 145 | 182 | 166 | 129 | 135 | 96 | 94 | 93 |  |
| Crops | 123 | 124 | 57 | 62 | 81 | 113 | 136 | 171 | 217 | 206 | 149 | 152 | 82 | 68 | 63 |  |
| Livestock and products.-------.-.-.-.-. do | 119 | 121 | 113 | 123 | 113 | 111 | 126 | 125 | 155 | 134 | 114 | 122 | 107 | 114 | 116 |  |
| Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted : $^{7}$ All commodities |  | 137 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crops 11 commodities | 121 | 130 | 98 51 | 110 | 114 82 | 118 | 144 | 155 | 230 | 186 | 147 | 169 | 199 | 108 | 105 |  |
|  | 140 | 141 | 133 | 150 | 139 | 133 | 146 | 140 | 174 | 157 | 136 | 137 | 124 | 137 | 142 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadj., total index (incl. utilities) $\ddagger \ldots . .1957-59=100 \ldots$ | 109.8 | ${ }^{2} 118.2$ | 118.3 | 118.2 | 119.9 | 113.9 | 117.7 | 122.2 | 122.5 | 120.6 | 117.2 | ז 117.9 | r 120.5 | r 122.5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 123.1$ | 124.4 |
| By industry: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing, total.----.-.------.-...- ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 109.7 | p 118.6 | 119.1 | 119.0 | 120.4 | 114.0 | 117.6 | 122.8 | 123.4 | 121.3 | 117.5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 117.8$ | -120.7 | ${ }^{+} 123.2$ | +124.0 | 125.5 |
| Durable manufactures.....-.-.-.-........ do | 107.0 | p 117.9 | 119.6 | 118.8 | 119.2 | 113.6 | 112.8 | 120.4 | 121.7 | 121.0 | 119.4 | 118.3 | 120.7 | r 123.2 | ${ }^{+124.3}$ | 126.4 |
| Nondurable manufactures.---..--.-...- do | 112.9 | p 119.4 | 118.4 | 119.1 | 121.8 | 114.5 | 123.6 | 125.8 | 125.5 | 121.7 | 115.0 | ${ }^{+} 117.2$ | r 120.6 | ${ }^{+} 123.3$ | $\stackrel{+}{ }{ }^{1} 23.7$ | 124.4 |
|  | 102.6 | - 104.9 | 104.9 | 105.5 | 107.5 | 101.0 | 106. 4 | 106. 5 | 107.1 | 106.3 | 103.1 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 102.6$ | 104.9 | r 104.6 | r 106.0 | 108.0 |
|  | 120.8 | - 132.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By market grouping: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 111.3 | ${ }^{p} 119.7$ | 118.6 | 118.5 | 121.3 | 117.5 | 119.4 | 125.0 | 125.3 | 122.2 | 119.4 | ${ }^{+} 1200$ | + 122.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 123.7$ | r 122.4 | 122.4 |
|  | 112.7 | ${ }^{p} 119.7$ | 118.5 | 118.2 | 121.3 | 116.5 | 118.8 | 126.5 | 126.7 | 122.2 | 117. 6 | r 119.0 | - 122.4 | 123.9 | r 122.4 | 122.1 |
| Automotive and home goods.-.-..-.- do | 112.0 | ${ }^{\circ} 126.0$ | 129.3 | 128.4 | 138.8 | 118.8 | 102.2 | 128.3 | 138.1 | 135. 2 | 131.7 | 128.0 | 133.8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 135.1$ | r 134.9 | 134 |
| Apparel and staples | 112.9 | ${ }^{p} 117.8$ | 115.3 | 115. 1 | 119.1 | 116.0 | 124.3 | 125.9 | 123.0 | 118. 1 | 113.1 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 116.1$ | r 118.7 | 120.4 | -118.5 | 118 |
| Equipment, including defense.----.--do---- | 108.3 | ${ }^{p} 119.8$ | 118.6 | 119.1 | 121.1 | 119.6 | 1.20 .6 | 122.0 | 122.5 | 122.0 | 123.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 122.1$ | r 122.6 | ${ }^{+} 123.1$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 122.2$ | 123.1 |
|  | 108.4 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 116.8$ | 118.2 | 118.0 | 118.7 | 110.7 | 116.1 | 119.7 | 119.9 | 119.2 | 115.1 | +115.9 | + 118.7 | ${ }^{+} 121.4$ | + 123.7 | 126.3 |
| Durable goods materials....-...-.-....- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 104. 8 | $\stackrel{114.1}{ }$ | 116.9 | 116.5 | 116.1 | 108.7 | 111.3 | 116.8 | 116.6 | 115.5 | 112.3 | 112.3 | r 114.6 | + 118.6 | 122.0 | 126 |
|  | 112.1 | - 119.7 | 119.4 | 119.7 | 121.3 | 112.7 | 121.1 | 122.7 | 123.4 | 122.9 | 118.1 | - 119.7 | -122.9 | r 124.3 | 125.5 | 127 |
| Seas. adj., total index (incl. utilities) $\ddagger$. .-..--- do...- | 109.8 | - 118.2 | 117.7 | 118.4 | 118.6 | 119.3 | 119.7 | 119.8 | 119.2 | 119.6 | 119.1 | ${ }^{+} 119.2$ | ¢ 120.2 | +121.3 | +122.5 | 123.8 |
| By industry: <br> Manufacturing, total | 109.7 | p 118.6 | 118.1 | 118.8 | 118.9 | 119.7 | 120.3 | 120.4 | 119.7 | 120.0 | 11.9 .7 | -119.8 | ¢ 120.6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 121.9$ | -123.2 | 124.5 |
| Durable manufactures ¢ ......---------- do. | 107.0 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 117.9$ | 118.5 | 118.2 | 117.7 | 118.7 | 119.8 | 119.5 | 118.6 | 119.1 | 118.9 | -119.0 | + 120.0 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 121.5$ | - 123.0 | 124.7 |
|  | 98.9 | D 104.5 | 11.2 | 101.3 | 96.8 | 96.6 | 99.1 | 99.6 | 98.9 | 100.7 | 99.7 | -99.6 | 105.2 | ; 112.2 | 120.0 | 126 |
|  | 96.5 | p 100.6 | 112.6 | 96.5 | 89.5 | 87.8 | 92.1 | 92.8 | 91.0 | 95.3 | 95.8 | 96.0 | 102.2 | ${ }^{+} 112.0$ | +121.6 | 128 |
| Nonferrous metals and products....do-..- | 107.5 | ${ }^{p} 118.9$ | 118.6 | 120.8 | 118.2 | 117.9 | 112.9 | 118.4 | 120.1 | 121.2 | 120.6 | + 121.7 | 121.0 | r 123.7 | 121.4 |  |
| Fabricated metal products...-.-....do...- | 106. 5 | ${ }^{p} 117.1$ | 116.3 | 117.4 | 118.5 | 118.8 | 119.9 | 119.3 | 117.8 | 118.5 | 117.2 | 118.4 | 118.5 | 119.3 | ${ }^{r} 120.2$ | 122 |
| Structural metal parts | 105.2 | - 113.2 | 113.7 | 11.5. 7 | 116.4 | 115.6 | 115.2 | 115.1 | 114.2 | 112.8 | 112.5 | 113.5 | 113.9 | +115.4 | ${ }^{r} 116.6$ | 119 |
|  | 110.4 | ${ }^{p} 123.4$ | 122.9 | 124.5 | 125.9 | 125.4 | 126.5 | 126. 4 | 125. 6 | 125.3 | 125.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 125.2$ | ${ }^{+} 126.4$ | r 126.2 | r 126.9 | 127 |
| Nonelectrical machinery-..-------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 106.5 | p 119.7 | 117.8 | 120.0 | 121.8 | 121.9 | 124.6 | 123.9 | 123.0 | 122.8 | 121.4 | r 122.2 | +123.1 | ${ }^{r} 122.7$ | 123.0 | 124 |
| Electrical machinery------------------10 | 115.7 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 128.4$ | 129.7 | 130.4 | 131.3 | 130. 1 | 129.0 | 129.6 | 129.0 | 128.6 | 131.8 | r 129.2 | r 130.8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 130.9$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 132.2$ | 132 |
| Transportation equipment.....-.-.-.- do...- | 103.6 | p 118.3 | 116.8 | 119.4 | 116.8 | 122.1 | 122.0 | 121.5 | 121.8 | 121.5 | 121.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 122.4$ | + 122.3 | ${ }^{+} 122.1$ | r 123.6 | 125 |
| Motor vehicles and parts...-------do-.-- | 111.9 | ${ }^{p} 134.1$ | 134.4 | 139.1 | 132.0 | 141.3 | 138.1 | 137.8 | 138. 1 | 137.3 | 138.2 | r 137.9 | +139.1 | - 140.2 | $r 141.9$ | 143 |
| Aircraft and other equipment.----do...- | 95.7 | p 103.9 | 100.7 | 101.6 | 103.0 | 104.7 | 107.3 | 106.7 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.0 | 107.9 | 106. 8 | + 105.6 | $r 107.0$ | 109 |
| Instruments and related products....do---- | 115.8 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 122.9$ | 122.3 | 122.6 | 124.7 | 124.9 | 125.8 | 124.3 | 124. 2 | 125.0 | 125.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 125.7$ | 127.0 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 127.2$ | r 126.4 | 130 |
| Clay, glass, and stone products .....do.... | 106.3 | ${ }^{p} 111.0$ | 110.3 | 111.9 | 112.5 | 113.7 | 114.9 | 114.9 | 113.2 | 113.3 | 110.5 | \%113.9 | ${ }^{+} 110.7$ | r 114.6 | ${ }^{r} 115.1$ | 115 |
| Lumber and products..-------------do.---- | 101.3 | p 106.0 | 106.4 | 107.1 | 107.5 | 103.4 | 107.4 | 108.3 | 101. 5 | 106.1 | 108.7 | ${ }^{+} 105.7$ | ${ }^{+108.2}$ | ${ }^{7} 115.7$ | 107.8 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures .------------- do | 11.5 .3 | ${ }^{p} 126.8$ | 126.6 | 129.3 | 129.2 | 127.7 | 128.3 | 129.2 | 128.2 | 129.3 | 128.6 | 129.2 | 126.6 | ${ }^{+} 128.3$ | 129.2 | 132 |
| Miscellaneous manufactures.......-...do- | 112.8 | p 122.3 | 125.5 | 125.2 | 125.5 | 126.9 | 123.3 | 124.4 | 122.3 | 121.7 | 120.5 | ${ }^{+} 120.7$ | - 120.6 | ${ }^{+} 121.3$ | + 121.9 | 125 |
| Nondurable manufactures......-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do.-.- }}$ | 112.9 | - 119.4 | 117.5 | 119.6 | 120.3 | 121.9 | 120.8 | 121.5 | 120.9 | 121.1 | 120.6 | ז 120.7 | - 121.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 122.4$ | r 123.3 | 124.3 |
|  | 106.9 | p 114.7 | 115.0 | 116.1 | 117.1 | 116.6 | 117.1 | 115.9 | 114.5 | 112.9 | 112.7 | 113.4 | -112.6 | r 114.0 | 115.6 |  |
|  | 112.1 | ${ }^{p} 118.9$ | 117.6 | 118.3 | 118.4 | 119.2 | 118.1 | 120.5 | 121.4 | 122.3 | 122.2 | 122.5 | 123.2 | 122.5 | 123.2 |  |
| Leather and products..---.----.-.-.-.-. do | 1100.2 | $p$ $p$ $p$ 1102.4 | 105.5 117.5 | 102.9 119.9 | 103.8 119.6 | 100.5 121.1 | 100.6 120.5 | 106.6 120.9 | 100.8 120.8 | 100.7 122.1 | 99.4 119.6 | 96.4 120.3 | 98.7 | 99.6 12.9 | 121. |  |

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

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 p | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monthly } \\ & \text { average } \end{aligned}$ |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dee. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May * |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued


[^20]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Advance estimate. ${ }^{2}$ Total and components are end-of-year data. *Stock-sales ratios are based on the seasonally adjusted sales and inventories series
presented on this page and on pp. S-4, S-6, and S-11. The ratios are derived by dividing end-of-month inventory book values by total sales during the month. Data for $1955-60$ for
manufacturing and 1959-60 for wholesale trade (seattered minor revisions for $1955-58$ will be available later) appear on p. 20 of the June 1961 SUR VEY; data prior to 1961 (recently revised) for the manufacturing and trade total and for retail trade are available upon request
o Includes data not shown separately.

|  | 1961 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | End of year | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued
MANUFACTURERS'SALES,INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS-Continued
Inventories, end of year or month-Continued




New orders, net (unadjusted), total.-.-...... _do... Durable goods industries, total 8 ................. do

New orders, net (seas. adjusted), total.......... do...


Nondurable goods industries, $\operatorname{total} \oplus .-.-.$. do...
Unfilled orders, end of year or month (seasonally adjusted), total Durable goods industries, total $-\ldots . .$. Durable goods industries, total-and
Nondurable goods industries, total $\oplus$
r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Total and components are monthly averages. ${ }^{2}$ Advance estimate
$\oplus$ Includes data not shown separately. textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable goods industries are zero.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS $\sigma^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New incorporations (50 States): $\oplus$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,128 | 15,171 | -15, 1572 | 15,363 | 15.234 14.990 | 14, 95 | 14.955 15.216 | 15, 238 | $\begin{aligned} & 15,318 \\ & 15,121 \end{aligned}$ | 12,926 14,892 | $\xrightarrow{13,925}$ | 17,348 | 14,012 15,398 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} 16.259 \\ r 15.604 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,294 \\ & 15,257 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | 123 | 112 | 119 | 102 | 113 | 106 | 120 | 92 | 111 | 109 | 100 | 113 | 112 | 126 | 116 |  |
|  | 229 | 225 | 273 | 237 | 194 | 187 | 217 | 194 | 231 | 193 | 219 | 183 | 228 | 221 | 212 |  |
| Manufacturing and mining-------------- | 235 | 215 | 200 | 229 | 237 | 215 | 227 | 185 | 244 | 200 | 181 | 244 | 199 | 225 | 189 |  |
|  | 691 | 629 | 767 | 664 | 606 | 545 | ${ }^{622}$ | 514 | ${ }^{672}$ | 590 | 497 | 582 | 629 | 595 | 620 |  |
|  | 144 | 134 | 145 | 146 | 131 | 112 | 133 | 133 | 152 | 124 | 104 | 136 | 136 | 129 | 150 |  |
| Liabllitles (current), total...-........-...-thous. \$-- | 90, 844 | 101, 133 | 121, 831 | 91, 512 | 88, 493 | 91, 574 | 146,832 | 96, 165 | 119,092 | 98, 841 | 81, 275 | 160,963 | 94,715 | 100, 502 | 100,755 |  |
|  | 6,694 | 7, 831 | 5,440 | 8,270 | 5,445 | 5,642 | 6,977 | 5,605 | 7,634 | 16,184 | 8,785 | 7.738 | 7,198 | 6, 957 | 4,960 |  |
|  | 16,084 | 20, 295 | 24.586 | 15.798 | 13.627 | ${ }^{22,412}$ | 33, 618 | 12,803 | 24,728 | 16,095 | 18,744 | 31.113 | 22. 530 | 19.017 | 14.434 |  |
| Manufacturing and mining --.........---- do | 27, 107 | 33, 333 | 49,677 | 29,659 | 32.821 | ${ }^{21,598}$ | ${ }^{36} .170$ | 39,988 | 48.833 | 34. 069 | 20. 671 | 56.054 | 26.971 | 34. 907 | 32,286 |  |
|  | 27.754 13.205 | 29,143 10,531 | ${ }^{31}{ }^{31,437}$ | 27,569 | 27.065 | 29, 999 | 53.180 | 27,944 | 26,876 | 24.107 | 22.744 | 29.552 | 26,098 | 26. 148 | 28,847 |  |
|  | 13, 205 | 10,531 | 10,437 | 10,216 | 9,535 | 11, 923 | 16,887 | 9,825 | 11,021 | 8,386 | 10,331 | 36,506 | 11,918 | 13,473 | 20,228 |  |
| Failure annual rate (seasonally adjusted) <br> No. per 10,000 concerns. | 164.4 | ${ }^{1} 60.8$ | 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 |  |

COMMODITY PRICES

| PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS <br> Prices recelved, all farm products $\uparrow \ldots . .-1910-14=100 .$. | 240 | 243 | 242 | ${ }^{2} 241$ | 239 | 240 | 244 | 250 | 245 | 「244 | '243 | г 245 | 242 | 240 | 242 | 240 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ז 227 | ${ }^{+230}$ | 「235 | r 239 | r 234 | + 229 | r 228 | ${ }^{\text {r } 231}$ | r 297 | + 224 | 224 | r 230 | +231 | 238 | - 244 | 246 |
| Commercial vegetables....-.------------10 | ${ }^{+} 219$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \times 244 \\ \\ \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | +289 $\times 28$ | r 284 | r 234 | $\checkmark 215$ | -194 | ${ }^{+196}$ | r 203 | ${ }^{-} 215$ | 238 | -276 | +252 | -237 | -243 | 242 |
| Cotton. | ${ }^{+} 261$ | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }^{r} 272$ | - 284 | r 283 | - 282 | 275 | 280 | 275 | 268 | 261 | 254 | 251 | 270 | 278 | 275 |
| Feed grains and hay | 151 | 153 | 155 | 159 | 157 | 155 | 151 | 154 | 152 | 147 | 153 | 157 | 161 | 161 | 161 | 162 |
|  | 209 | 226 | 224 | 230 | 230 | - 227 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 230 | 231 | 231 | 234 | 234 | 239 | 233 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r } 247}$ | + 220 | + 216 | - 208 | 203 | ${ }^{+} 190$ | - 241 | r 264 | -242 | 224 | ${ }^{\sim} 199$ | 216 | -227 | r 268 | ${ }^{+} 308$ | 327 |
|  | 257 | 248 | 255 | 255 | 253 | 252 | 245 | 238 | 238 | 244 | 247 | 251 | 258 | 258 | 254 | 258 |
| Potatoes (incl. dry edible beans) -......- do | ${ }^{\text {r } 157}$ |  | ${ }^{+} 144$ | $r 172$ | ${ }^{+} 204$ | -192 | $\bigcirc 173$ | ${ }_{7} 156$ | ${ }^{*} 141$ | ${ }^{+} 147$ | 147 | 150 | 155 | 151 | 140 | 156 |
|  | 526 | ${ }^{\text {r } 530}$ | 543 | 543 | 543 | '538 | -511 | ${ }^{*} 524$ | ${ }^{r} 517$ | - 510 | 505 | $\checkmark 488$ | ${ }^{+} 501$ | 501 | 501 | 509 |
|  | 251 | +255 | + 248 | 243 | 242 | $\stackrel{249}{ }{ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{+} 257$ | 266 | + 262 | +260 | +259 | 257 | 251 | 242 | 240 | 235 |
|  | 260 | ${ }^{\text {r } 253}$ | ${ }^{+} 241$ | r233 | r 231 | 239 | 248 | 258 | 265 | 268 | 263 | - 259 | , 256 | -249 | 240 | 234 |
|  | 299 | 310 | ${ }^{+} 305$ | $\checkmark 304$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 304$ | $\checkmark 311$ | ${ }_{+} 319$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 325$ | +315 +152 | $\checkmark 311$ | +309 + +153 | 308 | 294 | 281 | 288 | 286 |
|  | 146 | ${ }^{+} 145$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 140$ | 130 | 128 | $r 134$ | r 143 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 154$ | ${ }^{+152}$ | 151 | $\checkmark 153$ | 152 | 157 | 155 | 144 | 134 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r } 232}$ | $\tau 251$ | 253 | 260 | 261 | 257 | 253 | 251 | 249 | 252 | 249 | 255 | 264 | 274 | 279 | 272 |
| Prices paid: <br> All commodities and services $\qquad$ do.. | 276 | 279 | 280 | 280 | 279 | 279 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 281 | 282 | 284 |  | 283 | 283 | 283 |
| Family living items...-.-...................-do. | 291 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 294 | 294 | 294 | 294 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 297 | 297 | 297 |
| Production items ---.---------------10.-.- | 266 | 269 | 270 | 269 | 268 | 268 | 268 | 271 | 271 | 271 | 273 | 274 | 274 | 274 | 273 | 273 |
| All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (parity index) $\ldots .-\ldots-1910-14=100$ | 302 | 306 | 307 | 307 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 307 | 307 | 307 | 309 | 311 | 311 | 310 | 311 | 311 |
|  | - 80 | +79 | 79 | 79 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 80 | r 79 | r 79 | ${ }^{-79}$ | 78 | 77 | 78 | 77 |
| CONSUMER PRICES $\ddagger$ <br> (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 | 2106.2 |  |
| Special group Indexes: <br> All items less food | 104.8 | 106. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 104.2 | 105. 4 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 105.3 | 105.4 | 105.5 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 106.0 | 105.8 | 105.9 | 106. 1 | 106.1 | 107.0 1.06 .1 |  |
| All commodities .-.---------------.-...- do. | 102.4 | 103.2 | 103.1 | 103.0 | 103.1 | 103.1 | 103. 2 | 104. 1 | 104.0 | 103.9 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 103.8 | 103.7 | 103.6 |  |
|  | 102.8 | 103.6 | 103. 5 | 103.2 | 103.4 | 103. 5 | 103. 5 | 104. 7 | 104.4 | 104.2 | 104. 0 | 104.3 | 104. 5 | 104.4 | 104.2 |  |
|  | 100.5 | 101.5 | 101.4 | 101.5 | 101.6 | 101.5 | 101.7 | 101.6 | 102.0 | 102.2 | 101.7 | 100.4 | 100.6 | 100.8 | 100.9 |  |
|  | 107.6 | 109.5 | 109.2 | 109.4 | 109.5 | 109.8 | 109.9 | 109.8 | 109.8 | 110.0 | 110.1 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 110.8 | 111.1 |  |
|  | 1 n 2.8 | 103.2 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102.8 | 102.9 | 102.5 | 104.6 | 104.9 | 104.3 | 103.9 | 103.0 | 103.3 | 103.6 | 103.8 |  |
|  | 102.6 | 103.6 | 103.4 | 103.2 | 103.5 | 103. 8 | 103.8 | 104.8 | 104.3 | 104.1 | 103.5 | 104.7 | 105. 0 | 104.6 | 104.3 |  |
|  | 104.8 | 104. 1 | 103.7 | 103.0 | 102.7 | 103.5 | 103.9 | 104. 2 | 104.3 | 104. 2 | 103.9 | 103.8 | 103.6 | 103.5 | 102.9 |  |
| Fruits and vegetables------------...-- do. | 104.2 | 105.0 | 108. 6 | 109.4 | 111.9 | 109.9 | 105.2 | 102.2 | 102.0 | 102.1 | 100. 2 | 106.4 | 109.4 | 109. 6 | 112.0 |  |
| Meats, poultry, and fish......-.-.........do...- | 99.3 | 101.7 | 100.1 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 100.8 | 102.6 | 106.3 | 104. 1 | 103.5 | 102.5 | 102.5 | 102.1 | 100.7 | 98.3 |  |
| Housing $\%$ - ----- | 103.8 | 104.8 | 104.6 | 104.7 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 104.9 | 105.0 | 105. 1 | 105.2 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 105.7 | 105.8 |  |
| Gas and electricity | 107.9 | 107.9 | 107.8 | 107.7 | 107.7 | 108.0 | 108.0 | 108.0 | 108.0 | 108.1 | 108.1 | 108.2 | 108.0 | 108.0 | 107.5 |  |
|  | 99.5 | 98.9 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 99.0 | 98.5 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 98.7 | 98.6 | 97.9 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 98.5 |  |
|  | 104.4 | 105.7 | 105.4 | 105.5 | 105.6 | 105.7 | 105.8 | 105.9 | 106.1 | 106.2 | 106.2 | 106.3 | 106.4 | 106.4 | 106.5 |  |
|  | 111.3 | 114.2 | 113.9 | 114.1 | 114.4 | 114.6 | 114.6 | 114.7 | 114.9 | 115.0 | 115.3 | 115.5 | 115.6 | 115.8 | 116.1 |  |
|  | 104.6 | 106.5 | 106.3 | 105. 4 | 106.1 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 106. 9 | 107.1 | 107.6 | 107. 4 | 107.3 | 107.3 | 107.6 |  |
| Reading and recreation.-................-.- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 107.2 | 109.6 | 109.4 | 109.5 | 109.2 | 110.0 | 110.3 | 110.0 | 109.5 | 110.1 | 110.0 | 110.2 | 110.0 | 110.1 | 111.0 |  |
|  | 105.0 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.3 | 107.3 | 106.8 | 107.4 | 107.8 | 108.1 | 188.3 | 108.0 | 106.6 | 106.8 | 107.0 | 107.0 |  |
|  | 104.0 | 105.9 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 105.4 | 106. 2 | 106.7 | 106.9 | 107.2 | 106.8 | 105.3 | 105. 3 | 105.6 | 105.5 |  |
|  | 111.7 | 115.4 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.6 105.6 | ${ }_{105 .}^{115}$ | ${ }_{105.6}^{115.7}$ | 116.0 | 115.4 | 115.7 | 115.7 | 116.3 | 116.4 | 116.5 |  |
| Other goods and services...--...............do.. | 104.6 | 105.3 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 105.2 | 105.6 | 105. 5 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 105.7 | 105.7 | 105.7 | 105.8 |  |

${ }^{2}$ Revised. ${ }^{2}$ Based on unadjusted data. ${ }^{2}$ Index lased on $1947-49=100$ is 130.3 . or Data are from Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc. $\Theta$ Figures in 1901 Busisess Statistics volume cover 49 1960 for 50 States $\begin{aligned} & \text { States } \\ & * \text { New series }\end{aligned}$ Daly 1961 SURVEY for unadjusted data back to January 1961 Survey. For revised data ( 50 States) for 1960 , sce similar note in the June 1962 Surver.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 \% | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued


| Lnless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthiy average |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dee. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE | 4,783 | 5,090 | 4,600 | 5,319 | 5,826 | 5.743 | 5,844 | 5,791 | 5,748 | 5.329 | 4.888 | -4,331 | +3.990 | r 4346 |  | 5.491 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 | -3,132 | -3.483 | 3,938 |
| Residential (nonfarm) ¢ ...................do.... | 1,875 | 2,069 | 1,928 | 2,308 | 2.492 | 2,388 | 2,353 | 2. 311 | 2. 187 | 2,137 | 1,999 | J. 746 | 1,579 | r 1.736 | -2,063 | 2,428 |
| New housing units.-.-..-----..........do | 1,349 | 1,521 | 1,345 | 1. 514 | 1. 697 | 1.759 | 1,794 | 1.776 | 1,702 | 1, 646 | 1. 541 | 1,309 | 1,156 | -1,275 | r 1,447 | 1,618 |
| Additions and atterations ----............-do.-.-- | 428 | 443 | 487 | 692 | 686 | 516 | 445 | 423 | 374 | 380 | 351 | 335 | 323 | - 364 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 519$ | 710 |
| Nonresidential buildings, except farm and publie utilities, total 9 ....--................... | 896 | 944 | 839 | 894 | 971 | 1,025 | 1.039 | 1,037 | 1,021 | 1,010 | 964 | 893 | 869 | +850 | 837 | 871 |
| Industrial | 230 | 234 | 223 | 229 | 235 | 239 | 241 | 245 | ${ }^{2} 245$ | 244 | 243 | 241 | 235 | ${ }^{2} 227$ | 225 | 925 |
|  | 389 | 414 | 348 | 383 | 433 | 469 | 471 | 465 | 454 | 454 | 428 | 382 | 368 | 363 | 353 | 372 |
| Stores, restaurants, and garages* . . . . do | 193 | 119 | 161 | 185 | 225 | 252 | 246 | 234 | 217 | 212 | 189 | 155 | 151 | 155 | 148 | 161 |
|  | 123 | 119 | 107 | 122 | 137 | 147 | 152 | 146 | 132 | 113 | 95 | 92 | 93 | 102 | 112 | 130 |
|  | 449 | 459 | 433 | 476 | 489 | 491 | 511 | 515 | 520 | 495 | 453 | 378 | 377 | -423 | + 451 | 484 |
|  | 1, 420 | 1,476 | 1,275 | 1,498 | 1,714 | 1,665 | 1,762 | 1,753 | 1,860 | 1. 558 | 1,353 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,193}$ | r 1, 052 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,214$ | - 1, 295 | 1. 553 |
| Vonresidential buldings. .-----------.-- do | 428 | 426 | 425 | 435 | 472 | 461 | 464 | 459 | 463 | 418 | 390 | 389 | 352 | r 406 | ${ }^{+} 436$ | 443 |
| Millary faclities.....----------------- do | 114 | 106 | 103 | 114 | 157 | 94 | 117 | 117 | 129 | 113 | 104 | 101 | ז86 | 94 |  |  |
|  | 485 | 521 | 339 | 509 | 618 | 643 | 700 | 708 | 800 | 589 | 496 | 338 | ${ }^{277}$ | 337 | 352 | (1) |
|  | 393 | 422 | 408 | 439 | 467 | 467 | 481 | 469 | 468 | 438 | 363 | 365 | 337 | 377 | 416 | (1) |
| New eonstruction (seasonally adjusted at anmual rates), total |  |  | 58, 279 | 60, 764 | 62.678 | 62,084 | 62,829 | 62,358 | 63, 517 | 62,610 | 61,823 | -62, 866 | +60. 163 | -61,018 | -60,473 | 62, 739 |
|  |  |  | 41,747 | 43, 472 | 44.842 | 44, 908 | 45,244 | 44.976 | 43, 843 | 44,059 | 44. 134 | 43, 434 | 42,313 | -42,483 | r43,651 | 44, 832 |
| Residenthal (nonfarm) -----------------do. |  |  | 23,484 | 25,018 | 26. 118 | 25, 987 | 25,957 | 25,813 | 25, 013 | 25,432 | 25,654 | 24,830 | 23,878 | -23, 978 | r25,132 | 26,401 |
| Nonresidential bufldings, except farm and publir itilities, totalo - ....................... |  |  | 11. 234 | 11.257 | 11, 403 | 11,661 | 11,830 | 11,723 | 11,419 | 11, 261 | 11, 205 | 11,348 | 11,219 | -11, 224 | 11, 185 | 10.986 |
|  |  |  | 2. 792 | 2.886 | 2.950 | 2.962 | 2.936 | 2.930 | 2,885 | 2.820 | 2. 788 | 2.773 | 2,716 | r2, 722 | 2,815 | 2, 837 |
| Commercial ㄴ....------....-.-.-.-- do |  |  | 4, 793 | 4.752 | 4. 885 | 5. 118 | 5. 273 | 5. 214 | 5,018 | 4,967 | 4. 979 | 5, 1186 | 4. 999 | 4,982 | 4,846 | 4,630 |
| Stores. restaurants, and garages*.....do |  |  | 2. 353 | 2. 268 | 2,352 | 2. 588 | 2.688 | 2, 549 | 2,316 | 2,245 | 2.262 | 2, 310 | 2. 256 | 2,266 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 162$ | 1,979 |
| Farm construction. |  |  | 1,385 | 1.46,6 | 1,531 | 1,533 | 1,533 | 1.575 | 1,526 | 1.436 | 1,332 | 1,339 | 1. 328 | 1,366 | 1,464 | 1,576 |
| Publle utilities...-.......----.............-dio |  |  | 5.388 | 5,481 | 5. 539 | 5,444 | 5,626 | 5,548 | 5,575 | 5,627 | 5,657 | 5,621 | 5,588 | -5,619 | 「5,588 | 5,575 |
|  |  |  | 16,532 | 17,292 | 17.836 | 17, 176 | 17,585 | 17,382 | 19, 674 | 18,551 | 17,689 | r 19,432 | r17, 850 | r18, 535 | -16, 822 | 17, 917 |
| Nonrestdential buildings .............-...-do |  |  | 5.106 | 5. 122 | 5.257 | 5,043 | 5.083 | 5.065 | 5.192 | 5. 216 | 5,083 | 5,096 | 5,096 | - 5, 240 | 5,233 | 5, 26.5 |
|  |  |  | 1,381 | 1,354 | 1.549 | 1. 170 | 1,244 | 1,164 | 1,492 | 1.003 | 1.324 | ¢1,736 | ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ 1, 494 | 1.312 | (1) | (1) |
|  |  |  | 5, 057 | 5.830 | 5,989 | 5,876 | 6, 195 | 6, 140 | 7,786 | 6,922 | 6,343 | 7,483 | 6, 181 | 6.948 | 5. 254 | (1) |
| CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction contracts in 48 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): $\triangle$ <br> Valuation total |  |  |  | 4,009 | 3. 900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Index (mo. data seas. adj.)*-...-1957-59=100.. | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} 108$ | ${ }_{2} 120$ | , 121 | ${ }^{4} 117$ | ${ }^{120}$ | ${ }^{3} 117$ | 3,631 118 | ${ }^{1} 273$ | ${ }_{1} 1.47$ | 3, 123 | ${ }_{138}$ | 2, 121 | 2,917 | 3.583 118 | 3.983 125 |  |
|  | 1.046 | 1,133 | 1.211 | 1,227 | 1,331 | 1,231 | 1,039 | 1,099 | 1.003 | 1,099 | 1,190 | 932 | 1,092 | 1,182 | 1,168 |  |
|  | 2,049 | 2,309 | 2,650 | 2,782 | 2,569 | 2,516 | 2,591 | 2,174 | 2.422 | 2,089 | 2,009 | 1,847 | 1,825 | 2,401 | 2.814 |  |
| By type of huilding: | 1,010 | 1.084 | 1.102 | 1,275 | 1. 242 | 1,197 | 1.177 | 1,019 | 1,175 | 1,066 | 921 | 1.016 | 1,005 | 1,146 | 1.210 |  |
| Residentlal | 1.344 | 1,503 | 1, 816 | 1,819 | 1,656 | 1,623 | 1,651 | 1. 519 | 1,610 | 1,361 | 1,166 | 1. 250 | 1,215 | 1,642 | 1,986 |  |
|  | 576 | 659 | 702 | 729 | 724 | 719 | 626 | 624 | 574 | 661 | 787 | 433 | 571 | 629 | 635 |  |
|  | 165 | 196 | 241 | 186 | 277 | 207 | 176 | 111 | 166 | 99 | 325 | 82 | 127 | 167 | 152 |  |
| Heavy construction: <br> Sew advance planning (ENR)§....................... | 1,816 | 1,766 | 1,358 | 2,055 | 1,004 | 1,392 | 1,713 | 1,814 | 1,481 | 3,218 | 1,953 | 2, 685 | 2,075 | 3,250 | 2,037 | 2,328 |
| Highway concrete pavement contract awards: ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 8,939 | 9,483 | 8,888 | 9,790 | 10,846 | 8,861 | 10, 414 | 6,986 | 10,718 | 14, 898 | 10,576 | 11,019 | 6,351 | 8,131 | 10, 216 | 12,343 |
|  | 476 | 477 | ${ }^{848}$ | 787 | 727 | 1,017 | 421 | 123 | 132 | ${ }^{246}$ | ${ }^{216}$ | 1.023 | 122 | 1,042 | 521 | 742 |
|  | 5,390 | 6, 217 | 5. 694 | 4.973 | 6, 445 | 4, 443 | 6, 205 | 4. 415 | 6, 479 | 12,017 | 8,711 | 7.815 | 4,923 | 4. 872 | 6.415 | 7. 657 |
|  | 3,073 | 2,789 | 2,346 | 4.037 | 3,674 | 3,402 | 3,788 | 2,447 | 4. 107 | 2,635 | 1,650 | 2,181 | 1,306 | 2,217 | 3, 279 | 3,944 |
| HOUSING STARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New housing units started: $\ddagger$ Tnadinsted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, incl. farm (public and private)... thous.- | 113.8 | 123.5 | 151.6 | 156.6 | 139.5 | 139.3 | 147.9 | 116.3 | 136.4 | 121.9 | 94.5 | 83.3 | 87.6 | 126.7 | 156.2 |  |
| One-family structures.................do | 82.4 | 82.8 | 101.7 | 107.7 | 96.9 | 96.0 | 101.7 | 76.4 | 91.0 | 78.4 | 56.1 | 47.4 | 52.4 | 81.5 |  |  |
|  | 109.4 | 121.0 | 147.0 | 154.2 | 136.2 | 135.8 | 146.1 | 113.6 | 133.5 | 120.3 | 93.5 | 80.6 | 86.5 | 123.2 | 155.0 |  |
| Total nonfarm (public and private)......do. | 111.4 | 121.5 | 149.5 | 155.1 |  |  | 144.8 |  | 132.5 |  | 93.5 |  | 86.1 |  | 154.0 |  |
| In metropolitan areas.---.....-.-.-. do- | 78.8 | ${ }_{18.8}^{86}$ | 110.6 | 112.0 | ${ }^{96.2}$ | 97.7 133 | 99.3 | 83.7 | 92.9 | 83.0 | 67.8 | 61.5 | 65.0 85.0 | 87.6 | 108.0 |  |
|  | 107.1 | 119.1 | 144.9 | 152.7 | 133.7 | 133.9 | 143.0 | 111.0 | 129.7 | 119.2 | 92.5 | ${ }^{7} 79.4$ | 85.0 | 121.5 | 152.8 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted at anmual rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, including farm (private only) .....do.. |  |  | 1,542 | 1,579 | 1,425 | 1,466 | 1,529 | 1,289 | 1,550 | 1,586 | 1.472 | 1,242 | 1,280 | 1,521 | 1,627 |  |
| Total nonfarm (private only) --.-.-.....-do. |  |  | 1,521 | 1,566 | 1,399 | 1,447 | 1,500 | 1,261 | 1,504 | 1,571 | 1,453 | 1,220 | 1,255 | 1,497 | 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 | + 151 | 150 |
| American Appraisal Co., The: <br> $t$ verage 30 cities $1913=100$ | 741 | 756 | 750 | 751 | 754 | 758 | 760 | 762 | 762 | 768 | 768 | 770 | 771 | 771 | 772 |  |
|  | 810 | 832 | 824 | 824 | 825 | 833 | 833 | 835 | 845 | 848 | 848 | 851 | 851 | 852 | 852 |  |
|  | 814 | 836 | 825 | 824 | 825 | 84.5 | 845 | 845 | 846 | 848 | 848 | 849 | 849 | 849 | 849 |  |
| San Francisco.............................-do.... | 703 | 720 | 711 | 711 | 711 | 711 | 718 | 734 | 734 | 740 | 740 | 741 | 744 | 745 | 745 |  |
|  | 720 | 741 | 735 | 738 | 742 | 743 | 743 | 743 | 743 | 748 | 754 | 756 | 756 | 756 | 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 |

- Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Not yet available; estimate included in total.
${ }^{2}$ Computed from cumulative valuation total.
o 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 $\mathbf{F}$. W. Dodge index will be shown later. $\triangle$ Monthly 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.
$\sigma^{7}$ Data for May, July, and Oct. 1962, and Jan. and Apr. 1963 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
$\ddagger$ For revised data for Jan.-Sept. 1961, see Census report (C20-41).
$\odot$ Note shift in reference base; data prior to Sept. 1961 on 195i-59 base are available upon request.



## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES-CON.
F. M, Bocekh and Associates: © *


Sminut index:

Tron and eted products, und biasted $\ddagger$.... Tumber mad wool products, madj.t......

## REAL ESTATE

Mortgage applications for new home construction:* Appleations for Fila commitments


Tome mortgages insured or guaranted by-
 Freleral Thome Loan l3anks, outstandine advances


Few morteate loans of all savings and loan assoriafions, estimated total.
$3 y^{2}$ mirpose of loan:
Tome construction
Home nurchase.
All other purposes
ew nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,001$ and under), estimated total-.............................. SFire losses (on bligs., contents. rite.)-.......-mil. S--

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 105.6 | 1078 | 106.0 | 107.6 | 10:9 | 108.5! | 108. 7 | 108.8 | 108.7 | 108.5 | 104.6 | 108.8 | 108.9 | 10 S | 119.1 |  |
| 106.3 | 108.8 | 10.70 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.4 | 1030.7 | 194 | 190.7 | 109.6 | 109.7 | 100.9 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 111. |  |
| 105, 6 | 107.8 | 146.9 | 104.6 | 107.9 | 106.5: | 108.8 | 108.7 | 16. 7 | 1185 | 102.6 | ios. 8 | IMS. 9 | $10 \times .9$ | 19.1 |  |
| 104.5 | 106.3 | 105.6 | 109.2 | 109.4 | 100.9 | 107.2 | 10.12 | 107.2 | 106.9 | 106.9 | $10 \overline{7} .1$ | 107.1 | 107.2 | 117.4 |  |
| 107.8 | 110.1 | 1199.8 | 109.9 | 110.0 | 110.6 | 111.1 | 111.1 | 111.0 | 110.8 | 110.8 | 110.9 | 111.0 | 111.2 | 111.2 | 1111.8 |
| 111.5 | 114.7 | 113.6 | 114.7 | 114.9 | 115.4 | 116.0 | 115.9 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 116.1 | 116.2 | 116.4 | 116.7 | 11186 |
| 294.9 | 208.6 |  |  | 97.0 |  |  | 9 S .4 |  |  | 101.2 |  |  | 99.6 |  |  |
| 129.3 | 133.9 | 136.0 | 149.8 | 14.0 0 | 132. 1 | 15.2 | 139. 5 | 130.3 | 129.3 | 160.4 | - 1 i 4.4 | ${ }^{+} 109.4$ | 130.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 133.9 | 139.7 | 135.9 | 137.1 | 141.3 | 133.7 | 132.7 | 135.3 | 1 $\%$ \% 9 | > 123.1 | ${ }^{7} 1124.2$ | 135.7 |  |  |
| 130.2 | 131.4 | 130.2 | 180. 18 | $1-16.3$ | 128: | $1 \because 1$ | 133.6 | 141.4 | 110.7 | 93.9 | 98.3 | 99.2 | 129.1 |  |  |
| 127.4 | 18.28 | 134.7 | 14f. 0 | 135.0 | 121.4 | 14.3 | 13.45 | 149.1 |  | 115.4 | +138.5 | r 123.9 | 1390 |  |  |
| 161.6 | 167.6 | 1680 | 201.7 | 193. 2 | 169.7 | 216.1 | 201.4 | 29.9 | 175.5 | 137.2 | 109.4 | 58.2 | 1280 |  |  |
| 20.3 | 18.4 | 22.7 | 23. 1 | 20.4 | 19.8 | 10.3 | 15.4 | 17.7 | 13.1 | 11.7 | 13.2 | 14.6 | 18.8 | 24.9 | ?13. 1 |
|  |  | 240 | 203 | -1! | $\because 21$ | 195 | 191 | 207 | 207 | 144 | 203 | 197 | 197 | 351 | 1 mo |
| 14.8 | 14.3 | 16.3 | 17.8 | 14.7 | 17.1 | 15.5 | 12.1 | 14.1 | 10. 6 | 8. | 10.6 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 12: |  |
|  |  | 167 | 172 | $14 i$ | 184 | 148 | 158 | 176 | 16s | 172 | 161 | 150 | 152 | 119 |  |
| 397.10 | 430.21 | 371.89 | 402. 80 | -103.7 | 432.60 | 464.73 | 430.95 | 518.38 | 492.28 | 428.69 | 503.65 | 399.82 | 416.19 | 372.31 |  |
| 152.63 | 221.01 | 181.81 | 153.76 | 206.90 | 219.31 | 247.35 | 2312 | 284.92 | 253.52 | 235.34 | 251.04 | 202.02 | 219.06 | 214.64 |  |
| ${ }^{3} 2.062$ | 33,459 | 2,323 | 2,429 | 2,767 | 2. 860 | 2.948 | 3.016 | 3,091 | 3.065 | 3.4\% | 2, 86 | 2, 611 | 2.514 | 2.935 |  |
| 1.447 | 1,730 | 1,661 | 1,857 | 1, 036 | 1. 839 | 2.036 | 1,731 | 1,953 | 1.250 | 1,750 | 1.573 | 1,503 | 1.834 | 2.081 |  |
| 423 | 498 | 512 | 584 | 52 | 515 | 510 | 495 | 543 | 005 | $53 \%$ | 431 | 429 | 5.3 | 018 |  |
| Gil | 710 | 635 | 73 | 823 | 796 | 0 | 716 | 823 | 70x | 643 | 6116 | 8.6 | 669 | \% 9 |  |
| 423 | 521 | 514 | 534 | 511 | $5 \pm 3$ | Wis | 490 | 587 | 537 | 5.8 | 523 | 498 | 595 | 649 |  |
| 2. 596 | 2.819 | 2,704 | 2,983 | 3.075 | 3.131 | 3.333 | 2. 8651 | 3,208 | 2. 883 | 2.6s | 2. 6.05 | 2.424 | 2.75 | 3.065 |  |
| 6,090 | 7.944 | 7.055 | 7,214 | 7,34ti | 7. 206 | 7,068 | 7,034 | 7,271 | 7.53 | 7. 221 | 8.027 | 7.300 | 8.128 |  |  |
| 100.75 | 105.42 | 106. 14 | 114.83 | 95.99 | 94.79 | 94.58 | 85.25 | 99.99 | 105.60 | 104.29 | 142.00 | 126. 23 | 137.33 | 141.22 |  |

## DOMESTIC TRADE






OInclules chata for items not shown separately.
 Copyrichted data. see last parograph of ficadno
961 (106) for sows adj morto per serics; data prior to latit as of 1 st of indicated month and shift to $105 \pi-50=100$ reference base data far bitdine costs prior to Aug. 1961 are shown on p. 18 of the Oct. 1962 Survev; 1950-62 clata for construe fon costs, on p. 18 of the May 1963 Server $\ddagger$ Revised to reflect curent specifications and hase period; data prior to 4 th qtr. 1960 are avalable ubon request

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nor． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May |

DOMESTIC TRADE－Continued

| ADVERTISING－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Newemper advertising linage（52 cittes）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{231.4}$ | 233.2 60.5 | 246.0 68.6 | 256.4 65.9 | $\begin{array}{r}227.6 \\ 68.3 \\ \hline 18.8\end{array}$ | ${ }^{207.0}$ | $\begin{array}{r}299.8 \\ 6.4 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 239．5 | 257.8 | 261.4 | ${ }^{235.2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 197.7 \\ & 55.7 \end{aligned}$ | 190.3 | $\begin{array}{r}238.7 \\ 63 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 241.1 613.7 |  |
|  | 173.3 | 172.7 | $1 \times 2.4$ | 190.9 | 16 ¢． 3 | 145.3 | 165.1 | 176.3 | 195.3 | 202.2 | 184.9 | 142.6 | 137.1 | 175.3 | 177.4 |  |
|  | 12.3 | 12.4 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 14.2 | 12.6 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 16.2 | 12.3 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 11.9 | 15.3 |  |
|  | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 33.5 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 6． 5 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.9 |  |
|  | $2{ }^{2} .9$ | 25.1 | 27.6 | 30.5 | 216.1 | 19.19 | $\cdots 0.0$ | 26.1 | 31.3 | 30.0 | 21.2 | 17.8 | 19.5 | 25.4 | 25.6 |  |
|  | 129.1 | 130.3 | 135.6 | 140.9 | 120.6 | 105．3 | 130.4 | 134.9 | 112.0 | 155.6 | 131.5 | 108.6 | 103.2 | 133.3 | 131.6 |  |
| RETAIE TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All retail stores： <br> Estimated saies（madj），total $\dagger$ © $\qquad$ mil．\＄． | 18，234 | 19，613 | 19，251 | 20，226 | 20，254 | 19，138 | 19，920 | 18，863 | 20.575 | 20，911 | 24．127 | 1s． 261 | $1 \overline{4}, 087$ | ＇19， 653 | －29， 550 | ： 21,335 |
| Durable coods steres 0 © | 5． 608 | 6， 245 | 6． 284 | 6， 828 | 6.786 | 6.330 | 6,321 | 5， F （i04 | 6，9\％ | 6． 742 | 6． 766 | 5，695 | 5． 432 | r 6.383 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 8，9695 | 7.212 |
| Antomotive group $\oplus$－．－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do． | 3． 076 | 3．54， | 3， 2613 | 4． 123 | 3.944 | 3.967 | 3．421 | 2．80 | 4，012 | 3， 863 | 3． 434 | 3． $4 \times 7$ | 3.369 | － 3.926 | － 4.248 | 4，248 |
| Motor veh，other antomotive dealers－do．．．－ | 2.870 | 3.344 | 3，514 | 3,766 | 3.697 | 3.334 | 3， 194 | 2，699 | 3，850 | 3． 6811 | 3． 139 | 3.309 | 3， 148 | －3．733 | 4.015 |  |
| Tire，battery，acessory dealers $\Phi$ ．．．．－6o．．．－ | 206 | 22 | 219 | 24. | 247 | 233 | 227 | 209 | 232 | 2\％ | 295 | 178 | 101 | r 194 | 233 | －－－－－ |
| Furniture and appliance group．．．．．．．．．${ }_{\text {do }}$ | 86 | 001 | 79 | 876 | 894 | 873 | 943 | 916 | 9 P | 1.620 | 1． 216 | 830 | 751 | ＋838 | 84 | 950 |
| Furniture，homefurnishings stores－－－do | 547 |  | 529 | 577 | 550 | 573 | 625 | 398 | 627 | 688 | 745 | 317 | 502 | ＋543 | 561 |  |
| Imusehold apmiance，TV，radio．－．．．．do | 318 | 315 | 260 | 299 | 314 | 309 | 323 | 318 | 335 | 362 | 471 | 313 | 279 | －295 | 283 |  |
| Lumber，huilding，hariware group－．．．do | 913 | 947 | 998 | 1， 06 | 1．06\％ | 1.000 | 1，096 | 949 | 1，068 | 98 | 921 | 695 | 649 | ${ }^{-} 795$ | 95 |  |
| I umber，hide matcrials dealers ${ }^{7}$ ．－．do | 700 | 725 | 728 | 814 | 889 | 89 | 874 | 782 | 816 | ${ }_{760}$ | 609 | 529 | 413 | － 604 | 748 |  |
|  | 213 | 219 | 22 | 243 | 239 | 220 | 222 | 217 | 222 | 216 | 312 | 175 | 153 | ＇191 | 231 |  |
| Nondurable goods stores？．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do－ | 12，626 | 13.367 | 12，967 | 13，396 | 13， 468 | 12，808 | 13，599 | 13，259 | 13，588 | 14． 169 | 17，36i | 12．5696 | 11，655 | r13．270 | r13． 585 | 114，123 |
| A parel rome． | 1，144 | 1． 19.5 | 1．307 | 1． 18.3 | 1，121 | \％1 | 1，096 | 1，143 | 1． 21.4 | 1．320 | 2． 127 | 496 | 826 | r1，081 $r$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.269$ | 11，190 |
| Sien＇s amt boys | 229 | 238 | 221 | 221 | $\underline{23}$ | 185 | 192 | 206 | 223 | 258 | 467 | 204 | 160 | ${ }^{r} 186$ | 224 |  |
| Wormen＇s mpparel，accessory stores．．do | 439 | 456 | 496 | 463 | 107 | 368 | 414 | $45 \%$ | 468 | 313 | 804 | 377 | 326 | ${ }^{5} 428$ | 48.3 |  |
| Fanily and other apparel stores．－．－．－do | 282 | 297 | 320 | 285 | 269 | 236 | 25 | 296 | 3013 | 340 | 654 | 236 | 193 | $\checkmark 262$ | 315 |  |
| Shoe stores．．． | 201 | 213 | 270 | 214 | 212 | 182 | 215 | 236 | 212 | 209 | $30 \hat{5}$ | 169 | 147 | －905 | 257 |  |
| Drug and proprieiary stores．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 0.5 | \％，69 | 643 | 699 | 667 | 646 | ans | 632 | 647 | 660 | ¢80 | 649 | 641 | ${ }^{r} 6667$ | ${ }^{6} 6.59$ | 1674 |
| Fathy and drinatig places．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．do | 1，367 | 1． 142 | 1.371 | 1，429 | 1． 5.37 | 1． 566 | 1，630 | 1，243 | 1，485 | 1.45 | 1，479 | 1.334 | 1，254 | r 1，4：3 | r 1,465 | ${ }^{11} 1.58$ |
| Foodigroan | 4，61\％ | 4.801 | 4，520 | 4， 791 | 5,683 | 4，733 | 4． 989 | 4． 4.2 | 4． $\mathrm{Sl}_{1} 13$ | 4．917 | 5.237 | 4.335 | 4，46； | r 4.976 | r 4.711 | 15．129 |
| Grocery stor | 4.159 | 4． 34 | 4，173 | 4， 3.26 | 4． 56 | 4． 268 |  | 4．3199 | 4，300 | 4． 4.56 | 4． 732 | 4.303 | 4． 048 | －4，531 | r 4.251 | 14，642 |
| Gasoline service stis | 1，493 | 1． 554 | 1.511 | 1，577 | 1．623 | 1.647 | 1，692 | 1，564 | 1，604 | 1．561 | 1，629 | 1.540 | 1，395 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,543$ | r 1,591 | ${ }^{1} 1.663$ |
| Gemeral merchandise group 8 －．－．－－－－－－do．．．－ | 2，076 | 2， 267 | 2.152 | 2.241 | 2，141 | 1.926 | 2，241 | 2，232 | 2.372 | 2， 711 | 4.119 | 1，756 | 1，0：27 | － 2,075 | －2．312 | ${ }^{1} 2,253$ |
|  | 1，213 | 1，315 | 1，248 | 1． 282 | 1． 266 | 1， 109 | 1，260 | 1．3113 | 1.377 | 1，5．5 | 2． 423 | 1． 015 | 1， 92 | r 1,199 | 1，318 | ， |
| Mailorder houses（dent．store mdse）do | 161 | 169 | 156 | 118 | 137 | 131 | 150 | $16:$ | $1 \times 3$ | 245 | 267 | 199 | 130 | －159 | 169 |  |
| Vamety stores | 340 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 33 | 371 | 32 | 323 | 367 | 35 | 360 | 490 | 731 | 209 | 274 | － 320 | 387 |  |
| Liquor stores | 469 | 450 | 402 | 124 | 435 | 437 | 461 | 436 | 44 | 8 | 700 | 469 | 386 | ${ }^{r} 427$ | 418 |  |
| Estimated sales（seas．adj．），total $\dagger \oplus \ldots . . . . .$. do |  |  | 19，673 | 19，508 | 19， 163 | 19，761 | 19，645 | 19，603 | 19.821 | 20，230 | 20，203 | 20，247 | 20，350 | r20， 365 | r20， 355 | ${ }^{1} 20,365$ |
| Durahle goods stores $9 \oplus . . .-$ ．－．．．．．．．．．．．do |  |  | C． 339 | C． 169 | 6,029 | 6.378 | 6， 128 | 的125 | 6． 481 | 6.523 | 6，453 | 6． 477 | 6， 583 | －6，625 | 6， 644 | 16，547 |
|  |  |  | 3，646 | 3，5，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3． 4339 | 3． 6.58 | 3，+23 | 3， 372 | 3． 832 | 3， 7 ， 610 | 3，662 | 3．726 | 3．792 | －3．778 | 3，885 |  |
| Motor velh，other automotive dealers do |  |  | 3．429 | 3． 297 | 3． 220 | 3，440 | 3.218 | 3.149 | 3.610 | 3.593 | 3，418 | 3． Eaz | 3，570 | － 3 ， 549 | 3，659 |  |
| Tire，battery，accessory dealers $\oplus . . .$. do |  |  | 224 | 223 | 216 | 212 | 205 | 223 | 222 | 227 | 244 | 224 | 222 | ＋229 | 229 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group．．．．．．．．．do |  |  | 898 | 876 | 861 | 908 | 909 | 9.1 | 891 | 924 | 949 | 919 | 951 | r 055 | 908 |  |
| Furniture，homefurnishings stores．．．．do |  |  | 592 | 5 | 56,5 | 6194 | 595 | 625 | 574 | 38.5 | 603 | 600 | 611 | － 614 | 587 |  |
| Household appliance，TV，radio．．．．．．do |  |  | 306 | 314 | 296 | 304 | 314 | 329 | 317 | 339 | 346 | 341 | 340 | － 341 | 321 |  |
| Lumber，building，hardware group－－－－do |  |  | 972 | 946 | 923 | 978 | 951 | 933 | 937 | 961 | 955 | 941 | 926 | －955 | 950 |  |
| lumber，hldg．materials dealersor．．．－do |  |  | 273 | 728 | 713 | 763 | 736 | 710 | 718 | 74. | 709 | 714 | 710 | $\checkmark 730$ | 735 |  |
| Hardware stores．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do． |  |  | 219 | 218 | 210 | 215 | 215 | 293 | 209 | 217 | $24{ }^{7}$ | 227 | 216 | － 225 | 215 |  |
|  |  |  | 13，341 | 13，339 | 13，134 | 13，383 | 13，517 | 13，568 | 13，340 | 13，707 | 13，750 | 13，770 | 13，767 | －13， 740 | －13，711 | 1 13，818 |
| Apparel group． |  |  | 1，207 | 1，1996 | 1， 114 | 1，200 | 1，224 | 1，913 | 1， 160 | 1，231 | 1． 219 | 1，200 | 1，214 | r 1.212 | 1.172 |  |
| Men＇s and toys＇wear stores．．－．．．．．．do |  |  | 231 | 236 | 208 | 229 | 237 | 233 | 22.5 | 231 | 231 | 230 | 236 | $r 232$ | 233 |  |
| Women＇s apparel，accessory stores ．－－do |  |  | 450 | 451 | 431 | 462 | 463 | 417 | 442 | $4 \times 3$ | 467 | 461 | 461 | －466 | 444 |  |
| Family and other apparel stores．．．－．do |  |  | 304 | 304 | 277 | 301 | 301 | 292 | 292 | 310 | 299 | 314 | 301 | r 294 | 290 |  |
| Shoe stores．．．．．－－－－－ |  |  | 222 | 205 | 198 | 208 | 223 | 208 | 211 | 217 | 222 | 215 | 216 | － 220 | 205 |  |
| Drus and proprietary stores．．．－．－．－．－．do． |  |  | 675 | 677 | 680 | 674 | 673 | 651 | 648 | 650 | ${ }_{686} 8$ | 6 O 3 | 688 | r 679 | 675 |  |
| Eating and drinking places ．－．．．．．．．．．．．－do |  |  | 1，426 | 1，444 | 1.464 | 1，404 | 1，461 | 1，454 | 1，443 | 1，489 | 1，465 | 1，463 | 1，502 | ＋1，513 | 1．524 |  |
|  |  |  | 4． $7 \times 7$ | 4， 801 | 4， 722 | 4， 835 | 4， 8.856 | 4.915 | 4， 816 | 4，813 | 4,728 | 4，943 | 4， 897 | ${ }^{r} 4.807$ | 4， 881 |  |
| Grocery stores－ |  |  | 4，318 | 4，335 | 4.269 | 4，368 | 4，391 | 4.453 | 4，390 | 4，360 | 4，474 | 4，485 | 4，439 | $\checkmark 4.359$ | 4，409 |  |
| Gasoline service stations |  |  | 1，547 | 1，533 | 1，553 | 1，525 | 1，546 | 1，563 | 1， 566 | 1． 5445 | 1.605 | 1． 639 | 1，608 | ${ }^{1}$ 1，007 | 1， 625 |  |
| General merchandise group 9 ．－．－．．．．．－do |  |  | 2，248 | 2，263 | 2，193 | 2． 283 | 2，294 | 2.332 | 2． 229 | 2，393 | 2， 340 | 2.320 | 2，319 | r2， 421 | 2． 340 |  |
| Departmeni stores．－．－．－．．．．－．－．－－－do |  |  | 1．303 | 1，315 | 1，294 | 1，340 | 1，303 | 1，362 | 1，254 | 1，359 | 1．389 | 1.336 | 1，334 | r 1， 417 | 1，385 |  |
| Mail order houses（dept．store mdse．）do |  |  | 171 | 167 | 160 | 167 | 181 | 182 | 163 | 17.7 | 117 | 177 | 172 | 183 | 175 |  |
|  |  |  | 379 | 376 | 357 | 374 | 381 | 318 | 371 | 392 | 356 | 373 | 378 | ${ }^{7} 377$ | 396 |  |
| Liquor stores．．．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．－do． |  |  | 459 | 448 | 433 | 448 | 471 | 436 | 456 | 473 | 448 | 460 | 459 | ${ }^{+459}$ | 457 |  |
| Estimated inventories，end of year or month：$\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value（unadinsted），total．－．．．－．．．．．hil．\＄－－ | 25． 78 | 26.56 | 27.54 | 27.44 | 27.02 | 26． 91 | 26.66 | 27.02 | 28.04 | 28.57 | 26． 56 | 26． 51 | 27.29 | r 28.18 | 28.29 |  |
|  | 11． 138 | 11.46 4.81 | 11．99 | 11.98 | 11.77 | 11． 76 | 11．17 | 10． 96 | 11． 44 | 11． 73 | 11． 46 | 11.56 | 11．96 | $r 12.19$ | 12.23 |  |
|  | 4． 38 | 4.81 | 5.04 | 5.4 | 4.87 | 4． 88 | 4.21 | 3.97 | 4． 33 | 4.52 | 4.81 | 5.03 | 5.37 | r 5.42 | 5.42 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group ．－．－－－do．．－－ | 1.88 | 1.91 2 | 1．97 | 1.94 | 1.92 | 1.91 | 1.92 | 1.97 | 2.01 | 2.05 | 1．91 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.91 | 1． 92 |  |
| Lumber，huilding，hardware group ．．do－－－－ | 2.25 | 2.30 | 2.50 | 2.49 | 2.48 | 2.46 | 2.44 | 2.42 | 2.40 | 2.37 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.35 | 2.43 | 2.45 |  |
| Nondurable coods storesマ | 14.75 | 15． 10 | 15． 56 | 15． 46 | 15．25 | 15.15 | 15.48 | 16.66 | 16． 60 | 16.84 | 15.10 | 14.94 | 15.33 | r 15.98 | 16.06 |  |
| Apparel troup．．．－．－．－．－－－－－．．．．．．．－－do． | 3.22 | 3.23 | 3.41 | 3.35 | 3.26 | 3.19 | 3． 40 | 3.58 | 3． 70 | 3.70 | 3.23 | 3.09 | 3.25 | 3.48 | 3.46 |  |
|  | 3.31 | 3.34 | 3.35 | 3.37 | 3.34 | 3.28 | 3.28 | 3.38 | 3.43 | 3． 46 | 3.34 | 3． 29 | 3.35 | 3.42 | 3.47 |  |
| General merchandise sroup．－．．．．．．．．．do | 4．144 | 4． 20 | 4.46 | 4.42 | 4.34 | 4.38 | 4.53 | 4.76 | 5.09 | 5.15 | 4． 20 | 4.17 | 4.41 | r 4.63 | 4.66 |  |
| Book value（seas．adj．），total．．．－－－－－－－－－do． | 26.86 | 27.43 | 26.87 | 26.94 | 27.08 | 27.18 | 27.05 | 27.24 | 27.40 | 27.49 | 27.43 | 27.54 | 27.59 | 「27．67 | 27.66 |  |
| Durable qoods storeso | 11．52 | 11．73 | 11.43 | 11.42 | 11.45 | 11.59 | 11.51 | 11.66 | 11． 76 | 11． 83 | 11． 73 | 11.72 | 11． 78 | r 11.78 | 11．74 |  |
|  | 4． 69 | 4.88 | 4． 54 | 4． 54 | 4． 55 | 4． 67 | 4.58 | 4．72 | 4.81 | 4.85 | 4.86 | 4.95 | 5.02 | r 5.00 | 4． 99 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group．．．－－－－do．－．－ | 1.92 | 1．96 | 1.96 | 1.93 | 1.92 | 1． 94 | 1．92 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1． 94 | 1.96 | 1.95 | 1.93 | 1.92 | 1． 91 |  |
| Lumber，building，hardware group－－do．．．． | 2.33 | 2.38 | 2.41 | 2.40 | 2． 43 | 2.44 | 2.45 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.43 | 2.38 | 2.36 | 2.36 | 2.38 | 2.36 |  |
|  | 15．34 | 15． 70 | 15． 44 | 15．52 | 15.62 | 15． 59 | 15． 54 | 15.58 | 15．64 | 15.66 | 15． 70 | 15． 82 | 15． 81 | r 15.88 | 15.92 |  |
|  | 3.41 | 3.42 | 3.39 | 3． 40 | 3． 43 | 3.41 | 3.39 | 3.34 | 3． 38 | 3.38 | 3.42 | 3.37 | 3． 38 | 3.44 | 3.44 |  |
| Food group－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－－－－ | 3.31 | 3.34 | 3.33 | 3． 36 | 3． 34 | 3． 30 | 3． 33 | 3.40 | 3.38 | 3． 30 | 3.34 | 3.38 | 3． 38 | 3.38 | 3.45 |  |
| Gener |  | 4.58 | 4． 44 | 4.46 | 4． 52 | 4.54 |  | 4． 50 | 4， 54 | 4． 4 |  | 4． 63 |  |  |  |  |

$r$ Revisect． 1 Advance estimate．$\dagger$ Data for retail sales（19t6－50）and for wholesale sales and inventories（1946－47）have been revised for comparability with later data；new figures are available upon recuest．$\circ$ Includes data not shown separately．$\oplus$ Revised beginning Feb． 1961 ；revisions for Feb．－Apr． 1961 are available upon request．or Comprises

I umber yards，building materials dealers，and paint，plumbing，and electrical stores． $\ddagger$ Retailinventories have been revised becinning 1916．Revisions for Dec． 1957 －Sept． 1960 appear on p． 24 of the Dec． 1961 SURVEY；those for the earlier period are available upon

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued



## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of business statistics | 1961 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Montlily average | Apr. | May | Thmi | July | Aus. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | $\mathrm{A}_{1} \mathrm{~m}$ | May |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



| I'nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1901 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly treage |  | Apr. | May | Jume | July | Aug. | Sept. | Ont. | Sov. | 1)ec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May * |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| HOURS AND EARNINGS--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A werare weelily gross earmings por worker on payrolls of nonacricultmal estab.t-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Als manufacturing estab. $\dagger$-Continued |  |  |  | 86.37 |  | 56.80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods industries-...-.---- do | ${ }_{89}^{82.92}$ | ${ }_{92.25}^{86}$ | 85.51 91.13 | 810.37 92.44 | 81.70 92 | 96. 80 | ${ }_{91} 8.18$ | 86, 80 92.80 | 81.21 | ${ }_{43.52} 8$ | 86. 94 | 86.24 | ${ }^{80} 824$ | ${ }^{87.07}$ | 86.19 93.03 | 87.91 94.601 |
|  | 69.03 | 72.00 | 74.10 | 75.65 | 76.03 | 73.28 | 68.04 | 70.72 | 68.17 | ${ }_{72.35}$ | 75.39 | 73.15 | 69.70 | r 73.11 | - 69.10 | 94. 90 |
| Textile mill products. | 65.04 | 63.21 | 68.38 | 69.12 | 69.46 | 68.21 | 68.21 | 67. 54 | 68.45 | 68.45 | 68.45 | 67.26 | 68.00 | 68.51 | ${ }^{\text {r } 67.43}$ | 69.19 |
| Apparel and related products.............do | 57.70 | 60.62 | 60.96 | 60.59 | 61.69 | 60.76 | 62.16 | 61.32 | 59.95 | 60. 62 | 60.12 | 59.64 | 60.82 | -61. 85 | 59.45 | 60.42 |
| Paper and allied products .-...-.....---do | 99.45 | 192.67 | 101.10 | 101.34 | 102.96 | 103.58 | 103.82 | 104.49 | 103.28 | 103.28 | 104.68 | 103. 64 | 10321 | r 104.55 | \% 102.90 | 105. 22 |
| Printing, publishing, and alled ind...-do | 105.05 | 118.01 | 107.90 | 107. 90 | 1177.62 | 107.34 | 10 x .29 | 109.62 | 107. 82 | 108.49 | 109.24 | 106. 88 | 108. 20 | 110.21 | 108.97 | 110. 21 |
| Chemicals and allied products - .-..--do | 106.81 | 109.98 | 108.84 | 109.52 | 111. 19 | 110.81 | 110.12 | 110.81 | 110.95 | 111.37 | 112. 17 | 111.10 | 110.83 | r111.37 | 113.40 | 113.01 |
| Petroleum refining and related ind.....do. | 124.42 | 126.88 | 125.55 | 126.05 | 127.68 | 129.44 | 126.35 | 131.09 | 127.19 | 127.71 | 126.99 | 130.62 | 126. 36 | r128.61 | -134.41 | 133.14 |
| Rubher and mise. plastic products.....do. | 96.72 | 100.86 | 99.63 | 101.19 | 104. 58 | 101.84 | 101.02 | 101.76 | 101.02 | 101.84 | 103.00 | 101.34 | 100.69 | 101.34 | -99.70 | 101.59 |
| I cather and leather products............do | 62.83 | 64.84 | 63.81 | 63. 98 | 65.88 | 65.84 | 65. 53 | 64.36 | 62.63 | 64.03 | 65.05 | 65.69 | 65.08 | 64.58 | r 62.68 | 64.42 |
| Ñonmanufacturing establishments: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  | 110.02 |  | 112.88 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 113.44 | 117.86 | ${ }_{118.01}^{110 .}$ | 119.28 | 118.86 | 110.02 | 111.90 | 112.88 | 111.78 16 | 110.43 116.44 | ${ }_{116.07}^{112.57}$ | 112.34 | ${ }_{112.88}^{112}$ | 「111.38 | 113. 16 |  |
|  | 111.34 | 113.99 | 116.12 | 108. 15 | 115.69 | 102.30 | 113.15 | 113.62 | 114.39 | 111.24 | 119.57 | 121.29 | 122.46 |  | 117.38 |  |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas...--.- do | 105.75 | 109.20 | 109.20 | 108. 52 | 107. 74 | 110.83 | 109. 56 | 110.99 | 109.20 | 109.30 | 112.04 | 110.51 | 110.51 | ${ }_{r} 110.77$ | 111. 19 |  |
| Contract monstruction.....................- do | 117.71 | 121. 73 | 120.01 | 123.44 | 121.45 | 125.57 | 127.26 | 128. 21 | 126. 82 | 120.88 | 117.97 | 120.01 | 117. 29 | г 121.99 | 123. 79 |  |
| General buildine con | 108.83 | 112.50 | 112.10 | 114.14 | 111.91 | ${ }^{115.92}$ | 116.92 | 117.81 | 117.12 | 113.34 | 108. 5.5 | 111. 11 | 108.85 | -113. 34 | 116.16 |  |
| Heavy construction. | 118.48 | 120.99 | 116.33 | 124.07 | 122. 13 | 127.67 | 130.50 | 129.38 | 127.20 | 117.61 | 109.20 | 113.54 | 108.12 | -114.95 | 121.06 |  |
| Special trade contractors. | 123.08 | 128.14 | 126.34 | 129.46 | 127.72 | 131.65 | 132.38 | 134.23 | 133.16 | 127.45 | 127.41 | 128.13 | 125.24 | 129.60 | 130.67 |  |
| Transportation and public utilit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Incal and suburban transportation....-do. | 108. 16 | 112.88 | 1120. 11 | 1100.58 | 114.38 | 100.49 | 101.01 | 1100.20 | 100.38 | 100.62 | 100.86 | 199.42 | 100.91 | r 100.32 | 100.74 |  |
| Motor freight transportation and storage - - | ${ }_{93}{ }^{\text {188 }} 38$ | - 18.80 | $\xrightarrow{112.06}$ | ${ }^{112.61}$ | 97. 66 | ${ }_{99}^{114.54}$ | $\xrightarrow{115.35}$ | 102.31 | ${ }_{102.06}$ | ${ }_{103.07}^{113.30}$ | 114.34 | 111.52 | 101.09 | r 114.67 $r 100.58$ | ${ }^{114.39} 9$ |  |
| Electric, yas, and sanitary services. | 112.48 | 116.85 | 115.46 | 115.46 | 115.87 | 117.14 | 116.85 | 118.94 | 118.78 | 119.48 | 121.18 | 119.60 | 120.01 | ${ }_{r} 119.43$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.68 \\ 119.84 \end{array}$ |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade ..............-di | 72.94 | 75. 08 | 74.31 | 74.88 | 75. | 76.44 | 76. 44 | 76.05 | 75.46 | 75.65 | 75.47 | 76.23 | 76.42 | 76. 42 | 76.62 |  |
| Wholesale trade......-............------ | 93.56 | ${ }_{66.63}$ | 95.82 | ${ }_{65} 92$ | 96.87 66.85 | 97. 10 | 96.87 | 93.09 | 97.03 | 97.44 | 98.74 | 97. 36 | 97.93 | 98. 58 | 98.58 |  |
| Retall trade§... | 64.01 | 66.33 | 65.42 | 65.98 | 66.85 | 67.38 | 67.55 | 66.88 | 66.55 | 66.38 | 66.85 | 67.30 | 65.93 | 66.93 | 67.48 |  |
| Finanee, insurance, and real estate: | 69.19 | 71.80 | 71.62 | 71. 42 | 71. 80 | 72.56 | 71.80 |  | 72.54 |  |  |  | 74.03 | 74.23 | 74.23 |  |
| Ranking- Insurance carriers | 89.83 | 93.53 | 93.20 | 93.25 | 93.21 | 94. 89 | 94.35 | 93.76 | 94.07 | 74.26 | ${ }_{94.60}$ | 95.41 | 95.79 | r95.81 | 95.32 |  |
| Serviers and miscellaneous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ifotels, tourist courts, and motels-...-.d | 49.28 | 46.53 50.57 | 46.29 50.83 | 46.77 51.87 | 51.35 |  |  | 40.05 |  | 47.99 | 47.62 | 47. | 7.62 |  | 46.59 |  |
| Laundries, cleaning and dycing plants. . do | 49.28 | 50.57 | 50.83 | 51.87 | 51.35 | 50. 30 | 50.83 | 50.83 | 50.83 | 50.70 | 51.08 | 50.69 | 50.42 | 50.95 | 52.40 |  |
| Average hourly gross earnings per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing establishments $\dagger$......-dollars ${ }^{\text {Ex }}$ | 2.32 2.25 | 2.39 2.31 | 2.39 2.31 | 2.39 2.31 | 2.31 | 2. 2.31 | 2.37 2.29 2.8 | 2. 2.30 | 2.40 <br> 2.32 | 2.41 | ${ }_{2}^{2.43}$ | 2. 43 | 2.43 2.36 2.36 | 2. 24 2.36 | 2.45 <br> 2.37 <br> 2 | 2. 37 |
| Durable exods ind | 2.49 | 2.57 | 2.56 | 2.56 | 2.56 | 2.56 | 2.54 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.59 <br> 2 | 2.61 | 2. 60 | 2.61 | 2.61 | 2.62 | 2. 62 |
| Excluding overtimeo | 2. 42 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.47 | 2.47 | 2.47 | 2. 46 | 2.48 | 2. 48 | 2.50 | 2. 52 | 2.52 | 2. 53 | 2.53 | 2.54 | 2. 54 |
| Ordnance and neerssorips....-.-.-.-...-do | 2.78 | 2.83 | 2.84 | 2.83 | 2.83 | 2.83 | 2.82 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.86 | 2.88 | 2. 90 | 2.90 | 2.90 | ${ }^{2} 2.87$ | 2.88 |
| Lumber and wood products...-..........do | 1.95 | 1.98 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.99 | 1. 99 | 2.00 | 2.01 | 1. 99 | 2. 00 | 1.99 | 1.96 | 1.96 | 1. 97 | r 1.98 | 2. 00 |
| Furniture and fiytures | 1.91 | 1.95 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.96 | 1.96 | 1.98 | 1.96 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1. 96 | 1.97 |
| Stone, clay, and ylass pror | 2. 34 | - 2.41 | 2.40 | 2. 40 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2} 97$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.42}$ | 2. 43 | ${ }^{2} .44$ | 2. 43 | 2. 44 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.45 | 2.46 | 2.45 |
| Primary metal industries | 2.91 3.20 | 2.98 3.29 | 3.01 | 2.97 3.97 | 2.97 <br> 3.28 <br> 8 | 2.96 | 2.95 | 2.97 | 2.96 | 2.97 | 2.98 | 2.99 | 3.01 | 3.02 | + 3.08 | 3.03 |
| Blast furnaces, steel a | 3.20 | 3.29 | 3.32 | 3.27 | 3.28 | 3. 28 | 3.26 | 3. 28 | 3.27 | 3.28 | 3.28 | 3.30 | 3.32 | 3. 34 | 3.44 |  |
| Fabricated metal products..............do | 2.49 | 2. 55 | 2. 54 | 2.56 | 2.56 | 2.55 | 2.55 | 2.57 | 2.56 | 2.57 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.59 | -2.58 | 2. 60 |
| Machinery | 2. 62 |  | 2.70 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.70 | 2. 70 | 2.71 | 2.72 | 2. 73 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.76 | 2.77 | -2.75 | 2.76 |
| Flectrical ectuipment and supplles ...-. do | 2.35 | 2. 2010 | 2. 40 | 2. 40 | 2.40 | 2. 40 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 40$ | 2.42 | ${ }^{2} .42$ | 2.43 | 2.45 | 2.43 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.44 |
| Transportation equipment 9 |  | 2.91 | ${ }_{2}^{2.87}$ | 2. 89 | 2.89 <br> 2.95 | 2.91 | ${ }_{2}^{2.90}$ | 2. 95 | 2. 96 | 2. 99 | 3.01 | 2.97 | 2.97 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{2} .96$ | 2.98 |
| Motor vehicles and equipm | 2.87 | 2. 298 | $\stackrel{2}{2.94}$ | 2.97 | 2.95 <br> 2.85 <br> 2. | 2.98 | 2.97 | 3. 88 | 3. 04 | 3.10 | 3.11 | 3.05 | 3. 04 | 3.05 | 3.03 |  |
| Aircraft and narts |  | 2.87 <br> 2.45 | 2.84 <br> 9 |  |  | 2.86 <br> 2.44 <br> 1 | 2.87 <br> 2.44 <br> 1 | 2.88 2 46 | 2.91 | 2. 91 | 2.93 | 2. 92 | 2.92 | 2. 91 | 2.90 |  |
| Instruments and related nrod | 2.39 1.92 | 2.45 1.97 | 2.84 1.97 | 2.44 1.97 | ${ }^{2.45}$ | 2.44 1.96 | 2.44 1.95 | 2.46 1 | 2. 46 1 1 | 2.47 | 2.48 | 2.47 | 2.49 | 2.49 | 2.47 | 2.48 |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries.-........ do | 1.92 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 2.02 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.02 | 2.02 |
| Nondurable goods industries..............do | 2.11 | 2. 17 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 16$ | 2.17 | 2. 17 | 2.17 | 2.16 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.21 | 2.21 |  |
|  | 2. 05 | 2. 10 | 2. 09 | 2.09 | 2. 210 | 2.10 | 2. 09 | 2.10 | 2. 10 | ${ }_{2}^{2.11}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.12}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2.14}$ | 2. 131 | $\stackrel{3}{2} \cdot 14$ | 2.15 | 2. 14 |
| Food and kindred products-.--------- do | 2. 18 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2. 25 | 2. 25 | 2.23 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.23 | 2.27 | 2.29 | 2.30 | 2.31 | 2. 32 | 2. 3.98 | 2.33 |
| Tohacco manufactures | 1. 178 <br> 1.63 |  | 1.95 |  | 1.98 1.69 | 1.97 | 1. 80 | 1.70 | 1.70 1.69 | ${ }^{1.86}$ |  |  | 1.92 <br> 1.70 |  |  |  |
| Textile mill products.-.-.-.-......- do | ${ }_{1}^{1.63}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.68}$ | 1.68 1.67 | 1.69 1.66 1 | 1.69 1.66 | 1.68 | 1.68 1.68 | 1.68 | 1.69 1.67 | 1.69 1.67 | 1.69 1.67 | 1. 69 | 1.70 <br> 1.68 <br> 1.8 | 1.70 1.69 | 1.69 <br> 1.67 | 1.70 1.64 |
| Paper and allied products...------------10. | 2.34 | 2.41 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.40 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 2. 43 | 2.43 | 2.43 | $\underline{1.64}$ | 1.68 | 2.44 | + 2.46 | $\bigcirc 2.45$ | 2.47 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied ind....do | 2.75 | 2.82 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 2.82 | 2.84 | 2.83 | 2.84 | 2.83 | 2.82 | 2.84 | 2.87 | 2.86 | 2.87 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 2. 58 | 2. 65 | 2.61 | 2. 62 | 2. 66 | 2.67 | 2. 66 | 2.67 | 2.68 | 2.69 | 2. 69 | 2.69 | 2. 69 | 2.69 | 2. 70 | 2.71 |
| Petroleum refining and related ind......do | 3.02 | 3. 05 | 3.04 | 3.03 | 3.04 | 3.66 | 3.03 | 3.07 | 3.05 | 3.07 | 3.06 | 3.14 | 3. 12 | r 3. 16 | +3.17 | 3. 14 |
| Petroleum refining | 3. 16 | 3. 18 | 3.17 | 3.17 | 3.18 | 3. 21 | 3.17 | 3. 22 | 3.20 | 3.21 | 3.20 | 3.29 | 3.26 | +3.30 | 3.34 |  |
| Rubher and misc. plastic products....- (l) | 2. 40 | 2. 46 | 2.43 | 2.45 | 2.49 | 2. 49 | 2.47 | 2.47 | 2.47 | 2. 49 | 2.50 | 2.49 | 2. 48 | 2.49 | 2. 48 | 2.49 |
| Leather and leather products-....-....-do...- | 1. 68 | 1. 72 | 1.72 | 1. 72 | 1.72 | 1.71 | 1. 72 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.74 | 1. 73 | 1. 74 | 1. 74 | 1. 7.5 | 1. 76 | 1.76 |
| Nonmanufacturing establishments: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2. 64 |  | 2.70 2. 83 |  | 2.69 2.83 3 | 2.69 283 | 2.69 2.85 | 2.72 286 3 | 2. 70 | 2. 70 | ${ }^{2.74}$ | 2.74 | 2.76 | 2. 75 | -2.74 |  |
|  | 2. ${ }^{\text {2. }} 11$ |  | 2. ${ }^{2} 83$ | 2.84 <br> 3.09 | 2.83 3.11 | 2.83 | 2.85 <br> 3.10 | 2. ${ }^{2} 13$ | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.85 | 2.84 | 2. 86 | +2.89 | 2.87 |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{3 .} 53$ | a 3.11 2. 60 2. | 3.13 2.60 | 3.09 2.59 | 3. 2.11 |  | 3.10 2.59 | 3.13 3.63 | 3. 10 | 3.09 | 3.13 | 3.11 | 3. 14 | 3.13 | 3. 13 |  |
| Crude petrolcum and natural gas....-- do Contract construction.-....---- | 2.53 3.19 | 2.60 3.29 | 2.60 <br> 3.27 | 2.59 3.24 3 | 2. 293 | 2. 32 | 2. 59 3.28 2. | 2.63 <br> 3.33 | 2. ${ }^{\text {3. }} 32$ | 2. 53 | 2. 63 | 2. 6.5 | 2. 65 3.35 3. | $\begin{array}{r}+2.65 \\ \times 3.37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3. 3.61 |  |
|  | 3.04 | 3.16 | 3.14 | 3. 311 | 3. 10 | 3. ${ }_{\text {3. }} 15$ | 3.28 3.16 | 3.33 3.21 3 | 3. 3.20 3.20 | 3.33 3 3 | 3. 39 | 3.39 | 3.38 | r 3.37 3.22 3. | 3. 31 |  |
| General building contr | 2.94 | 2.98 | 2.96 | 3.11 2.94 | 2.95 | 3.15 2.99 | 3.16 3.00 | 3.21 3.03 | 3. 20 3. 10 3 | 3.22 2.97 3 | 3.25 3 3 | 3.23 3 298 | 3.23 <br> 2.93 | $\begin{array}{r}3.22 \\ +2.94 \\ \hline 3\end{array}$ | 3.20 2.91 |  |
|  | 3.40 | 3.53 | 3.49 | 3.48 | 3.48 | 3.52 | 3.53 | 3.57 | 3.57 | 3.58 | 3.63 | 3. 64 | 3.63 | ${ }^{-3.62}$ | 3.58 |  |
| Transportation and public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local and suhurban transportation.....do. | 2.29 | 2. 36 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2. 36 | 2.37 | 2.36 | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.42 | r2. 40 | 2.41 |  |
| Motor freight transportation and storage do. | 2. 60 | 2. 72 | 2.72 | 2. 72 | 2. 73 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.75 | 2. 73 | 2.75 | 2.76 | 2.74 | 2.78 | +2.79 | 2.79 |  |
| Telephone communication.-..........-do | 2.37 | 2. 47 | 2. 44 | 2. 44 | 2. 46 | 2.47 | 2.47 | 2.52 | 2.52 | 2.52 | 2.54 | 2.53 | 2. 54 | 2. 54 | 2.53 |  |
| Electric, gas and sanitary services......d | 2.75 | 2.85 | 2.83 | 2.83 | 2.84 | 2.85 | 2.85 | 2.88 | 2.89 | 2.90 | 2. 92 | ${ }_{2} 91$ | 2.92 | 2.92 | 2.93 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade.....-.-.-....-. do | 1.88 | 1.94 | 1. 93 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.94 | 1.98 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1. 99 |  |
| Wholesale trad | 2.31 | 2.38 | 2.36 | 2.37 | 2. 38 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.41 | 2.39 | 2.40 | 2.42 | 2.41 | 2.43 | -24 4 | 2.44 |  |
| Retail tradeş.------- | 1.68 | 1. 75 | 1.74 | 1. 75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.76 | 1. 71 | 1.77 | 1.75 | 1.79 | 1.78 | 1.78 | 1. 79 |  |
| Services and miscellaneous: <br> IIotels, tourist courts, and motels.......do. | 1.15 | 1. 19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.20 | 1. 16 | 1.15 | 1. 19 | 1. 23 | 1.24 |  | 1.23 |  |  |  |  |
| Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants...do.. | 1.27 | 1. 30 | 1. 29 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1. 29 | 1. 30 | 1. 30 | 1.30 | 1.31 | 1.22 | 1.32 | 1. 1.34 | 1.32 | 1.33 |  |

${ }^{〔}$ Revised ${ }_{\dagger}{ }^{p}$ Preliminary, ${ }^{\circ}$ Average for 11 months. $\$$ Except eating and drinking phaces. separately. orreonding note, bottom p. S-13. or includes data for industries not and one-half.

NOTE FOR HELP-TANTED ADVERTISING INDEX, p. S-16. New series The inder is based on the number of help-wanted eds published in one - ling nussaner is. each of 33 cities located throughout the country, representing the larger metropolitan areat.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec |  |  |  |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| HOURS AND EARNINGS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous wages: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction wages (ENR): § \& per | 2.827 | +2.946 | 2.901 | r 2.939 | + 2.947 | +2963 | ${ }^{2} .081$ | 2.981 | 2.987 | 2.992 | 2.992 | 3.011 | 3.011 | 3.014 | 3.016 |  |
|  | 4.190 | r 4.348 | 4.283 | - 4.323 | - 4.329 | r 4.364 | + 4.393 | 4. 408 | 4.417 | 4.423 | 4.426 | 4. 447 | 4.452 | 4. 454 | 4.454 | 3. 1690 |
| Farm, without board or rm., 1st of mo..... do. | 1.99 | 11.01 | 1.07 |  |  | 1.06 |  |  | . 95 |  |  | 1.13 |  |  | 1.11 |  |
| Railroad wages (average, class T) ............do...- | 2.675 |  | 2. 688 | 2.665 | 2.719 | 2.746 | 2. 729 | 2. 786 | 2. 736 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Road-building, com. labor (qtrly.).-.......do.... | ${ }^{1} 2.14$ | 12.31 | 2.25 |  |  | 2.33 |  |  | 2.39 |  |  | 2. 29 |  |  | 2.18 |  |
| LABOR CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Help-wanted advertising, seas. adj. $\oplus-\ldots 1957=100 .-$ | 85.9 | 100.1 | 106. 1 | 106.0 | 98.5 | 97.9 | 97.0 | 92.8 | 96.8 | 95.9 | 95.2 | 97.5 | ${ }^{p} 100.5$ | p 98.5 | p 100.2 |  |
| Labor tarnover in manufacturing estah.: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accession rate, total_mo. rate per 100 employees.- | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4. 0 | 4.3 | 5.0 3.9 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 4. 9 3. 8 | 3.9 4.0 | 3.0 3.6 | 2.4 | 3.6 3.9 | 3.3 3.9 | 73.5 74.1 | $\begin{array}{ll}p & 3.7 \\ p & 4.1 \\ p & \end{array}$ |  |
| Seasonally adjusted* | 2.2 | 2.5 | 4. 4 2.4 2.4 | 4.3 2.8 | 3.9 3.4 | 4.1 | 4. 0.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 2.5 | 3.6 1.8 | 3.5 1.2 | 3.9 1.9 | 3.9 <br> 1.8 | r 4.1 2.0 | $\begin{array}{ll}p & 4.1 \\ p & 2.2\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3. 6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4. 0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.2 | +3.5 | D 3.4 |  |
|  |  |  | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | r3.7 | ${ }^{p} 3.5$ |  |
|  | 1. 2 | 1. 4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1. 5 | 1.1 | . 8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | ${ }^{p} 1.3$ |  |
|  | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | ${ }^{p} 1.5$ |  |
| Industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beginning in month: <br> Work stoppages. number-- | 281 | > 296 | 320 | 440 | 410 | 350 | 335 | 350 | 275 | 215 | 105 | 230 | 200 | 225 | 350 |  |
|  | 121 | - 104 | 125 | 195 | 155 | 350 90 | 120 | 95 | 110 | 80 | 50 | 75 | 60 | 45 | 100 |  |
| In effect during month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work stoppages---------------------number-- |  |  | 460 | 625 | 6.50 | 575 | 570 | 580 | 500 | 430 | 265 | 360 | 320 | 350 | 475 |  |
|  |  |  | 155 1,240 | 240 2,650 | 300 2.880 | 189 0.040 | +186 | 1770 | 168 1.440 | 125 1000 | 150 1.400 | $\begin{array}{r}185 \\ \hline 340\end{array}$ | 1.120 | 90 1.110 | 130 1.050 |  |
| Man-days idle during month.-.-.-.---.-- do...-- | 1,360 | ${ }^{p} 1,600$ | 1,240 | 2,650 | 2.880 | 2, 040 | 1,050 | 1,590 | 1.440 | 1,000 | 1.400 | 2,340 | 1, 100 | 1,110 | 1,050 |  |
| E MPLOY MENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 492 | 560 | 577 | 656 | 605 | 580 | 642 | 652 | 643 | 533 | 434 | 459 | 423 | 496 | 581 |  |
| Unemployment insurance programs: Insured unemployment, all programs.....do.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insured unemployment, all programs......do...State programs: | 2,481 | 21,924 | 21,968 | ${ }^{2} 1.686$ | 21,577 | ${ }^{2} 1,666$ | 2 1, 598 | 21.473 | 21,524 | 2 1,772 | 22, 220 | 22,777 | 22,725 | 22,461 | 2 2,055 |  |
|  | 1. 516 | 1.309 | 1. 147 | 1.133 | 1. 083 | 1. 395 | 1.197 | 956 | 1. 267 | 1,353 | 1. 747 | 2, 102 | 1.308 | 1,127 | 1.216 |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly avg.-. do.--- | 2,290 | 1.783 | 1,831 | 1,570 | 1.469 | 1,543 | 1.460 | 1,331 | 1,385 | 1,625 | 2. 063 | 2,591 | 2, 546 | 2, 298 | 1.918 |  |
| Percent of covered employment: $0^{7}$ Unadiusted | 5. 6 | 4. 4 | 4.5 | 3. 9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.0 |  | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 4.7 |  |
|  | 5. | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 4.3 | 4. 4 | 3.3 4.4 | 4. 6 | 4.8 | 3.1 4.8 | 6.3 4.8 | 6. 7 | 5.6 4.4 | 4. 1 |  |
|  | 2,004 | 1.525 | 1,688 | 1,389 | 1,311 | $\bigcirc .264$ | 1,254 | 1.174 | 1. 132 | 1. 296 | 1.502 | 2.174 | 2. 256 | $\underline{2} \mathrm{C} .165$ | 1.800 |  |
|  | 285.2 | 223.0 | 239.6 | 215.0 | 188.9 | 187.0 | 107.4 | 160.6 | 176.6 | 193.6 | 214.2 | 342.4 | 313.3 | 316.4 | 274.8 |  |
| Federal employees, insured unemployment thous.- | 33 | 29 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 37 | 38 | 35 | 31 |  |
| Veterans' program (UCX): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Initial claims ....-....----.-.------.--- do.--- | 28 | 28 | 25 | 29 | 95 | 30 | 39 | 27 | 31 | 29 | 31 | 39 | 27 | 25 | 23 |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly avg...do...- | 67 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 40 | 46 | 52 | 5 | 52 | 57 | 65 | 78 | 77 | 71 | 58 |  |
| Beneficiarles, weekly average...-.....-do...-- | 65 | 47 | 45 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 46 | 50 | 47 | 51 | 56 | 73 | 77 | 72 | 61 |  |
| Benefits pald....--.-------------------mil. \$-- | 9.0 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 8.8 |  |
| Railroad program: <br> Applications. thous - | 23 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 6.5 | 22 | 32 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 19 | 7 | 5 |  |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly arg. do--- | 91 16.8 | ${ }_{162}^{62}$ | 64 | 52 | 44 | 52 | 50 | 65 | 60 | 61 | 6.1 | 73 | 64 | 57 | 45 |  |
|  | 16.8 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 0.1 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 13.7 | 10.9 | 11.0 |  |  |

FINANCE

| BANKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Open market paper outstanding, end of mo.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 32,683 | 32,650 | 2. 392 | 2.345 | 2,342 | 2. 306 | 2.275 | 2,281 | 2,367 | 2,476 | 2. 6550 | 2.593 | 2. 565 | 2. 589 | 2. 658 |  |
| Commercinl and finance co. paper, total $\ddagger$--do.... | 3 4. 686 | 36.0100 | 5. 641 | 5.919 | 5.865 | 6. 171 | 6. 576 | 6.577 | 6,986 | 7,091 | 6. 060 | 6,790 | 6, 996 | 7.076 | 7.359 |  |
| Placed through dealers $\ddagger$-----------.-.- do | ${ }_{3}^{3} 1,711$ | ${ }^{3} 2.088$ | 1. 883 | 1. 869 | 1. 888 | 2. 002 | 2. 119 | 2. 228 | 2. 417 | 2,501 | 2.088 | 2, 091 | 2,193 | 2,260 | 2. 204 |  |
| Placed directly (finance paper) $\ddagger$.-.......-do ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | ${ }^{3} 2,975$ | ${ }^{3} 3,912$ | 3.758 | 4.050 | 3.987 | 4.168 | 4.457 | 4,349 | 4,569 | 4,590 | 3,912 | 4,699 | 4,803 | 4.816 | 5.155 |  |
| Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 5,277$ | ${ }^{3} 5,753$ | 5. 594 | 5. 678 | 5,770 | 5, 841 | 5.833 | 5,814 | 5,762 | 5,719 | 5,753 | 5, 835 | 5,926 | 6, 024 | 6. 143 |  |
| Farm mortgage loans: <br> Federal land banks................................. | 32,828 | ${ }^{3} 3.052$ | 2,922 | 2,948 | 2,968 | 2,986 | 3,003 | 3.021 | 3,031 | 3,037 | 3.052 | 3, 069 | 3, 089 | 3.118 | 3.147 |  |
|  | 3697 3185 | 3 ${ }^{3} 735$ | 2. 719 | 2,694 | 2, 692 | 2, 704 | , 680 | 690 | 738 | . 746 | ${ }^{735}$ | 3. 777 | 775 | . 761 | 3. 745 |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 1,752$ | ${ }^{3} 1,966$ | 1,953 | 2,037 | 2,109 | 2.150 | 2.150 | 2.103 | 1,993 | 1,936 | 1,966 | 1.989 | 2,062 | 2,146 | 2.251 |  |
| Bank debits: Unadjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 259.3 | 286.4 | 281.5 | 295.4 | 291.8 | 279.7 | 281.0 | 263.3 | 307.4 | 288.2 | 320.9 | 325.9 | 274.5 | 306.7 | 308.0 |  |
| New York City | 106.6 | 118.0 | 117.2 | 122.1 | 121.9 | 111.4 | 110.8 | 109.7 | 127.5 | 116.5 | 141.6 | 137.2 | 116.6 | 133.0 | 126.9 |  |
| 6 other leading centers甲--...------.-.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do | 51.9 | 58.5 | 58.0 | 59.8 | 59.4 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 53.4 | 62.8 | 59.4 | 63.7 | 66.3 | 55.2 | 62.5 | 64.2 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted:* <br> Total (344 centers) |  |  | 288.5 | 287.0 | 282.4 | 285.7 | 283.9 | 286.6 | 297.9 | 96.4 | 306. 4 | 07.1 | 31.5 | 303 | 308.4 |  |
| New York City |  |  | 118.1 | 119.1 | 115. 7 | 114.4 | 115.8 | 120.9 | 124.5 | 122.2 | 134.2 | 128.1 | 127.7 | 128.9 | 125.0 |  |
|  |  |  | 59.1 | 57. 6 | 57.9 | 59.0 | 115.8 | 128.1 | 121.0 | 121.1 | 134.2 60.9 | 62.8 | 121.7 | 128.9 61.6 | 125.0 63.9 |  |
|  |  |  | 111.3 | 110.3 | 108.8 | 112.2 | 110.7 | 107.6 | 112.4 | 113.1 | 111.3 | 116.3 | 112.7 | 112.9 | 199.6 |  |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of mo.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, total 9. | 4, 329 | 356,020 | 52,739 | 52, 654 | 53,396 | 52,908 | 52,870 | 53,596 | 53,912 | 53,940 | 56,020 | 53,872 | 54, 614 | 53,935 | 54,612 | 54.207 |
| Reserve bank credit outstanding, total ${ }^{\circ}$. do. | ${ }^{3} 31,362$ | 333, 902 | 30,641 | 30.705 | 31,261 | 31,040 | 31,618 | 31,690 | 31,625 | 32, 448 | 33,902 | 31,959 | 32, 608 | 32, 585 | 32,825 | 32,808 |
| Discounts and advances $\qquad$ do | 3 3 3 881 | ${ }^{3} 388$ | 120 | 131 | -76 76 | 73 | 31, 101 | - 48 | . 219 | , 71 | , 38 | - 81 | . 209 | 201 | 32, 153 | , 208 |
| U.S. Government securlties---.-.-....- do | 328,881 | ${ }^{3} 30,820$ | 29.182 | 29, 622 | 29, 663 | 29.786 | 30, 358 | 29,825 | 30,201 | 30, 454 | 30, 820 | 30,289 | 30, 586 | 30,963 | 31, 182 | 31, 254 |
|  | ${ }^{8} 16,615$ | ${ }^{3} 15,696$ | 16,222 | 16, 158 | 16, 158 | 15,871 | 15,817 | 15, 796 | 15, 692 | 15, 706 | 15,696 | 15,660 | 15,595 | 15, 606 | 15, 595 | 15,524 |
| Labilities, to | ${ }^{3} 54,329$ | ${ }^{3} 56,020$ | 52, 739 | 52.654 | 53,396 | 52,908 | 52.879 | 53,596 | 53, 912 | 53,940 | 56,020 | 53,872 | 54,614 | 53,935 | 54,612 | 54, 207 |
| Deposits, total $\%$ $\qquad$ <br> Member-bank reserve balances | 318,451 317,387 | ${ }^{3} 18,722$ | 18,207 | 17,739 | 18,445 | 17,878 | 18,067 | 18, 268 | 17,825 | 17,741 | 18,722 | 17,989 | 18,205 | 18,046 | 18, 222 | 37,573 |
| Member-bank reserve balances-... Federal Reserve notes in circulation | 317,387 39,305 | 3 17,454 3 30, 643 | 17,035 | 16,614 28,744 | 17.206 29.021 | 16.885 29.197 | 17.110 | 17. 321 | 16,821 | 16, 648 | 17,454 | 16,644 | 16,850 | 16, 748 | 16,904 | 16,574 |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation. | 329,30 | ${ }^{3} 30,643$ | 28,537 | 28,744 | 29,021 | 29,197 | 29,351 | 29,378 | 29, 488 | 30, 092 | 30,643 | 29,846 | 29,868 | 29,934 | 30,010 | 30. 303 |
| Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and FR note liabilities combined. $\qquad$ percent | ${ }^{3} 34.8$ | ${ }^{3} 31.8$ | 34.7 | 34.8 | 34.0 | 33.7 | 33.4 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 32.8 | 31.8 | 32.7 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 32.3 | 32.4 |
| r Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. 1 Quarterly aver <br> 2 Excludes persons under Temporary Extended | ge. Comp | ation | gram | nded 6 |  | lata | ew se ior to | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. Dz } \\ & 61 \text { for } \end{aligned}$ | prior <br> ank deb | 1961 for s will be | labor shown | nover ter. | pear | $\mathrm{BL} \mathrm{~S}$ | lletin | $0.1312 ;$ |
| and under extender duration provisions (thons.): 1962 | $2-\mathrm{Apr}$ | 230 and | 18, respe | tively; | lay, |  | Insured | unemp | yment a | $\%$ of a | verage co | covered | ploym | in | 2 -mon | period. |
| 121; U3; June, 53, 37; July, 2; 32; Aug. (ext. dur. prov | 30: | ., 24; 0 | 15: N | ., 8; 1 | , 3; |  | onthiy | revisio | prior | May 196 | 1 (Aug. | $1959-J_{1}$ | $1960 \mathrm{fol}$ | placed | hrough | deaters) |
| 1963 -Jan. 1; Feb., 2; Mar., 4; Apr., $34 .{ }^{3}$ End of | year. |  |  |  |  | are | ailable | pon req | st. | hia, Ch |  |  | Francis |  |  |  |
| $\oplus$ See note, bottom p. S-15. $\dagger$ See correspond <br> §Wages as of June 1, 1963: Conmon labor, \$3.07 | ng not | ottom | S-13. |  |  |  | ncludes Include | oston, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { hiladel } \\ & \text { shown } \end{aligned}$ | ia, Chi paratel | ago, De | rolt, Ss | Francis | co, and | os Ang |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | End of year |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| FINANCE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BANKING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All member banks of Federal Reserve System, averages of daily figures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1568 | 1572 | 510 | 503 | 491 | 529 | 566 | 455 | 484 | 592 | 572 | 483 | 472 | 426 | 434 | 459 |
| Borrowings from Federal Reserve banks...do...- | ${ }^{1} 149$ | 1304 | 69 | 63 | 100 | 89 | 127 | 80 | 65 | 119 | 304 | 99 | 172 | 155 | 121 | 209 |
| Free reserves.................-.-.-.........d. do...- | 1419 | ${ }^{1} 268$ | 441 | 440 | 391 | 440 | 439 | 375 | 419 | 473 | 268 | 384 | 300 | 271 | 313 | 250 |
| Weekly reporting member banks of Fed. Res. System, condition, Wed. nearest end of yr. or mo.: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits: <br> Demand, adjustedo ${ }^{\prime}$. $\qquad$ mil. \$-- | 65, 644 | 65, 843 | 63,071 | (11,621 | 61,472 | 62,451 | 60,638 | 60,744 | 63,025 | 63,007 | 65,843 | 64, 495 | 62, 654 | 61, 811 | 63.699 | 61,212 |
| Demand, total $\%$---.-.-.-...............-do | 97, 958 | 102, 109 | 93, 061 | 89, 297 | 91, 391 | 91, 527 | 87. 901 | 92,845 | 94. 512 | 91. 839 | 102. 109 | 90, 720 | 91, 562 | 90, 700 | 95, 172 | 90, 289 |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corp...-do | 70, 118 | 71, 531 | 65, 478 | 63, 705 | 64, 022 | 65, 116 | 62, 58.3 | 64,085 | 66. 996 | 65.916 | 71. 531 | 66. 791 | 65, 834 | 65, 005 | 67.004 | 64, 274 |
| States and political subdivisions .-.-- do | 5. 002 | 5, 125 | 5, 771 | 5.404 | 4.829 | 5. 129 | 4. 622 | 4, 631 | 5, 017 | 4. 938 | 5. 125 | 5, 0.54 | 5,329 | 4, 772 | 5, 993 | 5,399 |
|  | 4,033 | 4, 749 | - 41,744 | 5, 028 | 6,594 | 4.389 | 4. 917 | 7.022 | 4,283 | 3. 634 | 4,749 | 2.760 | 4,254 | 3. 684 | 4. 957 | 4,581 |
| Domestic commercial banks .-.-.......-. do | 13,415 | 14,321 | 11, 297 | 10,357 | 10,672 | 11,301 | 10.920 | 12,121 | 12,030 | 12.030 | 14, 321 | 11,010 | 11,078 | 12,072 | 11. 414 | 10,753 |
| Time, totalo - -----.-.-.-.-....-.-...-- do | 41, 603 | 50,386 | 45, 670 | 46, 484 | 47,077 | 47, 242 | 47, 229 | 48,225 | 48.6.58 | 49, 023 | 50, 386 | 51,302 | 52, 150 | 53,418 | 53,751 | 54, 506 |
| Individuals, partnerships, and Savings. | 30. 225 | 34, 920 | 31,776 | 32.116 | 32, 539 |  | 33.404 | 33,921 | 34.246 |  |  |  | 35, 426 | 35, 956 | 35,822 |  |
| Other time | 5,945 | 9, 221 | 7,860 | 8, 322 | 8,511 | 8,251 | 8.428 | 8,566 | 34, 688 | 84, 590 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{3}, 221$ | $\begin{array}{r}3.1 \\ 9,542 \\ \hline 9.4\end{array}$ |  | 10,447 | 10,679 | 11,175 |
| Loans (adjusted), totalor-..................-do | 74, 28.5 | 82,947 | -5.930 | 74,647 | 75.902 | 75.732 | 75,975 | 77,726 | 78.765 | 78, 861 | 82.947 | 79, 457 | 80, 672 | 81, 130 | 82.961 | 82, 321 |
| Commercial and industrial | 32,797 | 35, 351 | 32, 937 | 32, 854 | 33, 354 | 33. 146 | 33. 442 | 34,081 | 34. 290 | 34.680 | 35, 351 | 34. 295 | 34. 564 | 35,256 | 35.322 | 35,097 |
| For purchasing or carrying securities-.--- do | 4,705 | 5, 928 | 5,449 | 4. 109 | 3.958 | 3. fi:4 | 3. fint | 4. 14.5 | 4,764 | 4, 154 | 5. 928 | 4,550 | 5,332 | 4,677 | 5. 644 | 4,949 |
| To nonbank financtal institutions-------do | 6.159 | 7.36.5 | 5.760 | 5.836 | ${ }^{6} 6.039$ | 6. 259 | 6. 104 | 6, 279 | 66. 144 | 6, 0885 | 7.365 | 6,434 | 6. 511 | 6. 637 | 6.705 | 6. 580 |
| Real estate loans.----------------------- | 13. 103 | 15. 519 | 13.874 | 14.0688 | 14. 268 | 14.525 | 14,696 | 14,940 | 15,203 | 15,399 | 15. 519 | ${ }^{15}, 626$ | 15,768 | 15, 944 | 16. 237 | 16,530 |
| Other loans....- | 21, 194 | 22,812 | 21.422 | 21.390 | 21,543 | 21, 2 m 4 | 21,894 | 21,823 | 21,981 | 21,793 | 22, 812 | 22,361 | 22,614 | 22, 467 | 23,115 | 22,840 |
| [nvestments, total............-.-.........- do | 46.069 | 48, 147 | 45,979 | 46,013 | 46,904 | 46, 58\% | 46.093 | 47.171 | 46.768 | 46,611 | 48, 147 | 47,934 | 47,672 | 47.685 | 47,929 | 47,554 |
| U.S. Government obligations, total.....-do | ${ }^{33.960}$ | 32, 36.9 | 32. 069 | 32.255 | 32.418 | 31. 6,28 | 31.075 | 31.995 | 31.432 | 31.124 | 32, 369 | 31.986 | 31.446 | 30. 85.5 | 30. 689 | 29,957 |
| Notes and bonds-----..-----------.- | 266, 609 | 24, 514 | 25. 82.5 | 26.173 | 26, 206 | 25.980 | 25.254 | 25. 583 | 25, 317 | 24, 994 | 24, 514 | 24.423 | 24.092 | 24, 383 | 24.311 | 24,047 |
| Other securities. | 12. 109 | 15.778 | 13,910 | 13, 2 F | 14.486 | 14.94 | 15.018 | 15. 176 | 15,336 | 15, 487 | 15,778 | 15,948 | 16, 226 | 16.828 | 17.240 | 17,597 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 209.6 | -228.1 | 215.0 | 216.4 | 220.3 | 217.8 | 2210.3 | 222.0 | 224. 4 | \% 225.9 | ${ }^{-228.1}$ | ${ }^{+} 228.9$ | r 232.3 $r$ $r$ | r 235.9 $r 1378$ $r$ | 232.6 | 234.8 |
|  | 121. 1 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 134.7$ | 124.5 | 124.8 | 126.6 | 126. 1 | 127.3 | 129.7 | - 131.6 | -132.2 | r 134.7 | +134.7 | -136.8 | r 137.8 | 137.4 | 138.8 |
| U.S. Government securities...--..........do | 64.7 |  | 64.6 | 65.5 | ${ }^{66.6}$ | 64.1 | 65.0 | 64.3 | r 64.2 | +64.6 | r 64.3 | ${ }^{*} 64.6$ | ${ }^{6} 65.4$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 66.7}$ | 64, 11 | 64.1 |
| Other securities. | 23.8 | -29.1 | 25.9 | 26.1 | 27.1 | 27.6 | 28.0 | 28.1 | 28.6 | 29.1 | +29.1 | 29.6 | 30.1 | 30.5 | 31.2 | 31.9 |
| Money and interest rates: <br> Bank rates on business loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank rates on business oans: <br> In 19 cities $\qquad$ percent | 24.97 | 25.00 |  |  | s. 01 |  |  | 4. 99 |  |  | 5. 02 |  |  | 5. 010 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 4.76$ | 24.78 |  |  | 4.79 |  |  | 4. 77 |  |  | 4. 78 |  |  | 4.80 |  |  |
| $\overline{7}$ other northern and eastern ctiles.......do...- | 24.98 | 25.01 |  |  | 5.00 |  |  | 5. 00 |  |  | 5.15 |  |  | 4.98 |  |  |
| 11 southern and western citles.....-.....do | ${ }^{2} 5.28$ | 25.32 |  |  | 5.33 |  |  | 5.32 |  |  | 5. 33 |  |  | 5.30 |  |  |
| Diseount rate, end of year or month (N.Y.F.R. <br> Bank) <br> percent. | 3. 00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3. 00 | 3. 010 | 3. 00 | 3. 10 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3. 00 | 3.100 | 3.611 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Federal intermediate eredit bank loans-.-- do-... | 34.00 35.62 | ${ }^{3} 4.05$ | 4.02 | 4. 010 | 4.02 | 4.05 | 4. 07 | 4. 10 | 4.14 | 4.15 | 4.14 | 4. 13 | 4. 12 | 4. 08 | 4.09 |  |
| Federal land bank loans do. | ${ }^{3} 5.62$ | ${ }^{3} 5.56$ | 5.56 | 5.56 | 5.56 | 5.56 | 5.56 | 5.56 | 5.56 | 5.56 | 5.52 | 5. 50 | 5.50 | 5. 50 | 5.50 |  |
| Bankers' acceptances (prime, 90 days) .-.do.... Commercial naper (nrime, 4-6 months) - do. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \% 2.97 | 3 <br> 3 <br> 3.29 <br> 18 | 3.20 | 3. 3.16 | $\frac{2.90}{3.25}$ | 3.06 3.36 | 3.11 3.30 | 3.199 3.34 | 3.03 <br> 3.27 | 3.00 3.23 | 3.00 <br> 3.29 | 3.67 3.34 3. | 3. 13 <br> 3.25 | 3.13 <br> 3.34 <br>  <br> 14 | 3.13 3.32 | 3.13 3.25 3 |
| Finance Co paper placed directly, 3-6 mo do.... Stock Fxchange call loans, going rate......do..... | 32.68 | 33.07 | 3.09 | 2.95 | 3.12 | 3.20 | 3.12 | 3.13 | 3.04 | 3.108 | 3. 16 | 3.18 | 3.13 | 3.15 | 3.17 | 3. 15 |
|  | ${ }^{3} 4.50$ | ${ }^{3} 4.50$ | 4. 50 | 4. 50 | 4. 30 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4. 50 | 4.50 | 4. 50) | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4. 56 | 4. 54 | 4. 30 |
| Yield on U.S. Government securities (taxable): 3 -month bills (rate on new issue) ....- percent $3-5$ year issues. $\qquad$ do | : $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2. } \\ 3 \\ 3.68 \\ 3.60 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 32.788 \\ 3.57 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 2.73 .5 | 2. 6.94 | 2.719 | 2.945 | 2.837 | 2.792 | 2.751 | 2.803 | 2. 856 | 2.914 | 2.916 | 2.897 | 2.909 |  |
|  |  |  | -3.48 | 3.53 | -3.51 | 3.71 | - 3.57 | ${ }^{2.56}$ | 3. 46 | 3.46 | -3. 44 | 3.47 | 3.48 | 3.50 | 3.56 | 3.57 |
| Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: <br> V.Y. State savings banks, end of yr.or mo..mil. \$-- <br> U.S. postal savings 1 $\qquad$ <br> CONSUMER CREDIT $\ddagger$ <br> (Short-and Intermediate-term) | $\begin{array}{r} 22,357 \\ 655 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 23,917 \\ 539 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ -600 \\ 600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,6,59 \\ 591 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,931 \\ 581 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 22,972 \\ \quad 573 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23.087 \\ 567 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 23,376 \\ 558 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,440 \\ 552 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,601 \\ 545 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,917 \\ 539 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23.993 \\ 531 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} -24.103 \\ 522 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,436 \\ 515 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,360 \\ 499 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,489 \\ \quad 493 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total outstanding, end of year or month......mil. \$.- | 57,678 | 63.458 | 57,314 | 58, 318 | 59, 108 | 59,364 | 60,003 | 60, 126 | 60,626 | 61,473 | 63,458 | 62, 740 | 62, 219 | 62, 276 | 93. 266 |  |
| Installment credit, total......................do | 43, 527 | 48,243 | 43,837 | 44,495 | 45, 208 | 45,650 | 46, 204 | 40,310 | 46, 722 | 47, 274 | 48, 243 | 48, 130 | 48,025 | 48, 190 | 48.873 |  |
| Automobile paper....-.-.-.............--- do. | 17, 223 | 19,384 | 17,671 | 18,032 | 18,410 | 18, 680 | 18,933 | 18,881 | 19,083 | 19,307 | 19.384 | 19.426 | 19, 503 | 19,720 | 20, 121 |  |
| Other consumer goods paper-...--------- do | 11, 85 | 12.855 | 11.498 | 11, 198 | 11.726 | 11.754 | 11. 824 | 11.861 | 11.986 | 12.186 | 12,855 | 12.719 | 12.511 | 12,396 | 12,455 |  |
|  | 11,256 | - | - 11,540 | - 11,696 | 11,872 | $\xrightarrow{3,226}$ | 12, 187 | 12,291 | 12, 364 | 12,479 | 12,714 | 12,735 | 12, 790 | 12.864 | 13.0688 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ry type of holder: Financial institutions, total | 37,935 | 41, 807 | 38,497 | 39.032 | 39,639 | 40,062 | 40,537 | 40,597 | 40,896 | 41, 285 | 41, 807 | 42, 317 | 42.280 | 42.421 | 42,980 |  |
| Commercial hanks------------....- do | 17.008 |  | 17,366 | 17,686 | 18, 024 | 18,235 | 18,427 | 18, 443 | 18,613 | 18,765 | 18,909 | 18, 98i | 19,0.57 | 19,203 | 19,581 |  |
| Sales finance companies------------- do |  | 12,1944,973 | 11,359 | 11, 440 | 11, 570 | 11,682 | 11,796 | 11,787 | 11,860 | 11,986 | 12, 194 | 12, 681 | 12, 550 | 12,483 | 12,527 |  |
| Credit unions |  |  | 4.426 | 4.520 | ${ }^{4.616}$ | 4. 681 | 4,783 | 4. 814 | 4, 874 | 4. 928 | 4,973 | 4, 939 | 4. 952 | 5,007 | 4,174 |  |
|  |  | 4, 131 | 3. 826 | 3. 836 | 3.876 | 3,907 | 3,948 | 3, 969 | 3,974 | 4. 009 | 4, 131 | 4, 134 | 4,138 | 4,139 | 5.117 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,799 \\ & 1,525 \end{aligned}$ | 1, 600 | 1,520 | 1,550 | 1,553 | 1,557 | 1,583 | 1,384 | 1,575 | 1,597 | 1,600 | 1,582 | 1,583 | 1,589 | 1,581 |  |
| Retail outlets, total.....................do.... | 5,595 | ¢, 436 | 5. 340 | 5,463 | 5.569 | 5,588 | 5,667 | 5,713 | 5, 826 | 5,989 | 6,436 | 5,813 | 5,745 | 5,769 | 5. 893 |  |
|  | 2,421 | 3.013 | 2, 339 | 2,430 | 2,522 | 2. 5485 | 2,609 | 2,675 | ${ }^{2}, 737$ | ${ }^{2} 8835$ | $\stackrel{3}{3,013}$ | 2,478 1 | 2,506 | 2,581 | 2,702 |  |
| Furniture stor |  | 1,073 284 | 991 320 | ${ }_{310}^{991}$ | 988 302 | 989 298 | ${ }_{9}^{999}$ | 998 999 | 1,002 1298 | $\begin{array}{r}1,019 \\ \hline 192\end{array}$ | 1,073 | 1,049 | $\begin{array}{r}1,027 \\ \hline 259\end{array}$ | 1,002 | ${ }_{292}^{970}$ |  |
| Automobile de | . 342 | 2,066 | 1,690 | 1,732 | 1,757 | 1,756 | 1,763 | 1, 741 | 1,789 | 1,843 | 2,066 | 2,014 | 1,953 | 1,909 | 1,929 |  |
| Noninstallment credit, total..............--do..-- | 14, 151 | 15,215 | 13,477 | 13,823 | 13,900 | 13,714 | 13,799 | 13.816 | 13,904 | 14, 199 | 15,215 | 14, 810 | 14, 194 | 14,086 | 14, 394 |  |
| Single-payment loans, total.............-do...-- | $\begin{aligned} & 5,136 \\ & 4,413 \end{aligned}$ | 5,579 | 5, 241 | 5, 400 | 5. 428 | 5,402 | 5,469 | 5,481 | 5,442 | 5,526 | 5, 579 | 5,511 | 5,545 | 5. 593 | 5,596 |  |
|  |  | 4,704875 | 4,544 | 4,614 | 4, 671 | 4, 662 | 4,657 | 4,666 | 4,662 | 4,680 | 4,704 | 4, 688 | 4, 704 | 4,713 | 4,774 |  |
|  | 4, 723 |  | 697 | 786 | 757 | 740 | 812 | 815 | 780 | 846 | 875 | 831 | 941 | 880 | 822 |  |
| Charge accounts, total......-.-.-......-. do....Department | $\begin{array}{r} 5,324 \\ 948 \end{array}$ | 5,642 | 4. 319 | 4,544 | 4,596 | 4,457 | 4, 491 | 4,495 | 4,663 | 4,825 | 5,642 | 5, 058 | 4,496 | 4,340 | 4.567 |  |
|  |  | 4, 203 | ${ }^{620}$ | 636 | ${ }^{612}$ | 569 | 570 | 614 | 638 | 688 | -927 | 775 | ${ }^{646}$ | 587 | 4613 |  |
| Department storesOther retail outletsCredit cards | 3.907469 |  | 3,249 | 3,444 | 3,505 | 3,388 | 3, 394 | 3, 353 | 3,507 | 3,629 | 4, 203 | 3,759 | 3,324 | 3, 251 | 3, 4646 |  |
|  |  | 512 | 450 | 464 | 479 | 500 | 527 | 528 | 518 | 508 | 512 | 524 | 526 | 502 | 498 |  |
|  | 3,691 | 3,994 | 3,917 | 3,879 | 3,876 | 3,855 | 3,839 | 3,840 | 3,799 | 3,848 | 3,994 | 4,041 | 4,153 | 4,153 | 4.231 |  |

- Revised. - Corrected

Average for Dec. ${ }^{2}$ Quarterly average. ${ }^{8}$ Monthly average
$\dagger$ Revised to reflect new coverage and revised classifleation of deposits (for details, see the June and July 1961 issues of Federal Reserve Bulletin).
${ }^{7}$ For demand deposits, the term "adjusted" denotes demand deposits other than dofor 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).

Includes data not shown separately ept. 1961 appear in the July 1962 Federal Rese
IData are as of end of consecutive 4-week periods ending in month indicated, except une figure which is as of June 30 (end of fiscal year). $\ddagger$ Revised back to 1955 to incorporate new benchmark data; available revisions for periods not shown here appear in the Dec. 1962 Federal Reserve Bulletin.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

FINANCE-Continued


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## FINANCE-Continued

| LIFE INSURANCE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Premiums collected (LIAMA):* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{735}$ | 773 | 745 | 1. 7.76 | ${ }^{1} 758$ | 1,775 | ${ }^{1} \cdot 768$ | 720 | ${ }_{7} \cdot 797$ | 1,769 | ${ }_{827}$ | ${ }^{8} 146$ | 1, 774 | 1,121 | 1,089 |  |
|  | 146 | 155 | 147 | 146 | 151 | 163 | 153 | 139 | 168 | 150 | 176 | 166 | 154 | 166 | 165 |  |
|  | 120 | 118 | 107 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 108 | 103 | 110 | 106 | 231 | 110 | 103 | 103 | 104 |  |
| MONETARY STATISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold and silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold: Monetary stnck, U.S. (end of yr. or mo.)_mil. \$ | 16,889 | 115,978 | 16, 405 | 16, 434 | 16, 435 | 16.147 | 16,098 | 16,0,7 | 15,978 | 15,977 | 15,978 | 15.929 | 15.878 | 15,878 | +15,877 | 15. 798 |
| Vet release from earmark \$-...- | -5 | -66 | -82 | ${ }_{-78}$ | -6, | -310 | -10 |  | -19 | ${ }^{1} 26$ | -20 | --89 | -47 |  | -27 |  |
|  | 64, 583 | 31, 747 | 14,065 | 31,032 | 14.600 | 14, (12) | 59, 6ic3 | 63, 150 | 28, 153 | 6,936 | 45, 093 | 16.975 | 45,024 | 36 |  |  |
|  | 4,684 | 12,578 | 2,228 | 16,290 | 3,340 | $\because 239$ | 1.883 | 2,335 | 2.130 | 1. 903 | 86,442 | 2.976 | 2.024 | 1,842 |  |  |
| Production, world total.----------------do. | 2 101,200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Africa | ${ }^{66,900}$ | 74. 400 | 72.300 | 74,000 | 75, 200 | 76. 360 | 76,60\% | 76. 100 | 78.100 | 78,500 | 74, 700 | 78.0ng | 76,500 | 79,400 |  |  |
| Canada | 13,000 4,600 | 12, 100 | 12,400 3,000 | 12.300 3 3 | 11,800 3,100 | 11.909 4.000 | 12, (tho | 11,740 4,800 | 12.590 4,300 | 12,100 3,800 | 11,700 3,700 | 11.700 3,600 | 11,000 3,000 | 11,600 3.200 |  |  |
| Stiver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3, 200 |  |  |
|  | 3, 154 | 1,262 | 526 | 521 | 964 | 476 | 91 | 1,144 | 960 | 1, 880 | 3.350 | 2,571 | 3,086 | 1, 642 |  |  |
|  | 3,786 | 6,205 | 5,615 | 5. 203 | 6,837 | 5, 398 | 5.827 | 7, 897 | 7.646 | 5,713 | 5,270 | 4. 299 | 5. 187 | 7, 500 |  |  |
| Price at New York...--.-.-.-. dol. per fine oz.- | . 924 | 1. 084 | 1.015 | 1. 015 | 1.023 | 1. 035 | ${ }^{3} 1.083$ | 1.158 | 1.216 | 1. 192 | 1. 199 | 1. 244 | 1.250 | 1,271 | 1.273 | 1,279 |
|  | 2, 615 | 2. 556 | 2,273 | 2218 | 2,684 | 2,849 | 2,408 | 3,037 | 2,737 | 2,601 | 2.713 | 2,256 | 2,197 |  |  |  |
|  | 3,362 | 3,434 | 3, 473 | 3, 530 | 3,185 | $\bigcirc$ | 3, 623 | 3, 631 | 3.435 | 2,081 | 3,662 | 3,241 | 3.604 |  |  |  |
|  | 42.908 | 3,764 | 3.465 | 4,362 | 3.359 | 3.052 | 2.883 | 5. 157 | 3.151 | 3.095 | 4.545 | 4.722 | 4, 135 | 4.186 |  |  |
| Currener in creculation, end of $\overline{\text { ra }}$ or mo _-hil. $\$_{\text {- }}$ - | ${ }^{+33.9}$ | 135.3 | 33.2 | 33.5 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 33.9 | 33.9 | 34.1 | 34.8 | 35.3 | 34.1 | 34.3 | 34.5 | 34.6 |  |
| Moner supplv and related data (arg. of daily fig.):* Cnedinsted for seas. varlaton: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cnadjusted for seas. variation: <br> Total money supply. bil. s. $^{-}$ | 5143.2 | ${ }^{5} 146.0$ | 146. 2 | 143.6 | 144.0 | 144.3 | 113.8 | 145.0 | 146.5 | 148.2 | 151.6 | 151.8 | 148.3 | 147.4 | 149.5 | 147.3 |
|  | 529.1 | ${ }^{3} 330.1$ | 29.8 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.4 | 30.8 | 31.2 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.7 | 30.9 | 31.1 |
|  | 5114.0 | ${ }^{5} 115.9$ | 116.4 | 113.8 | 113.9 | 114.0 | 113.5 | 114.6 | 116.1 | 117.5 | 120.4 | 121.3 | 117.8 | 116.7 | 118.6 | 116.2 |
|  | 578.5 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 91.0$ | 88.9 | 89.9 | 9.1 | 92.2 | 93.9 | 93.8 | 94.9 | 95.4 | 96.6 | 98.4 | 99.9 | 101.7 | 102.9 | 104.0 |
| T.S. Government denos | ${ }^{8} 4.8$ | ${ }^{5} 6.0$ | 3.8 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 7.0 |
| Adiusted for seas. variation: <br> Total moliey supply do |  |  | 146. 1 | 145.7 | 145. 6 | 145.7 | 145.1 | 145.3 | 146.1 | 146.9 | 147.9 | 148.7 | 148.6 | 148.9 | 149.4 | 149.4 |
|  |  |  | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.1 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.3 | 30.5 | 30.6 | 30.7 | 30.9 | 31.1 | 31.2 | 31.3 |
| Demand deposits.----------------- do |  |  | 116.0 | 115.7 | 115.4 | ${ }^{115.5}$ | 114.9 | 115.1 | 115.8 | 116.4 | 117.3 | 118.1 | 117.7 | 117.8 | 118.2 | 118.1 |
| Time denosits adjusted 4 - .-.-.-.-...-.- do-..- |  |  | 88.7 | 89.6 | 90.7 | 91.8 | 92.5 | 93.4 | 94.6 | 96.0 | 97.5 | 99.1 | 100.3 | 101.8 | 102.6 | 103.7 |
| Turnover of demand deposits except interbank and U.S. Govt.. annual rates, seas. adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totat (34 3 centers)*--ratio of debits to denosits |  | 41.5 | 42.2 784 | 41.9 | 41.6 | ${ }^{42.1}$ | 41.9 | 41.7 | 43.5 | 42.9 | 44.2 <br> 88 | ${ }_{8}^{43} 6$ | 43.6 84 | 43.9 | 44.4 |  |
|  | 70.0 36.9 | 77.8 <br> 41.2 | 78.4 41.7 | 78.8 40.8 | 77.3 <br> 41.3 | 77.3 42.1 | 78.8 41.1 | 89.2 41.8 | 82.9 43.7 | 80.7 <br> 43.5 | $\begin{array}{r}88.9 \\ 43.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 83.7 44.1 | 84.6 42.7 | 85.8 <br> 43.1 | 82.2 44.2 |  |
| 337 ot her reporting centers....------------do. | 26.2 | 27.7 | 28.2 | 28.0 | 27.8 | 28.6 | 28.3 | 27.3 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 27.7 | 28.8 | 28.3 | 28.2 | 29.7 |  |
| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QTRLY.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing corps. (Fed. Trade and SEC): <br> Net profitafter taxes, all industries........mil. \$. | ${ }^{6} 3,828$ | ${ }_{6} 64,432$ |  |  | 4,649 |  |  | 4, 236 |  |  | 4, 838 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products......------- do..-- | ${ }^{6} 331$ | 6 342 |  |  | 344 |  |  | , 397 |  |  | 357 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile mill products .-.-......-....d. do... | ${ }^{6} 70$ | -88 |  |  | 89 |  |  | 86 |  |  | 105 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) mil. $\$$. | ¢ 28 | ${ }^{6} 41$ |  |  | 55 |  |  | 63 |  |  | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and allicd products.......----.-.- do...- | ${ }^{6} 146$ | ${ }_{6}^{6} 157$ |  |  | 169 |  |  | 155 |  |  | 181 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products......-...- do. | ${ }^{8} 511$ | ${ }^{6} 568$ |  |  | 601 |  |  | 551 |  |  | 368 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum refining --...-...-...------- do | ${ }^{8} 772$ | ${ }^{6} 8189$ |  |  | 699 |  |  | 775 |  |  | 965 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products....----.- do | ${ }^{6} 136$ | ${ }^{6} 145$ |  |  | 191 |  |  | 199 |  |  | 133 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary nonferrous metal.---.-.-.-.--- do | ${ }^{6} 122$ | ${ }_{6}^{6133}$ |  |  | 156 |  |  | 104 |  |  | 139 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary iron and steel.....-...-.-.-.- do | ${ }^{-1} 201$ | ${ }^{6} 180$ |  |  | 192 |  |  | 111 |  |  | 165 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fabricated metal products (excent ordnance, machinery and transport equip.) .....mil, \& | ${ }^{8} 111$ | ${ }^{6} 152$ |  |  | 187 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {e }} 265$ | ${ }^{6} 1827$ |  |  | 387 |  |  | 333 |  |  | 304 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elec. machinery, equip., and supplies...-do.... | ${ }^{6} 256$ | ${ }^{6} 307$ |  |  | 315 |  |  | 291 |  |  | 349 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation equipment (except motor | ${ }^{6} 74$ | ${ }^{6} 110$ |  |  | 120 |  |  | 106 |  |  | 118 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.-...-.-...do....- | ${ }^{6} 372$ | ${ }^{6} 572$ |  |  | 645 |  |  | 331 |  |  | 743 |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other manufacturing industrles.......-do.... | ${ }^{6} 430$ | 6508 |  |  | 499 |  |  | 564 |  |  | 572 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends maid (cash), all industries-...--.-do. | ${ }^{6} 2,138$ | 62,320 |  |  | 2,123 |  |  | 2,112 |  |  | 2.944 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric utilitles, profits after taxes (Federal Re- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{6} 474$ | ${ }^{6} 513$ |  |  | 472 |  |  | 488 |  |  | 508 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transnortation and communications (seo pp. S-23 and S-24). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secturitics and Exchange Commission: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated gross procceds, total...-.--.---mil. \$-- | 2,958 | 2, 498 | 4,075 | 2, 149 | 2,422 | 1,663 | 4,056 | 1,568 | 2,150 | 1,821 | 2,149 | 2.708 | 2.166 | 2,830 |  |  |
| By type of security: Bonds and notes, total | 2,648 | 2, 352 | 3,738 | 2,015 | 2, 253 | 1,598 | 3,974 | 1.408 | 2,027 | 1,768 | 2,025 | 2.606 | 2.072 |  |  |  |
|  | 2,785 | 2, 751 | 881 | 667 | 1,063 | ${ }^{1} 565$ | ${ }^{840}$ | ${ }^{1} 472$ | ${ }^{2} 853$ | ${ }^{1} 732$ | 1,072 | $\checkmark 593$ | ${ }^{2} 548$ | 1, 273 |  |  |
|  | 273 | 110 | 216 | 120 | 124 | 32 | 58 | 110 | 74 | 28 | 65 | 71 | 77 | 74 |  |  |
| Preferred stock | 37 | 36 | 120 | 14 | 46 | 32 | 24 | 51 | 49 | 24 | 59 | 30 | 17 | 17 |  |  |
|  | 1,096 | 897 | 1,217 | 801 | 1,232 | 630 | 922 | 632 | 976 | 784 | 1.197 | 695 | 642 |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing | ${ }^{3} 34$ | 274 | 463 | 279 | , 361 | 250 | 226 | 190 | 167 | 275 | ${ }^{1} .381$ | 142 | 228 | 1,363 630 |  |  |
|  | 22 | 19 | 15 | 37 | 23 | 5 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 21 | 21 | 8 | 51 | 17 | 24 | 11 |  |  |
| Public utility...............-.......... do | 253 | 237 | 383 | 217 | 473 | 124 | 255 | 165 | 252 | 228 | 280 | 181 | 147 | 161 |  |  |
|  | 15 | 20 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 9 | 56 | 20 | 6 | 25 | 37 | 29 | 14 | 43 |  |  |
|  | 152 | 109 | 90 | 65 | 80 | 93 | 123 | 69 | 262 | 4 | 48 | 127 | 69 | 46 |  |  |
| Financial and real estate..-.-.-.-.-.- - - - - | 190 | 155 | 142 | 96 | 173 | 110 | 190 | 93 | 228 | 185 | 265 | 94 | 114 | 291 |  |  |
|  | 1,862 | 1,600 | 2, 858 | 1,348 | 1, 190 | 1,033 | 3,135 | 936 | 1,174 | 1,036 | 953 | 2,013 | 1. 523 | 1,467 |  |  |
| U.S. Government-....-.............- do | 1,021 | 716 | 1,506 | 352 | 363 | 358 | 2,408 | 300 | 359 | 327 | 295 | 7.4 | 425 | 396 |  |  |

${ }^{2}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ End of year. ${ }^{2}$ Estimated; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, China Mainland, and North Korea. Comparable data not shown in 1961 BUSINESS STATISTICS volume. ${ }^{3}$ Effective Aug, 1962 for silver in commercial bar form on refinery production ( $\mathrm{T} . \mathrm{S}$. Bu. of Mint data); not comparable with data through 1961 previously shown. Average of daily figures. ©Quarterly average. iLess than pre rionsl
$\$ 500,000$.
*New series. Back data for premiums collected and turnover of total demand deposits are available upon request; those for noney supply, etc., are published in the Aug. 1962 Federal Reserve Bulletion (see also Oct. 1960 Bulletin for concepts and methots). SOr increase in earmarked gold ( - ). Time deposits at all commercial banks other than those Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. ©Inclades data not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

FINANCE-Continued


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS} \& 1961 \& 1962 \& \& \& \& \& 1962 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1963 \& \& \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Monthly average} \& Apr. \& May \& June \& July \& Aug. \& Sept. \& Oct. \& Nov. \& Dec. \& Jan. \& Feb. \& Mar. \& Apr. \& May \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|c|}{FINANCE-Continued} \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{SECURITY MARKETS-Continued Stocks-Continued} \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.07 \\
3.04 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.37 \\
3.39 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3.20
3.23
3 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.48 \\
3.49 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.79 \\
3.82 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3. 55
3.58
3. \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
3. 50 \\
3.53 \\
\hline.
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 3. } 69 \\ 3.71 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 3. 60
3. 61
21 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.41 \\
3.45 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3. 37
3.41

3 \& | 3. 25 |
| :--- |
| 3.29 |
| 3 | \& 3. 36

3.42
3 \& 3.25
3.29
3 \& 3.11
3.12 \& 3. 13
3.15
3 <br>
\hline  \& 3.10 \& 3.25 \& 3. 02 \& 3. 42 \& 3. 65 \& 3. 40 \& 3. 32 \& 3.45 \& 3. 49 \& 3.29 \& 3.18 \& 3.99
2.99 \& 3. 10 \& ${ }_{3} 0.06$ \& 3.11
3.07 \& 3. 04 <br>
\hline  \& 4.94 \& 5.30 \& 5.17 \& 5. 40 \& 5.86 \& 5.75 \& 5. 65 \& 5.96 \& 5.78 \& 5.03 \& 5.03 \& 4.79 \& 4.82 \& 4.73 \& 4.39 \& 4.21 <br>
\hline  \& 3.18 \& 3.31 \& ${ }^{3.26}$ \& 3.56 \& 3.74 \& 3. 45 \& 3.43 \& 3.70 \& 3. 62 \& 3.36 \& 3. 27 \& 3.16 \& 3.17 \& 3. 19 \& 3.15 \& 3. 14 <br>
\hline  \& 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 \& 2.50 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| Earnings per share (indust., qtrly. at ann. rate; pub. util. and $R R$., for 12 mo. ending each qtr.): |
| :--- |
| Industrial ( 125 stocks) $\qquad$ dollars |
| Public utility (24 stocks) $\qquad$ do... |
| Railroad ( 25 stocks) $\qquad$ do...- |} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 19.61 \\
& 24.33 \\
& 23.94
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
111.10 \\
24.73 \\
25.73
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{\multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
11.10 \\
4.50 \\
4.99
\end{array}
$$

\]}} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{-.........} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9.50 \\
& 4.57 \\
& 5.05
\end{aligned}
$$
\]}} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{----------} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{13.00
4.73} \& \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{11.25
4.80} \& .-..... \& ... <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 5.85 \& \& <br>
\hline Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 14 high-grade (Standard \& Poor's Corp.) $\qquad$ 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. 29 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Prices:
Dow-Jones averages (65 stocks)}} <br>
\hline Dow-Yones averages (65 stocks) \& 232.44 \& \& 237.42 \& 221.91 \& 198. 94 \& 203.10 \& 208. 94 \& 207.82 \& 202.73 \& 218.35 \& 227.22 \& 237.51 \& 241.13 \& 239.67 \& 249.58 \& 256. 36 <br>
\hline Industrial (30 stocks)... \& 691.55 \& 639.76 \& 690.28 \& 643.71 \& 572. 64 \& 581.78 \& 602.51 \& 597.02 \& 580.65 \& 628.82 \& 648.38 \& 672.10 \& 679.75 \& 674.63 \& 707. 12 \& 720.84 <br>
\hline Public utility (15 stocks \& 117.16 \& 121.75 \& 129.25 \& 120.03 \& 109. 17 \& 113.91 \& 118.93 \& 120.53 \& 117.77 \& 122.34 \& 127.37 \& 133.56 \& 135.86 \& 134.87 \& 137.57 \& 140.30 <br>
\hline \& 143. 52 \& 132.61 \& 142.29 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{134.90
62.99} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{121.64
55.63} \& 122.75 \& 121.88 \& 119.76 \& 117.58 \& 130.29 \& 138.98 \& 148.25 \& 151.85 \& 151.72 \& 158.36 \& 167.48 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Standard \& Poor's Corporation: ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| :--- |
| Industrial, public utility, and railroad: |
| Combined index (500 stocks) ....1941-43=10... |} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{66.27} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{62.38} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{68.05} \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{56.97} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{58.52} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{58.00} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{56.17} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{60.04} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{62.64} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{65. 06} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{65. 92} \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 65.67 \& 68.76 \& 70. 14 <br>
\hline Industrial, total (425 stocks) $\%$....----do.. \& 69.99 \& ${ }_{5}^{65.54}$ \& 71.64 \& 66. 32 \& 58.32 \& 59.61 \& 61. 29 \& 60.67 \& 58.66 \& 62.90 \& 65. 59 \& 68.00 \& 68.91 \& 68.71 \& ${ }^{72.17}$ \& 73.60 <br>
\hline Capital goods (123 stocks) .-.-.-...-do. \& 67.33 \& 58.15 \& 64.49 \& 58.17 \& 50.18 \& 51.08 \& 52.91 \& 52.08 \& 50.83 \& 56.05 \& 57. 54 \& 59.19 \& 59.93 \& 59.28 \& 62.07 \& 64. 43 <br>
\hline Consumers' ${ }^{\text {coods (193 stocks) }}$.-...-do-- \& 57.01 \& 54.96
59.16 \& 60.66 \& 55.86 \& 48.98 \& 49.82 \& 51.17 \& 50.60 \& ${ }^{49 .} 86$ \& ${ }^{52} 2.42$ \& ${ }^{54.52}$ \& 56. 37 \& ${ }_{64}^{57} 47$ \& ${ }^{57.55}$ \& 60.29 \& ${ }^{62.18}$ <br>
\hline Public utility (50 stocks) .-...----.-.-- do-- \& ${ }^{66.20}$ \& 59.16
30.56 \& 63.86
32.31 \& 58.84
30.71 \& 53.32
28.05 \& 55.51
28.29 \& 56.96
28.09 \& ${ }^{56.96}$ \& ${ }^{52} .630$ \& 57.69
30.47 \& 60.24
32.24 \& 63.35
34.06 \& 64.07
34.59 \& 63.35 \& 64.64 \& 65. 52 <br>
\hline  \& 32.83 \& 30.56 \& 32.31 \& 30.71 \& 28.05 \& 28.29 \& 28.09 \& 27.68 \& 27. 40 \& 30.47 \& 32.24 \& 34.06 \& 34.59 \& 34.60 \& 36.25 \& 38.37 <br>

\hline | Banks: |
| :--- |
| New York City (10 stocks) $\qquad$ do | \& 33.75 \& 33.75 \& 36.11 \& 32.33 \& 29,69 \& 31.02 \& 32.35 \& 31.33 \& 30.26 \& 32.37 \& 34.35 \& 35.39 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Outside New York City (16 stocks) .-...do...- \& 70.78 \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{43.35} \& 70.94 \& 65.11 \& 58.45 \& 59.88 \& 61. 93 \& 61. 23 \& 59.00 \& 64.00 \& 67.71 \& 70.01 \& 73.29 \& 72.22 \& 74.66 \& 75.65 <br>
\hline Fire insurance (16 stocks) --...----.-...- do...- \& 45.42 \& \& 48.42 \& 43.79 \& 38.36 \& 38.52 \& 40. 72 \& 39.79 \& 37.47 \& 41.93 \& 44.66 \& 47.17 \& 48.96 \& 47.93 \& 48.94 \& 48. 22 <br>

\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{| Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): <br> Total on all registered exchanges:$\quad 4 . \quad$ |
| :--- |} <br>

\hline  \& 5,317 \& 4, 561 \& 3,954 \& 5,367 \& 6,728 \& 4,291 \& 4,117 \& 3,393 \& 3,990 \& 4, 596 \& 4,426 \& 5,016 \& 4,298 \& 3.975 \& 5,485 \& <br>
\hline  \& 168 \& 139 \& 114 \& 148 \& 204 \& 131 \& 132 \& 104 \& 126 \& 144 \& 143 \& 159 \& 130 \& 136 \& 160 \& <br>

\hline | On New York Stock Exchange: |
| :--- |
| Market value $\qquad$ | \& 4,392 \& 3,945 \& 3,335 \& 4,649 \& 6,034 \& 3,789 \& 3,575 \& 2,930 \& 3,518 \& 4,040 \& 3,857 \& 4,357 \& 3,741 \& 3,485 \& 4,794 \& <br>

\hline Shares sold (cleared or settled).-....millions-- \& 108 \& 99 \& 79 \& ${ }^{3} 105$ \& 156 \& 99 \& 96 \& 74 \& 93 \& 107 \& 103 \& 117 \& 97 \& 91 \& 121 \& <br>
\hline Exclusive of odd-lot and stoppert stock sales (N.Y. S.E.; sales effected) .......millions \& 85 \& 80 \& 65 \& 111 \& 100 \& 74 \& 77 \& 63 \& 79 \& 96 \& 81 \& 101 \& 79 \& 75 \& 107 \& 105 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Shares listed, N.Y. Stock Exchange, end of mo: |
| :--- |
| Market value, all listed shares .................hil. \$-- |
| Number of shares listed ...........................illions.- |} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{358.93

6,752} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
339.29 \\
7,464
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
357.77 \\
7,343
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{326.78

7,434} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
389.90 \\
7,881
\end{array}
$$} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
298.97 \\
7,485
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
318.84 \\
7,533
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{|}
324.51 \\
7,552
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
308.44 \\
\mathbf{7}, 561
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
309.23 \\
7,611
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
341.14 \\
7.621
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
345.85 \\
7,659
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
363.29 \\
7,692
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{|r}
354.33 \\
7,719
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
365.93 \\
7,750
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{|c}
383.59 \\
7,793
\end{array}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

| FOREIGN TRADE <br> Indexes <br> Exports of U.S. merchandise: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 108 | p 112 | 118 | 122 | 124 | 107 | 105 | 110 | 100 | 115 | 118 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 111 | ${ }^{p} 115$ | 120 | 125 | 126 | 109 | 107 | 112 | 103 | 118 | 121 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 193 | $\bigcirc 103$ | 102 | 103 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports for consumption: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity $\qquad$ do...Value | 108 | $p 122$ $p 117$ | 119 | 126 | 119 | 120 | 124 | 123 | 129 | 134 126 | 121 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 97 | r 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 95 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping Weight <br> Waterborne trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, inel. reexports§ $\qquad$ thous. Ig. tons.- | 9,526 | 9.984 | 9,509 | 11,536 | 11,046 | 10, 150 | 10,987 | 10.906 | 10, 181 | 10, 364 | 9,581 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13,984 | 15,685 | 14,346 | 17,010 | 17.865 | 15,921 | 16,990 | 16, 104 | 16,668 | 15,630 | 15,295 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports, totaly .-.-. 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 | 42,104.8 | 2,124. 7 | 2,057.3 |  |
| Excl. Dept. of Defense shipments...-...-do.-. | 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 | 4960.4 | 42,020.6 | 2,058. 1 | 1,968.0 |  |
|  |  |  | 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 | 4982.1 | 4,130.6 | 1,990.8 | 1,918.1 |  |
| By geographic regions: $\triangle$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69.3 | 81.7 | 94.8 | 79.7 | 88.7 | 78.6 | 73.6 | 80.3 | 60.1 | 92.0 | 84.8 | 13.5 | 98.5 | 99.1 |  |  |
|  | 342.6 | 343.7 | 341.8 | 352.8 | 359.6 | 326.6 | 319.5 | 334.5 | 289.2 | 362.8 | 410.1 | 184.8 | 427.8 | 469.9 |  |  |
| Australia and Oceania.-.-.---.-............ do. | 33.6 | 39.1 | 40.3 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 39.6 | 52.3 | 36.6 | 36.9 | 41.5 | 17.7 | 48.9 | 41.9 |  |  |
|  | 536.2 | 542.7 | 557.4 | 580.9 | 574.0 | 473.3 | 493.6 | 544.9 | 483.4 | 560.1 | 580.6 | 258.6 | 692.1 | 670.0 |  |  |
| Northern North America.-------------- do.-.- | 303.6 | 319.2 | 352.1 | 379.5 | 370.1 | 313.6 | 304.4 | 290.6 | 341.5 | 314.6 | 308.8 | 268.0 | 296.9 | 316.4 |  |  |
| Southern North America........-.-........-do...- | 122.7 | 129.5 | 119.1 | 134.9 | 134.9 | 118.7 | 127.1 | 129.2 | 134.5 | 151.1 | 150.6 | 91.9 | 141.9 | ז 154.0 |  |  |
| South America.....----........................ ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 187.3 | 167.1 | 182.6 | 176.0 | 185.4 | 150.4 | 173.5 | 171.6 | 133.1 | 157.5 | 161.8 | 43.8 | 170.4 | 177.8 |  |  |
| By leading countries: Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Arab Republic (Egypt Reg.) -- do..-- | 13.6 | 19.5 | 28.8 | 23.9 | 22.4 | 22.3 | 16.7 | 13.9 | 6.2 | 16.6 | 11.9 | 2.0 | 20.2 | 19.4 |  |  |
| Republic of South Africa...---.-...-.- do.-.- | 19.0 | 18.6 | 21.6 | 15.1 | 22.2 | 20.2 | 15.0 | 19.9 | 14.5 | 17.9 | 22.9 | 4.3 | 29.8 | 25.1 |  |  |
| 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. <br> ${ }^{4}$ Jan. and Feb. data reflect effects of dock strike and its aftermath. <br> $o^{7}$ Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in number does not <br> affect continuity of the series. of Includes data not shown separately. <br> $\ddagger$ Revisions for various periods prior to 1962 will be shown later. |  |  |  |  |  | §Excludes "special category" shipments and all commodities exported under foreign-ald programs as Department of Defense controlled cargo. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | IIncludes 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. $\Delta$ Excludes "special category" shipments. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1060 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Honthy averaso | Apr. | Mar | Jum | Juty | Ans. | Sept. | O.t. | Nor. | Dee. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | $\therefore \mathrm{mr}$. | Nay |

## FOREIGN TRADE OF TIE UNITED STATES-Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE-Continued Valuct-Continued <br> Exports (mise.), inel, recuports-Continued By lealing countriss-Continded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asia and Oceania: <br> Australia includine New Guinea. .-mil. \$- | 20.8 | 33.4 | 3.19 | 35.2 | 35. 2 | 35.4 | 33.4 | 45.5 | 30.9 | 32.8 | 35.0 | 15.5 | 39.9 | 3 3. 1 |  |  |
| State of Singapore | 39 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 4.6 |  |  |
| India | 40.2 | 35.7 | $4{ }^{47.6}$ | 60.8 | 68.9 | 75.0 | 57.0 | 53.0 30.6 | 51.3 | 6.6 | 71.7 | 22.9 | 61.6 | 83.9 |  |  |
|  | 16.3 <br> 149 | 23.7 | 17.8 115.5 | 23.8 116.8 | 31.9 11.9 | 35.7 06.9 | 28.9 1091 | 30.6 | 17.9 95.0 | 25.3 121.9 | 27.0 138.8 | 8.3 -2.1 | 28.1 169.3 | 38.9 103.0 |  |  |
| Japan do. <br> Republic of Indonesta $\qquad$ 10. | 14.9 11.2 | 117.8 10.9 | 115.5 15.3 | 116.8 8.7 | 117.2 11.2 | 96.9 7.0 | 10.1 <br> 9.3 <br> 2.5 | 109.7 19.2 | 95.0 11.3 | 121.9 5.5 | 138.8 6.6 | 72.1 11.0 | 169.3 6.9 | 103.0 13.2 |  |  |
| Republic of the Philippines-------------- | 27.8 | 22.4 | 2\% 1 | 22.5 | 2.8 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 23.8 | 19.3 | 23.4 | 25.5 | 11.0 | 27.9 | 35.0 |  |  |
| Europe: <br> France. $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ <br> East. Germany $\qquad$ ro. $\qquad$ <br> West Cermany $\qquad$ do-... | 47.1 89.2 89 | 48.8 60.7 | 55.8 81.9 | 59.9 101.1 | 50.3 .1 05.3 | 35.7 8.0 8.0 | 40.3 8.1 8.2 | 46.8 .85 8.1 | 37.2 78.9 7 | 47.3 47 87.5 | $\begin{array}{r}50.6 \\ 10.3 \\ \hline 1.5\end{array}$ | 32.9 (1) 43.8 | 67.1 110.5 | 70.7 111.2 |  |  |
|  | 64.2 | 01.0 | 57.3 | 61. 7 | 73.3 | 48.7 | 58.9 | 58.5 | 61.3 | 70.7 | 70.9 | $31 . \bar{i}$ | 83. $\frac{2}{8}$ | 73.2 |  |  |
| Unfon of Soviet Socialist Republics.-- do. | 3.6 9.2 | 1.3 80.6 | 85.2 | \$4.3 | 2.8 7.8 | 1.0 83 | 1.4 7 | 110.8 | 89.2 | 97.9 | 93.3 | 7.1 47.6 | 1.8 106.0 | $10-9.9$ |  |  |
| Unitod Kingdom $\qquad$ d <br> North and South Amerlea: | 81.2 303.6 | 88.6 319.1 | 85.2 352.1 | 34.3 379.5 | 16.8 360.1 | 83.6 313.6 | 15.6 | 110.8 290.5 | 39.2 341.5 | 97.9 314.5 | 98.7 308.8 | 47.0 268.0 | 106.0 290.9 | 10.4 316.4 |  |  |
| Latin American Republics, totalo .-.-- do. | 254.5 | 268.5 | 274.4 | 283.4 | 291.9 | 243.4 | 274.5 | 272.3 | 234.9 | 278.9 | 282.2 | 119.5 | 281.0 | 295.2 |  |  |
| Braqll <br> Chile | 10.1 | 14.2 | 29.4 14.2 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 11.2 | 16.7 | 17.9 | 12.2 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 2.7 | 16.6 | 13.4 |  |  |
| Colnmbia-------------------------- do | 20.4 | 18.9 | 22.6 | 21.9 | (1) 22. | (1) 4 | 20.8 | ${ }_{\text {(1) }}^{20.1}$ | ${ }^{12} 1$ | 14.2 | 13.9 | 4.2 | 18.3 | 20.7 |  |  |
|  | 1.1 | 1.1 6.5 | (1) | ${ }^{(1)} 8$ | (1). 0 | (1) ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ | 6.8 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 13.0 | 10.0 | 3.9 | 0.5 |  |  |
|  | 67.7 43 | 65.8 39.0 | 55.2 | 74.8 37 | 69.0 41.1 | 59.9 32.2 32 | 64.8 38.0 | 62.9 | 71.8 | 83.5 | 69.8 | 51.2 | 63.8 | 69.4 |  |  |
|  | 43.0 | 39.0 | 50.1 |  | 41.1 | 32.2 | 38.0 | 40.9 | 33.6 | 41). 5 | 42.3 | 15.7 | 42.4 | 53.3 |  |  |
| Exports of U.S. merehandise, totaly...-.-....do.... | 1,26. 4 | 1,779.9 | 1,869.0 | 1,945.2 | 1.952 .3 | 1,689.8 | 1,960.9 | 1.711.3 | 1,592.9 | 1.824 .3 | 1.876 .8 | 992.1 | 2,081.0 | 2.098. 3 |  |  |
| By economic classes: Crude materials | 212.0 | 186.2 | 191.8 | 193.0 | 204.0 | 192.4 | 154.4 | 18.5 .6 | 197.5 | 233 \% | 212.4 | 102.3 | 226.7 | 205.0 |  |  |
|  | 158.1 | 167.3 | 176.9 | 215.0 | 190.1 | 15.3 .3 | 153. 1 | 152.9 | 140.3 | 14.5 | $1 \times 0.5$ | 71.7 | 197.7 | 190.0 |  |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverases_--do. | 95.9 | 113.8 | 107.7 | 327.5 | 127.8 | 106.6 | 109.7 | 111.7 | 105.6 | 122.7 | 1115.9 | 68.5 | 130,6 | 157.1 |  |  |
|  | 27.3 .9 | 253.7 | 255.0 | 257.0 | 2ff. 0 | 227.3 | 265.5 | 279.0 | 214.9 | 241.9 | 278.6 | 131.4 | 294.9 | 290.0 |  |  |
|  | 956.5 | 1,058.8 | 1,160.6 | 1,152.7 | 1,160.4 | 1,010.7 | 9 B 2 | 1,012.2 | 934.7 | 1,081.7 | 1.096 .4 | 617.6 | 1.231.2 | 1, 256.3 |  |  |
| By prineipal commodities: <br> Agricultural products, total $\circ$ $\qquad$ do.- | 418.7 | 419.3 | 410.9 | 473.3 | 470.8 | 402.0 | 3354 | 396.2 | 383.2 | 450.4 | 461.9 | 202.0 | 498.3 | 505.3 |  |  |
| Cotton, unmanufactured......-........do Fruits, vegetables, and preparations...do | $\begin{array}{r}73.7 \\ 32.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 42.6 30.7 | 50.4 37.8 3 | 59.0 39.3 | 66.2 34.0 | 19.9 | 23.2 37.7 | 21.8 46.1 | 41.1 35.3 | 52.0 37.9 | 30.3 28.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 69.6 \\ & 35.3 \end{aligned}$ | 59.3 |  |  |
| Fruits, vegetables, and preparations....do Grains and preparations $\qquad$ rlo. | $\begin{array}{r}32.9 \\ 157.8 \\ \hline 2.8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}35.8 \\ 170.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 30.7 182.4 | $\begin{array}{r}37.8 \\ 219.2 \\ \hline 81 .\end{array}$ | 39.3 188.4 | $\begin{array}{r}34.0 \\ 151.5 \\ \hline 1.7\end{array}$ | 30.3. 35 | $\begin{array}{r}37.7 \\ 153 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 136. 18 | 35.3 14.3 | $\begin{array}{r}37.9 \\ 180.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 28.8 69.9 | 35.3 204.2 |  |  |  |
| Grains and preparations.-...----------- do <br> Packinghouse products $\qquad$ do | 107.8 27.4 | 175.0 | 182.4 25.0 | - 81.5 | 18.7 | 151.5 24.7 | 23.2 | 123.4 23.4 | 21.0 | 14.8 24.8 | 19.4 | 12.5 | 26.4 | 27.7 |  |  |
| Tobaco and manufactures $\triangle$ | 41.6 | 40.9 | 32.8 | 31.2 | 40.2 | 36.3 | 37.8 | 75.6 | 41.5 | 55.4 | 54.6 | 8.4 | 35.0 | 37.7 |  |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total $\frac{\text { ¢ ......-.do }}{}$ | 1,307.7 | 1,360.6 | 1,451.1 | 1,471.8 | 1,4k1.5 | 1,297.8 | 1,301.5 | 1,345.1 | 1,203. 8 | 1,373.9 | 1,415.0 | 790.1 | 1,582.7 | 1,593.0 |  |  |
| Automohiles, parts, and accessories.....do | 100.1 | 113.5 | 119.8 | 121.9 | 113.6 | 91.0 | 88.1 | 113.0 | 118.0 | 142.4 | 131.1 | 65.5 | 132.4 |  |  |  |
| Ohemicals and related products§--..-- do | 143.8 | 149.5 | 158.5 | 155.2 | 158.8 | 141.9 | 149.5 | 158.1 | 128.2 | 148.0 | 158.8 | 78.4 | 175.5 |  |  |  |
| Coal and related fuels-- | 29. 1 | 32.1 | 28.3 | 37.4 | 35.3 | 30.6 | 41.3 | 68.8 | 39.4 | 35.7 411 | 28.3 4 4 | $\stackrel{29.1}{29}$ | 26.9 $\times 865$ | 29.8 |  |  |
| Iron and steel products.--------......-- | 68.7 | 50.9 | 49.0 | 54.6 | 50.7 | 39.3 | 59.4 | 61.2 | 42.9 | 49.9 | 47.2 | 21.1 | c 56.5 | 60, 1 |  |  |
|  | 305.9 | 432.9 | 461.4 | 476.1 | 492.0 | 423.3 | 412.5 | 406.7 | 389.5 | 443.6 | 458.1 | 237.5 | 496.7 |  |  |  |
| Apricultural....---..-.............- do | 12.0 | 13.2 | 16.5 | 17.6 | 16. 7 | 14.9 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 13.2 | 9.6 | 15.6 | 18.6 |  |  |
| Tractors, parts, and accessorles....-- do | 29.9 9.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 30.2 \\ 105.0 \end{array}$ | $34.4$ | 38.5 117.1 | $34.2$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31.3 \\ 105.1 \end{array}$ | 29.4 98.6 | 26.4 99.7 | 27.9 | 27.8 117.6 | 27.9 115.6 | 16.1 73.1 | 34.9 124.1 | 36.2 120.7 |  |  |
| Electrical <br> Metalworking | 94.3 <br> 40.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 105.0 \\ 43.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}113.4 \\ 39.1 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 117.1 46.6 | 115.3 50.5 | 105.1 40.9 | 98.6 41.3 | 99.7 42.5 | 95.4 40.0 | 117.6 44.2 24. | 115.6 49.2 | 73.1 14.0 | 12.1 .1 49.5 | 120.7 44.2 |  |  |
| Other industrla | 188.9 | 207.6 | 219.9 | 219.5 | 241.4 | 193.6 | 205.5 | 196.6 | 185.7 | 209.7 | 215.9 | 99.6 | 236.2 | 249.6 |  |  |
| Petroleum and products | 37.1 | 36.9 | 39.8 | 3 3. 1 | 37.7 | 37.4 | 39.6 | 43.5 | 30.2 | 36.2 | 42.1 | 24.6 | 52.6 |  |  |  |
| Textiles and manufactures ----------------- do | 56.8 | 57.3 | 63.1 | 59.0 | 59.9 | 48.1 | 50.2 | 59.2 | 51.1 | 58.9 | 63.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,226.1 | 1,366.4 | 1,332.6 | 1,452. 1 | 1,3-48. 1 | 1,337.2 | 1,356.0 | 1,341.7 | 1,438.9 | 1,451.6 | 1,366. 5 | 1, 116. 7 | 1.389.5 | \|1.462.8 | 1.461.3 |  |
|  |  |  | 1,363.8 | 1,386.4 | 1,342,4 | 1,361.8 | 1,361.2 | 1,476.4 | 1,318.9 | 1,431.7 | 1,371.9 | 1,093.2 | 1,493.2 | 1,484. 3 | 1. 423.3 |  |
| By geographic regions: $\odot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Africa----------------------------------1o |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 61 . \\ 212 \end{array}$ |  | 50.4 $296 ;$ | $\begin{array}{r}62.9 \\ 208.0 \\ \hline 2.0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58.2 \\ 956 \end{array}$ | 60.7 262.2 | 66.0 236.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 42.3 \\ 214 \end{array}$ | $77.6$ | 70.3 265.1 | 26.4 |  |
| Asia . <br> Australia and Oceania | 215.2 26.7 | 247.1 36.6 | 242.0 29.2 | 265.1 27.2 | $\begin{array}{r}242.6 \\ 34.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 26.2 .7 31.9 | 260. 46.7 | 258.0 35.4 3.4 | $\begin{array}{r}256.5 \\ 36.3 \\ \hline 17.3\end{array}$ | 262.2 40.3 | 236.7 40.9 | 214.1 22.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 251.5 \\ 55.3 \end{array}$ | 265.1 42.4 | 276.7 31.2 |  |
| Europe......... | 345.0 | 385.3 | 376.8 | 416.4 | 362.7 | 366. 1 | 361.5 | 367.6 | 417.9 | 419.9 | 388.6 | 256.3 | 393.0 | 433.7 | 413.6 |  |
| Nor thern North America.....----------- do | 272.6 | 304.9 | 292.7 | 326.4 | 338.8 | 313.3 | 318.0 | 302.5 | 325.4 | 338.9 | 295.8 | 282.7 | 267.2 | 285.3 | 32 T .3 |  |
| Southern North America........-..........do | 113.6 | 123.1 | 123.7 | 141.6 | 107.6 | 109.1 | 109.5 | 105.0 | 111.9 | 129.1 | 127.3 | 130.5 | 136.6 | 131.3 | 4.46 .7 |  |
|  | 196.6 | 204.1 | 181.7 | 206.0 | 199.3 | 186.1 | 199.7 | 207.0 | 231.7 | 193.6 | 210.2 | 167.0 | 207.5 | r 234.8 | 198. 1 |  |
| By leading countries: $\odot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Arab Republic (Egypt Reg.)...do...- | 2. 9 | 2.1 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.9 | . 9 | 1.1 | . 6 | 4 | 1.2 | 2 | 1.0 | . 7 | 1.4 |  |
|  | 17.4 | 21.4 | 27.0 | 22.7 | 16.9 | 18.8 | 15.6 | 28.6 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 16.9 | 11.2 | 26.8 | 28.0 | 13.6 |  |
| Asia and Oceania: <br> Australia, including New Guinea |  |  |  |  | 19.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State of Singapore | 1.2 | 1.2 | 19.5 | 16. 9 | 19.8 | 2.4 | 2.8 1.2 | 25.7 | 23.4 | 33. ${ }^{1} 2$ | ${ }^{31.7}$ | 1.1 | 41.0 1.2 | 22.1 | 18.7 |  |
|  | 21.0 | 21.3 | 26.9 | 22.0 | 16.1 | 21.3 | 19.2 | 24.2 | 20.6 | 20.7 | 22.5 | 16.6 | 32.7 | 25.2 | 25.2 |  |
|  | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 3.6 |  |
|  | 87.9 | 113.1 | 106.2 | 113.7 | 116.7 | 120.0 | 131.8 | 129.7 | 128.5 | 123.6 | 98.1 | 109.3 | 104.4 | 124.4 | 127.2 |  |
| Republic of Indonesia.....--...---....- do. | 13.6 | 11.2 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 7.6 | 12.7 | 8.9 | 9.3 |  |
| Republic of the Phillippines...........-do.... | 26.4 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 37.4 | 31.2 | 40.3 | 32.6 | 22.9 | 23.9 | 26.6 | 27.6 | 13.8 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 31.6 |  |
| Errope: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 36.3 | 35.7 | 33.2 | 38.2 | 34.8 | 36.5 | 32.0 | 31.0 | 36.5 | 36.7 | 31.8 | 19.3 | 33.6 | 33.2 | 34.2 |  |
|  | 71.3 | 80.13 | $\underset{76.9}{ }$ | 80.7 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7.2. } \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 74.13 | $\underset{79.9}{9}$ | 8.2 | .2 83.0 | .2 91.0 | 92.2 | 1.2 61.8 | $\begin{array}{r}77.1 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 83.8 | 91. ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |  |
| Italy | 31.3 | 37.7 | 33.0 | 37.5 | 35.9 | 36.3 | 41.7 | 37.5 | 43.0 | 43.9 | 40.5 | 23.9 | 33.0 | 46.7 | 42.6 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics...-do-- | 1. 9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 4 | . 7 | 1.3 | 1.4 |  |
| United Kingdom...-------...----...-- do...-- | 74.8 | 83.7 | 82.4 | 93.8 | 79.1 | 84.9 | 80.7 | 77.0 | 95.8 | 96.4 | 72.6 | 54.0 | 84.3 | 100.8 | 84.6 |  |
| r Revised. $\quad$ Corrected. $\quad$ Less than $\$ 50,000$. $\ddagger$ Revisions prior to Jan. 1962 for exports and prio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | products es. Dat | total. prior |  |
| $\ddagger$ Revisions prior to Jan. 1962 for exports and prio later. | $\mathrm{r} \text { to } \mathrm{Feb}$ | $1962 \text { fo }$ | imports | will be s |  | 1960 § ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | xcludes ay be | "special btained | category from But | reau of | " export Census r | s. cports. | New ser © Eff | ies. Dat ctive wi | a prior <br> th the A | to Aug. Apr. 1962 |
| Oincludes data not shown separately. ISee sim <br> 0 Data for semimanufactures reported as "spec finished manufactures. | milar no al catego | te on p . ory, type | $1^{\prime \prime} \text { are }$ | ncluded | with | Surve ore an impor | Y , the i coneen s unide | port to trates. tified by | als and For certa area of | ppropri <br> in recent rigin. | te comp months See also | onents the da note 4 |  | isions to ons and .) | include countries | uranium exclude |


| Cnless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Apr. | May | Jumo | Tuly | Aug. | Sopt. | Oct. | Nor. | Dec. | $J \mathrm{n}$. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued


TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

 of carriers filing complete reports for 1961. is Excludes intra-Alaska and intra-Hawaii. $\ddagger$ See similar note on p. S-22. © See similar note on p. S-22. \& Includes data not shown separately. $\Delta$ Revisions for 1961 are available.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly a verage | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued <br> Class 1 Railroads-Continued <br> Freight carloadings (A AR) $\sigma^{\text {or}}$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Livestock.-. $\qquad$ thous.- | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 27 | 36 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
|  | 145 | 144 | 100 | 194 | 275 | 212 | 203 | 221 | 152 | 95 | 63 | 41 | 52 | 77 | 79 | 185 |
| Merchandise, 1.c.l-.-------------------- do.--- | 121 | ${ }^{97}$ | 97 | 94 | 116 | 85 | 90 | 110 | 90 | 82 | 91 | 70 | 75 | 96 | 73 | 71 |
|  | 1,252 | 1,277 | 1,251 | 1,244 | 1, 480 | 1,102 | 1,169 | 1,486 | 1,296 | 1,214 | 1,363 | 1,044 | 1,109 | 1,491 | 1, 266 | 1. 284 |
| Freicht carloadings, seas. adj. Indexes (Fed. R.) $\dagger$ | 191 | 192 | 96 | 94 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 94 | 91 | 88 | 95 | 95 | 97 |  |
|  | 87 | 90 | 93 | 93 | 87 | 87 | 92 | 89 | 88 | 91 | 84 | 86 | 91 | 88 | 99 | 97 101 |
|  | 78 | 81 | 93 | 80 | 71 | 69 | 77 | 74 | 69 | 68 | 75 | 79 | 81 | 84 | 94 | 106 |
|  | 95 | 97 | 98 | 101 | 95 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 95 | 98 | 94 | 92 | 98 | 99 | 95 | 96 |
|  | 104 | 101 67 | 107 79 | 103 70 | 94 59 | 81 56 | 98 | 98 | 101 | 110 68 | 100 59 | 90 50 | 111 | 107 | 109 | 109 |
|  | 83 | 83 | 88 | 87 | 87 | 56 | 62 79 | 67 75 | 73 | 68 79 | 59 76 | 50 69 | 52 | 60 101 | 62 66 | 56 |
|  | 61 | 49 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 49 | 47 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 |
|  | 92 | 94 | 98 | 95 | 92 | 93 | 91 | 89 | 92 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 96 | 97 | 99 | 98 |
| Financial operations (qtrly. avg. or total): <br> Operating revenues, totalo <br> mil. \$ | 2,296.8 | 2,360. 0 |  |  | 2,407. 9 |  |  | 2,331.7 |  |  | 2, 404. 5 |  |  | 2.238.0 |  |  |
| Frelght | 1,934.2 | 1,997. 7 |  |  | 2,046. 3 |  |  | 1,959.7 |  |  | 2.031 .1 |  |  | 2.238.0 |  |  |
|  | 156.2 | 154.8 |  |  | 157.0 |  |  | 169.3 |  |  | 147.9 |  |  | 141.0 |  |  |
|  | 1,817.8 | 1,854.6 |  |  | 1.883.1 |  |  | 1,832.0 |  |  | 1,873.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 344.6 | 323.9 |  |  | 371.9 |  |  | 334.9 |  |  | 236.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 134.4 | 181.4 |  |  | 152.9 |  |  | 164.8 |  |  | 295.4 |  |  | 125.8 |  |  |
|  | 96.1 | 142.8 |  |  | 105.1 |  |  | 125.3 |  |  | 274.6 |  |  | 12.8 |  |  |
| Operating results: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carried 1 mile (qtrly.) .-..... hil. ton-miles.- | 2144.5 | 2151.9 |  |  | 154. ${ }^{\text {f }}$ |  |  | 150.7 |  |  | 153.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue per ton-mile (qtrly. avg.) .-.-....cents-- | 21.373 | ${ }^{2} 1.347$ |  |  | 1.352 |  |  | 1.337 |  |  | 1.346 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue (qtrly.)..mil.. | 25,064 | ${ }^{2} 4,969$ |  |  | 5,037 |  |  | 5,789 |  |  | 4,589 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances, vessels in forelgn trade: <br> Total U.S. ports $\qquad$ thons. 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 |  |  |
|  | 11,411 | 12,066 | 11, 329 | 13, 143 | 12,817 | 12,408 | 13,336 | 12,700 | 12, 309 | 12,259 | 11,575 | 9, 447 | 11,337 | 11,901 |  |  |
| United States vessels.------------------- do. | 2,662 | 2,847 | 2, 716 | 3,253 | 3, 140 | 2,878 | 3, 165 | 3,232 | 2,826 | 2, 732 | 2,568 | 1,662 | 2.494 | 2,682 |  |  |
| Panama Canal: <br> Total $\qquad$ thous. lg. tons. | 5,445 | 5.490 | 6, 103 | 6.057 | 5, 684 | 5,495 | 5.187 | 4.932 | 4,889 | 5,177 | 5, 422 | 4,118 | 4,876 | 5, 610 | 5, 379 |  |
|  | 823 | 855 | 832 | 986 | - 828 | 741 | 830 | 720 | 896 | 1,013 | 713 | 547 | 531 | 744 | 792 |  |
| Hotels: Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sale per occupied room.------.-dollars.- | 9. 23 | 9.35 | 9. 67 | 9. 00 | 9. 64 | 8. 75 | 9.60 | 9.66 | 10.14 | 9.82 | 8. 90 | 9.00 | 9.26 | 8.87 | 9.67 |  |
| Rooms occupied.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. \% of total- | 62 | 61 | 64 | 64 | 63 | 54 | 60 | 64 | 69 | 59 | 47 | 59 | 62 | 61 | 63 |  |
| Restaurant sales index.-----same mo. $1951=100$. . | 112 | 112 | 108 | 125 | 116 | 107 | 106 | 111 | 111 | 106 | 109 | 105 | 113 | 116 | 107 |  |
| Foreign travel: <br> U. S. citizens: Arrivals <br> thous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. citizens: Arrivals .-. ----------------- <br> Departures. | 174 168 | 195 | 170 183 | 178 183 | 204 | 265 <br> 282 | 333 246 | 250 189 | 186 156 15 | 152 | 140 146 | 143 | 178 | 210 |  |  |
|  | 111 | 125 | 121 | 129 | 130 | 149 | 159 | 177 | 134 | 107 | 102 | 100 | 89 | 113 |  |  |
|  | 93 | 103 | 95 | 100 | 122 | 126 | 125 | 129 | 112 | 97 | 105 | 70 | 74 |  |  |  |
| Passports issued and renewed-------.-.....- do | 71 | 76 | 107 | 125 | 114 | 85 | 72 | 57 | 52 | 44 | 40 | 71 | 75 | 108 | 139 | 149 |
|  | 2,323 | 2,678 | 1.357 | 1,981 | 4, 861 | 7,554 | 7,573 | 3,288 | 1,920 | 955 | 635 | 551 | 692 | 928 | 1,433 |  |
| Pullman Co. (qtrly avg. or total): <br> Passenger-miles (revenue)................................il | 761 | 726 |  |  | 707 |  |  | 793 |  |  | 635 |  |  | 706 |  |  |
|  | 12,577 | 12,076 |  |  | 11,694 |  |  | 13,035 |  |  | 10,702 |  |  | 12. 159 |  |  |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 740.7 414.4 | 792.6 440.0 | 783.3 435.4 | 796.8 438.8 | 791.1 439.7 | -86.3 436.2 | 810.6 440.7 | 782.6 441.1 | 816.7 452.1 | 806.0 450.8 | 815.7 451.8 | 821.1 455,4 | 797.1 452.5 | 830.3 457.3 |  |  |
|  | 252.0 | 270.4 | 267.4 | 278.1 | 269.1 | 268.5 | 285.8 | 256.8 | 280.6 | 269.5 | 276.3 | 280.6 | 257.0 | 285. 1 |  |  |
| Operating expenses (hefore taxes)....-...-...-do.--- | 441.4 | 468.2 | 458.5 | 475.1 | 458.8 | 461.8 | 473.5 | 458.7 | 487.8 | 481.4 | 487.6 | 485.6 | 465.7 | 488.1 |  |  |
|  | 126.6 | 139.6 | 135. 4 | 134.5 | 138.3 | 135.1 | 141.1 | 134.7 | ${ }^{\text {a }} 176.6$ | 141.2 | 146.6 | 143.2 | 140.9 | 145.7 |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of year or mo.-.-....mil.-- | 67.6 | 70.8 | 68.6 | 68.9 | 69.0 | 69.4 | 69.6 | 70.0 | 70.3 | 70.5 | 70.8 | 71.0 | 71.2 | 71.5 |  |  |
| Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22, 144 | 22.010 | 21, 989 | 23,011 | 22,366 | 21, 259 | 22,748 | 20,893 | 22,779 | 21. 245 | 21.866 | 22,890 | 21,759 | 23,044 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation...-do.-- | 20,004 | 20, 197 | 19,614 | 20,762 | 20,389 | 20.854 | 20,996 | 19,703 | 20,564 | 19,854 | 20, 468 | 21, 381 | 20,123 | 20,977 |  |  |
|  | 1,029 | 582 | 1,013 | 861 | 659 | ${ }^{\text {d }} 828$ | , 600 | 214 | 1,240 | - 598 | -600 | - 469 | 364 | 784 |  |  |
| Ocean-cable: | 3, 023 | 3, 013 | 2, 883 | 3,145 | 2,902 | 2,950 | 3,031 | 2,786 | 3,169 | 2,969 | 2,931 | 3,119 | 2,873 | 3,053 |  |  |
| Onerating expenses, incl. depreciation..- do.----- | 2, 452 | 2, 542 | 2, 2 , 463 | 2,581 | 2, 444 | 2, 623 | 2,534 | 2,470 | 2,612 | 2,602 | $\stackrel{2}{2,483}$ | 2,605 | 2,510 | 2,681 |  |  |
|  | -240 | ${ }^{1} 153$ | 2, 96 | , 257 | ${ }^{2} 161$ | ${ }^{\text {d }} 5$ | - 191 | 2, 20 | - 243 | - 54 | - 90 | 2,179 | - 45 | - 30 |  |  |
| Radiotelegraph: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues .-...---.-.---------- do...- | 4,471 | 4.675 3.675 | 4,460 | 4,808 | 4,719 | 4,607 | 4, 684 | 4,524 | 5,101 | 4,685 | 4,718 | 4, 813 | 4. 421 | 5.000 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation | 3,453 | 3,675 817 | 3,536 739 | $\begin{array}{r}3,699 \\ \hline 919\end{array}$ | 3,734 | 3,697 | 3,743 | 3,626 | 3,872 | 3,767 | 3,911 | 3, 869 | 3, 686 | 3,724 |  |  |
| Net operating revenues.......--------.-. do..--- | 857 | 817 | 739 | 919 | 801 | 726 | 761 | 706 | 1,036 | 740 | 631 | 727 | 549 | 1,092 |  |  |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthiy average |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Ang. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CHEMICALS-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Inorganic ehemieals, production \(\ddagger\)-Continned Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic ( \(58 \%\) \(\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{O}\) ) -...-.-.......................thous. sh. tons \& 376.4 \& 383.9 \& 394.1 \& 404.1 \& 400.4 \& 368.3 \& 390.4 \& 378.4 \& 391.4 \& 378.9 \& 349.1 \& 344.2 \& 348.7 \& \& \& \\
\hline Sodium bichromate and chromate-------- do---- \& 10.1 \& 10.6 \& 11.5 \& 11.1 \& 10.8 \& 10.8 \& 9. 6 \& 9.5 \& 11.8 \& 9.6 \& 10.7 \& 10.6 \& 10.7 \& \& \& \\
\hline Sodium hydroxide (100\% NaOH )---------do-.-- \& 409.5 \& 435.2 \& 454.9 \& 464.3 \& 459.9 \& 467.1 \& 460.7 \& 451.2 \& 474.6 \& 465.9 \& 462.4 \& 452.8 \& 426.9 \& \& \& \\
\hline Sodiam silicate (roluble silicate glass), anhydrous thous. sh. tons.- \& 43.8 \& 46.1 \& 51.6 \& 55.1 \& 42.7 \& 36.8 \& 44.8 \& 42.3 \& 53.7 \& 50.2 \& 41.3 \& 40.8 \& 44.0 \& \& \& \\
\hline Sodium sulfates (anhydrous, refined; Glauber's salt; crude salt cake)-.........-- thous. sh. tons \& 94.6 \& 101.7 \& 106.2 \& 1065.5 \& 94.2 \& 95.9 \& 100.6 \& 99.2 \& 103.5 \& 100.9 \& 99.5 \& 97.3 \& 88.4 \& \& \& \\
\hline Sulfuric acid ( \(100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}\) ) \(\ldots\).............-.-do. \({ }^{\text {d }}\). \& 1,487.3 \& 1,593.1 \& 1,675.9 \& 1,692.3 \& 1,502.3 \& 1,438.4 \& 1.490.9 \& 1,466.8 \& 1,635.7 \& 1,649.7 \& 1, 654.3 \& 1,678.5 \& 1,563.4 \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Organic chemicals: \({ }^{7}\) \\
Acetic acid (synthetie and natural), production mil. Ih.-
\end{tabular} \& 65.3 \& 81.7 \& 75.2 \& 85.6 \& 79.4 \& 77.2 \& 86.1 \& 81.1 \& 79.5 \& 91.9 \& 89.5 \& 87.0 \& 81.6 \& 93.5 \& \& \\
\hline Acetic anhydeide, production .......-.....-io.-- \& 105.0 \& 103.7 \& 102.2 \& 105.6 \& 107.4 \& 101.5 \& 103.9 \& 108.8 \& 105.1 \& 99.5 \& 114.6 \& 88.7 \& 84.6 \& 1085 \& 103.4 \& \\
\hline Acetylsalicylic 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 \& 2.5 \& 2.4 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Alcohol, etiny?: \\
Production (incl. spirits) \(\qquad\) mill tax cral.
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}52.1 \\ 138.9 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 52.4 \& \({ }^{52.1}\) \& 0.3
151.5 \& 50.4
154.0 \& 49.3
158.1 \& \(\begin{array}{r}45.5 \\ 157.6 \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 49.5
14.1 \& 65.5
150.7 \& 59.6
14.7 \& \(\begin{array}{r}58.7 \\ 156.8 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 61.0
165.1 \& 52.2
167.3 \& 53.4
164.2 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 43.2 \& 42.3 \& 411.8 \& 44.6 \& 42.7 \& 39.1 \& 41.5 \& 40.15 \& 43.5 \& 41.4 \& 41.6 \& 46.5 \& 17.3
43.2 \& 43.8 \& \& \\
\hline Taxable withdrawals (inel. spirits).-..--- \({ }^{\text {do.... }}\) \& 5.1 \& 5.3 \& 4.8 \& 5.5 \& 5.4 \& 4.4 \& 5. 1 \& 5.7 \& 7.7 \& 6.4 \& 4.6 \& 5.0 \& 4 \& 5.3 \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Alcohol, denatured: \\
Production. mill. wine mal.
\end{tabular} \& 23.4 \& 22.9 \& 21.7 \& 24.0 \& 23.1 \& 21.1 \& 22.4 \& 21.5 \& 23.8 \& 22.8 \& 22.9 \& 25.0 \& 23.2 \& 23.6 \& \& \\
\hline Consumption (withdrawals).-.---....-.-. do...- \& 23. 4 \& 23.0 \& 21. 4 \& 24.8 \& 23.9 \& 21.3 \& 24.0 \& 21.4 \& 23.4 \& 21.9 \& 22.7 \& 25.3 \& 22.8 \& 24.8 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 6.2 \& 3.9 \& 5. 7 \& 5.0 \& 4.1 \& 3.8 \& 2.2 \& 2.3 \& 2.1 \& 3.0 \& 3.2 \& 3.1 \& 3.5 \& 2.3 \& \& \\
\hline Creosote on, production.----.-.------.-mil, gal -- \& 7.3 \& 7.5 \& 8.6 \& 8.0 \& 7.7 \& 7.2 \& 8.1 \& 7.8 \& 7.9 \& 7.5 \& 8.1 \& 7.6 \& 6.7 \& 7.1 \& 8.4 \& \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}14.3 \\ 8.5 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 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 \& \\
\hline Ethyl acetate (85\%), production.-.-.-...--do.... \& 8.5 \& 8.1 \& 7.3 \& 7.9 \& 12.4 \& 5.2 \& 9.0 \& 6.6 \& 7.6 \& 10.7 \& 6.3 \& 6.9 \& 11.3 \& 8.0 \& 9.4 \& \\
\hline Ethylene glycol, production--..-.-.---.-. do---- \& 98.66
146.0 \& 100.9 \& 88.8
16.3 \& 92. 4 \& 103.6 \& 119.1 \& 123.0 \& 106.4 \& 112.9 \& 117.4 \& 117.9 \& 124.4 \& 116.9 \& 113.5 \& 117.6 \& \\
\hline Formaldelede ( \(37 \%\) H CHO), production...do.... Clwectin, refined, all grades: \& 146. 0 \& 166.7 \& 165.3 \& 172.2 \& 164.1 \& 150.2 \& 169.0 \& 166.9 \& 188.3 \& 179.0 \& 169.8 \& 167.8 \& 186.9 \& 214.0 \& 212.8 \& \\
\hline Production....-.-...-....------------- do- \& \(\frac{22.4}{4}\) \& 20.8 \& 21.2 \& 18.8 \& 21.1 \& 37.8 \& 21.1 \& 18.3 \& 19.9 \& 23.0 \& 25.6 \& 23.1 \& 19.8 \& 22.5 \& 22.0 \& \\
\hline Stocks, end of month.-...-------------- do-.-- \& 34.3 \& 32.7 \& 36.1 \& 33.7 \& 35.4 \& 32.3 \& 30.8 \& 27.8 \& 25.8 \& 30.3 \& 32.8 \& 32.9 \& 30.3 \& 29.6 \& 27.6 \& \\
\hline Methanol, production:
Natural \& \& \& \& , \& . 1 \& 8 \& . 1 \& 1 \& . 1 \& 1 \& \& 1. \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 95.6 \& 28.0 \& 27.9 \& 25.0 \& 26.5 \& 29.8 \& 28.3 \& 28.2 \& 29.2 \& 27.8 \& 29.2 \& 27.0 \& 26.6 \& 26.4 \& 28.6 \& \\
\hline Phthalic anhydride, production.........--mil. 1b.- \& 31.7 \& 34.4 \& 33.7 \& 31.5 \& 33.3 \& 33.6 \& 33.2 \& 34.8 \& 36.1 \& 35.8 \& 38.4 \& 35.2 \& r 32.6 \& 41.0 \& 39.1 \& \\
\hline FERTILIzERS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports, total9 ------....-.......-thous. sh. tons.. \& 538 \& 602 \& 684 \& 635 \& 543 \& 563 \& 609 \& 653 \& 698 \& 565 \& 475 \& 285 \& 767 \& 523 \& \& \\
\hline Nitrogenous materials-...-----------1.-.-- do. \& 31 \& 67 \& 128 \& 98 \& 24 \& 10 \& \({ }^{60}\) \& 51 \& 74 \& 88 \& 33 \& 16 \& 92 \& 58 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 429 \& 448 \& 464 \& 466 \& 444 \& 428 \& 547 \& 504 \& 547 \& 397 \& 370 \& 213 \& 600 \& 390 \& \& \\
\hline Potash materials \& 64 \& 71 \& 76 \& 58 \& 47 \& 93 \& 82 \& 66 \& 68 \& 63 \& 51 \& 54 \& 46 \& 57 \& 34 \& \\
\hline  \& 228 \& \(2: 3\) \& 397 \& 257 \& 195 \& 229 \& 199 \& 232 \& 215 \& 232 \& 218 \& 197 \& 315 \& 302 \& 421 \& \\
\hline Nitrogenous materials, total \(\%\).....-.-.....-do.... \& 123 \& 129 \& 230 \& 186 \& 129 \& \({ }^{1} 1338\) \& 81 \& 84 \& 110 \& 92 \& 79 \& 96 \& 135 \& 113 \& 175 \& \\
\hline Nitrate of soda \& \begin{tabular}{l}
41 \\
13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 36 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
69 \\
24 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(\stackrel{55}{14}\) \& 51 \& 32
24 \& 20
19 \& \(\stackrel{22}{23}\) \& 27
20 \& 14 \& \(\stackrel{12}{22}\) \& 20
17 \& \({ }_{3}^{43}\) \& 23 \& 135 \& \\
\hline  \& 36 \& 51 \& 50 \& 10 \& 10 \& 22 \& 49 \& 71 \& 43 \& 77 \& 72 \& 44 \& 97 \& 97 \& 149 \& \\
\hline Potash deliveries ( \(\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{O}\) ) \(\qquad\) do... Superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers ( \(100 \% \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}\) ): ! \& 173 \& 197 \& 365
248 \& 258 \& 60

204 \& 123
170 \& 226 \& 142 \& 225
241 \& 113

253 \& 199
239 \& 308 \& $\begin{array}{r}167 \\ \\ \\ \hline 24\end{array}$ \& 284 \& \& <br>

\hline | Production $\qquad$ thous sh. tons |
| :--- |
| Stocks, end of month $\qquad$ | \& 227 \& ${ }_{415}^{227}$ \& 248

302 \& 253 \& ${ }_{316}^{204}$ \& 170
382 \& 4120 \& 207

418 \& 426 \& 479 \& 505 \& $$
\frac{201}{505}
$$ \& $\Gamma 247$

+490 \& 290
397 \& \& <br>
\hline miscellaneous products \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Explosives (industrial), shipments: |
| :--- |
| Black blasting powder $\qquad$ thous. 16 |
| High explosives $\qquad$ do. | \& 82, ${ }^{127} 4$ \& 92, 400 \& 83

91,583 \& 35

101,886 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
62 \\
100,792
\end{array}
$$ \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{|}
2379 \\
2300,657
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \& \& 2891.096 \& \& \& \[

{ }^{2} 2245,522
\] \& \& <br>

\hline Paints, varnish, and lacquer, factory shipments: \% \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 156.2 \& 132.1 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Total shipments. |
| :--- |
| Trade products $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | \& ${ }_{3865.5}^{14.8}$ \& 88.8 \& 102.0 \& 188.0

114.3 \& 178.3
108.0 \& 164.5
104.4 \& 113.0 \& 153.2
93.2 \& 188.4
88 \& ${ }^{181.0}$ \& 57.3 \& 558.0 \& ${ }_{r}{ }^{1313.7}$ \& 102.6
89.2 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{3} 59.3$ \& 62.9 \& 64.7 \& 73.7 \& 70.3 \& 60.1 \& 66.2 \& 60.0 \& 67.8 \& 61.1 \& 53.0 \& 561.0 \& 57.8 \& 63.4 \& \& <br>

\hline | Sulfur, native (Frasch) and recovered: $\dagger$ |
| :--- |
| Production thous. Ig. tons.- | \& \& 489 \& \& 474 \& 467 \& 473 \& 514 \& 499 \& 512 \& 499 \& 497 \& 504 \& 431 \& 482 \& \& <br>

\hline Stocks (producers), end of month --........do..-- \& 4,098 \& 4,837 \& 4.779 \& 4,761 \& 4,751 \& 4,777 \& 4,818 \& 4,862 \& 4,897 \& 4,872 \& 4,938 \& 4,963 \& 4. 941 \& 4,199 \& \& <br>
\hline SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production: $\oplus$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plasties: |
| :--- |
|  |
| Molding and extrusion materials. do. | \& 4.8 7 \& 13.2 \& 13.2 \& 14.2 \& 14.2 \& 11.3 \& 12.9 \& 13.0 \& 14.2 \& 12.7 \& 12.0 \& 11.3 \& 11.7 \& 13.9 \& \& <br>

\hline Nitrocellulose sheets, rods, and tubes .......do...- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Phenolic and other tar acid resins...--.....do.. \& 51.0 \& 457.4 \& 53.8 \& 61.1 \& 59.6 \& 48.9 \& 60.1 \& 57.9 \& 61.4 \& 58.9 \& 55.3 \& 61.2 \& ${ }^{53} 100$ \& 63. 1 \& \& <br>
\hline Polystyrene-..........-.-................- do...- \& 88.8
33.3 \& 4104.0
4.39 .9 \& 105.5
38.8 \& 113.2
41.9 \& 107.3
41.5 \& 94.7
33.2 \& 102.3
40.7 \& 105.1
42.0 \& 109.0
44.1 \& 106.1
39.6 \& 99.6
38.3 \& 98.3
42.0 \& 100.5
40.5 \& 121.6
44.7 \& \& <br>
\hline Urea and melamine resins.----.-.----.....- do---- \& 33.3 \& ${ }^{4} 39.9$ \& 38.8 \& 41.9 \& 41.5 \& 33.2 \& 40.7 \& 42.0 \& 44.1 \& 39.6 \& 38.3 \& 42.0 \& 40.5 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Vinyl resins-...--.-.-.......................- do...- \& 105.0 \& 128.3 \& 122.4 \& 130.6 \& 131.1 \& 116.3 \& 131.9 \& 133.9 \& 138.9 \& 132.1 \& 188.4 \& 134.4 \& 129.4 \& 144.7 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 45.1 \& 41.0 \& 42.8 \& 47.0 \& 46.1 \& 40.2 \& 44.3 \& 38.1 \& 42.3 \& 38.4 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 33.9$ \& 42.2 \& 39.3 \& 45.0 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 12.3 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 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 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 133.9 \& 168.0 \& 166.7 \& 170.9 \& 170.6 \& 172.7 \& 170.8 \& 170.1 \& 176.6 \& 170.3 \& 170.8 \& 166.3 \& 159.5 \& 189.3 \& \& <br>
\hline Miscellaneous (incl. protective coatings) ---do..-- \& 41. 5 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^21]tSee similar note on D S-24 $00 \%$ ont of or
or content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated. 1961 for superphosphate and for Jan.-Mar. 1961 and Jan. and Feb. 1962 for paints, etc., will be shown later
$\dagger$ Revised effective with the Jan. 1962 SuRver to include recovered sulfur.

$\oplus \begin{aligned} & \text { tRevised effective with the }\end{aligned}$ because of the inclusion of companies formerly notlreporting; monthly averages are based on reported annual totals.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly |  | Apr. | May | Jume | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nor. | Dee. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER <br> Production (utility and industrial), total $\odot$ | 73,926 | 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, total....-................-.-do...- | 66,003 | 70,993 | 65, 873 | 70,241 | 70, 164 | 72, 933 | 76,439 | 69,680 | 72,002 | 70, 656 | 75, 312 | 78.835 | 69, 990 | 73, 720 | 70,535 |  |
|  | 53,349 | 56,982 | 49.873 | 55, 020 | 56, 397 | 59, 479 | 63,226 | 57. 695 | 58,926 | 57, 0099 | 61, 250 | 64,908 | 57, 323 | 58.455 | 55.681 |  |
|  | 12.654 | 14, 011 | 16,001 | 15, 221 | 13,767 | 13,453 | 13,213 | 11,985 | 13,076 | 13, 557 | 14.062 | 13.927 | 12, 668 | r 15.266 | 14,854 |  |
| Privately and municipally owned util....do. | 53, 636 | 57,694 | 53, 103 | 57,053 | 57,260 | 59,281 | 62,424 | 56, 774 | 59,150 | 57,452 | 60,940 | 63, 804 | 56,543 | 59, 661 | 57,451 |  |
| Other producers (publicly owned) ........-do.... | 12,367 | 13,299 | 12,770 | 13.188 | 12,904 | 13,651 | 14,015 | 12,906 | 12,853 | 13,205 | 14,372 | 15,031 | 13,447 | 14,059 | 13.084 |  |
| Industrial establishments, total.--.-.-..... do...- | 7,223 | 7,594 | 7,654 | 7, 829 | 7. 655 | 7,390 | 7. 654 | 7.338 | 7,782 | 7,452 | 7,390 | 7,675 | 7,133 | 7. 810 | 7. 738 |  |
|  | 6. 942 | 7. 306 | 7,318 | 7,507 | 7. 373 | 7,143 | 7. 405 | 7. 106 | 7,496 | 7,163 | 7,093 | 7,362 | 6,842 | 7, 486 | 7. 424 |  |
|  | 280 | 289 | 336 | 322 | 282 | 247 | 249 | 233 | 286 | 290 | $\checkmark 297$ | ${ }^{7} 313$ | - 290 | ${ }^{+} 324$ | 314 |  |
| Sales to ultimate customers, total (EEI) § . . . do.... | 60,061 | 64,674 | 62, 143 | 62,216 | 64,056 | 6.5, 184 | 67, 269 | 66.917 | 64,913 | 64,215 | 66,077 | 69,608 | 68,668 | 67,920 |  |  |
| Commercial and industrial: <br> Small light and power. $\qquad$ do. $\qquad$ | 11,239 | 12,008 | 10,958 | 11,273 | 12.475 | 13, 102 | 13,418 | 13,354 | 12,268 | 11, 803 | 11.840 | 12,073 | 12,018 | 12,076 |  |  |
|  | 28,952 | 31, 160 | 30. 384 | 31, 443 | 31, 527 | 31, 197 | 32. 285 | 32,092 | 12, 215 | 31,450 | 31, 201 | 31,641 | 30, 959 | 31. 982 |  |  |
|  | 390 | 393 | 391 | 363 | 355 | 350 | 360 | 347 | 375 | 398 | 466 | 447 | 430 | 435 |  |  |
|  | 17,418 | 18.868 | 18,308 | 17,006 | 17,513 | 18,364 | 18,978 | 18,879 | 17,714 | 18,183 | 20, 145 | 22,914 | 22,756 | 21,050 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}564 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 612 | 574 | , 540 | 515 | 5. 524 | . 566 | 601 | , 651 | -695 | ${ }^{1} 730$ | , 743 | -669 | . 652 |  |  |
|  | 1,370 | 1,529 | 1,443 | 1, 489 | 1, 564 | 1. 528 | 1. 535 | 1, 534 | 1,577 | 1,589 | 1,605 | 1.694 | 1,739 | 1. 601 |  |  |
|  | 1 128 | 104 | 84 | 103 | 106 | 119 | 128 | 111 | 112 | -96 | 88 | 96 | - 97 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly) $\ddagger 0^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, totalo .-.....-- thous.- | 2,071 | 2,030 1.900 |  |  | 2,056 |  |  | 1,987 |  |  | 1.988 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential $\qquad$ <br> Industrial and commercial | 1,937 133 | 1.909 129 |  |  | 1,924 131 |  |  | 1, 862 |  |  | 1.862 125 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, totalo .-..-.....mil. therms-- | 563 | 585 |  |  | 484 |  |  | 287 |  |  | 609 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 401 | 414 |  |  | 324 |  |  | 155 |  |  | 433 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial.-.---...----- - do. | 158 | 167 |  |  | 159 |  |  | 130 |  |  | 170 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 70.7 54.4 | 71.5 54.9 |  |  | 61.0 45.7 |  |  | 37.3 25.6 |  |  | 73.9 56.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial...---------.-. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 15.9 | 16.3 |  |  | 15.0 |  |  | 11.7 |  |  | 18.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natural gas (quarterly) : $\ddagger \%^{\prime \prime}$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oustomers, end of quarter, total 9 . .-...--thous.- | $\begin{aligned} & 31,661 \\ & 29,093 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,531 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 32,249 29,656 |  |  | 32, 290 |  |  | 33.102 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential do Industrial and commercial. $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{n}}$..do | $\begin{array}{r} 29,093 \\ 2,533 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29,891 \\ 2,602 \end{array}$ |  |  | 29,656 2.556 |  |  | 29,728 2,524 |  |  | 30.379 2.684 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, totalo .-.......-mil. therms-- | 23,397 | 24,828 |  |  | 22, 556 |  |  | 17,964 |  |  | 25.033 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,894 | 8,407 |  |  | 6,852 |  |  | 2,795 |  |  | 8, 204 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14,272 | 15,197 |  |  | 14,648 |  |  | 14,030 |  |  | 15,562 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total ${ }^{\text {\% }}$.-mil. \$ | 1,424.7 | 1,529.2 |  |  | 1,362. 6 |  |  | 934.4 |  |  | 1, 541.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 787.8 | 842.2 |  |  | 720.7 |  |  | 375.5 |  |  | 835.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial..........-...-.- do...-- | 595.1 | 645.6 |  |  | 606.3 |  |  | 523.4 |  |  | 661.2 |  |  |  |  |  |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriotive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 19611962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 123.7 | 128.5 | 147.5 | 166.7 | 152.6 | 122.4 | 104.3 | 92.4 | 106.7 | 105.3 | 116.4 | 130.5 | 120.6 | 134.0 | 139.0 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month.......-do - .-- | 181.5 | 363.4 | 345.4 | 386.9 | 429.4 | 469.0 | 456.4 | 423.5 | 384.2 | 344.8 | 318.7 | 310.9 | 328.3 | 345.5 | 358.2 |  |
| Price, wholesale, 92-score (N.Y.)........- ${ }^{\text {d }}$ per lb.. | 612 | 594 | . 586 | . 586 | . 584 | 588 | . 590 | . 596 | . 587 | . 590 | 589 | . 586 | 586 | 586 | 587 |  |
| Cheese: ${ }_{\text {Production (factory), total } \ddagger \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . m i l . ~ l b . . ~}^{\text {a }}$ | 135.9 | 130.9 | 139.1 | 167.5 | 168.0 | 145.5 | 131.0 | 118.9 | 119.1 | 109.2 | 117.2 | 115.5 | 109.5 | 128.6 | 144.3 |  |
|  | 95.4 | 91.2 | 98.6 | 126.4 | 126.5 | 107.3 | 93.8 | 82.7 | 78.7 | 70.2 | 73.2 | 75.7 | 71.9 | 84.9 | 101.9 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total...-do. | 429.8 | 463.4 | 441.0 | 460.1 | 497.0 | 526.6 | 520.5 | 493.1 | 454.9 | 438.8 | 422.1 | 395.9 | 360.0 | 343.4 | 351.9 |  |
| American, whole milk.-.......-.-.-.....- do | 379.5 | 420.4 6.5 | 390.8 | 416.2 | 454.5 | 483.8 | 481.8 | 457.1 | 421.4 | 398.6 | 384.2 | 359.2 | 325.4 | 309.3 | 313.5 |  |
| Imports ---.-------------------.-.-.- do | 6.3 |  | 6.4 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 3.8 | 6.4 | 9.2 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago) $\qquad$ \$ per lb | . 409 | 400 | . 394 | . 392 | . 392 | . 392 | . 392 | . 392 | . 406 | . 408 | . 409 | . 418 | 422 | 424 | . 425 |  |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, case goods: Condensed (sweetened) | 5.8 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 5. 9 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 6. 3 | 6.9 |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened).............................. | 176.5 | 160.3 | 177.3 | 225.5 | 215.0 | 188.5 | 171.5 | 140.3 | 143.0 | 134.0 | 143.0 | 135.8 | 123.0 | 145.2 | 190.0 |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of mo.: <br> Condensed (sweetened) $\qquad$ mil. lb- | 6.0 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.5 |  |
|  | 243.6 | 178.4 | 95.8 | 163.0 | 221.5 | 258.9 | 271.3 | 262.7 | 229.1 | 174.2 | 141.4 | 120.2 | 93. 0 | 59.7 | 93.4 |  |
| Exports: <br> Condens | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.0 |  |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) --.-.-..........-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 7.6 | 5.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 4.6 |  |  |
| Price, manufacturers' average selling: <br> Evaporated (unsweetened) \$ per case- | 6.30 | 6.11 | 6.16 | 6.07 | 6.03 | 6.02 | 6.03 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 6.03 | 6.03 | 6.02 | 6.03 |  |
| Flutid milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production on farmsf...---------------mil do | 10,454 4.267 | 10.494 4.291 | 11,232 4.809 | 12,429 5,609 | 11,926 | 10,912 4.349 | 10,191 3.797 | 9,636 3,370 | 9,740 3.674 | 9,345 3,541 | 9,813 $\mathbf{3 , 8 5 9}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10.043 \\ 4.147 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9,470 <br> 3.850 | 10,907 4.349 | 11,149 | 12. 295 |
|  | 4.267 4.22 | 4.291 4.11 | 4.809 3.90 | $\stackrel{5}{3.76}$ | 11.275 3.72 | 3.87 | 4.04 | 3.22 | ${ }^{4.35}$ | 3, 4 | 3,813 4.30 | 4.24 | 3.850 4.17 | 4.349 4.05 | 4.683 3.87 | 3.76 |
| Dry milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.8 1678 | 6.7 180.9 | 7.5 214.3 | 9.7 253.0 | 7.7 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 6. 9 | 4.9 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk (human food) .-.-.-.-.- do $^{\text {- }}$ | 167.8 | 180.9 | 214.3 | 253.0 | 236.5 | 182.1 | 148.4 | 127.5 | 136.0 | 140.5 | 167.4 | 171.5 | 165.4 | 190.4 | 217.9 |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: <br> Dry whole milk $\qquad$ | 6.4 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 5.2 |  |
|  | 136.6 | 123.4 | 130.8 | 155.9 | 168.8 | 142.2 | 118.7 | 107.2 | 86.4 | 83.5 | 99.0 | 96.6 | 92.0 | 86.0 | 98.0 |  |
| Exports: | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2 | 9 | 2.2 | 15.5 | 3.7 |  |  |
| Nonfat dry milk (human food) | 21.0 | 25.5 | 18.9 | 25.2 | 31.6 | 30.0 | 20.9 | 22.6 | 20.8 | 25.3 | 29.7 | 8.9 | 24.2 | 63.7 |  |  |
| Price, manufacturers' average selling, nonfat dry <br> milk (human food) $\qquad$ \$ per lb | 154 | 148 | 147 | . 143 | . 142 | . 142 | .142 | . 143 | 143 | . 144 | . 144 | . 144 | . 144 | . 144 | . 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 | ${ }^{1} 395.7$ | 1429.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate)...................-do.-.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks (domestic), end of quarter, total....do | ${ }^{2} 2292.8$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 283.2$ |  |  | 3123.7 |  |  | 449.1 |  |  | 343.0 |  |  | 232.5 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 155.0$ | ${ }_{2} 2159.2$ |  |  | ${ }^{3} 48.0$ |  |  | 277.3 |  |  | 212.3 |  |  | 129.1 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 137.8$ | ${ }^{2} 124.0$ |  |  | ${ }^{3} 75.8$ |  |  | 171.7 |  |  | 130.7 |  |  | 103.3 |  |  |
|  | 5.4 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 16.6 | 10.4 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 3.2 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): | 1.31 | 1.26 | 1.34 | 1. 26 | 1.22 | 1. 19 | 1.16 |  | 1. 20 | 1.20 | 1.17 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.20 | 1.22 | 1. 25 |
| No. 2, malting .....-...--...................... $\$$ per bu- <br> No. 3, straight | 1.23 | 1.20 | 1. 28 | 1. 21 | 1.18 | 1.14 | 1.09 | 1. 07 | 1.13 | 1.14 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.16 |
| Corn: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate, grain only)..mil, bu Grindings, wet process. do. | 13,13 13.1 | 14,644 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 farms. $\qquad$ do | $21.783$ | 2 2 2 1,809 |  |  | 1,549 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 3 \\ 565 \\ 1.640 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | - 4, |  |  | 2,002 |  |  |
| Off farms | 21.463 | ${ }^{2} 1,122$ |  |  | 924 |  |  | ${ }^{3} 1,074$ |  |  | 1, 252 |  |  | 1,038 |  |  |
|  | 24.5 | 35.5 | 36.3 | 42.1 | 39.4 | 33.4 | 32.8 | 22.9 | 24.9 | 41.8 | 35.5 | 12.2 | 33.1 | 36.5 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: ${ }^{\text {No }}$ 3 yellow (Chicago) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 3, yellow (Chicago) -...-...........-\$ per bu.Weighted avg., 5 markets, all grades. | 1.06 | 1.11 1.08 | 1.12 1.08 | 1.15 1.11 | 1.14 1.11 | 1.12 1.10 | 1.10 1.07 | 1.11 1.09 | 1.10 1.10 | 1.07 1.06 | 1.12 | 1.18 1.18 | 1.19 1.17 | 1.22 1.16 | 1.20 1.14 | 1. 23 |
| Oats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) -----.-...----mil. bu.- | ${ }^{1} 1.011$ | 11,032 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks (domestic), end of quarter, total..... do | ${ }^{2} 657$ | ${ }^{2} 632$ |  |  | 3277 |  |  | 978 |  |  | 778 |  |  | 494 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 576$ | ${ }^{2} 558$ |  |  | 3229 |  |  | 869 |  |  | 701 |  |  | 432 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 81$ | 274 |  |  | ${ }^{3} 48$ |  |  | 109 |  |  | 77 |  |  | 62 |  |  |
| Exports, including oatmeal.-..--------....-do | 1.7 | 2.5 | .2 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | . 7 | 1.5 | . 7 | 1.0 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) <br> \$ per bu.- | 4.67 | . 69 | . 72 | . 73 | . 69 | . 65 | . 64 | . 67 | . 65 | 72 | . 77 | . 75 | . 76 | (5) | . 73 | . 74 |
| Rice: ${ }_{\text {Production ( }}$ (crop estimate) mil bas 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 154.2 | 164.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| California mills: $\quad$ Receipts, domestlc, rough ................mil. lb.- |  | 126 |  |  | 73 | 74 | 68 | 57 | 177 | 157 | 118 | 189 | 140 | 154 | 165 |  |
| Receipts, domestic, rough | 71 | 79 | 110 | 68 | 80 | 37 | 53 | 43 | 39 | 76 | 56 | 138 | 146 | 90 | 140 |  |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month mif. lb | 104 | 97 | 92 | 90 | 56 | 67 | 45 | 35 | 111 | 140 | 167 | 165 | 128 | 152 | 128 |  |
| Southern States mills (Ark., La, Tenn., Tex.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 317 | 364 | 54 | ${ }_{212}^{25}$ | 30 187 | $\stackrel{22}{207}$ | 437 | $\begin{array}{r}1,267 \\ \hline 269\end{array}$ | 1,272 | 494 | 274 258 | 152 213 | 218 | 206 $\times 290$ | 142 |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice.......do..-- | 209 | 255 | 222 | 212 | 187 | 207 | 179 | 269 | 345 | 342 | 258 | 213 | 334 | ${ }^{+290}$ | 239 |  |
| stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month ...........................il lb.- | 826 | 866 | 732 | 550 | 391 | 208 | 321 | 885 | 1,383 | 1,374 | 1. 303 | 1,196 | 1,015 | 870 | 729 |  |
|  | 148 | 193 | 231 | 223 | 183 | 145 | 86 | 133 | 185 | 211 | 214 | 201 | 255 | 352 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, Nato, No. 2 (N.O.) ....-\$ per lb.. | 4.086 | 094 | . 098 | . 098 | 098 | 096 | . 088 | . 088 | 090 | . 090 | . 095 | . 098 | . 098 | p. 098 |  |  |
| Rye: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate).-.-...........-mil. bu.. | 127.5 | 141.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks (domestic), end of quarter, total...-do...- | 221.0 | ${ }^{2} 19.9$ |  |  | 37.9 |  |  | 33.4 |  |  | 23.8 |  |  | 15.4 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis)... \$ per bu.- | 41.20 | 1.22 | 1. 25 | 1. 21 | 1.24 | 1. 16 | 1.14 | 1.17 | 1. 16 | 1. 19 | 1.23 | 1.27 | 1.25 | 1.23 | 1. 26 | 1.21 |
| r Revised. Preliminary. <br> 1 Crop estimate for the year. ${ }^{2}$ Quarterly average. <br> ${ }^{3}$ Old crop only; new crop not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, rye, and wheat; Oct. for corn). "Average based on months for which quotations are arailable. <br> ${ }^{6}$ No quotation. |  |  |  |  |  | $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1960 appear in the Oct. 1961 SURVEY; those for Jan.-May 1961 are available upon request. <br> I Beginning Jan. 1960, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. <br> PRevisions for Jan. 1955-Sept, 1960 are available upon request. <br> §Excludes a small amount of pearl barley. <br> © Bags of 1001 b . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued


Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago) --....... per lb.
$r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
${ }^{1}$ Crop estimate for the year. ${ }^{2}$ Quarterly average
: Old crop only; new grain not reported until berinning of new crop year (Juls for wheat).
4 A rerage based on months for which quotations are arailable. soor
${ }_{7}^{8}$ Beginning Jan. 1963 , data are for 27 public markets. monthly average based on 11 months (Feb.-Dec.). $\begin{aligned} & \text { Revised series. }\end{aligned}$

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

| POULTRY AND EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 593 | ${ }^{\text {\% }} 578$ | 481 | 580 | 573 | 572 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 663$ | r 652 | - 833 | 734 | 562 | 538 | 416 | 454 | 502 |  |
| mil. 1b-- | 322 | 306 | 253 | 220 | 205 | 210 | 251 | 331 | 448 | 386 | 335 | 328 | 291 | 251 | 210 |  |
|  | 2 | 199 | 156 | 132 | 121 | 123 | 160 | 233 | 340 | 265 | 203 | 198 | 176 | 153 | 117 |  |
| Price, in Gcorgia producing area, ive broilers \$ per lb.- | . 132 | . 144 | . 138 | . 136 | 133 | . 143 | . 149 | . 154 | . 142 | . 132 | . 141 | . 138 | . 153 | .147 | . 145 | . 140 |
| Eggs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production on farms...-.---------mil cases $\odot .-$ | 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 |
|  | 162 | 186 | 52 | 319 | 397 | 343 | 250 | 227 | 236 | 162 | 117 | 64 | 29 | 51 | 52 |  |
|  | 81 | 82 | 60 | 85 | 111 | 122 | 120 | 113 | 98 | 77 | 61 | 47 | 38 | 38 | 59 |  |
| Price, wholesale, extras, large (delivered; Chicago) | .355 | . 334 | .306 | . 269 | . 266 | . 280 | . 343 | . 410 | . 377 | . 394 | . 367 | . 354 | . 370 | . 346 | . 299 |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coma (cacro) heans: <br> Imports (inel. shells) $\qquad$ thous. 1g. tons.- <br> Price, wholesale, Accra .... 8 per $1 \mathrm{~b}^{-}$ | 29.7 .227 | 23.8 .248 | 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 $r .246$ | 29.3 .239 | . 255 | 276 |
| Coffee (green) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In ventories (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of quarter | 13.034 | i 3.355 |  |  | 3. 050 |  |  | 3.376 |  |  | 3. 904 |  |  | 3,565 |  |  |
| Roastings (ercen wejght), quarterly total .-do.... | 15,574 | 15.669 |  |  | 5,307 |  |  | 5,202 |  |  | 6. 080 |  |  | 1, 023 |  |  |
|  | 1. 861 | 2,041 | 1. 859 | 2,011 | 1,550 | 1,679 | 1.990 | 2, 074 | 2,055 | 2,281 | 2,530 | 1. 241 | 2. 238 | 2. 157 | 2.240 |  |
| $\qquad$ | 714 | 758 | 635 | 731 | 523 | 580 | 693 | 725 | 569 | 940 | 1,135 | 434 | 851 | 8.8 | 655 |  |
| , 8 per th-. | .363 | . 344 | . 345 | . 350 | . 318 | . 348 | . 348 | . 310 | 310 | . 338 | 340 | 340 | . 338 | . 335 | . 330 | . 332 |
| Confectionery, manufacturers' sales.------..mil. \$-- | 103 | 105 | 94 | 79 | 73 | ${ }^{1} 70$ | 95 | r 140 | 143 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 135$ | + 107 | 114 | 110 | 106 | 4 |  |
| Fish: <br> Stocks, cold storage, end of month........mil. 1b.- | 184 | 180 | 125 | 137 | 157 | 185 | 206 | 218 | 219 | 228 | 231 | 202 | 175 | 154 | 158 |  |
| Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuban stocks, raw, end of month <br> thous. Spanish tons.- | 3,075 | ${ }^{1} 1,476$ | 2,971 | + 2.701 | 2,458 | 1,479 | 934 | 609 | 449 | 324 | 200 | 175 | 975 | 1,405 | 1,690 | 1.325 |
| United States: <br> Deliveries and supply (raw basis): <br> Production and reccipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production .-....-...thous. sh. tons.- | $5 \times 8$ | 273 | 93 | 39 | 56 | ${ }_{8}^{46}$ | 71 | 122 | 629 | 928 | 829 | 351 | 149 | 91 |  |  |
| Entries from off-shore, total ${ }^{\circ}$.........do. Hawaii and Pucrto Rico | 598 | 550 | 65 | 605 | 440 | 863 | 967 | 679 | 528 | 144 | 105 | 1. 558 | $8: 20$ | 409 | 536 |  |
| Hawail and Puerto Rico ..........-. - do | 169 | 160 | 164 | 262 | 272 | 277 | 256 | 129 | 100 | 79 | 39 | 83 | 133 | 175 | 211 |  |
| Deliferics, total..--.....--------....- do | 808 | 821 | 706 | 833 | 9 mo | 892 | 1,078 | 860 | 833 | 78 | 835 | 745 | 102 | 922 |  |  |
| For demestic consumption---....... do | 801 | 813 | 696 | 824 | 959 | 883 | 1,067 | 850 | 827 | 73 | 828 | 737 | 598 | 918 |  |  |
| For export and livestock feed....-d |  |  | 10 |  |  | 9 | 12 | 10 | 5 |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |
| Stocks, raw and refined, end of month-do.... | 1.716 | 1,598 | 1, 740 | 1,624 | 1,567 | 1.315 | 898 | 836 | 1,185 | 1. 893 | 2. 257 | 2.101 | 2. 127 | r 1.824 | p 1,661 |  |
| Exports, raw and refined....-......---sh. tons.- | 510 | 259 | 194 | 225 | 270 | 194 | 336 | 5.55 | 201 | 268 | 293 | 291 | 137 | 241 |  |  |
| Raw sumar, total9 ..........thous. sh. tons | 338 | 359 | 316 | 494 | 363 | 469 | 305 | 400 | 429 | 481 | 338 | 157 | 365 | 379 |  |  |
| From Republic of the Philppines..-do. | 106 | 102 | 136 | 186 | 136 | 20.4 | 137 | 71 | 38 | 58 | 99 | 2 | 86 | 42 |  |  |
| Refined sugar, total.--......----------do | 14 | 25 | 26 | 17 | 53 | -14 | , | 15 | 17 | 20 | 87 | 5 | 15 | , |  |  |
| Prices (New York): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw, wholesale--------------...-- | . 063 | . 065 | 065 | 064 | . 065 | .004 | . 066 | . 063 | . 1666 | . 064 | . 065 | 067 | 068 | 06 | 083 | 10 |
|  | . 570 | . 569 | . 564 | 565 | . 565 | . 56.5 | . 566 | . 569 | . 570 | 573 | .574 | -5 | . 586 | 591 |  |  |
| Wholesale (excl. excise tax) ...----\$ 1 er lb-- | . 087 | . 089 | . 089 | . 0 m 9 | . 089 | . 059 | . 089 | . 090 | . 090 | 090 | . 1990 | 093 | . 093 | p. 095 |  |  |
|  | 9,111 | 10, 808 | 11, 882 | 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): <br> Production <br> mil. lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production $\qquad$ mil. | 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 |  |
| mil. 1b... | 116.9 | 173.8 | 155.8 | 177.9 | 217.3 | 201.1 | 199.5 | 198.4 | 187.2 | 182.1 | 187.9 | 180.7 | 171.4 | 167.2 | 147.7 |  |
| Salad or enokine oils: Production | 177.0 | 211.2 | 228.4 | 234. | 254. 6 | 230.9 | 206.1 | 191.9 | 191.2 | 189.0 | 19 | 176. | 205. | 225. | 18.0 |  |
| Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month |  |  | 23.1 | - 3 | 252. 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Margarjne: milich | 154.2 | 245.0 | 242.4 | 254.3 | 272.8 | 264.1 | 253.8 | 24.0 | 240.2 | 248.6 | 274.4 | 323.0 | 281.5 | - 220: | 273.3 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
| stocks (protucers and warehouse), end of minhth | 38.3 | 39.0 | 37.3 | 39.9 | 42.7 | 30.3 | 38.0 | 38.5 | 37.8 | 40.3 | 39.3 | 49.0 | 52.4 | 59.4 | 52.2 |  |
| Price, wholesale (colored; mfr. to wholesaler or Iarge retailer; delivered) \$ per lb | . 268 | . 256 | . 270 | . 270 | . 2.58 | 246 | . 246 | 245 | . 245 | . 245 | . 238 | . 238 | . 238 | p. 238 |  |  |
| fats, oils, and related products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal and fish fats: $\triangle$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tallow. erlible Production (quantities rendered) $\ldots . . .$. mil. lb.- | 36.2 | 35.8 | 33.3 | 40.8 | 36.7 | 33.4 | 38.9 | 32.2 |  | 34.5. |  | 38.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Consumbion in end products....-.......do...- | 31.4 | 30.7 | 28.6 | 32.9 | 28.4 | 29.5 | 37.5 | 311.1 | 31.9 | 30.0 | 23.1 | 26.0 | 28.3 | 29.7 | 33.8 |  |
| Stocks (fictory and warelouse), end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tallow and grease (excent wool), inedible: | 20.8 | 25.7 | 23.5 | 26.5 | 29.0 | 30.3 | 24.3 | 20.8 | 21.7 | 24.1 | 33.0 | 37.7 | 43.3 | 46.9 | 50.0 |  |
| Production (quantities rendered) -...---.- do...- | 296.2 | 287.8 | 274.7 | 305.6 | 288.5 | 274.6 | 295.4 | 259.6 | 297.9 | 295.7 | 269.4 | 305.9 | 291.0 | 307.7 | 308.9 |  |
| Consumption in end pronucts-a-.....-.-do...- | 144.8 | 150.6 | 148.4 | 170.9 | 164.3 | 120.3 | 166.6 | 152.7 | 158.1 | 138.5 | 140.1 | 161.8 | 151.1 | 146.4 | 151.0 |  |
| stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month | 369.4 | 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 |  |
| Fish and marine mammal oils: |  | 20.3 | 4.9 | 31.1 | 51.8 | 45.1 | 32.5 | 29.7 | 38.3 |  | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 |  |  |
| Consumption in end products.-.--------- do-- | 21.5 9.3 | 21.3 8.2 | 8.3 | 31.1 9.0 | 51.8 9.3 | 45.1 7.6 | 32.8 7 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 7.4 | r 7.0 | 7.5 |  |
| Stocls (factory and warehouse), end of month mil. 1b. | 123.7 | 144.0 | 98.3 | 130.2 | 148. 2 | 166.7 | 149.7 | 161.9 | 170.4 | 178.2 | 182.4 | 168.3 | 163.5 | 156.0 | 120.9 |  |

[^22][^23]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Agr. | May |

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO--Continued


LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| HIDES AND SKINS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,179 209 | $\begin{array}{r}6,909 \\ \hline 171\end{array}$ | ${ }^{5}, 677$ | 6,957 | 7,9 |
|  | 209 | ${ }_{593}^{171}$ | 212 452 | 184 572 | 18 |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, totalo ------------------.--thous. | 5, 35 | 5,539 | 6,035 | 7,067 <br> 3,386 <br> 1 | 6,0 |
| Sheep and | 2,325 1,228 | 2, 290 1,198 | 1,687 1,512 | 3,386 1,202 | 1,278 |
| Prices, wholesale (f.o.b. shipping point): |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calfskins, packer, heavy, $91 / 2 / 151 \mathrm{lb}$ - .-- per lb. | ${ }^{p} .631$ | D. 623 | 650 | . 650 |  |
| Hides, steer, heary, native, over 53 | P. 150 | D. 152 | . 143 | . 158 |  |
| HER |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle hide and side kip..-thous. hides and kips.- | 1. 895 | ${ }^{\text {r1, }} 1877$ | ${ }^{+1,854}$ | 1,999 | 1,881 |
| Goat and kid.-.-...-.-.----------thous. skins-- | 1.239 | 5r 1,184 | ${ }_{-1,145}$ | ${ }^{*} 1,251$ | . 28 |
| Sheep and lamb | 2,658 | 2, 527 | 2,388 | ᄃ 2,770 | 6 |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glove and garment leather - .-.----thous. sq. ft-- | 5. 244 | 3,502 | 3,557 | 3, 503 | ,9 |
| Upper and lining leather------.-.-----.-- do...-- | 4, 291 | 3, 019 | 3,113 | 2,499 | 3, 3 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Upper, chrome calf, $B$ and C grades, fo.b. tannery $\qquad$ \$ per sq. ft. |  | 1.326 | 1. 323 | 1.357 |  |
| $r$ Revised. p Preliminary. c Corrected. <br> ${ }^{1}$ Average based on reported annual total. ${ }^{2}$ No <br> ${ }^{3}$ Crop estimate for the year. 4 Quarterly averag <br> ${ }^{5}$ Revisions for Jan.-Mar. 1962 (thous. skins): Go <br> mb, 2,$435 ; 2,544 ; 2,305$. | availa <br> $t$ and | , 1, |  | 93; shee |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| Leather manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shoes and slippers $\dagger \dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total..---------.......-. thous. pairs Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic | 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 |  |  |
| slipers for thous. pairs.- | 42, 303 | 44, 011 | 45, 374 | 44, 465 | 41. 784 | 39, 833 | 49, 275 | 39, 540 | 43, 308 | 38, 570 | 37,391 | 48,485 | 45,911 | 47.335 |  |  |
| Slippers for house wear ------------------do---- | 6,081 | 6, 326 | 5, 161 | 6, 615 | 6,511 | 5, 5.50 | 8,585 | 7, 829 | 8,702 | 7,375 | 3,906 | 4,084 | 4, 089 | 5, 1319 |  |  |
|  | 505 | 560 720 | 728 | ${ }_{830}^{588}$ | 584 628 | 352 587 | 575 860 | 499 $\mathbf{1}, 067$ | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 1,050 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 586 713 | 489 679 | 465 | 540 382 | 476 |  |  |
|  | 179 | 177 | 192 | 191 | 159 | 131 | 206 | 197 | 215 | 201 | 154 | 73 | 214 | 233 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f.o.b factory: <br> Men's and hoys' oxfords, dress, elk or side upper, (ioodyear welt $\qquad$ | 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 |  |  |
| Women's oxfords, elk side upper, Goodyear <br>  | 108.1 | 107.8 | 108.3 | 108.3 | 108.3 | 108.3 | 108.3 | 108.3 | 106.5 | 106.5 | 106.5 | 106. 5 | 106.5 | 106.5 |  |  |
| Women's pumps, low-medium quallty ...do.... | 110.2 | 111.2 | 111.1 | 111.1 | 110.9 | 111.2 | 111.1 | 111.4 | 111.5 | 111.4 | 111.8 | 110.9 | 110.6 | 111.0 |  |  |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| National Lumber Manufacturers Association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 620 |  |  |  |  | 620 | 666 | 718 |  |
|  | 2. 157 | 2,204 | 2,209 | 2, 496 | 2.271 | $\underline{2,097}$ | 2,531 | 2,291 | 2, 446 | 2,166 | 1,859 | 2.009 | 1,940 | 2, 267 | 2, 265 |  |
| Shipments, total.--.............-...-------do | 2,705 | 2.758 | 2,837 | 3, 157 | 2,944 | 2. 682 | 3.058 | 2, 712 | 2,931 | 2,728 | 2,431 | 2. 579 | 2,540 | 2.880 | 3, 026 |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{530}$ |  | 528 | 519 | 491 | 535 | 533 | ${ }^{563}$ | 620 | 602 | 594 | 655 |  | ${ }^{681}$ |  |
|  | 2,170 | 2,227 | 2,317 | 2.629 | 2,425 | 2. 191 | 2,523 | 2,179 | 2,368 | 2, 108 | 1,829 | 1,983 | 1,885 | 2.192 | 2,345 |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of month, total.-do | 7.001 | 6.292 | 6,215 | 6.073 | 5.955 | 5,934 | 6.037 | 6. 202 | 6, 454 | 6,509 | 6,596 | 6. 590 | 6,590 | 6,644 | 6, 674 |  |
|  | 1,863 | 1,488 | 1.291 | 1,287 | 1,324 | 1,385 | 1.483 | 1, 537 | 1,720 | 1,723 | 1,779 | 1,788 | 1,753 | 1.731 | 1,768 |  |
|  | 5. 138 | 4,804 | 4,924 | 4,786 | 4. 631 | 4,549 | 4. 554 | 4,665 | 4,734 | 4,786 | 4,817 | 4.802 | 4.837 | 4.913 | 4,906 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products.............. do. | 63 | 63 | 58 | 78 | 66 | 64 | 57 | 59 | 58 | 68 | 64 | 58 | 61 | 71 |  |  |
| Imports, total sawmill products..----.-.-.--do. | 355 | 408 | 436 | 457 | 467 | 482 | 490 | 408 | 474 | 357 | 301 | 252 | 410 | 423 | 424 |  |
| Douglas fir SoFTWOODS $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 640 | 672 | 717 | 757 | 741 | 628 | 721 | 595 | 697 | 628 | 629 | 675 | 621 | $63 \pm$ | 717 |  |
| Orders, unfilicd, end of month.-.-.-.-.........do..-- | 471 | 498 | 534 | 511 | 500 | 504 | 481 | ${ }_{445}^{595}$ | 460 | 441 | 507 | 570 | 617 | 580 | 593 |  |
|  | 642 | 655 | 677 | 727 | 661 | 581 | 714 | 632 | 696 | 881 | 576 | 657 | 644 | 698 | 706 |  |
| Shipments----.-.-....-.-...---------- do- | ${ }_{1} 640$ | ${ }_{993}^{665}$ | 688 1.108 | 780 1.050 | 752 958 | 624 | 744 893 | 631 | ${ }_{881}^{681}$ | ${ }^{647}$ | 563 | ${ }_{943}^{612}$ | ${ }_{994}^{573}$ | ${ }^{671}$ | 704 |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of month.--------do. | 1,126 | 993 | 1,108 | 1,050 | 958 | 927 | 893 | 894 | 886 | 91.4 | 928 | 943 | 994 | 1,022 | 1, 045 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products............-do | 23 | 26 | 26 | 30 | 24 | 28 | 26 |  | 27 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 32 | 32 |  |
|  | 10 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 11 |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc----------do.--Prices, wholesale: | 12 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 13 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 19 | 21 |  |
| Dimension, construction, dried, $2^{\prime \prime} \times{ }^{\text {x }}{ }^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{R}$ R L L. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\$$ per M bd. ft-- | 78.43 | 78.65 | 78.46 | 79.03 | 78.90 | 81. 29 | 81.50 | 81.39 | 79.41 | 77.81 | 76.66 | 77.82 | ${ }^{2} 88.24$ | p78. 08 |  |  |
|  | 124.21 | 122.52 | 120.41 | 120.58 | 120. 10 | 122.18 | 123. 31 | 124.73 | 125.98 | 125.98 | 126.44 | 127.42 | r129.12 | p130. 10 |  |  |
| Southern pine: Orders, new |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month | ${ }_{224}^{474}$ | 503 255 | 523 292 | 587 286 | 264 | 502 251 | 546 246 | 503 249 | ${ }_{243}$ | 480 231 | 366 <br> 225 | 460 243 | 425 <br> 250 | $\stackrel{508}{276}$ | 578 |  |
|  | $4{ }^{477}$ | 503 | 495 | 572 | 519 | 495 | 560 | 498 | 551 | 493 | 416 | 474 | 448 | 485 | 514 |  |
|  | 472 | 500 | 514 | 593 | 527 | 515 | 551 | 500 | 548 | 492 | 372 | 442 | 418 | 482 | 536 |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill and concentration yards, end of month | 1,360 | 1,366 | 1,382 | 1,361 | 1,353 | 1,333 | 1,342 | 1,340 | 1,343 | 1,344 | 1,388 | 1,420 | 1,450 | 1,453 |  |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products---.-...... ${ }^{\text {M }}$ bd, ft-- | 5,827 | 6,325 | 6,777 | 9,398 | 6,615 | 5, 801 | 5,932 | 6,941 | 3,880 | 5,543 | 5,898 | 1,393 | 7,614 | 6,075 | 5.174 |  |
|  | 1,342 | 1,571 | 1,634 | 4,367 | 1,944 | 1.787 | 5 811 | 2,234 | 300 | 637 | ${ }^{6} 873$ | , 305 | , 761 | 655 | ${ }^{5} 907$ |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc............-do.. | 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 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, (indexes): <br> Boards, No. 2 and better, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$, R. 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 |  |  |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4{ }^{\prime \prime} . \mathrm{S} . \mathrm{L}$. | 95.3 | 94.6 | 94.5 | 94.4 | 94.6 | 94.3 | 94.7 | 94.8 | 95.1 | 95.2 | 94.9 | 94.6 | 94.4 | 94.4 |  |  |
| Western pine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 758 358 | 769 | 782 | 881 | 809 | 783 | 805 | 742 | 817 | 654 | 698 | 713 | 587 | 742 | 848 |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month..............do...- | 358 | 400 | 461 | 435 | 437 | 445 | 366 | 354 | 358 | 314 | 345 | 403 | 367 | 364 | 424 |  |
|  | 749 | 758 | 728 | 868 | 784 | 759 | 928 | 871 | 871 | 715 | 657 | 604 | 578 | 799 | 736 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}759 \\ \mathbf{1}, 858 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 766 1,679 | 788 1.630 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ \mathbf{1}, 597 \\ \hline 107\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}807 \\ 1,568 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}775 \\ 1,552 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 884 $\mathbf{1}, 596$ | $\begin{array}{r}754 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 813 1,771 | $\begin{array}{r}697 \\ \hline 689\end{array}$ | 667 1,779 | 6 65.5 | ${ }_{6}^{623}$ | ${ }^{745}$ | 788 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, $\mathrm{No} 3,1,$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,713 | 1,71 | 1,789 | 1,779 | 1, 628 | 1,683 | 1,737 | 1,737 |  |
| 12'' R. L. (6' and over).......-\$ per M bd. ft.- | 69.63 | 67.43 | 70.91 | 71.49 | 69.59 | 69.08 | 67.76 | 66.03 | 66.25 | 65. 15 | 65.26 | 64.95 | -65. 11 | p 65.11 |  |  |
| HARDWOOD FLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flooring: <br> Maple, beech, and birch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new -....---...------...--mil. bd. ft-- | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 23 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.8 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month...........do...- | 11.3 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 30.6 | 11.5 | 11.6 |  |
|  | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3. 0 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 |  |
|  | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.6 |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of month.......-do | 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 |  |
| Oak: ${ }_{\text {Orders, }}$ new | 64.2 | 65.7 | 66.6 | 72.7 | 68.9 | 67.3 | 80.9 | 69.8 | 66.6 | 60.2 | 47.0 | 67.7 | 76.0 | 70.1 | 68.3 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month .........--do | 35.6 | 42.8 | 51.1 | 49.9 | 47.6 | 46.9 | 46.3 | 43.6 | 38.0 | 32.4 | 29.4 | 33.3 | 50.8 | 「 52.3 | 51.6 |  |
|  | 65.5 | ${ }^{65.0}$ | 57.2 | 66.8 | 66.1 | 63.5 | 77.9 | 66.2 | 77.2 | 68.8 | 54.0 | 67.4 | 58.1 | 62.7 | 69.3 |  |
|  | 65.4 100.8 | 65.9 | 63.6 88 | 74.6 80 | 70.9 74 | 68.2 | 81.6 | 69.7 59 | 75.0 | 64.9 | 49. 1 | ${ }^{63.8}$ | 58.6 | 67.1 | 70.2 |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of month...-...-do...- | 100.8 | 75.2 | 88.4 | 80.7 | 74.8 | 68.9 | 64.6 | 59.4 | 59.9 | 61.5 | 48.5 | 52.1 | 51.6 | 47.2 | 45.8 |  |

$r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary
$\dagger$ Revisions for 1960-Sept. 1961 appear in Census report (M31A(61)-13).
$\ddagger$ Revisions will be shown later as follows: Production, shipments, and orders, 1959-Oct. 1961; stocks, 1948-Oct. 1961; exports, total sawmill products, 1961.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Apr. | May | June | $J \mathrm{tily}$ | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline IRON AND STEEL \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Fordign trade:
Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mis. and} \\
\hline Iron and steel products (exel. advanced mfs. and ferroalloys): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1.018 \& \({ }_{1}^{615}\) \& 551 \& 740 \& 620 \& 470 \& 704 \& 902 \& 532 \& 572 \& 536 \& 220 \& 796 \& 0.38 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1166 \& 168 \& 149 \& 150 \& 158 \& 140 \& 214 \& 204 \& 142 \& 189 \& 164 \& 33 \& 171 \& 159 \& 198 \& \\
\hline  \& 809 \& 426 \& 385 \& 560 \& 445 \& 313 \& \(4{ }^{6} 1\) \& 674 \& 380 \& 363 \& 354 \& 145 \& 556 \& 42 \& \& \\
\hline Imports, thtalo \& 329 \& \(4 \because 4\) \& 370 \& 509 \& 477 \& 519 \& 505 \& 374 \& 406 \& 450 \& \(3 \times 4\) \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Steel mill product \& 262 \& 342 \& 325 \& 413 \& 364 \& 395 \& 36 \& 28.5 \& 325 \& 353 \& 311 \& 234 \& 340 \& 38. \& 129 \& \\
\hline Scrap \& 21 \& -2 \& 19 \& 13 \& 19 \& (1) \& 10 \& 15 \& 20 \& 2 \& 20 \& 18 \& 13 \& 18 \& 17 \& -..-- \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Iron and Steel Scrap} \\
\hline Production and receipts, total....--thous, sh. tons.- \& 5.315 \& 5. 494 \& 6.078 \& 5. 517 \& 4,938 \& \({ }_{4}^{4} 395\) \& 4. 890 \& 4, 706 \& 5,530 \& 5,415 \& 5. 251 \& \({ }^{5} 5.516\) \& P5,585 \& \& \& \\
\hline Momescrap prodnced --..-.----....-....-. do..-- \& 3. 206 \& 3.387 \& 3, 834 \& 3. 419 \& 3,05x \& 2.610 \& 3.046 \& 2. 885 \& 3.241 \& 3, 252 \& 3. 138 \& -3.347 \& \({ }^{2} 3.289\) \& \& \& \\
\hline Purchased scrap received (net) \& 2. 109 \& \(\stackrel{3}{5}, 107\) \& 2. 244 \& 2,128 \& 1. 880 \& 1,685
4,213 \& 1. 845 \& 1,721 \& 2,289
5,509 \& 2.163 \& \(\frac{2.113}{5.45}\) \& 2.169
+5.680 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
22.296 \\
\hline 5.666
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \\
\hline Consumption, 1 otal \& 5.361 \& 5, 8.343 \& 5.924
\(8,6 \times 9\) \& 5. 167 \& 4.852 \& 4.243
9.268 \& 4,967 \& 5.125
\(8,84.4\) \& 5,519
8.916 \& 5. 517 \& 8. 8.592 \& 「5.680
8.307 \& \(p 5.666\)
\(>8.225\) \& \& \& \\
\hline Stocks, consumers', end of mo-..-----....
Pries, stonl seran, No. 1 heavy meltine: \& 8,651 \& 8.344 \& 8,689 \& 9.968 \& 9.196 \& 9. 296 \& 6,199 \& \(8,8 \times 4\) \& 8.916 \& 8.807 \& 8.092 \& S. 307 \& - \(8.22 \overline{ }\) \& \& \& \\
\hline Composite ( 5 markets) .-...-...... \(\$\) per la ton-- \& 36.64 \& \({ }^{2} 28.12\) \& 30.18 \& 23.14 \& 24.13 \& 24.59 \& 29.86 \& 26.39 \& 24.38 \& 23.58 \& 27.5 \& 25.61 \& \({ }^{2} 27.17\) \& 26.49 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 35.00 \& 229.00 \& 32.60 \& 28.60 \& 26.00 \& 26.00 \& 29.00 \& 27.10 \& 25.00 \& 23.50 \& 26.50 \& 25.00 \& 29.00 \& P-28.10 \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Ore} \\
\hline Iron ore (operations in all U.S. distriets): \& \& 6.050 \& \& \& \& 9.005 \& \& \& \& \& 3. \(10{ }^{-7}\) \& 3.325 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 6.983 \& 0.050
5.850 \& 4. 5909 \& 10.302 \& 11.117 \& 11.009 \& \(\bigcirc .811\) \& 8. 8108 \& \({ }_{7} 7.1038\) \& 3.4:1 \& 1. 1.4 \& 1. 448 \& 3. 1503 \& 1.418 \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\

\end{tabular} \& 2, 151 \& 2.756 \& -3.443 \& 13, 712 \& 4.205 \& - \& 3.045 \& 3.529 \& 8,054 \& 2. 4.6 \& 1. 461 \& 1.384 \& 1. 4201 \& 1.36 \& 1.96 \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Receints at iron and steel plants .-...do \& 7.769 \& 8,121
8,041 \& 5,078
9.609 \& 12.95 \& 13, 5.583 \& 13,46 \& 12.226 \& 10.340 \& 10,364
7,264 \& 6. 375
7.365 \& 2.89
-852 \& 2. 278 \& 2. 612 \& 3. 124 \& 4. 1926 \& \\
\hline Consumption at iron and steel plants. .-. do \& 8, 413 \& 8,041 \& 9,609
362 \& \(\begin{array}{r}7.985 \\ 625 \\ \hline 8 .\end{array}\) \&  \& 5, \& 6, 6,08 \& 6, 6.68 \& 7, 264 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 7. } 365 \\ 385 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& 7.502

262 \& 8.278
81 \& 7.691
112 \& 9. 3194 \& 9. 641 \& <br>
\hline Stoeks, total, end of mo \& 81.930 \& 75, 737 \& 61.153 \& 65.454 \& 71.030 \& 76, 911 \& 92617 \& 85,725 \& 87, 470 \& s3. $11 \times$ \& 23. 114 \& 79.014 \& 7.5.835 \& -1. 198 \& \& <br>
\hline At minescr- \& 15.873 \& 14, 637 \& 12.690 \& 17.85 \& 16.400 \& 14.46 \& 13, 15 \& 13.047 \& 11.528 \& 11. 271 \& 13.132 \& 15.098 \& 17.048 \& 19, 5 ¢ 4 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 59. 75 \& 55, 293 \& 37, 6097 \& 42,641 \& 49,447 \& 5.6. 931 \& 62, 492 \& 66. 271 \& 69.367 \& 68. 376 \& 03.613 \& 5i, $2 \times$ \& 52.614 \& +6. 20 \& +1.154 \& <br>
\hline At U.S. doeks. \& 6,267 \& 5.787 \& 4, $\times 4$ \& 4,935 \& 5. 183 \& 5,560 \& 6.nis \& 6.497 \& 6,535 \& 6.451 \& 6. 429 \& 6. 196 \& 6. 149 \& 5. 585 \& 5. 240 \& <br>
\hline Manganese (mn. content), general impor \& 56 \& 79 \& 104 \& 119 \& 88 \& 72 \& 71 \& 69 \& Sis \& 33 \& 41 \& $3 \cdot$ \& 116 \& $10:$ \& 86 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Pig iron: Pig Iron and Iron Products}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 5,803 \& 5.477 \& 6, 425 \& 5. 454 \& 4.599 \& 4.211 \& 4. 585 \& 4. 609 \& 5. 009 \& $5.09+$ \& 5.337 \& 5. 584 \& 5. 310 \& 6. 449 \& 5. $26 \%$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 5,483 \& 5. 5EA) \& 6,392 \& 5.304 \& 4.005 \& 4. 317 \& 4.757 \& 4,825 \& 5.213 \& 5.207 \& 5.35 \& 2.67\% \& ${ }^{\sim} 5.414$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Stocks (consumers' and sumplers'), and of mo. thous, sh. tons. \& 3.250 \& 3,178 \& 3.079 \& 3.29 \& 3,345 \& 3.443 \& 3.368 \& 3,266 \& 3,150 \& 3.075 \& 3.125 \& - 3.640 \& F2.970 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Priees: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 65\% 95 \& 63. 0.9 \& 699 \& \& \& \& \& (1) 4 <br>
\hline  \& (9i, 0 \& (5.) 50 \& min 60 \& 66.10 \& of 01 \& (6), 00 \& mimo \& (19. (a) \& (f). 00 \& (6) 610 \& (33.00 \& 63. 09 \& 63. 00 \& ¢fis.ont \& \& 6.2 9 <br>
\hline Foundry, No. 2, Nort \& 44. 80 \& 66.00 \& fif. 50 \& 66.81 \& (6, 80 \& 66. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) \& 13.00 \& (6. 50 \& 66.50 \& 63.59 \& 63.50 \& 18.50 \& 63. 50 \& (\%3, 5 \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Castings, grav iron:
Orders, unflled, for sale, end of mo.} <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of mo. 1hous. sh. tons. \& 653 \& 68 \& 704 \& 674 \& 628 \& fif3 \& 669 \& 727 \& 005 \& 669 \& 693 \& 72.5 \& 75 \& 82 \& \& <br>
\hline  \&  \& 9033 \& 1.021 \& 1.046 \& 990 \& 8110 \& 8 \& 929 \& 1,645 \& 988 \& 893 \& 9.7 \& 918 \& 1.152 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 515 \& 523 \& 544 \& $0 \cdot 2$ \& 553 \& 452 \& 551 \& 523 \& 581 \& 535 \& 464 \& 496 \& 483 \& 59 \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Orders, unnlled, for sale, end of mo. thous. sti, tons \& 56 \& 73 \& 72 \& 70 \& 69 \& 73 \& 72 \& 76 \& 74 \& 79 \& S2 \& ¢0 \& 83 \& 33 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 60 \& 72 \& 74 \& 80 \& 74 \& 5 \& 66 \& 68 \& 81 \& 77 \& 73 \& 80 \& 75 \& 3 \& \& <br>
\hline For sale..... \& 36 \& \& 50 \& --.-.- \& \& \& \& \& 47 \& 45 \& 39 \& 45 \& 42 \& , \& \& <br>
\hline Steel, Crude, Semifinished, and Finished \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Steet ingots and steel for enstings: \& 8.16 \% \& 8.104 \& 9. 236 \& 7. 336 \& 6.692 \& 6, 174 \& 7.098 \& 7. 251 \& 7,781 \& 7.846 \& 8.080 \& 8.391 \& 8.222 \& 10,000 \& 4645 \& 111, 41 <br>
\hline  \& 100.9 \& 101.2 \& 115.7 \& 91.3 \& ${ }_{8}^{83.8}$ \& 74.8 \& St, 0 \& 90.8 \& 94.3 \& 98.3 \& 97.9 \& 101.7 \& 110.3 \& 12.2 \& $13 \pm .0$ \& -13: 2 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 17 fi \& 173 \& 167 \& 171 \& 175 \& 181 \& 193 \& 196 \& $3-$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 101 \& 119 \& 130 \& $1: 16$ \& 127 \& \% \& 113 \& 117 \& 112 \& 106 \& 109 \& 115 \& 116 \& $12-$ \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | orders, unfiled, end of mo |
| :--- |
| Shimments, total | \& 2.4

99 \& 113 \& 122 \& 123 \& $1 \geqslant 2$ \& 37 \& 109 \& 101 \& 116 \& 108 \& 97 \& 115 \& 111 \& 122 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 73 \& \% \& 92 \& 44 \& 94 \& 72 \& 84 \& 77 \& 89 \& 83 \& 7 \& 85 \& 82 \& 10 \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Totrl (aingrades) - \& - 212 \& . 231 \& 268 \& , 220 \& 188 \& 177 \& 19\% \& 194 \& 217 \& 225 \& 211 \& 233 \& 235 \& 20 \& 314 \& <br>
\hline Struetural shapes (heavy), steel piling .....- do \& 395 \& 345 \& 434 \& 431 \& $40 \cdot 2$ \& 351 \& 409 \& 3.1 \& 394 \& 375 \& 330 \& $3 \overline{4}$ \& 369 \& $44^{2}$ \& 498 \& <br>
\hline  \& $4!6 i$ \& 522 \& 6139 \& 504 \& 453 \& 381 \& 43. \& 430 \& 453 \& 483 \& 460 \& 484 \& 514 \& til3 \& 638 \& <br>
\hline  \& 70 \& 86 \& 113 \& 106 \& 87 \& 70 \& 60 \& 54 \& 68 \& 73 \& -68 \& 71
$8-8$ \& 97 \& 192 \& 169
1.19 \& <br>
\hline Bars and tool steel, total ---.-.-.-.-.-.-. do. \& 439 \& 916 \& 1, 048 \& 980 \& 830 \& 701 \& 8.4 \& 824 \& 915 \& 881 \& 78 \& 978 \& 849 \& 1.009 \& 1. 119 \& <br>
\hline Bars: Hot rollerd (incl. light shapes)....rlo \& 532 \& 597 \& 698 \& 624 \& 5100 \& 413 \& 516 \& 522 \& 570 \& 584 \& 331 \& 612 \& 593 \& T03 \& 73. \& <br>
\hline  \& $\because 04$ \& 199 \& 211 \& 226 \& -2 \& 204 \& 232 \& 205 \& 233 \& 187 \& 147 \& 144 \& 141 \& 177 \& $22^{4} \times$ \& <br>
\hline  \&  \& 112 \& 130 \& 122 \& 101 \& 78 \& 99 \& 91 \& 104 \& 103 \& 93 \& 113 \& 109 \& 120 \& 129 \& <br>
\hline  \& $5 \times 9$ \& 592 \& 6.6 \& 663 \& 676 \& 600 \& 723 \& 623 \& 595 \& 48.5 \& 344 \& 440 \& 433 \& S44 \& 516 \& <br>
\hline  \& $\bigcirc 53$ \& 259 \& 302 \& 295 \& 273 \& 209 \& 23 \& 249 \& 266 \& 238 \& 199 \& 237 \& 231 \& 282 \& 324 \& <br>
\hline  \& 510 \& 505 \& 732 \& 564 \& 287 \& 506 \& 51 \& 453 \& 376 \& 337 \& 303 \& 539 \& 495 \& $5{ }^{5}$ \& 567 \& <br>
\hline Sheets and strip (incl. electrical), total . . do \& 2, 147 \& 2. 373 \& 2. 794 \& 2. 356 \& 1.862 \& 1.509 \& 1.89\% \& 1, 947 \& 2,297 \& 2. 401 \& 2,257 \& 2, 491 \& 2.384 \& 2. 840 \& 3.1838 \& <br>
\hline Sheets: Hot rolled..-------------....- do - \& 585
1,013 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ \mathbf{1} .126 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 738
1.371 \& $\begin{array}{r}605 \\ 1.128 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 504
822
82 \& 421
669 \& 83 \& 531
875 \& 622
1,077 \& 671
1,148 \& 643
1,040 \& 680
1.208 \& 6688
1,130 \& 1. 20.34 \& \& <br>
\hline Steel mill products, inventories, end of mo...-. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - \& 1,013 \& 1,126 \& 1.371 \& 1. 128 \& 822 \& 660 \& 824 \& 875 \& 1,077 \& 1,148 \& 1,050 \& 1. 208 \& 1,130 \& 1.354 \& 1. 434 \& <br>
\hline Consumers (manufacturers only) .-mil. Sh. tons \& \& $\begin{array}{r}10.6 \\ +4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 12.4
49 \& 12.1
4.5 \& 11.4 \& 10.9 \& 10.5
3.9 \& 9.9 \& 9.2 \& 8.9 \& 8.7 \& 8.8 \& 8.9 \& +9.2 \& \& <br>
\hline Receipts during month .....-.....-.---- \& \& 74.3

$\times 4.4$ \& | 4.9 |
| :--- |
| 4.5 | \& 4. 5

4.8
4 \& 3.9
4.6 \& 3.5
4.0 \& 3.9
4.3 \& 3. 7 \& 4.1
4.8 \& 3.9

4.2 \& | 3.9 |
| :--- |
| 4.1 | \& 4.4

4.3 \& 4.2 \& +4.9
4.6
4 \& \& <br>
\hline Consumption during month--..--------- do \& \& 4.4 \& 4.5 \& 4. 8 \& 4. 6 \& 4.0 \& 4.3 \& 4. 3 \& 4. 8 \& 4.2
3.2 \& 4.12 \& 4.3 \& 4. 1 \& 4.6 \& 4.9 \& <br>
\hline Warehouses (merchant wholesalers) .-.-..-- do \& \& 4 \& 3.6 \& 3.6 \& 3.5 \& 3.5 \& 3.4 \& 3.3 \& 3.2 \& 3.2 \& 3.3 \& 3.2 \& 3.2 \& 3.1 \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Producing mills:} <br>
\hline Finished (sheets, plates, bars, pipe, ete) do \& \& 6.9 \& 7.5 \& 7.0 \& 6.8 \& 6.6 \& 6.5 \& 6.3 \& 6.3 \& 6.4 \& 6.8 \& 6.8 \& 7.0 \& -1 \& 7.2 \& <br>
\hline Steel (carbon), finished, composite price..-\$ per 1b-- \& . 0698 \& 0698 \& . 0698 \& 0698 \& 0698 \& . 0698 \& 0648 \& . 0698 \& . 0698 \& . 0698 \& . 0698 \& . 0698 \& . 0698 \& . 0 64 \& 0701 \& . 10 <br>

\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{| $r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. $\quad$ Includes data not shown separately. |
| :--- |
| $\sigma^{2}$ Scattered revisions for $1959-61$ are available upon request. |
| *New series (Bureau of the Census). Data for steel mill inventories represent industry |} \& \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{totals for the specified holders of steel mill shapes; stocks held by nonmanufacturing intustries are not shown. Consumers' operations include fabricating activities of steel producing companies. For warehouses, data are derived from value of inventories.} <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dee. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| IRON AND STEEL-Continued <br> Steel, Manufactured Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fabricated structuras steel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 343 318 | 302 | ${ }_{214}^{27}$ | ${ }_{2}^{294}$ | ${ }_{349}^{292}$ | ${ }_{308}^{239}$ | 289 367 | 3276 | 301 357 | 324 | 478 282 | 398 235 | ${ }_{2}^{286}$ | 312 | 389 35 |  |
|  | 2.723 | 2,624 | 2, 414 | 2,352 | 2,406 | 2,357 | 2,311 | 2,316 | 2, 351 | 2, 4\%5 | 2, 624 | 2, 609 | 2.708 | 2,864 | 2,613 |  |
| Barrels and drums, strel, henvy types (for sate): Orders, unfilled, end of mo $\qquad$ | 1.521 | 1.404 | 1,438 | 1.425 | 1,460 | 1,402 | 1.331 | 1.421 | 1.277 | 1,266 | 1, 28:5 | 1.296 | 1.395 | 1.29 |  |  |
|  | 1,834 | 1,947 | 1.945 | 2,259 | 2, 240 | 1.992 | 2.079 | 1.859 | 1.924 | 1,816 | 1,537 | 1. 714 | 1,807 | 2.1059 |  |  |
| Cans (tinplate), shipments (metal consumed), total for sale and own use $\ddagger$ <br> thous. sh. tons.- | 418 | 431 | 395 | 462 | 488 | 512 | 6.30 | 569 | 437 | 333 | 1,53 320 | 338 | 310 | 365 |  |  |
| NONFERROUS METALS And products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum: <br> Production, primary (dom. and forelon ores) thous. sh. tons. | 158.6 | 176.5 | 173.7 | 184.2 | 179. 1 | 19.1 | $1 \%$ ! | 176.2 | 185.2 | 179.7 | 182.4 | 184.2 | 163.0 | 181.6 | 181.3 |  |
| Fstlmated reovery from serap.-............do. | 128.2 | 1337.3 | 50.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 41.0 | 45.0 | 46.0 | 52.0 | 51.0 | 47.0 | 49.0 | 57.0 | 61.0 |  |  |
| Imports (greneral): Mrtai mid aloys, crude.-........................... | 16.6 | 25.6 | 23.2 | 30.0 | 33.1 | 38.9 | 27.3 | 29.8 | 27.7 | 25.7 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 21.5 | 18.6 | 30.6 |  |
| Plates, shents, cte | 4. ${ }^{\text {4. }} 1$ | 4.9 12.6 | 5.7 10.4 | 6. ${ }^{\text {9. }} \frac{1}{7}$ | 6.0 10.3 | $\underline{5} 12.7$ | 51.3 10.3 | 4 | 11.5 | 9.4 | 2.3 13.8 | 1.7 | 3.4 1.6 | 3.5 16.6 | 33.3 |  |
| Exports, metal and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.6 |  |  |
| Stocks, primars (at reduction plants), end of mo. thous. sh. tons. | 258.2 | 153.1 | 154.5 | 137.8 | 132 fi | 131.7 | 130.8 | 148.3 | 148.1 | 152.9 | 140.1 | 134.4 | 139.0 | 119.6 | 101.7 |  |
| Price, primary ingot, $99.5 \%$ min_-... ${ }^{\text {S }}$ per $1 \mathrm{~b}^{--}$ | . 2540 | 2388 | . 2400 | . 2400 | . $240 \%$ | . 2400 | . 2400 | .244) | . 2469 | 2400 | . 2254 | . 2250 | . 2250 | 2250 | . 2250 | 2250 |
| Aluminum shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 403.4 278.8 | 464.3 317.6 | 474. 1 | 499.0 354.3 | 506.6 <br> 847 <br> 18 | 449.2 | 3193.9 | 436.0 293.9 | 477.3 324 | 473.4 316.5 | 436.9 292.5 | 487.1 330.6 | r 471.0 $r 307.1$ | 405. 3 |  |  |
| Plate and sheet (excl. foil) | 124.4 | 142.6 | 142.2 | 160.4 | 158.8 | 141.3 | 137.6 | 129.3 | 143.5 | 139.6 | 131.1 | 153.9 | ${ }^{2} 136.7$ | 159.8 |  |  |
|  | 63.5 | 77.2 | 78.8 | 83.3 | 77.4 | 60.7 | 74.3 | 74.5 | 85.6 | 819 | 74.6 | +84.5 | 79.2 | 82.5 |  |  |
| Copprer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 97.1 | 102.3 | 109.5 | 113.8 | 102.8 | 91.5 | 93.8 | 89.9 | 100.1 | 104.2 | 101.9 | 93.5 | 94.4 | 105. 1 | 105.0 |  |
| Refinery, primary ......------.............- do | 129.2 | 134.3 | 126.5 | 146. 1 | 145.8 | 124.5 |  | 2249.3 | 132.3 | 142.0 | 127.9 | 121.6 | 121.7 | 134.3 | 132.1 |  |
| From domestic ores.......................... do | 98.4 | 101. 2 | 98.6 | 109.3 | 109.1 | 90.9 |  | ${ }^{2} 186$ | 101.4 | 104.1 | 99.5 | 107.1 | 92.5 | 100.6 | 101.2 |  |
|  | 30.8 | 33. 1 | 27.9 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 33.6 |  | ${ }^{2} 88.9$ | 30.9 | 37.9 | 28.4 | 14.6 | 29.2 | 33.6 | 30.9 |  |
| Secondary, repovered as refined-..........-do | 21.9 | 22.7 | 22.3 | 24.9 | 25.2 | 21.0 |  | ${ }^{2} 46.8$ | 25.8 | 22.4 | 21.1 | 22.8 | 25.6 | 27.5 | 25.4 |  |
| Imports (generail): <br> Refined, unrefned, scrap $\mathfrak{F}$ t | 38.4 | 40.1 | 16.9 | 64.6 | 41.4 | 47.0 | 22.5 | 28.3 | 62.6 | 21.5 | 39.9 | 26.2 | 24.7 | 61.3 | 35.2 |  |
|  | 5.6 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 5.3 | 14.1 | 6.4 | 20.2 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 8.4 |  |
| Exports: <br> Refined, scrap, brass and bronze ingots $\ddagger$. do. | 48.4 | 32.1 | 30.8 | 30.2 | 37.5 | 26.3 | 32.0 | 32.3 | 23.1 | 24.0 | 37.5 | 12.9 | 27.3 | 30.6 | 29.7 |  |
|  | 35.7 | 28.0 | 28.2 | 127.2 | 34.6 | 29.9 | 27.4 | 28.2 | 20.0 | 21.2 | 35.4 | 12.7 | 24.2 | 26.8 | 24.7 |  |
| Consumption, refned (by mills. etc)......do | 124.0 | -134.2 | 138.8 | 142.6 | 142.9 | 95.8 | 137.6 | 132.9 | 146.1 | 140.6 | 121.8 | 147.6 | 142.6 | ${ }_{+153.3}$ | ${ }^{\text {P }} 147.6$ |  |
| Stocks, refined, end of mo., total ..........do.... | 187.7 | ${ }^{p} 177.5$ | 142.4 | 153.3 | 157.1 | 206.8 | 204.2 | 194.4 | 205.9 | 201.1 | 201.2 | 2008 | 199.6 | r 193.3 | ${ }^{5} 184.4$ |  |
| Price, hars, electrolytic (N.Y.)--------\% per lh-- | . 2992 | . 3060 | . 3060 | . 3060 | . 3060 | . 3060 | . 3060 | . 3068 | . 3060 | . 3060 | . 3060 | . 3060 | . 3060 | . 3060 | - 3060 | . 3060 |
| Copper-hase mill and foundry products, shipments (quarterly avg. or total): <br> Conper mill (hrass mill) products.-.......mil. ib.- | 517 | 578 |  |  | 607 |  |  | 535 |  |  | 509 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copner wire mill products $\oplus$ | 388 | 409 |  |  | 422 |  |  | 390 |  |  | 422 |  |  | + 413 |  |  |
|  | 212 | 229 |  |  | 242 |  |  | 212 |  |  | 227 | - |  | + 235 |  |  |
| Lear: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: | 21.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15.5 | 13.2 |  |  |  |
| Mine, recoverable leade....-.-thous, sh. tons.Secondary, estimated recoverable $\oplus$.......do.... | 37.7 | 19.8 36.9 | ${ }^{24.5}$ | 37.7 | 24.1 36.6 | 21.3 31.8 | 35.7 | 37.3 | 14.8 40.7 | 40.2 | 36.7 | 37.5 | 38.7 | 14.8 41.4 | 20.8 |  |
| Imports (general), ore $\oplus$, metalt.-.........-do..- | 33.7 | 33.4 | 36.3 | 33.8 | 30.9 | 23.2 | 33.8 | 36.3 | 38.9 | 26.3 | 25.7 | 31.1 | 24.1 | 34.9 | 30.1 |  |
|  | 85.6 | 90.1 | 83.8 | 91.9 | 87.6 | 77.2 | 93.1 | 89.2 | 103.8 | 94.4 | 90.2 | 99.7 | 95.1 | 91.9 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of year or mo.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process $\oplus$ (ABMS) -......-.....-------- thous. sh. tons | 100.6 | 91.0 | 88.3 | 95.1 | 94.3 | 96.5 | 87.4 | 87.7 | 95.1 | 91.1 | 91.0 | 88.1 | 87.1 | 79.7 | 80.8 |  |
| Refiners' (primary), refined and antimonial $\begin{gathered}\text { thous. sh. tons. }\end{gathered}$ | 205.6 | I44.6 | 199.7 | 193.7 | 188.4 | 191.1 | 188.4 | 179.5 | 172.1 | 161.9 | 144.6 | 132.9 | 119.8 |  |  |  |
|  | 99.1 | 90.0 | 106.7 | 106.6 | 106.0 | 102.1 | 99.4 | 82.0 | 90.8 | 94.7 | 90.0 | 94.4 | 95.0 | 99.0 |  |  |
| Scrap (lead-base, purchased) all smelters | 41.3 | 43.5 | 33.9 |  | 36.5 | 39.9 | 39.0 | 35.4 |  | 38.1 | 43.5 | 40.8 | 49.5 |  |  |  |
| Price, common grade (N.Y.)-------> per ib-- | . 1087 | . 0963 | . 0950 | . 0950 | . 0950 | . 0950 | . 0950 | . 0950 | . 0950 | . 0995 | . 1000 | . 1030 | . 1050 | . 1050 | . 1050 | .1050 |
| Tin: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports (for consumption): Ore $\oplus$ - $\qquad$ Ig. tons | 743 | 447 | 728 | 622 | 1,005 | 530 | 60 | 242 | 0 | 340 | 100 | 42 | 4 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | 3, 324 | 3.422 | 3,457 | 4,315 | 2,383 | 2,784 | 3,347 | 4,042 | 2,809 | 4,086 | 3,152 | 3. 177 | 3,664 | 3, 929 | 3,732 |  |
| Estimated recovery from scrap, total $\oplus$ - | 1,810 250 | 1, 800 | 1,795 | 1,920 | 1,820 | $\begin{array}{r}1,630 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,990 | 1,895 | 1,675 | 1, 875 | ${ }^{1,760}$ |  |  |  |
|  | (6,520 | 6,590 | 1.240 6,920 | 7,265 | 6. ${ }^{235}$ | 5, 270 5,610 | 6, ${ }^{255}$ | 5, 240 5,690 | 6,080 | 6, ${ }^{2600}$ | 260 5.515 | 6, ${ }^{215}$ | $\begin{array}{r}195 \\ \text { 6, } 235 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 4, 190 | 4, 550 | 4, 850 | 5, 170 | 4,735 | 3,850 | 4, 175 | 3,910 | 4, 150 | 4.030 | 3.760 | 4,415 | 4.485 |  |  |  |
| Exports, incl. reexports (metal) .-...........do. |  | 36 | 3 | , |  | 21 |  | 23 | 110 | 9 | 61 |  | 84 | 64 | 84 |  |
| Stocks, pig (industriat), end of mo........do ${ }^{\text {drice }}$ | 22, 630 | 21,730 | 22,135 | 20,510 | 20,735 | 20, 225 | 19,695 | 322, 100 | ${ }^{4} 20,865$ | ${ }^{4} 20,575$ | +21,654 | 421,505 | 422,095 |  |  |  |
| Price, pig, Straits (N.Y.), prompt----\$ per lb-- | 1. 1327 | 1. 1461 | 1. 2212 | 1. 1719 | 1. 1302 | 1. 1145 | 1.0846 | 1.084i | 1.0876 | 1. 1078 | 1. 1064 | 1. 1106 | 1.088 | 1.0922 | 1. 1302 | 1. 1665 |
| Zinc: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production, recoverable zinc | 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 | г 43.6 | 45.2 |  |
| Imports (general): <br> Ores $\oplus+$ | 34.6 | 39.0 | 31.9 | 53.3 | 45.2 | 40.2 | 34.2 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 34.0 | 32.1 | 31.9 | 32.2 | 29.6 | 34.3 |  |
|  | 10.6 | 11.8 | 13.2 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 13.8 | 8.2 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 10.2 | 14.4 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 18.0 | 11.7 |  |
| Consumption (recoverable zine content): Ores $\oplus$ | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.9 |  |  |
|  | 14.9 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 21.8 | 20.8 | 16.8 | ${ }^{3} 6.2$ | - 31.7 | 21.7 | 19.2 | 17.8 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 16.1 |  |  |

[^24][^25]| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Apr． | May | Jume | Tuly | Aug． | Sept． | OH. | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May |

NONFERROUS METALS AND PROD．－Con Zinc－Continued
Slab zinc：
Production（primary smelter），from domestic and foreign ores－．．－．－．．．．．．．．．thous．sh．tons．－ Secondary（redistilled）production．．．．．．．．do－．．－ Consumption，fabricators＇．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do Exports．
Stocks，end of year or mo：
Producers＇，at smelter（AZI）$\triangle$ ．．．．．．．．．．．do
Consumers＇ Consumers
Price，prime
HEATING EQUIPMENT，EXC．ELECTRIC Radiators and convectors，cast iron：
 Stocks，end
$\qquad$ Shipments

Shipments，total（excl．liquid－fuel types）．－－do．．．．
Stoves，domestic heating，shipments，total．．．do．．．
Gas Warm－air furnaces（forced－air and gravity air－flow）， shipments totalt．
Water heaters，gas，shipments．

## MACHINERY AND APPARATUS

Fans，blowers，and unit heaters，qtrly．totals： Fans and blowers，new orders－－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Unil． Unit－heater group，new orders $\oplus$ ． mo．avg．shipments， $1957-59=100$ ． mo．avg．shipments，
Furnaces，industrial，new orders，net：
Electric processing－＿－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Fuel－fired（exc．for hot rolling steel）
Material handling equipment（Industrial）：
 Shipments indext．
ndustrial trucks（electric），shipments：
Hand（motorized）．



## Machine tools：

 Metal cutting tools： $\qquad$Domestic，total
Metal forming tools：


Other machinery and equip．，qtrly．shipments：
 tractors，
 Tractor shovel loaders，integral units only （wheel and tracklaying types）－．．．．．．．．mil．\＄－ Tractors，wheel（excl．garden and contractors＇
Farm machines and equipment（selected types），


## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Batteries（auto．replacement），shipments．．．．thous．－ Household electrical appllances： Ranges（incl，built－ins），sales，totalf．．．．．do．．．
Refrigerators and bome freezers，output
Vacuum cleaners，sales billed．．－． $1957-59=100$－
Washers，sales（dom．and export Driers，sales（dom．and export）＊

Radio sets，production§
Television sets（incl．combination），prod． Electron tubes and semiconductors，factory sales Insulating materials，sales，index $-.{ }^{\text {1 }} 1947-49=100$. Motors and generators：

METALS AND MANUFACTURES－Continued ．thous．－ orders，net

|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
|  |  |
| 70.6 |  |
| 4.6 |  |
| 77.6 |  |
| 4.2 |  |
| 145.5 |  |
| 93.8 |  |
| .1154 |  |
|  |  |

73.8
4.6
84.5
1
149.6
7

## （ $\begin{aligned} & \\ & \\ & 78.7 \\ & 78.9\end{aligned}$


；；


| － |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  |  |
| $\infty$ |  | Nos |
| 0 | $\begin{gathered} -5 \\ g_{8}^{-1}=0 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 0 |  |  |
| － |  |  |


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 9 |  |
| 4.1 | 66.8 |
| 0.3 | 66.7 |
| 2.4 |  |
| 1 |  |
| 5 |  |

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2.6 \\
43.7 \\
44.7 \\
147.8 \\
144.7 \\
143.2 \\
91.6 \\
97.9 \\
76.7 \\
204.7 \\
\\
\\
140.8 \\
115.7 \\
\\
\hdashline \cdots-.-1
\end{array}
$$

 O Includes data for built－in gas fred oven－broiler units，shipments of cooking tops，not included in figures above，totaled 29，500 units in Mar． 1963.
$\dagger$ Revisions for gas heating stoves（ $1960-61$ ），warm－air furnances（1959－61），and material handling equip．（1954－61）are available．
$\oplus$ Beginning 1961，excludes new orders for gas－fired unit heaters and duct furnaces；revi－
sons for 1960 are shown in the Apr． 1962 SURVEY．
$\%$ Includes data not shown separately．$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1960 appear in the Feb． 1962

STRVEY．INote change in reference base；flata prior to 1960 on 1957－59 base for refrigerator index are available．
odata exclude sales of combination washer－drier machines；such sales（excl．exports）
＊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

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average | Apr. | May | June | July | Ang. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS--Continued

PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued
Refined petroleam products $\ddagger$-Continued
Aviation casoline:

 Kerosene:


Price, wholesale, bulk lots (N.Y. Harhor)
$\$$ per gal
Distillate fuel on:

Imports.
Exports
Prics, wholesale F Harbor No pud
Residual fuel oil:
Prodnction.
Imports
Exports
Stocks, end of month
Price, wholesale (okia., No. 6)
Jet fand (military grade only): Promberion- end of month
Lubricants:
Production
Exports
Stocks, $\quad$ mi of month
Stocks, end of month--------------------10.-.
Price, wholesale, bright stock (mideontinent,
Asphat: Tulsa)
Asphat:
Production

Liquafied petrolenm gases:
Production
Transfers from casnline plants
Stocks (at plants, terminals, underground, and

Asphalt and tar procucts, shipments:
Asphalt roofing, total......-.-....-- thous. squares

shingles, all types.
Asphalt siding
Insulated siding
Snturated felts-

PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS

| PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulpwood: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts ----------...-thous. cords (128 cu. ft.) -- | 3. 465 | 3.682 | 3.353 | 3.694 | 3. 697 | 3. 5013 | +.197 | 3,480 | 3,945 | 3,556 | 3. 323 | 3. 737 | 3,649 | 3, 919 | 3,517 |  |
|  | 3. 516 | 3, 6666 | 3. 689 | 3.804 | 3.733 | 3.34i | 3.870 | 3. 5.31 | 3.867 | 3.689 | 3.314 | 3. 794 | 3,601 | 3,922 | 3,812 |  |
|  | 5,769 | 5. 225 | 5.11fi | 4.915 | 4,85: | 5.402 | 5.321 | 5,314 | 5.393 | 5.251 | 5. 255 | 5.366 | 5,470 | 5. $40{ }^{-}$ | 5.137 |  |
|  | 751 | 749 | 760 | 7.7 | 762 | 62 | 78 | 788 | 793 | 737 | 666 | 719 | 691 | 745 | -39 |  |
|  | 517 | 408 | 496 | 493 | 494 | $510^{\circ}$ | 493 | 476 | 505 | 533 | 529 | 478 | 461 | 810 | 5 |  |
| WOODPULP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: ${ }_{\text {Total, all grades }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, an grades -------------thous. sh. tons-- | $\begin{array}{r}2,210 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ | 2,319 106 | 2.345 105 1 | 2, 4111 | 2.368 106 | 2, 118 | 2.471 110 | 2,237 98 | 2, 465 | 2,347 | 2,098 | 2, 438 | 2, 279 | 2.539 | 2. 421 |  |
|  | 1,285 | 1,358 | 1,368 | 1,447 | 1,390 | 1.242 | 1,45 | 1,302 | 1, 426 | 1, 371 | -100 | 1. 1215 | 1,353 | 1. 514 | 1. $4^{4} 3^{-}$ |  |
|  | 214 | 214 | 221 | 223 | 215 | 193 | 226 | 1, 195 | -239 | $\begin{array}{r}1,306 \\ \hline 206\end{array}$ | 1, 195 | 1. 224 | 1213 | -232 | 1. 229 |  |
|  | 267 | 280 | 275 | 295 | 293 | 260 | 295 | 270 | 297 | 284 | 260 | 226 | 273 | 296 | 289 |  |
| Defibrated or exploded.---------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 102 | 106 | 110 | 110 | 112 | 101 | 114 | 105 | 115 | 199 | 89 | 3114 | 114 | 123 | 113 |  |
| Soth, semichem, screenines, ete.-.-.-...do do. | 242 | 255 | 265 | 272 | 258 | 237 | 273 | 268 | 282 | 267 | 235 | 3258 | 213 | r 256 | 249 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 899 | 878 | 872 | 808 | 904 | 881 | 916 | 873 | 876 | 894 | 864 | 45691 | 682 | 721 | 729 |  |
| Pul! mills | 326 | 297 | 245 | 324 | 329 | 29 | 321 | 290 | 297 | 295 | 256 | 285 | 266 | 27 | 282 |  |
| Paper and board mills | 509 | 509 | 504 | 499 | 500 | 511 | $52 \cdot 3$ | 513 | 508 | 525 | 531 | 4 r 333 | $\checkmark 341$ | 376 | 369 |  |
|  | 64 | 72 | 73 | 75 | 75 | 73 | 74 | 69 | 72 | 74 | 77 | 73 | 76 | 74 | $\bar{i}$ |  |
| Exports, all srades, total.----------------.- do. | 98 | 99 | 87 | 113 | 106 | 96 | 101 | 100 | 81 | 106 | 122 | 75 | 136 | 116 |  |  |
| Dissolving and special alpha.......---.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ - | 36 | 40 | 38 | 45 | 3.5 | 38 | 49 | 35 | 32 | 38 | 52 | 21 | 60 | 46 |  |  |
|  | 62 | 59 | 49 | 67 | 72 | 58 | 52 | 65 | 48 | 69 | 70 | 54 | 76 | 71 |  |  |
| Imports, all grades, total........---............do...-- | 206 | 232 | 234 | 231 | 241 | 209 | 242 | 223 | 264 | 244 | 211 | 200 | 226 | 236 | 226 |  |
| Dissolving and special apha..................do..... | 13 | 23 | 28 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 28 |  |
| All other $\qquad$ do. | 192 | 210 | 207 | 210 | 218 | 186 | 219 | 202 | 238 | 219 | 187 | 179 | 205 | 214 | 198 |  |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and board: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (Su. of the Census): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All grades, total, seas. adj.*- thous. sh. tons-- |  |  | 3, 088 | 3, 160 | 3,069 | 3,132 | 3.155 | 3,086 | 3, 161 | 3. 169 | 3. 146 | 3.197 | 3.243 | -3,172 | 3. 201 |  |
| All grades, total, unadjusted.----------do---- | 2,965 | 3,132 | 3,139 | 3,278 | 3. 180 | 2, 838 | 3. 298 | 3, 059 | 3, 366 | 3,164 | 2, 843 | 3. 181 | 3, 104 | ${ }^{+3,317}$ | 3, 254 |  |
|  | 1,312 | 1,372 | 1,396 | 1,440 | 1,370 | 1,216 | 1.404 | 1,321 | 1. 452 | 1,393 | 1,265 | 1, 419 | 1,378 | 1,467 | 1, 462 |  |
|  | 1,370 13 | 1,471 11 | 1,458 11 | 1,534 | 1,514 | 1,342 8 | 1.572 | 1,442 | 1,583 12 | 1,476 | 1,332 | 1,484 | 1,465 | +1,560 | 1,479 |  |
|  | 270 | 278 | 274 | 293 | 284 | 272 | 311 | 285 | 320 | 285 | 10 | 267 | 249 | +72 +279 | 12 |  |

[^26]$\ddagger$ See similar note on p. S-35.
certain oils which have been reclassified as petrochemical feedstocks.
2 See note marked "T" on p. S-35.
a Effective Jan. 1963, "screenings, etc.", included with "defibrated or exploded."

|  | 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. | Dee. | Jan. | Feh. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Continued

## PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-CON.

Paner and board-con.
Now orders (American Paper and Pulp Assoc.):* tll arades, maper and hord ...thous sh. tons

Printing paber


sclected types of paper (APPA)
ine paper:
Orders,
Production
Sintimen paper:

Protuction. $\qquad$ do..
Smpments-
Orders, new
rrers, unfilled, end of month
Production. $\qquad$ -do... shipments
Camada (inel. Newfomalant):
Proluction-
chipments from milis
stocks at mifls, end of month
Production
Chiments frou mils
tocks at mills, end of month
Consumption by pablishersor tocks at and in transit to pubishers, end of Mont
Price, rolls, contract, delicered to principal ports \$ per sh. ton-
Paperboard (National Paperboard Assoc.):

Ordres, maniled, en
Protuetion, total Percent of activity
pinnong cont
shiping containers, corrugated and solid fiber,
Folding paper boxes, shipments, index of physical volume.....-.-.-.-.................-.-.-1947-49=100..


RUBBER AND RUBBER PTRODUCTS

r Revised. $\quad{ }^{2}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning July 1961.
New series. Data prior to 1961 will be shown later.
$\sigma^{7}$ As reported by publishers accounting for about 75 percent of total newsprint consumption in 1962 . Alaska and Itawsii are represented beginning Jan. 1961.
a 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
$\oplus$ 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 .

|  | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS |  |  | A pr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May |

## STONE，CLAY，AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| PORTLAND CEMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production，finished cement．．．－．－．．．．－－thous．bbl－－ | 26，950 | 28，027 | 28， 089 | 33，719 | 32， 304 | 33．388 | 36， 132 | 33， 669 | 33，926 | 29.339 | 22.949 | 18，289 | 14， 750 | 21.525 | 29，314 |  |
| Percent of capacity ．．．．．．－ | 74 | － 75 | 77 | 88 | 88 | 86 | 93 | 99 | 87 | 78 | 59 | 47 | 42 | 54 | 75 |  |
| Shipments，finished cement．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．bbl－－ | 26，889 | 27，892 | 27， 990 | 33.677 | 33.625 | 35，611 | 40．6f9 | 33， 120 | 36.498 | 27.346 | 16． 753 | 14． 559 | 14，735 | 21.490 | 30.249 |  |
| Stocks，end of month： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35，879 | 36，683 | 39，958 | 40.076 30,031 | 38.684 | －36．453 | 31.964 <br> 20 | 32， 521 | 29．601 | 32，324 | 38.831 | 42.282 | 42， 293 | 42． 328 | 41，398 |  |
|  | 25， 021 | 24， 083 | 32，767 | 30，031 | 27．942 | 25.189 | 20． 480 | 17，831 | 15，302 | 14.031 | 17．920 | 22， 286 | 25，093 | 31．802 | 31.879 |  |
| CLAY CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments：$\ddagger$ <br> Brick，unglazed（common and face） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Structural tile except facing mil．standard brick－－ | 535.6 39.7 | r 575.3 $r 34.2$ | 649.9 35.2 | 725.8 39.0 | 668.7 36.1 | 676.6 39.2 | 718.2 37.8 | 608.9 34.6 | 688.5 39.9 | 586.8 33.7 | 399.2 274 | 311.3 24 | ${ }^{+344.7}$ | 521.9 |  |  |
| Structural tile．except facing＿－＿thous．sh． tons．－ Sewer pipe and fitings，vitrified | 39.7 145.8 | r 34.2 $\times 143.0$ | 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 | ${ }^{+} 33.4$ | 34.9 | 36.5 | 35.5 | 37.4 | 42.4 | 34.7 | 40.2 | r35． 7 | 30.1 | 25.6 | 20.9 | 25.6 |  |  |
| Floor and wall tile and accessorles，gleyed and un－ glazed mil． $\mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$－ | 19.0 | г 21.0 | 20.3 | 22．6 | 2.0 | 21.0 | 24.8 | 21.0 | 24.0 | 21.2 | 18.4 | 19.9 | 18.6 | 21.2 |  |  |
| Price index，brick（common），f．o．b．plant or X．Y． <br>  | 103.8 | 104．9 | 105.1 | 104.9 | 104.9 | 104.9 | 104．9 | 104.0 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 105．0 | 105.7 | ${ }^{r} 105.8$ | 105.8 |  |  |
| GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flat glass，mfrs．＇shipments（qtrly．total and qtriy． average） <br> thous．\＄． | 165． 113 | 71，506 |  |  | 64，322 |  |  | 69，574 |  |  | 77，470 |  |  | 67． 958 |  |  |
| Sheet（window）glass，shipments ．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－． | 197．743 | 31， 612 |  |  | 26． 813 |  |  | 32，677 |  |  | 35， 014 |  |  | 28．734 |  |  |
| Plate and other flat glass，shipments．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 37.370 | 39． 894 |  |  | 37． 709 |  |  | 36，897 |  |  | 42， 456 |  |  | 39，224 |  |  |
| Glass containers：$\ddagger$ Prodition | 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 |  |
| Production－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－thous．gross | 14．013 | 14，605 | 14， 142 | 15， 413 | 16，181 | 15.96 | 16， 539 | 14，057 | 15，173 | 13，438 | 12， 924 | 14， 280 | 13,387 | 15，630 | 15.121 |  |
| Shipments，domestic，total．．－－－．．．．．－－－－－．－．do．．．－ | 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 |  |
| General－use food： <br> Narrow－neck food do． | 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 |  |
| Wide－mouth food（incl．packers＇tumblers， 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 |  |
|  | 1，007 | 1，187 | 1，543 | 1，762 | 1，740 | 1，423 | 1，118 | 762 | 823 | 983 | 1，235 | 835 | 843 | 1，413 | 1，540 |  |
|  | 1，831 | 2，183 | 2，136 | 2，780 | 3，042 | 2，826 | 2，516 | $\stackrel{2}{2}, 908$ | 1， 569 | 1， 636 | 1，876 | 1，653 | 1，570 | 2，502 | 2，758 |  |
|  | 1． 291 | 1． 269 | 1． 209 | 1． 268 | 1，289 | 996 | 1． 297 | 1． 330 | 1． 577 | 1， 437 | 1， 143 | 1，206 | 1，116 | 1，328 | 1． 283 |  |
| Medicinal and toilet．－．－．－．－－－．－．－．－．－．．．－do．．．．－ | 2，985 | 3． 066 | 2． 966 | 3， 097 | 3，035 | 2，618 | 3， 357 | 3，123 | 3，345 | 2，997 | 2，789 | 3，312 | 2，987 | 3，190 | 2，985 |  |
| Chemical，household and industrial．．．．．－do．．．－ | 1， 007 | 786 | 797 | 876 | 827 | 725 | 880 | 770 | 807 | 667 | 664 | 717 | 732 | 765 | \％ 82 |  |
|  | 142 | 134 | 112 | 123 | 118 | 111 | 168 | 170 | 151 | 146 | 143 | 130 | 101 | 107 | 106 |  |
|  | 21.833 | 22.921 | 23.612 | 23． 545 | 23.747 | 25， 076 | 23．847 | 21，640 | 21.837 | 21． 964 | 21， 128 | 29． 931 | 24.504 | 25． 450 | 26，034 |  |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude gypsum，qtrly．avg．or total： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,242 2,375 | 1.355 r 2.492 |  |  | 1.364 +2.644 | －－－－－－ |  | ＋ $\begin{array}{r}1.542 \\ 2.743\end{array}$ |  |  | 1,495 $\times 2516$ |  |  | 1.016 |  |  |
|  | 2，375 | r2．492 |  |  | 「2．644 |  |  | － 2.743 |  |  | r 2.516 | －－－ |  | 2.139 |  |  |
| Calcined，production，qtrly．avg．or total．．．－do．．－－ | 2，062 | 2， 205 |  |  | 「2．326 |  |  | 2． 429 |  |  | －2．163 |  |  | 2.035 |  |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used，qtrly．avg．or total： <br> Uncalcined usesf． thous．sh．tons．－ | 1．000 | r 1.012 |  |  | г 1， 108 |  |  | r1．144 |  |  | ＋1．072 |  |  | 685 |  |  |
|  | 65 | 67 |  |  | 68 |  |  | 67 |  |  | 68 |  |  | 68 |  |  |
| Building uses： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plasters： <br> Base－coat | 256 | 256 |  |  | 273 |  |  | 287 |  |  | 239 |  |  | 237 |  |  |
| All other（incl，Keene＇s cement）．－．．．．－－do－－ | 264 | 257 |  |  | 271 |  |  | 297 |  |  | 254 |  |  | 201 |  |  |
|  | 411.6 | 396.2 |  |  | 426.4 |  |  | 448.1 |  |  | 374.7 |  |  | 345.8 |  |  |
|  | 1，483． 9 | 1，657．9 |  |  | 1，736． 4 |  |  | r $1,829.6$ |  |  | 1，670．7 |  |  | 1， 552.4 |  |  |
|  | 56.6 | 58.9 |  |  | 67.1 |  |  | 66.6 |  |  | 55.6 |  |  | 49.4 |  |  |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| APPAREL |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery，shipments．－－－．－．－．－．－．－．thous．doz pairs．－ | 14，008 | 14.343 | 13，035 | 14，280 | 14，823 |
| Men＇s apparel，cuttings：${ }^{\text {o＇}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tailored garments： |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1，572 | 1，789 | 1，873 | 1，796 | 1，649 |
|  | 389 | 366 | 370 | 470 | 500 |
| Coats（separate），dress and sport．－．－－－－－do．－．． | 815 | 1，064 | 1，079 | 1，124 | 1.067 |
| Trousers（separate），dress and sport．．．．．－do．．－－ | 8，641 | 8.535 | 8， 824 | 9， 312 | 9.075 |
| Shirts（woven fabrics），dress and sport－thous．doz ． | 1，878 | 2.084 | 2， 042 | 2，245 | 2.003 |
| Work clothing： |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dungarees and waistband oreralls．．．－．．－do．．．－ | 264 304 | 311 310 | 308 338 | 332 331 | 315 326 |
|  | 304 | 310 | 338 | 331 | 326 |
| Women＇s，misses＇，juniors＇outerwear，cuttings：${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coats | 2,006 20,855 | 2,124 21,178 | 26，143 | 1， 27,130 | 2,064 20,809 |
|  | 764 | 782 | 673 | 583 | 815 |
| Waists，blouses，and shirts．．．．．－．－．．－thous．doz ${ }_{\text {－}}$ | 1.245 | 1， 365 | 1，557 | 1，566 | 1，237 |
|  | 663 | 727 | 757 | 905 | 780 |
| －Revised． |  |  |  |  |  |
| $t$ Revisions for Jan－Mar． 1961 for clay products，and for Jan．1961－Feb． 1962 for glass |  |  |  |  |  |

cont Revisions for wan．－Mar．

| $\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{E} \\ & \underset{\sim}{i} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 箷 |   <br>  $\vdots$ <br>  $\vdots$ <br>   <br>   |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 哭落 |  | ¢¢⿵冂⿰入入－ | 比菏 जिल | 品皆 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R } \\ & \text { 令 } \end{aligned}$ | 家 | 禺感会 $\rightarrow \infty$ | 穴范 |  | $\underset{i}{8}$ |
| $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 莫長 } \\ & \text { an } \end{aligned}$ |  － | －${ }_{0}^{9}$ |  | $\underset{\sim}{c}$ |
| 8 -8 $=$ | $\stackrel{y}{5}$ |  | 통 |  | ¢ ${ }_{6}^{\infty}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 今, } \\ & \text { 呺 } \\ & \text { Hi } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \infty_{0}^{6} \\ & \infty \\ & =0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{~S} 5 \\ & \text { Sis } \\ & \text { misd } \end{aligned}$ | ロッ\％ | 눈 88 <br> $\rightarrow 10$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8_{0}^{0} \\ & \mathrm{O}_{6}^{0} \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ |
| \％ 7 － | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bie } \\ & \text { הi } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 809 \\ & =\frac{0}{6}=1 \\ & =-\infty 00 \end{aligned}$ | 俑出 | Nㅗㅇ엉 <br> ヘंહ్ట | 웅 |
| 寻 | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & i \\ & i \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { EN } \\ \substack{\text { Ni } \\ \infty \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | 이웅 |  | 总令 |
| 是 |  |  | 管荡 | 呙웅N ง⿵⿰㇇⺀⿺⿻⿻一㇂㇒丶⿱一口心 | $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ |
|  | 窓芯 |  | \％ |  | N |

IRevisions for 1st quarter 1962 for gypsum and products（thous．sh．tons）：Production， 2，066；uncaleined uses， 664 ．
§Comprises sheathing，formboard，and laminated board．
$\sigma^{7}$ Revisions for Jan．1959－Oct． 1961 are available upon request

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ginningss ------....--thous. running bales.. | 114,325 | 114, 864 |  |  |  | 287 | 1,501 | 4,681 | 9,156 | 12,061 | ${ }^{212,937}$ | ${ }^{314,627}$ |  |  |  |  |
| thous. bales-- | 114,318 | 14,867 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumptiondt.-.-------------------- do. | 710 | 727 | 4868 | 713 | 699 | 4690 | 693 | 661 | 1823 | 667 | 90 | 90 | 659 | 666 | 4809 |  |
| Stocks in the United States, end of mo., totalt | 13,447 | 14,612 | 10,894 | 9,826 | 8,711 | 7, 831 | 21,521 | 20, 724 | 19.752 | 18,792 | 17,823 | 16.815 | 15,918 | 14,791 |  |  |
|  | 13, 373 | 14, 226 | 10, 828 | $\stackrel{9}{9,772}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8,661}$ | 7,789 | 21,404 | 20, 200 | 19,628 | 18,675 | 17,717 | 16. 693 | 15,796 | 14, 876 | 13, 438 |  |
| On farms and in transit.-........-...-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 3,770 | 3,402 | 407 | ${ }^{3} 34$ | ${ }^{8} 257$ | ${ }^{190}$ | 13,574 | 10, 840 | 6,759 | 4,299 | 1,951 | 1,012 | ${ }^{1}, 914$ | ${ }^{14,672}$ | 18,457 |  |
| Public storage and compresses........- do | 7,794 | 9,470 | 8,331 | 7,448 | 6,661 | 6,095 | 6,597 | 8,631 | 11, 6.5 | 12,997 | 14, 304 | 14, 142 | 13, 261 | 12,347 | 11,333 |  |
| Consuming establishments ....-........do | 1,809 | 1,654 | 2,090 | 1,969 | 1,744 | 1,504 | 1,233 | 1,129 | 1,214 | 1,379 | 1,462 | 1,539 | 1,621 | 1,657 | 1,648 |  |
|  | 75 |  | 65 | 54 |  | 42 | 117 | 124 | 124 | 116 | 106 | 122 | 122 | 115 | 107 |  |
| Exports | 533 | 321 | 302 | 361 | 425 | 464 | 139 | 163 | 157 | 299 | 383 | 211 | 522 | 440 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 82 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | ${ }_{p 9} 92.2$ | 32. ${ }^{4}$ | 3 33.6 | 33.6 | 33. 4 | 89 32.6 | 24 33.2 | 3 32.6 | 3 31.8 | 31.1 | ${ }^{(70} 1.1$ | ${ }^{29} 2$ | 5 31.9 | 33.0 | 32.6 |
| Prices, middling $1^{\prime \prime}$, avg. 14 markets $\sigma^{\top} . . .$. do..... | 833.7 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 33.3$ | 33.8 | 33.9 | 34.1 | 34.0 | 33.4 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 | ${ }_{33.1}^{31}$ | 33.4 | 33.8 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 34.1 |
| Cotton linters |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption $\ddagger$-.------------------thous. bales-- | 109 | 108 | ${ }^{4} 124$ | 105 | 103 | 485 | 105 | 101 | ${ }^{4} 125$ | 101 | 99 | ${ }_{4} 114$ | 106 | 106 | ${ }^{4} 127$ |  |
| Production | 130 543 | ${ }_{6}^{143}$ | 124 694 | $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ 655 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 58 598 | 51 576 | 69 524 524 | 157 539 | ${ }_{6}^{223}$ | $\underline{292}$ | 180 729 | 194 | 171 826 | 150 831 | 113 786 |  |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spindle activity (cotton system spindles): it Active spindles, last working day, total._thous. | F 19,019 | 18,797 | + 18,870 | r 18,799 | r 18,819 | 18,764 | 18,798 | 18,689 | 18,712 | 18,730 | 18,750 | 18,611 | 18,541 | 18,630 | 18,586 |  |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton-.---.-.-do. | T 17,308 | - 16,754 | -16,982 | r 16,879 | - 16,858 | -16,774 | 16,731 | 16,543 | 16, 495 | 16,395 | 16, 374 | 16,222 | 16,029 | 15,995 | 15,890 |  |
| Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total..-.-. mill | -9,749 | - 9,911 | ${ }^{r+11,618}$ | $\underset{r}{\text { r 9, } 529}$ | r 9,494 $r$ $r$ | r49,582 | 9,432 | 9,131 | ${ }^{4} 11,565$ | 9,253 | 8,450 | 411,206 | 9,316 | 9,394 | 411,482 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 801\end{array}$ | [ $\begin{array}{r}\tau 465 \\ r 410,436\end{array}$ |  | r $r 8$ $\times 8450$ |  | 8,382 | 8,031 | - 40,134 | 8,035 | 7,317 | 49,705 | 8, ${ }^{4644}$ | \% 8,043 | 49,771 |  |
| Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes: Prices, f.o.b. mill: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} .647 \\ .926 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text {. } 660 \\ .938 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .670 .941 | .661 .938 | . 6631 | .656 .936 | .656 .931 | .654 .931 | .651 .926 | . 651 | . 651 | . 646 | . 643 | ${ }^{p} .643$ |  |  |
| Ootton cloth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton broadwoven goods over $12^{\prime \prime}$ in width: <br> Production, qtrly. avg. or total_ . mil. lin. yd | 2,202 | 2,318 |  |  | 2,435 |  |  | 2,180 |  |  | 2,234 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unflled, end of mo., as compared with avg. weekly production_-.-No. weeks' prod | 11.8 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 12.2 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.4 |  |
| Inventories, end of mo., as compared with avg. weekly production..........No. weeks' prod. | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 |  |
| Ratio of stocks to unfiled orders (at cotton mills), end of mo., seasonally adjusted $\odot$ | . 47 | . 51 | . 44 | . 47 | . 51 | . 65 | . 56 | 56 | . 54 | . 55 | 56 | 60 | . 62 | 58 | 60 |  |
|  | 39, 117 | 34,691 | 39,618 | 35, 428 | 39, 091 | 34, 061 | 31, 823 | 29,797 | 29,561 | 31, 094 | 32,684 | 16, 219 | 37,099 | 34,358 |  |  |
|  | 21, 254 | 38,671 | 57,001 | 34, 381 | 30,757 | 28,562 | 30,960 | 37, 819 | 46, 474 | 27, 388 | 38,019 | r 30,662 | -52,923 | 56,323 | 52,501 |  |
| Mill marginst------.-.---......cents per lb-- | 24. 49 | 25.24 | 25.38 | 25.06 | 24.90 | 25.10 | 25.23 | 25.70 | 25.63 | 25.58 | 25.37 | 25.10 | 24.81 | 24.54 | 24.18 | 23.84 |
| Prices, wholesale: Denim, mill finished...........cents per yd.. | 38 | 39.6 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 | ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 38.3$ |  |  |
| Print cloth, 39.inch, 68 ${ }^{\text {x }} 72$----.......do.. | 15.1 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.5 | p15.6 |  |  |
| Sheeting, class B, 40-inch, 48×44-48-..do...- | 16.3 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | ${ }^{p} 17.0$ |  |  |
| MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fiber production, qtrly. avg. or total.....-mil. $\mathrm{lb}_{-}$ | 485.6 | 596.5 |  |  | 593.8 |  | ---- | 590.0 |  |  | 621.3 |  |  | 614.0 |  |  |
| Fllament yarn (rayon and acetate) .-.......do..... | 180.4 | 181.5 |  |  | 175.6 119.2 |  |  | 180.6 119.9 |  |  | 181.8 137.9 |  |  | 169.6 139.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 858.7 \\ & 646.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Noncellulosic (nylon, acrylic, proteln, etc.) -do.... | 187.7 | 242.6 |  |  | 243.0 |  |  | 245.9 |  |  | 259.8 |  |  | 260.5 |  |  |
| Textile glass fiber........................................ | 37.3 | 47.4 |  |  | 56.0 |  |  | 43.6 |  |  | 41.8 |  |  | 44.6 |  |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarns and monofilaments $\ddagger$--.---.---- thous. 1 lb -- | 7,018 | 9, 177 | 9,208 | 8,721 | 10,240 3995 | 6,544 | 11, 549 | $\underset{\substack{10,484 \\ 5,414}}{ }$ | ${ }_{3}^{7,840}$ | $\stackrel{9,020}{5,200}$ | 11,776 | 2,808 | 7,747 4,467 | ${ }_{3,046}^{8,421}$ |  |  |
|  | 3,834 | 4.281 | 4, 338 | 4,406 | 3,995 | 3,024 | 4,215 | 5,414 |  |  | 5,419 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br> Staple, tow, and tops $\ddagger$. | 3,374 | 809 5,463 | 548 4,351 | $\begin{array}{r} 847 \\ 5,086 \end{array}$ | 5,771 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,106 \\ & 5,738 \end{aligned}$ | 859 6.030 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1}, 070 \\ & 5,252 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 930 \\ 3,516 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 902 \\ 4,801 \end{array}$ | 861 6,673 | $\begin{array}{r} 569 \\ 4,542 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 747 \\ \mathbf{9}, 988 \end{array}$ | 700 8,232 | $\begin{array}{r} 733 \\ 10,899 \end{array}$ |  |
| Stocks, producers', end of mo.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filament yarn (rayon and acetate) . ......mil. Ib... | 56.4 | 53.2 | ${ }_{51.6}^{51.6}$ | 49.8 | 47.9 | 51.1 | 54.0 |  | 58.4 48 | 59.6 41.8 | ${ }_{40}^{62.7}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62.1 \\ 41.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62.2 \\ & 39.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 59.1 \\ & 36.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Staple, incl. tow (rayon) | 53.5 6 70.9 | $\begin{array}{r}48.4 \\ \hline 78.2\end{array}$ | 51.1 | 48.5 | ${ }_{67.6}^{51.2}$ | 54.5 | 54.4 | 52.9 82.4 | 48.4 | 41.8 | 40.0 99.3 | $41.9$ | 39.8 | 36.8 99 | 36.2 |  |
|  | ${ }^{8} 82.1$ | ${ }_{8}{ }^{8} 8.8$ |  |  | 68.6 28.4 |  |  | 80.4 30 |  |  | 27.5 |  |  | $\stackrel{94.9}{ }$ |  |  |
| Prices, rayon (viscose): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarn, filament. 150 denier-................. $\$$ per lb. Staple, 1.5 denier | . 82 | . 82 | .82 .27 | . 82 | . 82 | .82 .27 | $\begin{aligned} & .82 \\ & .27 \end{aligned}$ | .82 .27 | .82 .26 | . 82 | . 82 | $\begin{aligned} & .82 \\ & .26 \end{aligned}$ | .82 .26 | D. 82 p. 26 | $\cdots$ |  |
| Manmade fiber broadwoven fabrics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, qtrly. avg. or totali¢ -mil. lin. yd.- | ${ }^{596.2}$ | 665.2 |  |  | 663.1 |  |  | ${ }^{642.4}$ |  |  | 697.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rayon and acetate (excl. tire fabric).....-do...- | 366.3 | 390.5 |  |  | 382.3 |  |  | 374.4 |  |  | 401.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nylon and chiefly nylon mixtures.......-do.... | 64.1 | 73.2 |  |  | 75.6 |  |  | 69.6 |  |  | 72.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Polyester and chiefly polyester blends*.- do...- | 111.6 | 140.8 |  |  | 128.8 |  |  | 141.4 |  |  | 164.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, plece goods $\ddagger$.-.---.....--thous. 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 557 5.20 | 539 6.03 | 524 5.73 | - $\begin{array}{r}421 \\ 5.98\end{array}$ | 399 6.22 | 473 6.20 | 785 6.36 | 525 5.98 | 741 6.42 | 655 6.49 | 328 7.22 | 582 7.63 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 301 |  |
| Production, fabric, qtrly. avg. or total |  |  |  |  | 6,047 |  |  | 5,884 |  |  | 6, |  |  |  |  |  |

PRevised.
to Jan. 16. ${ }^{\boldsymbol{4}}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Total crop for year. ${ }^{2}$ Ginnings to Dec. ${ }^{13}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ Ginnings ${ }_{7}$ Less than 500 bales. ${ }_{B}$ Season average. ${ }_{8}$ Season average to Apr. 1, 1963 . GData for Apr., July, and Oct. 1962 and Jan, and Apr. 1963 cover 5 -week periods; other
months, 4 weeks.
©New series from U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and American Textile Mfrs. Inst., Inc.;
data for 1946-61 are available upon request.
$\ddagger$ Scattered revisions for 1959-1962 are available upon request.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note in the Sept. 1961 SURver; data for Aug. 1957-June 1960 are available upon request
upon request $\oplus$ Beginning ${ }^{\circ}$ Beginning Aug. 1962, includes Phoenix, Ariz. ( 15 markets). per pound.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1960 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1961 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1961 | 1962 | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly average |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| WOOL |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wool consumption, mill (clean basis): $\ddagger \ddagger$ |  |
| Apparel class.-----------....---.-..... thous. Ib |  |
| Carpet class |  |
| Wool imports, clean content.-.-------.----- do - |  |
|  |  |
| Wool prices, raw, clean basis, Boston: |  |
| Good French combing and staple: |  |
| Graded territory, fine.--..----------\$ per lb. |  |
| Graded fleece, 3,8 blood....-.-.....- |  |
| Australian, 64s, 70 s , good |  |

## WOOL MANUFACTURES

Fnitting yarn, worsted, $2 / 20 \mathrm{~s}-50 \mathrm{~s} / 56 \mathrm{~s}$, Bradford system, wholesale price-.----- ----1957-59=
Production, qtrly. avg. or total.....thous. In. yd
 Prices, wholesale, suiting. f.o.b. mill:
Flannel, men's and boy's Gabardine, women's and children's....... do...

|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 21,923 | 23,254 |
| 12,421 | 12,363 |
| 21,079 | 23,088 |
| 10,011 | 15,207 |
|  |  |
| 1.184 | 1.247 |
| 1.032 | 1.090 |
| 1.110 | 1.15 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | 96.7 |
|  | 100. |
| 71,721 | 76,56 |
| 70,035 | 74,32 |
| 43,228 | 44,44 |
|  | 93.8 |
| 95.2 | 94. |




| 23,061 | 123,251 | 22,152 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11,932 | 110,177 | 13,235 |
| 22, 387 | 16,828 | 24,433 |
| 15,485 | 11, 210 | 14, 849 |
| 1. 245 | 1. 252 | 1.275 |
| 1.075 | 1.075 | 1.075 |
| 1. 175 | 1.175 | 1.175 |
| 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.5 |
| $82,505$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 80,813 \\ & 48,36 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 |
| 96.9 | 96.9 | 96.9 |





TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT


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Carioadings -
Cement and concrete products
23, 24

Chain-store sales, firms with 4 or more and 11


| Chemicals---.-.......-4-6, |
| :--- |
| Cigarcttes and cigar3.-15, 19, 22, 24, 25 |

Cigarettes and cigars
Civilian employees, Federal.
Clay products.

8,38
$-24,35$


Confectionery, sales
Construction:
Contracts
Contracts

Highways and roads
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Consumer credit--umer expenditures
Consumer expenditures goods output, index-
Consumer price index.
index
Consumer price index.
$1,2,9$

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Cotton, raw and manufactures cake and meal and oil
Credit, short-and intermediate-term
Crops-oil and natural gas
Currency in circulation




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By market grouping
Ey market group

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Instruments and related products

- $-13-12$

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Labor force
Lamb
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33
$5,30,31$


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$\ldots$


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8, 25
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Parity ratio.
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Personal income.
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Plastics and
Popul
Postal savings.


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Savings deposits

 Silver-



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$\overline{8}, 13-15,19$,
Stoves and ranges.
Sugar
Sulfuric acid
Superphosphate

29
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# Survey of Current Business 

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## LATEST SUPPLEMENT

## Balance of Payments, Statistical Supplement

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Check or money order should be sent with orders.


[^0]:    63.6 . 1

[^1]:    Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
    1 May not add to total because of rounding.
    Source: U.S. Jepartment of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

[^2]:    r Revised.
    Source: U.S. Departinent of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

[^3]:    1. Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current account.
     necessary for systematic tendencies in anticipatory data.
    2. 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: E.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.
[^4]:    1. 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: [C.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

[^5]:    1. See Robert M. Solow, "Technical Change and the Aggregate Production Function," Revieus of Economics and Statistics, August 1957; Edward F. Denison, "The Sources of Eeonomic 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 tum of the century.
[^6]:    2. As suggested, for example, by William Fellner in Trends and Cycles in Economic Activity, New York, 1956, page 92.
[^7]:    3. Sce, for example, John W. Kendrick, "Productivity Trends in the United States," National Bureau of Economic Research, Princeton, 1961.
    4. See Denison's study for a comprehensive analysis of the sources of U.S. growth.
[^8]:    5. The adjustment could also have been made by reducing the power consumption (see below) by 10 percent.
[^9]:    6. The estimates are shown in Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957 (p. 511 ).
[^10]:    7. The Brookings Institution, "America's Capacity to Produce," pp. 307-9.
[^11]:    1. Excludes crude petroleum and natural gas extraction industries.
    2. Includes constant adjustment for motor efficieney. 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 Economics.

[^12]:    8. The Lighting Market, a Report for Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Ebasco Services, Inc., April 1954, p. 6.
    9. 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 furniture, machines and fixtures, motor vehicles, cafeteria furnishings, etc. Of course, not all "production machinery and equipment', is run by electricity.
[^13]:    10. "Supplementary Wage Benefits in Metropolitan Areas, 1959-60," Monthly Labor Review, April 1961, Table 2, page 382.
[^14]:    11. 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.
[^15]:    687112-63--3

[^16]:    $p$ Preliminary. $\quad x$ Less than $\$ 000,000$.

[^17]:    ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. $x$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.

    1. Excludes military transfers under grants
    2. Short-term capital movements between parent companies and their foreign affiliates are reported as part of direct 3 Exeluid
    3. Excludes liabilities associated with military transactions, with Government assistance operations, and with sales of non-marketable medium-term, convertible Government sectuities.
[^18]:    n.a.-Not available. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Preliminary

    1. Excludes Exchange Stabilization Fund holdings.
    2. First quarter 1963 estimated on the basis of partial preliminary reports.
[^19]:    Source: Federal Power Commission.

[^20]:    \$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 and S-12. $\sigma^{\prime}$ See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-11.
    $\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\ddagger$ "' on p. S-11.

[^21]:    $r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Beginning July 1962, excludes ammonium phosphate formerly included. ${ }^{2}$ Quarterly total. ${ }^{3}$ Beginning Jan. 1961, trade sales of lacquers (formerly shown with Industrial finishes) are included under trade products. ABeginning Jan. 1962, data include protective coatings (formerly excluded); amounts of these for Jan. 1962 are as follows (mil. b.): Phenolic, 2.5 (incl. some rosin modifcations no longer sun separatey., polystyrene, 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, $69.3 ; 62.7 ; 53.9$.

[^22]:    $r$ Revised, $\quad$ Preliminary. a Beginning Jan. 1963 , includes data for Alaska and Lawaii. $T$ Quarterly average. ${ }^{2}$ Beginning March 1963 , includes Gencral Services Administration $\ddagger$ Revisions for Jan.-Aug. 1960 are shown in the Oct. 1961 SURVEY.

[^23]:    $\odot$ Cases of 30 dozen. $\sigma^{\top}$ Bags of 132.276 lb
    OIncludes data not shown separately. § Price for New York and Northeastern New $\triangle$ For data on lard, see p. S-28.

[^24]:    Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. 1 Recoverable aluminum content. Monthly data are expressed in metallic content (incl. alloying constituents) ${ }^{2}$ Data are for Aug. and Sept les 3,000 tons of tin made 4 tons per week during remainder or 10 in Sept. 1962 data

[^25]:    §Effective with Feb. 1962 Survey, excludesshipments of foil; see note in Mar. 1963 Survey. $\triangle$ Beginning Jan. 1963, net shipments of ingot derived by new method to inckude imports not previously included.
    $\oplus$ Basic metal content. $\ddagger$ Scattered revisions for $1960-\mathrm{Feb} .1961$ will be shown later. smelters' stocks of lead in refinery shapes and in copper base scrap. $\odot$ Revisions for 1961 are shown in the Nov. 1962 SURVEY.

[^26]:    4Effective Jan. 1963, excludes stocks of "own pulp" at paper and board mills.

