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U.S. Department of Commerce

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The American Economy in 1963

BY most measures the performance of the American economy in 1963 was outstanding. Production and sales rose by sizable amounts to new records. The output increase was accomplished with comparatively little rise in the price level and led to new peaks in employment and a record flow of income—both wages and profits.

All major markets shared in last year's output advance. No single element of demand was dominant, although durable goods, notably automobiles, and construction, especially residential building, were particularly strong. The course of activity was upward throughout the year, in spite of the dampening effects of a sharp reduction in steel production that followed the spring wage settlement and lasted almost two quarters.

The upturn in business that began in early 1961 has now lasted almost 3 years, a comparatively long time judged by historical standards, and the year 1964 starts off with rising activity. Measured from the previous trough, the increase in GNP up to the final quarter of 1963 has been considerable—approximately \$100 billion. The record of 1963 is no less impressive when compared with 1960, the previous cyclical peak. The 12 percent increase in real output over these 3 years represents a distinct improvement as compared with that from 1957 to 1960. However, these periods are too short and not sufficiently free of cyclical movements to warrant definitive conclusions regarding basic growth trends.

Despite the impressive achievements of 1963, the fundamental problems that

have beset the economy in recent years were still present. Although employment rose by approximately 1 million over 1962, the labor force grew somewhat more and slightly more persons were out of work as compared with a year earlier. The problem was particularly serious for the young and inexperienced in the labor force, whose numbers were rising more rapidly as a result of the baby boom of the war and early postwar period. There were, moreover, significant numbers of families and individuals who did not share in the Nation's prosperity and whose continued low levels of education, training, and living standards posed an important and difficult problem for solution.

Table 1.—Selected Economic Measures, 1962-63

	1962	1963 ¹	Percent change
Gross national product.....bil.\$.	554.9	585.0	5.4
GNP in constant 1963 dollars			
bil.\$.	563.6	585.0	3.8
National income.....bil.\$.	453.7	478.4	5.4
Corporate profits before taxes			
bil.\$.	46.8	51.7	10.5
Personal income.....bil.\$.	442.1	463.0	4.7
Retail stores sales.....bil.\$.	235.4	247.0	4.9
Dealers' domestic sales of new cars.....thous.	6,753	7,334	8.6
Expenditures for new plant and equipment.....bil.\$.	37.31	39.05	4.7
Total construction.....bil.\$.	59.0	62.8	6.4
Private nonfarm housing starts mil.units..	1.44	1.56	8.5
Manufacturers' sales.....bil.\$.	399.7	* 416.4	4.2
Industrial production			
1957-59=100..	118	124	5.1
Steel production.....mil.tons..	98.3	109.3	11.2
Employees in nonfarm establishments.....thous.	55,841	57,182	2.4
Unemployment.....thous.	4,007	4,166	4.0
Consumer prices.....1957-59=100..	105.4	* 106.7	1.2
Wholesale prices.....1957-59=100..	100.6	* 100.3	-.3
Loans and investments of commercial banks, end of year			
bil.\$.	228.1	246.3	8.0
Consumer installment credit outstanding, end of year.....bil.\$.	48.0	* 53.7	11.9

¹ Preliminary.

* Estimated.

The Nation's international accounts were still out of balance in 1963, in spite of continuing efforts aimed at reducing the adverse balance. Although some improvement was evident after midyear for the first three quarters of 1963 the deficit in the balance of payments exceeded the prior-year total.

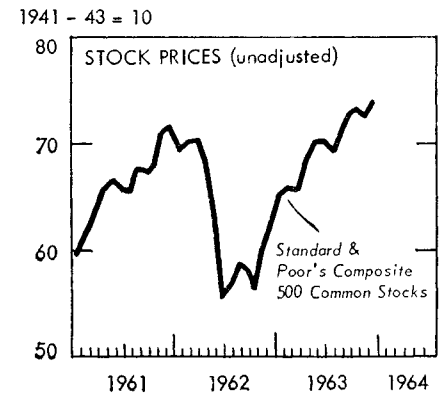
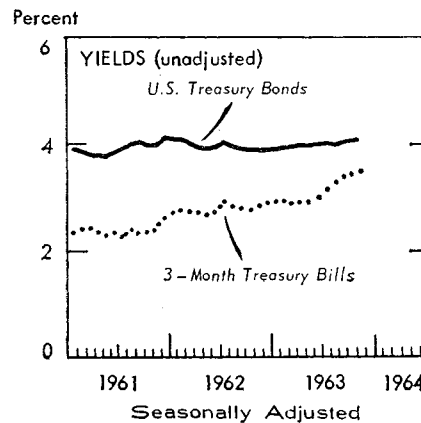
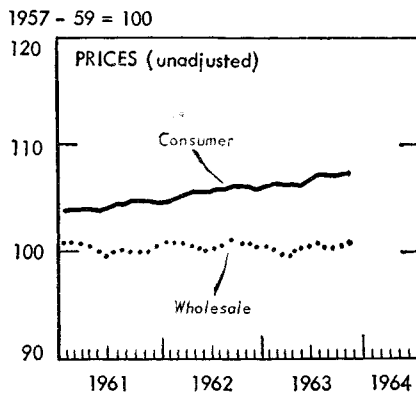
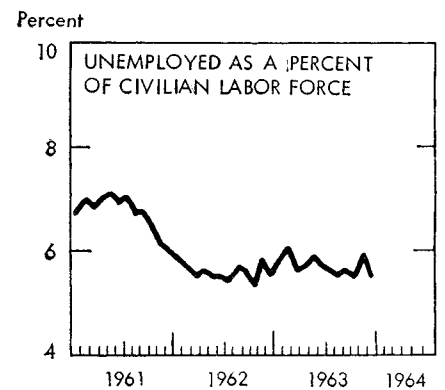
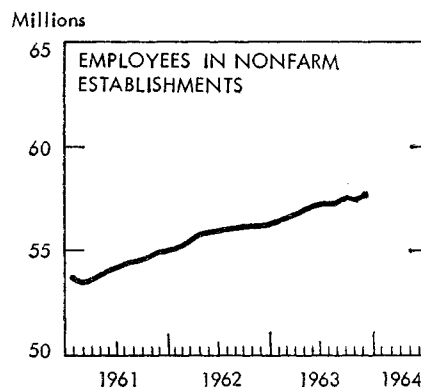
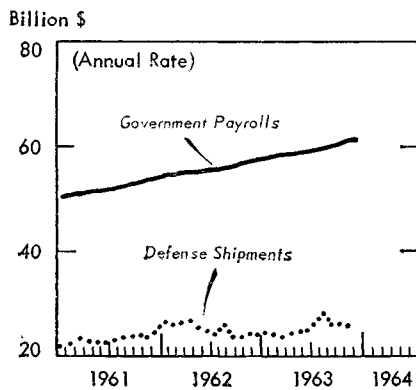
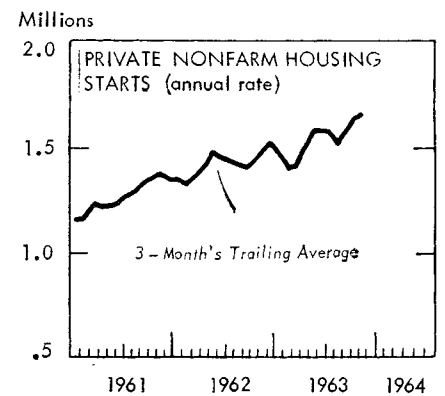
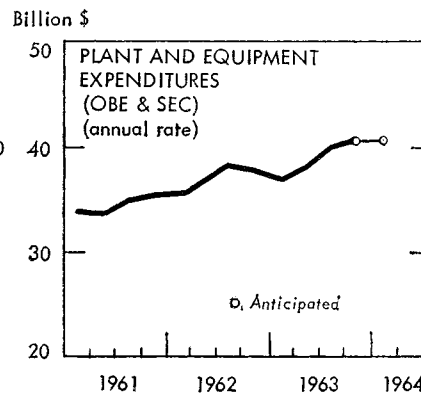
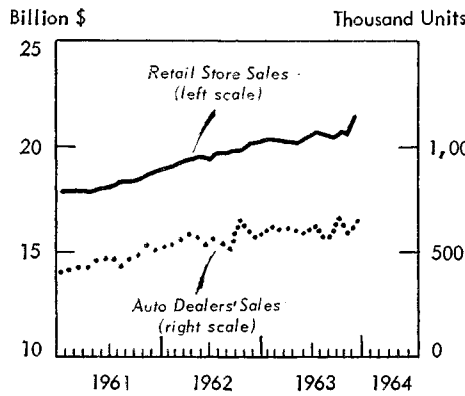
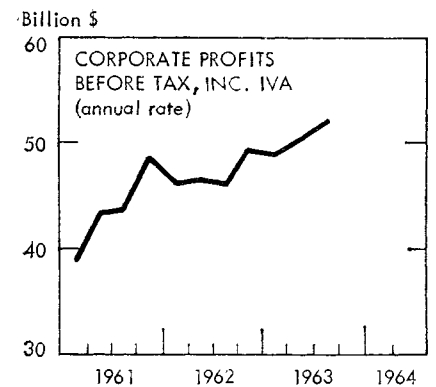
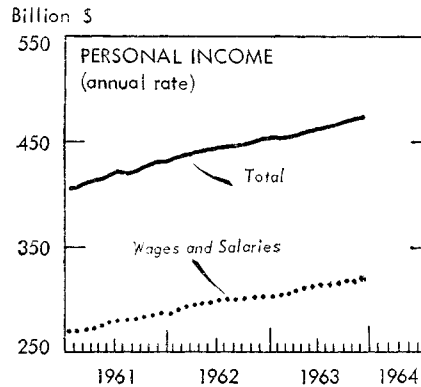
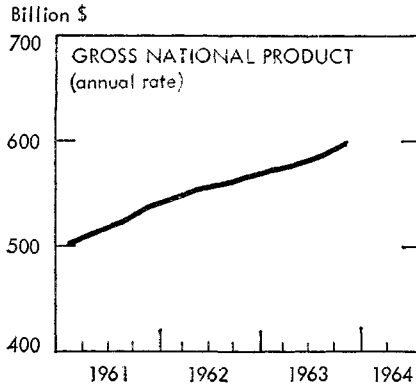
Yearend position

As the year came to a close, demand, production, and incomes were rising, and, with a tax cut likely, the questions that were raised about 1964 sales and output were concerned with the size of the prospective rise rather than with the direction of change.

Consumer markets were particularly strong at yearend. Active holiday buying made December retail trade the best on record—6 percent above December 1962—and raised sales some 4½ percent above the seasonally adjusted November rate. Retail buying in that month had slumped sharply following the death of President Kennedy. Non-durable goods sales moved considerably higher in December, after having changed comparatively little over the previous 4 months. Automobile sales were at approximately peak rates after a good but much less buoyant November.

Underlying the favorable retail trade performance in December was a sizable pickup in personal income, which rose to more than \$475 billion, at an annual rate. This was a rise of some \$2½ billion over November and \$23 billion over the December 1962 total. Wages and salaries were up about \$1 billion over the month, and dividends by \$1.3 billion, as a result of heavy yearend payments. The second step of a Federal

THE ECONOMY IN THREE YEARS OF UPTURN



Government pay increase became effective at the start of 1964 and is estimated to boost personal income by \$0.4 billion at an annual rate. Another accelerated dividend payment to holders of GI life insurance—\$234 million—was also scheduled to start in January.

Business plant and equipment expenditures, according to the December JOBE-SEC investment survey, were scheduled to rise moderately in the first half of 1964. Housing expenditures were very large in the final quarter of 1963, and building permits in December were at the best rates of the year. The strength in housing was concentrated in multifamily units.

Additions to business inventories were somewhat higher in the fourth quarter of the year than in the two preceding quarters but overall there was no excessive accumulation. Indeed, business inventory policy continued to be

conservative as supplies were readily available and prices comparatively stable. With steel consumption rising, the excess of steel inventories that had caused the decline in steel production earlier in the year had largely disappeared. Automobile stocks at retail were somewhat higher in December than at the end of September but many prospective purchasers were still required to wait several weeks for deliveries of the more popular models.

State and local government expenditures rose in the last quarter of 1963 and further increases in 1964 were in prospect. Federal purchases were also expected to increase in the first half of the coming year. The larger new prospects for Federal purchases will be discussed in the February issue of the SURVEY, when the detailed budget estimates have been analyzed.

Prices in wholesale industrial markets, particularly in durable goods, were a bit firmer at yearend than they had been during the year as a whole. Farm prices were somewhat weaker than they had been a year earlier but consumer prices continued their very slow upward movement.

With business prospects favorable, common stock prices were bid up to peak levels late in the year. Despite dividend increases through 1963, dividend yields were not much higher than at the end of 1961. Money markets were not quite so easy as in the first half of 1963, as balance of payments considerations caused the monetary authorities to move slightly away from a policy of ease and exert upward pressure on short-term interest rates. With investment demand moving higher, there was evidence of some firming in long-term rates.

The Balance of Payments

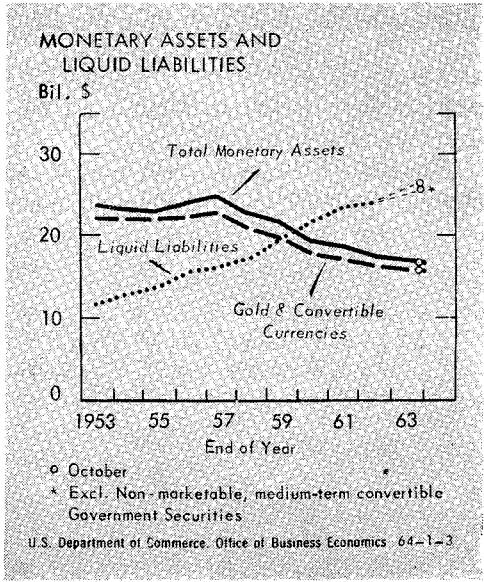
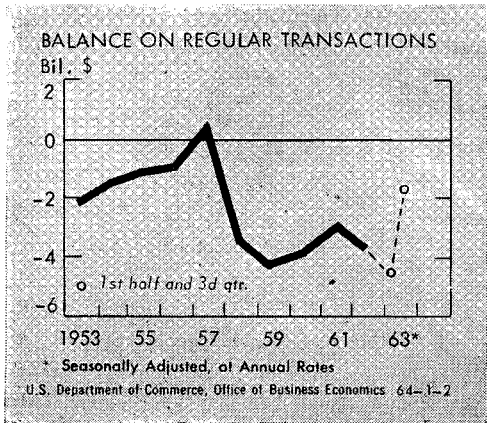
THE balance of payments during the year 1963 was characterized by sharp changes. In the first half of the year, particularly during the second quarter, the balance was very unfavorable. In the third quarter it improved markedly, and this improvement was reasonably well maintained in the fourth. The change in the middle of the year resulted in part from remedial actions taken by the Government and

the Federal Reserve authorities and in part from other favorable developments. The latter included the effects of bad weather conditions in certain countries last year which led to higher exports of U.S. agricultural products and fuels. The initial effects of the remedial actions, which substantially reduced net capital outflows, were stronger than they can be expected to be in the long-run; the higher foreign demand for agricultural products and fuels also reflects to a large extent special conditions.

For the year as a whole, the adverse balance on "regular" transactions was still within but close to the lower part of the range of about \$3 to \$4 billion within which it has fluctuated during the 5 years since 1958.

Aside from the sharp improvement in the balance during the second half of the year, an additional favorable development was the decline in the loss of monetary reserve assets—from \$1.5

billion in 1962 to about \$400 million in 1963. Gold losses dropped from \$890 million to about \$460 million and were less than in any year since 1958. One of the factors lessening the foreign demand for U.S. gold was the rise in

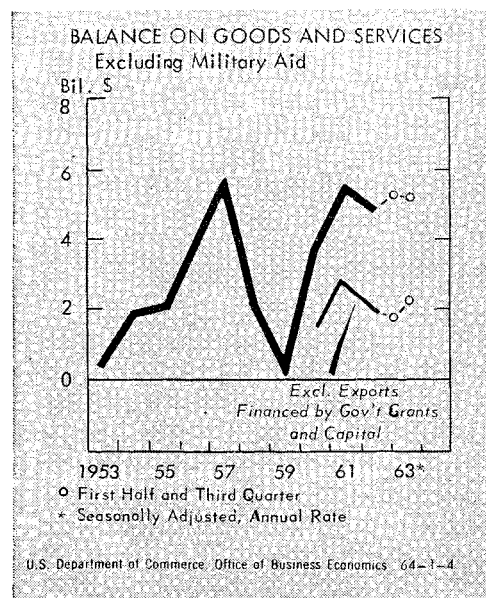


gold sales by the Soviet Union to finance Soviet bloc purchases of agricultural products, but the favorable result on the U.S. gold position could not have been achieved without the increasing cooperation between the monetary authorities of the leading countries in international financial transactions.

Because special payments by foreign countries to the United States (such as advance debt repayments, advances on military contracts, and purchases of nonmarketable securities) were much smaller than the \$1.4 billion in 1962, the balance that had to be financed by an increase in U.S. liquid liabilities was considerably higher in 1963 than in the previous year.

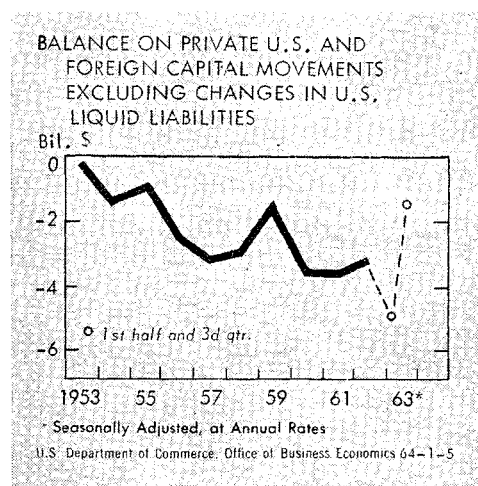
Net exports of goods and services in 1963 were larger than in the previous year, but the surplus did not quite

chandise imports, a rise in exports, and a major increase in net receipts from investment incomes. In contrast, the 1963 balance improved even though imports were rising and investment incomes advanced at a much slower rate. The expansion of this balance in a period of rising domestic business activity may be an indication that the U.S. position in international markets for goods and services has been strengthening. While this interpretation appears to be supported also by other evidence, the special influences that helped to increase exports of U.S. agricultural and fuel products last year should be kept in mind.



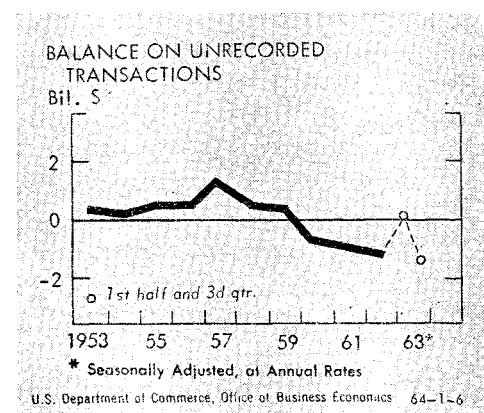
attain the amount it was in 1961, particularly if Government financed exports are not included.

The large balance in 1961 had come about mainly from a decline in mer-



The rise in the adverse overall balance of payments in the first half of 1963 and the subsequent decline were due mainly to changes in private capital movements. The annual net outflow of capital had risen into the \$3 billion range in 1957, and, with the exception of 1959, remained in that range. In the first half of 1963 it was at a considerably higher rate than previously experienced. In part the increase compensated for somewhat lower outflows in the preceding year, particularly to Canada.

In part it was due to a rise in capital outflows to other countries through security purchases and direct investments. The various measures taken in the summer of 1963 to change the incentives for investments in favor of this country helped to reduce the capital outflow for the year as a whole to the level of previous years.



The balance on unrecorded transactions improved sharply in the first half of 1963, but in the third quarter reverted back to a debit balance. As the chart indicates, since 1957 the annual balances have shifted gradually from net credits to net debits, but in 1963 this movement appears to have been halted or perhaps even reversed. Since the nature of the unexplained residual in the balance of payments compilations is not known, it cannot be determined whether the change for 1963 as a whole is temporary or whether it reflects more lasting factors.

At yearend the balance of payments situation appeared more favorable than at the end of any of the preceding 5 years. Since the recent improvement is in part due to transitory developments, however, it would be premature to conclude that efforts to improve the balance can be relaxed.

National Income and Product in 1963

A Year of Sustained and Balanced Expansion

Some of the 1963 data on the national accounts presented in this issue are preliminary. The more complete set of tables with revised figures will appear as usual in the February issue of the SURVEY.

GROSS national product continued to expand throughout 1963, totaling \$585 billion for the year as a whole. This was a gain of \$30 billion or nearly 5½ percent from 1962. With prices continuing to rise at the relatively slow pace of 1½ percent per year, the volume of national production was almost 4 percent higher. Even though this rate of gain was above the long-term average, it still was not large enough to reduce significantly the volume of idle resources.

Within the year, the rise in gross national product was both steady and well balanced, with demand higher and rising in most major final markets. Inventory accumulation remained modest throughout the year; profits rose further as margins continued about stable; there were moderate increases in employment and wage and salary payments; although Federal expenditures exceeded receipts throughout the year, the deficit tended to become progressively smaller.

GNP rose by \$11½ billion in the closing quarter of 1963 to reach an annual rate of \$600 billion, nearly \$35 billion above the year earlier level.

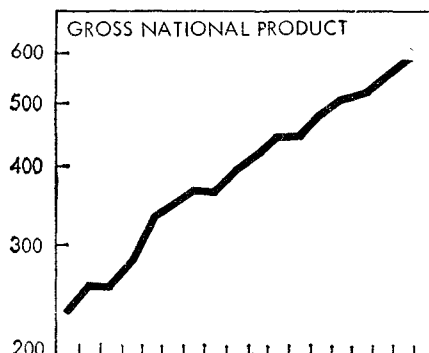
In real terms, output in the closing quarter of last year was up 4 percent from the like quarter of 1962, 15½ percent from the recession low and 13½ percent above the previous peak. These gains exceeded those in each of the two previous economic expansions.

The fourth quarter advance, the largest in 2 years, reflected increased demand in most final markets. Consumer expenditures rose by \$5 billion, of which automobiles accounted for \$1½

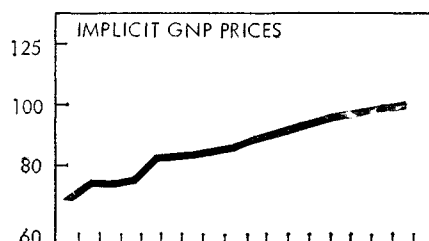
billion. Service expenditures were also up for the quarter, but nondurable goods expenditures were little changed despite a sharp pickup in December.

GNP CONTINUES TO ADVANCE IN 1963

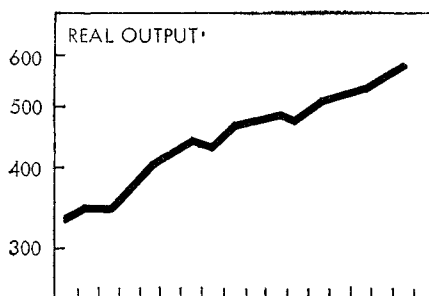
Billions of Current \$ (ratio scale)



Index 1963=100



Billions of 1963 \$



U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 64-1-7

Private investment was up by \$3½ billion, with residential construction, plant and equipment outlays and inventory investment all participating in the rise. Net exports were up \$1 billion from the third quarter. The larger part of a \$2½ billion increase in government purchases was accounted for by State and local governments.

Major 1963 developments

There were noteworthy gains during 1963 in the cyclically sensitive markets: consumer durables—in particular, automobiles—residential construction and business fixed investment. Final demand in the trend-dominated markets—consumer nondurables and services, and State and local government—continued to expand about as usual. In addition, Federal purchasing advanced. On the other hand, the overall pace of inventory building was little changed from 1962.

Advances in final markets were so general that the four major types of product—durable goods, nondurable goods, construction, and services—all shared in the production rise. Judged by past business recoveries, the strong increase in durable goods output was striking; prior increases in durable goods output had been sharp in the early stages of expansion, and modest thereafter.

Paralleling the rise in gross national product, national income rose nearly \$25 billion to a total of about \$478 billion for the year. The gain was widespread by type of income and by industry. There was a particularly

large advance in corporate profits and both private and government wage and salary payments increased substantially. The continued rise in business activity resulted in some gain in nonfarm proprietors' income, but farm proprietors' income did not quite match the 1962 total.

On an industry basis, the recent national income gains were centered in the

cyclically volatile commodity producing and handling sectors. Income and output also continued to increase during 1963 in the trend-dominated service-type industries.

Personal income, at \$463 billion in 1963, was up \$21 billion or nearly 5 percent from 1962. Income after taxes increased by \$18 billion to total \$403 billion for the year.

Market Pattern of 1963 Advance

WITH incomes higher and consumers making increased use of credit, personal consumption expenditures rose to \$373 billion, a gain of \$17¼ billion or about 5 percent.

Consumer durables up

The increase of nearly \$2 billion in consumer spending on new autos was the major factor in the \$3½ billion or 6½-percent rise of personal consumption expenditures for durable goods. Following a sharp advance early in the fourth quarter of 1962, when the new 1963 models were introduced, car sales continued high throughout 1963. A small dip occurred late in the third

quarter when dealer inventories became low and unbalanced, but, with the introduction of the 1964 models, sales jumped back in the closing quarter to reach their best pace of the year.

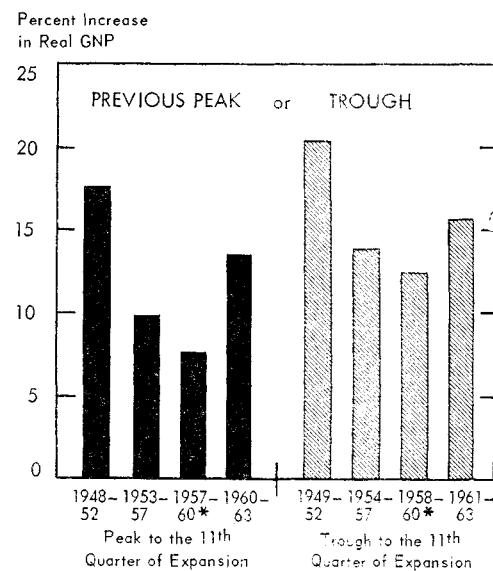
Home appliance and furniture demand also increased in 1963, aided in part by the high rate of home building activity during the last 2 years. Advancing strongly in the latter half of 1963, purchases of these items at \$21 billion, was \$1 billion, or 5½ percent over 1962. Sales of other durables continued their slow uptrend of recent years, advancing by about 4½ percent to a total of \$8 billion.

Table 1.—Key Income and Product Data, 1961-63
[Billions of dollars]

	1961	1962	1963	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				1962	1963			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
Gross national product	518.2	554.9	585.0	565.2	571.8	579.6	588.7	600.0
Personal consumption expenditures.....	336.8	355.4	373.2	362.9	367.4	370.4	374.9	380.0
Durable goods.....	43.6	48.2	51.5	50.5	50.6	51.0	50.8	53.5
Nondurable goods.....	155.1	161.4	167.2	163.6	165.3	165.9	168.6	168.8
Services.....	138.0	145.7	154.5	148.9	151.4	153.5	155.5	157.6
Gross private domestic investment.....	69.0	78.8	82.3	78.8	77.8	80.7	83.7	87.0
Residential construction.....	21.0	23.2	25.0	23.7	22.7	24.8	25.9	26.7
Business fixed investment.....	46.0	50.0	52.5	51.1	50.0	51.7	53.6	55.0
Change in business inventories.....	1.9	5.5	4.7	4.0	5.1	4.3	4.2	5.3
Net exports of goods and services.....	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.3	3.6	4.8	4.3	5.0
Government purchases.....	107.9	117.0	125.1	120.2	123.0	123.8	125.7	128.0
Federal.....	57.4	62.4	66.4	63.6	65.5	66.5	66.4	67.0
State and local.....	50.6	54.6	58.8	56.6	57.5	57.3	59.4	61.0
Gross national product in constant (1963) dollars	531.2	563.6	585.0	571.4	575.7	580.8	587.5	595.7
National income	426.1	453.7	478.4	462.2	466.7	474.6	482.0	N.A.
Compensation of employees.....	302.1	322.9	340.4	327.7	332.0	338.7	342.8	347.9
Corporate profits.....	43.8	47.0	51.3	49.3	48.8	50.1	52.2	N.A.
All other.....	80.2	83.8	86.7	85.2	85.9	85.8	87.0	88.0
Personal income	417.4	442.1	463.0	449.9	453.9	459.9	465.2	473.0
Disposable personal income	364.4	384.4	402.6	391.4	394.5	400.0	404.4	411.3
Disposable income in constant (1963) dollars	372.6	389.5	402.6	394.6	396.1	400.4	403.6	409.3

¹ The figures for 1963 and its fourth quarter are based on incomplete data. Final figures in the usual amount of detail will be published in the February SURVEY.

The Current Expansion Has Been Stronger Than the Two Previous Postwar Upturns Whether Measured From:



* Through the cyclical peak, 9 qtrs. following the trough.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 64-1-8

Nondurables and services also higher

Nondurable goods expenditures—although fluctuating somewhat erratically during the year—gained nearly \$6 billion to total \$167 billion in 1963. Food buying moved up by about 3 percent; about half of this increase was due to higher prices. There were sizable gains for gasoline and oil and for most other nondurables. Apparel purchases, on the other hand, were only slightly higher.

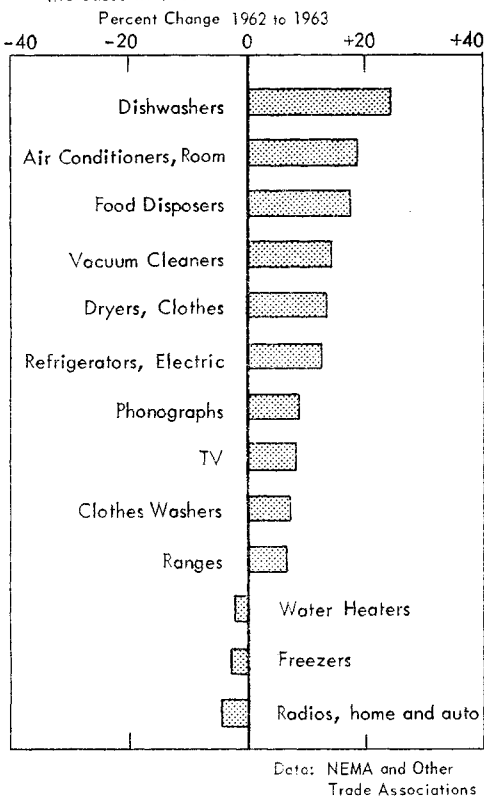
Consumer expenditures for services, continued to increase, about in line with the long-term growth. At \$154½ billion, consumer services were up by nearly \$9 billion. As in other recent years, these purchases moved up fairly smoothly and the 1963 gains were widespread among the major types of services.

Residential construction up sharply

Residential building moved steadily upward during 1963 to total \$25 billion for the year. This was a gain of \$2 billion, or 8 percent.

A total of more than 1½ million new private nonfarm units were started in 1963, nearly 125,000 or 8 percent above 1962. As in the preceding 2 years, multifamily units have accounted for all of the gain in housing starts. Last year roughly half a million multifamily dwelling units were started, more than

MAJOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Output of Most Items Shows Sizable
Increases in 1963



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double the 1960 total attained just before the upswing in apartment building began. In the single-family sector, starts held about steady just below 1 million units.

The abundance of mortgage money for both single and multifamily units, along with high and rising personal income, undoubtedly helped to stimulate housing starts which rose gradually all through last year.

As noted in the December SURVEY, the continued trend toward multifamily building resulted from several factors such as: rising replacement demand; current and prospective increases in the number of young married adults; and the higher proportion of the growing number of young single adults and older widowed or divorced persons who are setting up households of their own. Geographically, the swing toward multifamily units has been widespread, encompassing all sections of the country. A significant proportion of this type of construction has been taking place in suburban areas, where single-family home construction has traditionally been dominant.

Business fixed investment

Business fixed investment advanced \$2½ billion, or 5 percent, to reach a total of \$52½ billion in 1963.

As in recent years, emphasis in investment programs was on replacement and cost reduction. Notwithstanding some improvement in operating rates during the year, excess capacity persisted and was still a restraint on capital investment, which remains low relative to total production. After averaging well above 10 percent of total national output during the 1947-57 period, business fixed investment fell relatively sharply in 1958 and has since fluctuated at about 9 percent of GNP. (See chart on page 8.)

The 1963 increase in plant and equipment spending occurred against a background of rising profits and cash flow, and relative stability in most long-term interest rates. The new depreciation guidelines issued in mid-1962 and the investment incentive tax credit law approved later the same year were also stimulating factors. These measures were retroactive to 1962 operations but 1963 was the first year in which they were fully operative. Their effects were probably largest on railroads and textiles. In the textile industry, the new depreciation guidelines became effective earlier than in other industries.

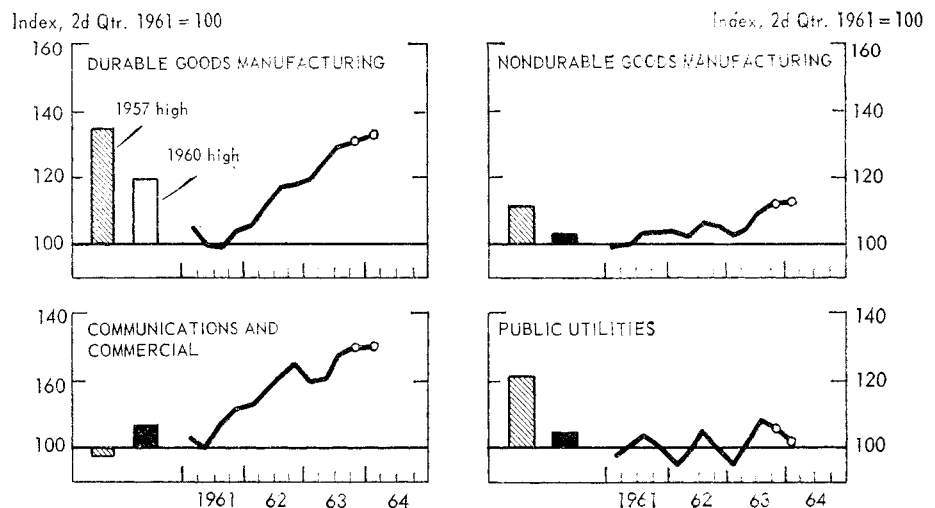
The quarterly pattern of the 1963 advance featured somewhat reduced expenditures in the opening quarter, a pickup in the second and third, and a slower rate of advance in the final quarter.

All major industry groups, except mining and nonrail transportation, contributed to the 1963 rise in plant and equipment expenditures. The strongest performances were by durable goods manufacturers, railroads, communications and commercial firms. (See chart.) Durable goods producers expanded outlays by one-tenth in 1963. This increase, following the rise of one-sixth in the preceding year, brought expenditures in this industry group back to the previous 1957 record.

Among the major industry groups, the railroads made the largest relative gain—one-fourth—in plant and equipment expenditures in 1963. Sparked by an upturn in earnings in 1961, the railroads initiated programs to regain traffic lost to other carriers by investing heavily in new and more efficient freight cars and other equipment.

In contrast to heavy goods manufacturing and railroads, expenditures for new plant and equipment by communications and commercial firms have shown a substantial growth trend since 1957. This was continued last year with a 5-percent rise in dollar outlays.

EXPENDITURES FOR NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

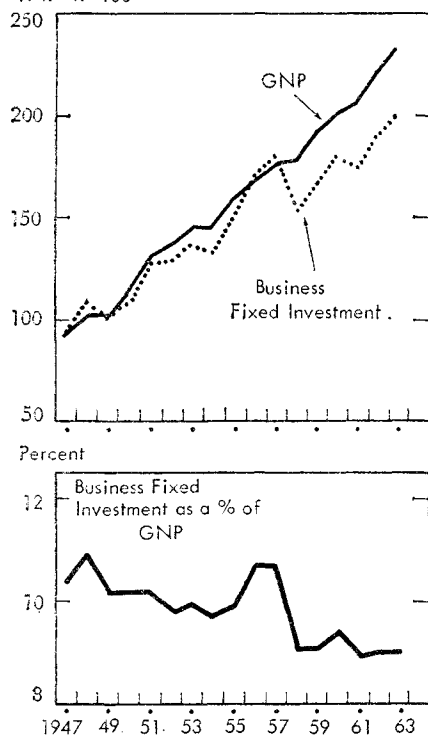


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GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT HAS RISEN
FASTER THAN BUSINESS
FIXED INVESTMENT

1947-49=100



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Somewhat less prominent in the 1963 capital spending picture were nondurable goods manufacturers, public utilities, and nonrail transportation firms. Producers of nondurable goods increased plant and equipment expenditures 3 percent, with major contributions from the chemical and textile industries. For public utilities, expenditures have been on a plateau for several years, about one-fifth under previous records. The 3-percent increase in 1963 was due to the enlarged projects of the electric power sector of the industry.

Capital spending by the nonrail transportation industry peaked in 1962, as outlays by both air and trucking lines set new records. Expenditures declined 8 percent in 1963 mainly because of a substantial decline by the airlines.

Government spending and receipts higher

Both the Federal Government and State and local governments continued to support the rise in private demand, each increasing their purchases of goods and services by about \$4 billion in 1963, to carry the total to \$125 billion.

However, reflecting primarily the rise in economic activity, receipts at both levels rose even more rapidly than total expenditures. On income and product account, the Federal deficit declined while State and local governments realized a larger surplus than the year before.

The advance in State and local purchases, which brought the total to nearly \$60 billion, centered in payrolls—reflecting both increased employment and higher average pay. In addition, there were increases in construction outlays, especially for highways and in a variety of miscellaneous purchases. Total State and local expenditures, which in addition to purchases of goods and services include transfer payments and net interest paid, rose \$4½ billion in 1963 to \$63 billion. Receipts increased to \$64 billion as overall economic activity was higher and a number of new tax measures became effective.

The State and local government surplus on income and product account was about \$1 billion in 1963, \$½ billion more than in 1962 and one of the largest surpluses since early in the postwar period. In recent years, the rate of gain in State and local expenditures has averaged only about 8 percent compared with 10½ percent in the earlier postwar years. At the same time, receipts have continued to increase at nearly the same pace as in earlier years.

Federal outlays

Federal purchases of goods and services at \$66½ billion were up \$4 billion from 1962. Most of this gain occurred by the second quarter of 1963, and Federal purchasing changed little thereafter.

The year-to-year rise was concentrated in national defense. Over \$2 billion reflected higher procurement of goods, especially durables, and the military pay raise which became effective in the closing quarter contributed about \$¼ billion. Hard goods procurement fell back somewhat in the latter period.

Defense Department expenditures for research and development were substantially higher than in the previous year, and outlays by the National

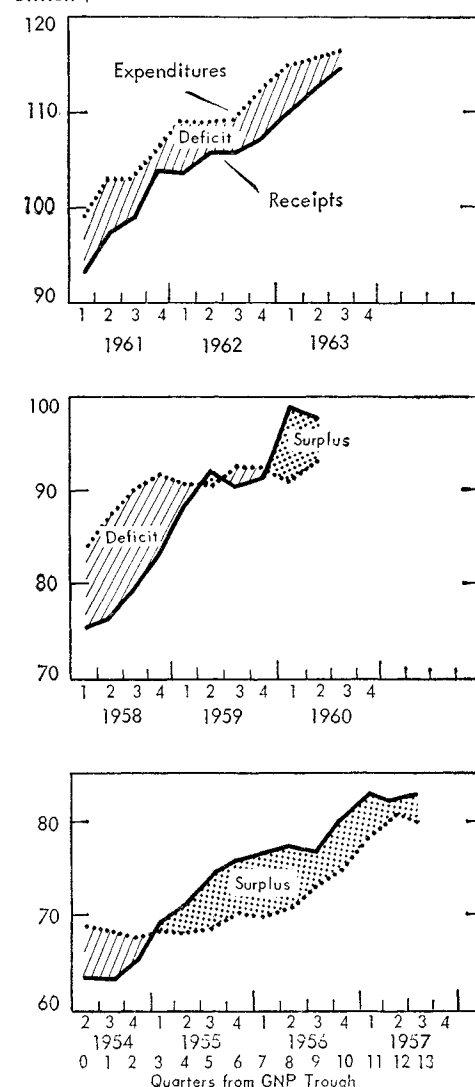
Aeronautic and Space Administration continued their rapid increase to nearly \$3¼ billion in 1963, compared with \$1¼ billion in 1962. Atomic Energy Commission expenditures, on the other hand, declined slightly.

Transfer payments rose almost \$2 billion last year; most of the gain occurred in the opening quarter. In total, expenditures on national income and product account approached \$116 billion \$6 billion above 1962.

Federal receipts, on the other hand, totaled more than \$113 billion for the year, \$8 billion above 1962. Most of the gain was the result of higher levels of economic activity. Both corporate and personal tax accruals were about \$2

FEDERAL BUDGET IN THREE
POSTWAR BUSINESS EXPANSIONS

Billion \$

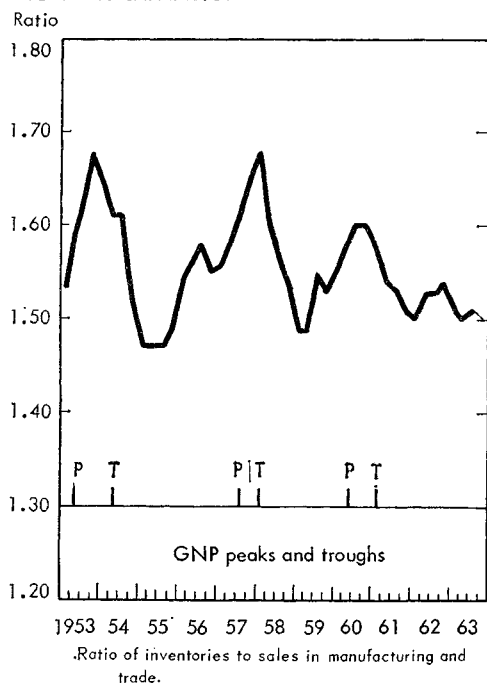


Note: Based on receipts and expenditures in the national income accounts.

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STOCK - SALES RATIOS HAVE REMAINED LOW IN CURRENT BUSINESS EXPANSION



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billion greater, and social security taxes rose by \$3 billion, partly because of the rise in payrolls and partly because of the statutory increase in the tax rate effective the first of the year.

The Federal deficit on income and product account was \$2¼ billion last year, \$1½ billion less than in 1962. Because of the leveling in expenditures and the continued increase in receipts during the year, the deficit tended to become progressively smaller, though according to preliminary data, the fourth quarter was little changed.

As the chart on page 8 shows, the Federal Government's fiscal position in the recent period has differed from previous expansions. Following the low points in 1954 and in 1958, budget balance was achieved about 1 year after the GNP trough. The continuing deficit this time reflects mainly a steeper rise in expenditures; the growth in receipts has been about average.

Inventory accumulation little changed

Business increased its inventory holdings by nearly \$5 billion during 1963. As a similar increase had occurred during 1962, this GNP component did not contribute to the 1962-63 expansion in activity.

In overall terms, the quarterly pace of inventory accumulation fluctuated little during the year. The early buildup in steel inventories as a hedge against a possible strike had a stimulating effect on steel production. Later the cutback in ordering and subsequent liquidation of such stocks caused a sharp decline in steel output that lasted until the early part of the fourth quarter. Changes in the pace of stockbuilding by other business concerns, mainly in nondurables, were an important offset to this destabilizing movement.

In general, business inventory policy has been cautious throughout the current expansion, and, on an overall basis, excesses have been avoided. As the accompanying chart shows, the stock-sales ratio has shown little change over the past 6 quarters. Following the typical cyclical pattern, this ratio reached a low point about a year and a half after the economic trough of early 1961. Its subsequent stability, however, contrasts with the rising ratio of previous expansions.

GNP by Type of Product

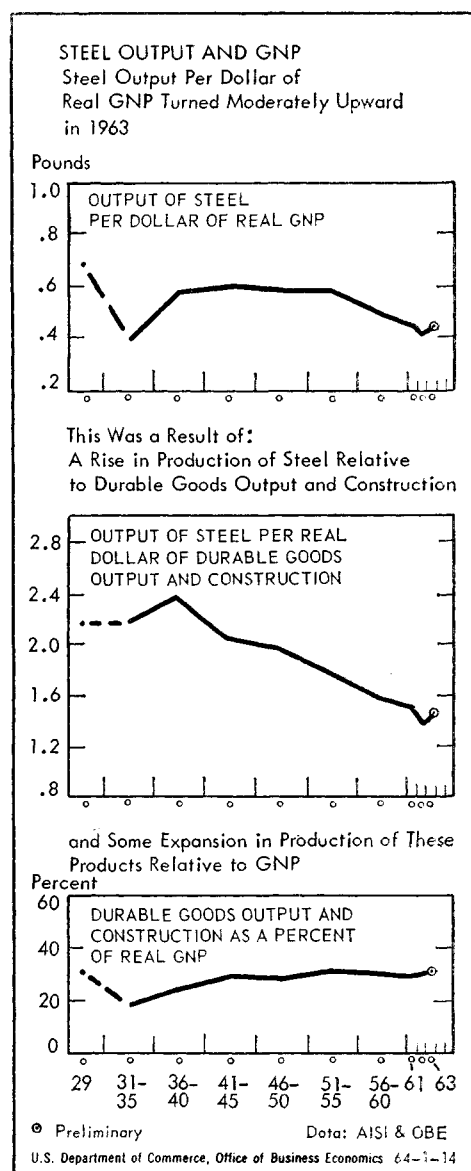
The changes in market demand, just described, have been reflected in changes in the four major types of product. The 7-percent advance in the volume of durable goods output was mainly the result of gains in personal buying, business fixed investment, and in Federal Government military purchases. The 2½-percent gain in non-durable goods output was, of course, concentrated in consumer soft goods purchases, which account for 90 percent of this category. The rise of 3½ percent in services reflected increases in both consumer services and government payrolls. The rise in residential building, State and local construction, and in business construction all contributed to the 2½-percent gain in the construction component of national output.

Rise centers in durables

The strong upsurge in durable goods production has been an outstanding feature of the 1961-63 advance in total business activity. In real terms, the gain in durables output from the trough through the closing quarter of 1963

has been nearly 40 percent, and has accounted for about two-fifths of the GNP rise. Production of durable goods, from a postwar low of only 17 percent of total output in the trough quarter, recovered to 20 percent by the closing quarter of 1963. While this share compares favorably with the peak quarterly ratio reached in the economic advance of 1959-60, the share of durables production in total output is still below that of the early and mid-1950's.

Much of the recent strength in durable goods output is traceable to the auto industry. After having advanced by nearly one-fourth in 1962, real auto gross product rose by an additional 10 percent in 1963, to near record levels.



Last year 7.7 million domestic and foreign autos were sold. Consumers purchased about 6½ million cars and the remainder was sold to business and government. Total unit sales exceeded the 1955 record by about one-fourth million. Sales of domestically produced cars, at 7.4 million last year, just about equaled the 1955 record. Sales of foreign cars, which were negligible in 1955, totaled nearly 400,-

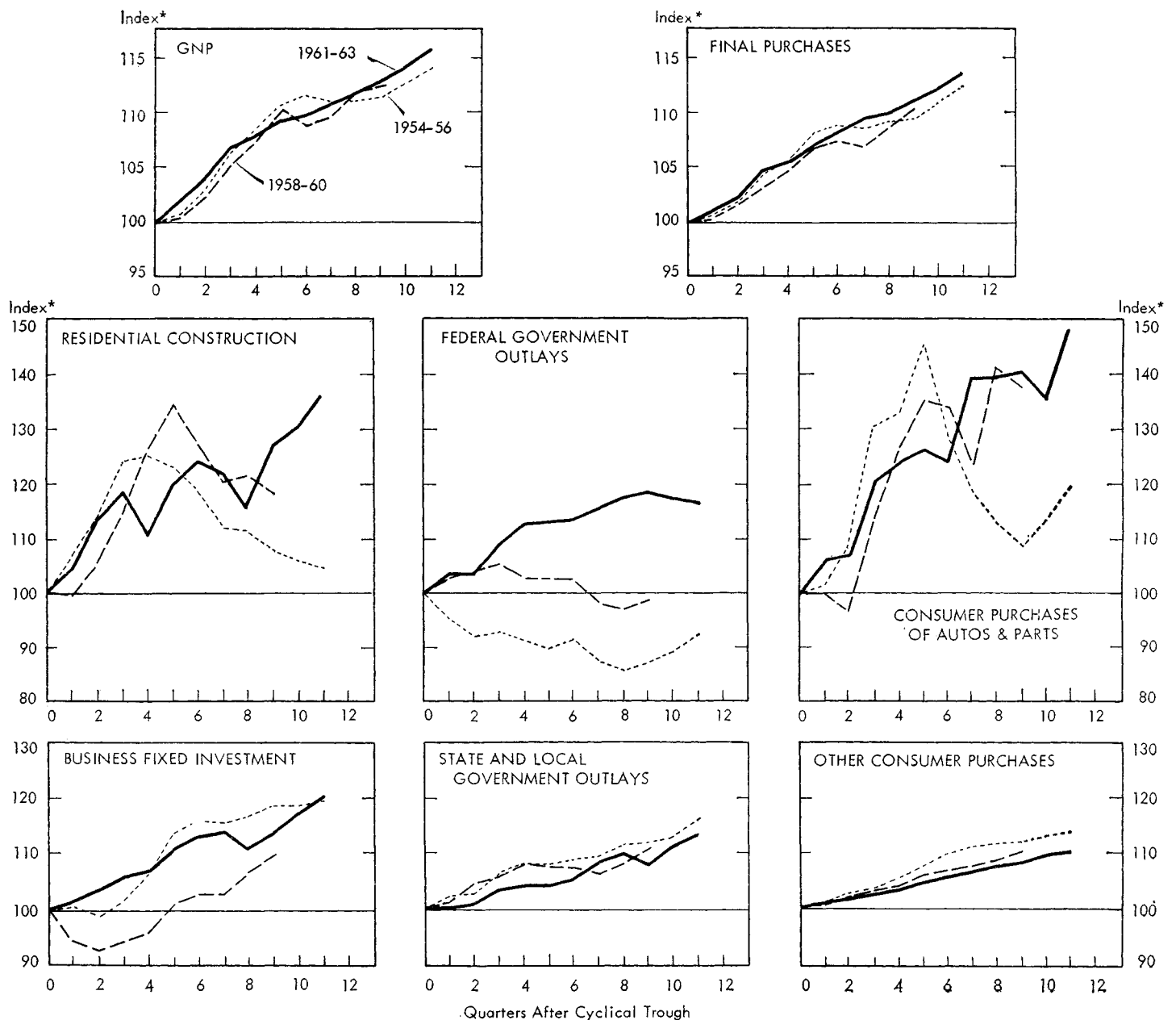
000 in 1963. While this was a gain over the preceding 2 years, car imports were still well below the peaks of 1959 and 1960. Domestic production approached the 1955 peak, with many more "compacts" in the 1963 production mix, the real value of auto GNP did not quite reach the 1955 high. Moreover, auto gross product, at 4 percent of total output, remained well below its peak of better than 5 per-

cent of GNP reached in 1959 and 1955.

The Upturn in Perspective

As the charts below and on page 6 shows, the current rise in real GNP compares favorably with the two preceding expansions. Lasting almost 3 years, this rise has already exceeded that of 1958-60 (9 quarters), though it is

REAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT In Three Recent Cyclical Advances



* Indexes based on constant 1954 dollars. Note: The cyclical troughs in GNP are 2d qtr. 1954, 1st qtr. 1958 and 1st qtr. 1961.

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still short of that of 1954-57 (13 quarters).

Measured from the previous trough, the 16-percent increase in real GNP that has occurred to date has already surpassed the gains registered in the entire upswings of 1954-57 and 1958-60. The 1958 expansion was 12½ percent. From the low quarter in 1954 through the 11th subsequent quarter, output went up less than 14 percent, and for the whole expansion the gain was 14½ percent.

When similar comparisons are made from the peak quarter preceding each recession, the record of the current gains is even more favorable. (See chart.) Real GNP is now 13½ percent above the second quarter of 1960. Measured from the preceding peak, activity went up only 7½ percent in the abortive 1958-60 advance and 10 percent in the earlier period.

The stronger gain this time reflects to some extent the moderate dimensions of the 1960-61 recession. The drop of

under 2 percent in real GNP from peak to trough quarter in that downturn compares with a decline of 4½ percent in 1957-58, and more than 3½ percent in 1953-54.

Market pattern of cyclical advance

As the chart on page 10 shows, three major final markets have been primarily responsible for the relatively greater strength and duration of the current upswing. Since early 1961, the expansion in residential construction, auto purchases and Federal purchases of goods and services has been steadier—except for an occasional quarter—and of greater magnitude than in the two previous upturns. On the other hand, State and local purchases and consumer buying, except for autos, have contributed only about as much this time as in earlier periods. In the case of business fixed investment, it is only in recent quarters that the cumulative gain has come to equal that of 1954-57, though it has all along exceeded that of 1958-60.

National Income

ALL major shares of national income—other than farm—were up in 1963. Corporate profits were substantially higher, both private and government wage and salary payments increased more moderately.

Good corporate profits

Corporate profits registered the sharpest advance among the major shares of national income. The gain was the result of a further rise in corporate gross output and a continued stability in profit margins. The maintenance of corporate margins in a third year of a cyclical expansion was in sharp contrast to developments in the previous two periods of increasing business. Following the low points in both 1954 and 1958, margins went up rapidly for about a year and a half but contracted thereafter.

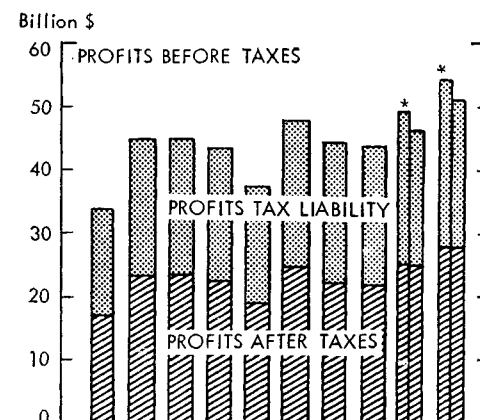
The recent strength of profit margins has reflected near-stability in unit

labor costs, as increasing labor productivity has approximately offset the rise in wage rates. In the previous business expansions unit labor costs rose sharply about a year and a half after the start of the upturn and profit margins contracted as a result. The recent behavior of both wage rates and labor productivity has been somewhat different from earlier experience. During the current upswing, for example, average hourly earnings have gone up by about three-fourths of a percent per quarter; in 1954-57 wage rates increased by more than 1 percent per quarter and in 1958-60 by nearly 1 percent. (See chart, page 12.) In addition, there seems to have been some acceleration in the growth of productivity this time as compared with 1954-57, although the pace of the productivity advance appears not to have changed much compared with 1958-60.

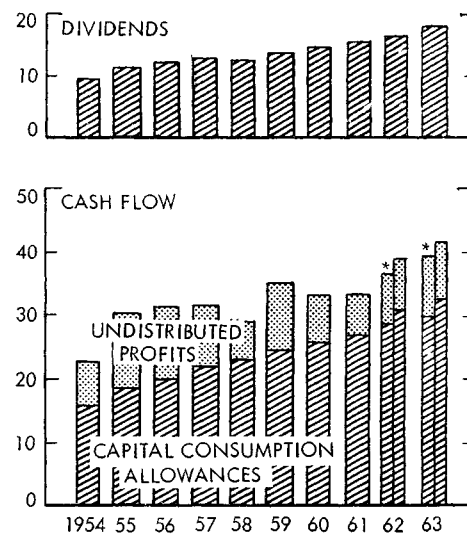
At about \$51 billion, profits before tax in 1963 were some \$4 billion above the 1962 total. The corporate profits total is a record for any year, despite the 1962 changes in the tax and depreciation rules, which had the effect of reducing reported profits by about \$2½ billion in both 1962 and 1963. On the old basis, 1963 profits were up \$6½ billion or nearly 14 percent from the previous cyclical peak in 1959. (See chart below.)

After-tax profits were also at a new peak of about \$27 billion. Higher earnings were reflected in both rising dividend payments and higher retained earnings. The latter, together with rising depreciation charges, increased corporate cash flow by some \$2½ billion and was sufficient to permit

CORPORATE PROFITS AT NEW PEAK
IN 1963



Dividends and Corporate Cash Flow
were at New Records



* Adjusted to eliminate effects of the new guidelines and the investment tax credit.

corporations to finance their investment needs with little change in outside financing as compared with 1962.

Increase in employee earnings

Private wage and salary payments totaled \$253 billion in 1963, a gain of nearly 5 percent or \$11½ billion. There were substantial increases in the last three quarters of the year, following a period of three quarters in which

wage and salary payments changed comparatively little.

Although the rise in employment from 1962 to 1963 was modest—less than 2 percent—total man-hours worked rose more than 2 percent, as the work-week lengthened slightly. This, in combination with an increase of 2½ percent in average hourly earnings, lifted the payroll total to a new high.

With a gain of \$4 billion over 1962, government payrolls approached \$60 billion last year. The advance centered in State and local payments, which rose steadily during the year. Federal payments rose slowly, and averaged less than \$1½ billion above 1962. Civilian payments went up very moderately during the year; most of the 1962-63 gain of \$1 billion was the result of a salary increase, effective at the start of the final quarter of 1962. Federal military wage and salary payments were little changed for the year as a whole, but rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$1¼ billion in the closing quarter of 1963 when the military pay bill became effective.

Farm income lower

Net farm proprietors' income, at \$13 billion in 1963, was about ½ billion below the preceding year, as an increase in physical output was more than offset by higher production costs; prices received by farmers were less than 1 percent below 1962.

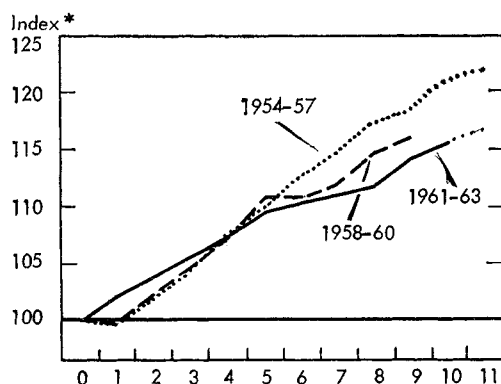
Farm output in 1963 rose 4 percent from 1962. Crop output was 4½ percent higher as the result of a larger acreage harvested and higher yields. Production of livestock and livestock products also rose in 1963 with meat animals showing a large gain. There were declines in the volume of milk, lamb and mutton, and wool produced.

As the increased volume of marketings more than offset the slight drop in the average of prices received, cash receipts from farm sales in 1963 are estimated at slightly above the \$36 billion total of 1962. Government payments to farmers totaled about \$1¼ billion in 1963, little changed from the year before. Realized gross farm income at \$41 billion was also little different from 1962.

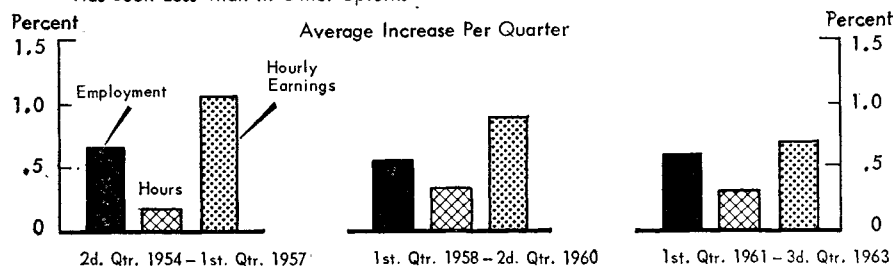
With the gross income flow to farmers stable, a small rise in farm production expenses accounted for the slight decline in net farm income noted above. The rise in production expenses was attributable mainly to higher prices for feed and fertilizer, and increases in interest and taxes per acre.

PRIVATE WAGES AND SALARIES In Three Recent Cyclical Advances

Current Expansion at Somewhat Slower Pace.

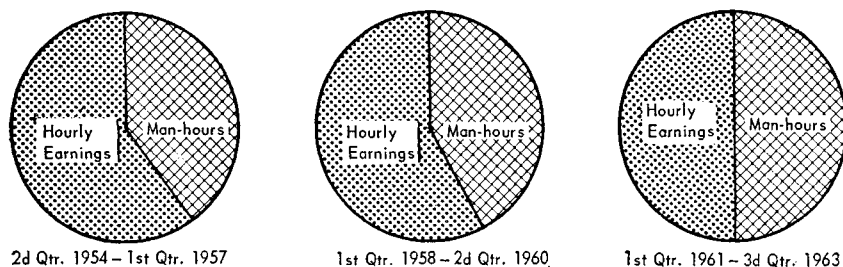


The Average Rate of Increase Since 1961 in Hourly Earnings Has Been Less Than in Other Upturns.



Hourly Earnings Increase Less Important in Current Upturn

Percent Distribution of Absolute Change in Payrolls



* Note: The cyclical troughs in GNP are 2d. qtr. 1954, 1st. qtr. 1958, and 1st. qtr. 1961
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

64-1-17

Postwar Expansion of Output

THE long-term rate of output expansion of the U.S. economy has been the subject of considerable discussion in recent years. The following section provides an up-to-date perspective on postwar rates of expansion, now that the economy has moved up to a new peak in the advance which started in early 1961. Comparisons are shown in terms of major markets, types of goods, and time periods. A provisional breakdown of factors associated with the output change—labor and labor productivity—is also provided.

Purchases by all sectors increased, 1947-63

For the 1947-63 period as a whole, real GNP expanded at an average annual rate (compounded) of 3.5 percent to a total of \$493 billion (1954 prices) in 1963, compared with \$282 billion in 1947. Each of the major sectors of the economy participated in this upward movement. (See chart on page 14.) Government demand, including Federal and State and local, increased at a much faster than average pace, while expansion of the consumer market and purchases for private investment proceeded at below average rates.

Among consumers, purchases of non-durable goods increased 2.3 percent each year, in contrast to their expenditures on durable goods and services, where the yearly gains were about twice as great. The major types of private investment also had markedly different postwar rates of increase. The volume of residential construction increased at an average annual rate of 5 percent. Business investment in plant and equipment rose at the much slower rate of 1.8 percent.

Output increased sharply from 1947 to 1957

For the purposes of this discussion the postwar years have been divided into two major periods, 1947 through

1957 and 1957 through 1963. While the period 1947-57 encompassed differential patterns of economic changes, it was generally one of strongly expanding output; with pressure on plant capacity and the labor force, prices rose considerably. Since 1957 the economy has been less buoyant and unemployment has been at a disturbingly high level, although it will be noted that a substantial lift in sales and production has occurred in the most recent years.

During the 1947-57 period, output, as measured by the real GNP, increased vigorously at an annual average rate of 3.8 percent. This rapid pace reflected several basic factors, including the satisfying of consumer, business, and foreign demands that had accumulated during the depression and wartime years.

Strong as the private markets were, government purchases gained even more rapidly. At the Federal level, the need to bolster the Nation's defenses provided a major source of demand. As a result, defense purchases in 1957 were well above those for 1947 despite the spending cutbacks which followed the end of the Korean war. Among State and local governments the provision of schools, roads, utilities, and other services for an expanding population supplied the dominant upward pressures.

These sources of demand were concentrated principally on the purchase of hard goods. As a consequence, output of durable goods and construction grew more rapidly from 1947 to 1957 than did the output of services and nondurable goods.

Less rapid gains, 1957-63, but recent pickup noted

During the next span of years, 1957 through 1963, the average annual growth in output was at a slower pace, falling to 3.2 percent from the 1947-57 rate of 3.8 percent. Although con-

sumer purchases continued to expand at their earlier rate, declines appeared in each of the other major sectors of the economy.

While output gains for the entire 1957-63 period have seemed relatively sluggish, demand has been much stronger in the latter half of this period than in the first half. For the period 1957-60 real output increased at an annual rate of 2.5 percent, sharply down from the 1947-57 rate of 3.8 percent. This downtrend affected each principal market. The most severe cutbacks appeared in Federal Government purchases and in private investment. Federal demand actually declined during these years, reflecting the downtrend in defense purchases which had set in after the end of the Korean hostilities. The rate of increase in private investment was reduced as gains in residential construction were not enough to offset declines in the demands of business for investment in plant and equipment.

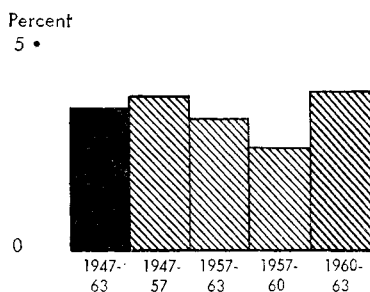
Consumer purchases in total showed little change in their rate of expansion from 1957 to 1960, but this stability was the result of offsetting changes among the components. Purchases of consumer durable goods increased much less rapidly than during the preceding decade. However, this slowdown was to a large extent cushioned by a pickup in the rate of growth of consumer purchases of services and by stability in the rate of gain in the purchases of nondurable goods.

Reflecting the curtailment in purchases for defense and investment purposes, and in personal expenditures as well, durable goods output declined from 1957 to 1960. Construction continued to increase, but much more slowly than previously, while non-durable goods and services maintained the pace of expansion set during 1947-57.

POSTWAR OUTPUT — AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF INCREASE

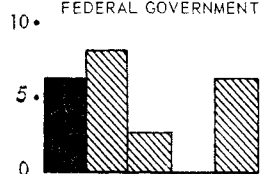
Rapid Increases in First 10 Years, Followed by a
Slowdown and Then a Recovery in the Rate of Expansion

As Seen in Real GNP...

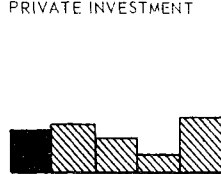


Where This Pattern is Most Pronounced in Federal Government
Demand and Private Investment...

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

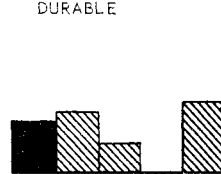


PRIVATE INVESTMENT

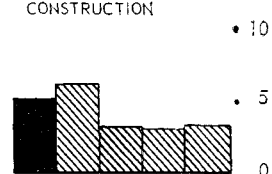


and Consequently in Durable Goods Output

DURABLE

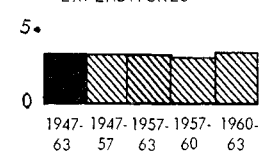


CONSTRUCTION

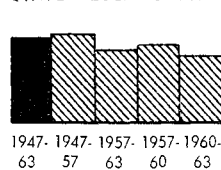


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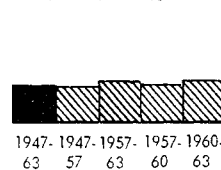
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION
EXPENDITURES



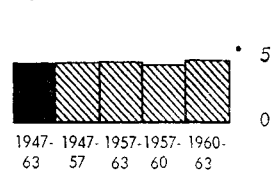
STATE & LOCAL GOVT.



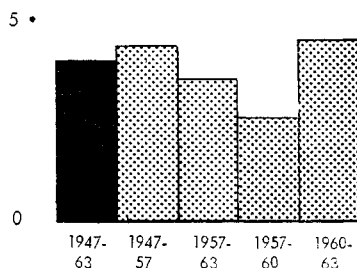
NONDURABLES



SERVICES

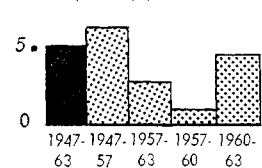


A Similar Pattern is Evident in the
Federal Reserve Index of Industrial Production...

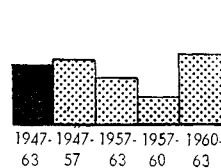


Where Rates for Business and Defense
Equipment and Materials Changed Markedly

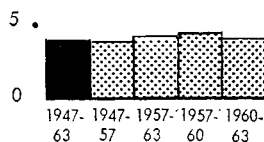
BUSINESS & DEFENSE
EQUIPMENT



MATERIALS

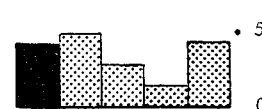


CONSUMER GOODS

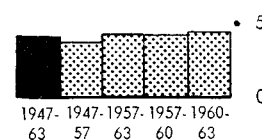


With Corresponding Changes
in Durable Goods Manufactures

DURABLE
MANUFACTURES



NONDURABLE
MANUFACTURES



Data: FRB & OBE

For the most recent period, 1960 to 1963, the annual rate of increase in real GNP returned to the high rate of 1947-57. While these current gains are noteworthy, the span of years covered is so short that it is too early to separate the cyclical from the long-term implications. It should also be noted that in spite of this recent improvement, unemployment and excess industrial capacity continue relatively high.

Federal purchases for defense and other purposes rose over this period, although the annual rate of increase in Federal demand remained below that for 1947-57. In addition, business investment activity was considerably accelerated, so that the rate of increase in private investment for 1960-63 exceeded the 1947-57 rate. Further strength was added to the growth of total GNP by a sharp recovery in the rate at which consumers increased their purchases of durable products.

Reflecting the vigorous expansion in these markets, durable goods output continued as the most volatile element of final product. The rate of expansion in the volume of output of such goods reached 4.9 percent between 1960 and 1963, compared with the one-half percent decline for 1957-60. In contrast, the other forms of final product showed only small advances over the earlier rates.

Federal Reserve indexes show similar pattern

The broad postwar pattern of output expansion—rapid increase, slowdown, and the recent return to the earlier high rate—is reflected also in the Federal Reserve indexes of production.

While it is not intended to discuss these indexes in detail, it is interesting to note the lower half of the chart on page 14, which indicates that the rapid pace of increase in the early period, as seen in the Federal Reserve indexes, was associated with very sharp gains in the production of business and defense equipment and of materials. The 1957-60 slowdown and the recovery during 1960-63 are apparent in the corresponding fluctuations in output in these two Federal Reserve Market classifications. Changes in the rate at

which consumer goods production increased were much more moderate over the whole period.

Output per man-hour rises

The pickup in the rate of output advance in the last few years has been accompanied by a resurgence in the rate of increase in output per man-hour. Output per man-hour is often used as a measure of productivity change. A broader measure, embracing capital as well as labor inputs, would be preferable for this purpose, but is extremely difficult to construct and is not available on a current basis. Year-to-year changes in output per man-hour, particularly those of the most recent period, are probably less precise than those for output, mainly because of the difficulty in calculating a comparable series on man-hours worked,¹ but over longer periods this ratio is useful in assessing trends in labor requirements.

Table 1 on page 15 shows the average annual increases in output, output per man-hour, and man-hours in the private nonfarm economy for selected postwar periods. As may be seen from this table, output per man-hour has risen about 2½ percent per year on the average in the postwar period. The increase has not been uniform, however, and considerable year-to-year variation has occurred, as may be seen from the top panel of the chart on page 16.

1. The man-hours series that has been utilized in the calculation of output per man-hour has made use of establishment survey wage and salary worker data on hours paid for and household survey data for hours worked by self-employed persons and unpaid family workers. The wage and salary worker hours paid for have been adjusted to hours worked on the basis of data collected in the household surveys.

When the postwar period is broken into two time spans, 1947-57, and 1957-63, as in the preceding section dealing with output changes, it may be seen that the rate of advance of output per man-hour in each of these periods has been of approximately the same magnitude for the private nonfarm economy, as well as for manufacturing and all other private nonfarm industries.

Within the more recent period, however, significant differences in the rate of advance have occurred. From 1957 to 1960, coincident with a slowing in the output advance, the growth in output per man-hour was reduced. Since then the rise in output per man-hour appears to have accelerated and, like the increase in output for the period 1960-63, has been slightly in excess of the average annual postwar rise.

Manufacturing gain larger than total

Output per man-hour in manufacturing has advanced at about 2¼ percent per annum in the postwar period, compared with the approximate 2.5 percent yearly increase for the nonfarm private sector of the economy. From 1957 to 1960, when output per man-hour in the private nonfarm sector of the economy rose at a slower rate, the slowdown was very largely attributable to the retardation in manufacturing where the advance fell off to about 2¼ percent per annum. In a similar fashion the acceleration in the rise of output per man-hour in the most recent period mirrors largely the spurt that has taken place in manufacturing. From 1960 to 1963 output per man-hour in manufacturing appears to have risen at about 3½ percent per year. It may

Table 1.—Average Annual Rates of Change in Output, Output per Man-Hour, and Man-Hours, 1947-63

	[Percent]								
	Private nonfarm industries			Manufacturing			Private nonfarm industries except manufacturing		
	Output	Output per man-hour	Man-hours	Output	Output per man-hour	Man-hours	Output	Output per man-hour	Man-hours
1947-63.....	3.7	2.5	1.1	3.3	2.8	0.5	3.8	2.5	1.4
1947-57.....	3.9	2.5	1.3	3.6	2.7	.8	4.0	2.5	1.5
1957-63.....	3.3	2.5	.8	2.9	2.9	0	3.6	2.4	1.2
1957-60.....	2.6	2.3	.3	1.2	2.3	-1.1	3.3	2.3	1.0
1960-63.....	4.1	2.7	1.3	4.6	3.5	1.1	3.8	2.4	1.4

¹ Includes government enterprises.

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

be premature, however, to generalize about trends on the basis of a time period as brief as 3 years. In three other periods of 3-years' duration in the postwar era—1947–50, 1952–55, and 1956–59—output per man-hour in manufacturing increased at about as fast a rate.

Growth in nonmanufacturing steady

In contrast to the sharper movements in manufacturing, the average annual rate of increase in output per man-hour in the other nonfarm private industries has been more uniform in the postwar period. (See chart below.) The

rise has been about 2½ percent per annum over the entire postwar period, and close to that rate in each of the subperiods shown in table 1. Some slight retardation in the rate of increase appears also to have occurred from 1957 to 1960, but this was modest as compared with the slowdown in manufacturing in that period; moreover, no acceleration in the rate has taken place in subsequent years.

Effects of composition changes small

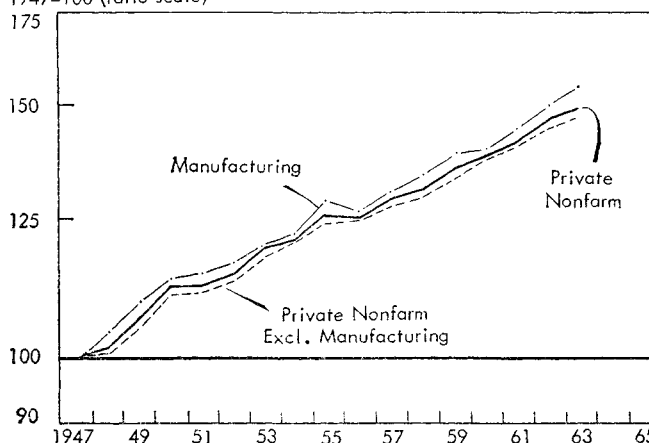
Output per man-hour is somewhat larger in manufacturing than in other nonfarm private industries. For this

reason changes in the industrial composition of output between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries were examined to see what effect these might have had on the overall rate of change in output per man-hour. Such shifts in output appear to have had but a minor effect on the overall growth rate of output per man-hour over the postwar years. In the periods 1947–57, and 1957–60, a decline of the share of manufacturing in total output appears to have resulted in less than one-tenth of a percentage point decline in the annual rate of increase of overall output per man-hour.

POSTWAR INCREASE IN OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR

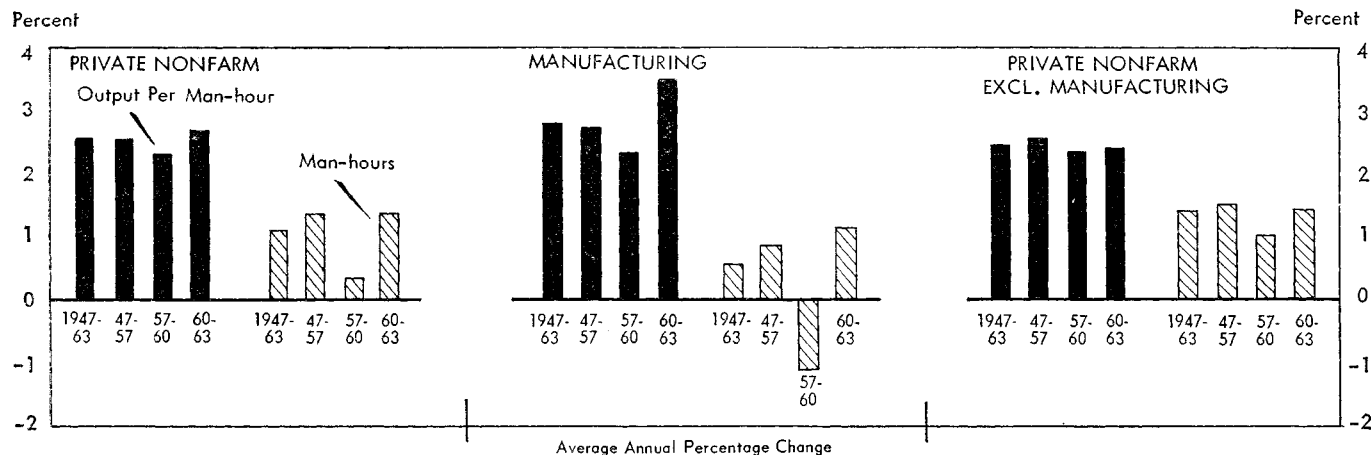
- Overall Rate of Increase Has Averaged About 2 ½ Percent Per Year
- Manufacturing Shows Above-Average Rise

1947=100 (ratio scale)



OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR INCREASE

- More Important Than Man-Hours Rise in Production Advance
- Recent Acceleration Due to Manufacturing



Employment—Prices—Finance

THE expansion in output in 1963 brought about a moderate advance in employment. There was not much change, however, in either the level or the rate of unemployment because the labor force, which had increased relatively little in 1962, showed a larger gain last year. Total civilian employment averaged 68.8 million for the year. This was a rise of approximately 1 million from 1962, about as large an increase as in the preceding year. The average number of jobless was a little above 4 million, and constituted 5.7 percent of the civilian labor force.

Employment in most major industry divisions rose last year but agricultural employment averaged about 250,000 lower than the year before.

Most of the advance in nonagricultural employment occurred in the earlier part of the year, when marked gains in manufacturing and construc-

tion added to the relatively steady rise in trade, finance, service industries, and State and local government employment. After midyear, seasonally adjusted employment in manufacturing and construction leveled off, although a little improvement was evident in December; increases continued in other nonagricultural sectors of the economy.

In manufacturing, there was some further extension in the workweek. This was most noticeable in the durable goods industries, where the average number of hours worked has shown a small advance over the past 3 years. The workweek in the durable goods industries averaged over 41 hours, the highest since 1955. In nondurable industries, the average hours worked per week, at 39.6 hours, was up only slightly from 1962. In construction, working hours were extended with a more than seasonal advance in the spring and early

summer, as the industry attained a new building record for the year.

Longer term trends

Last year's rise of 900,000 workers in "service" industries—finance, trade, service, and government (chiefly State and local)—was an extension of a long-

Table 1.—Employment in Major Occupational Groups

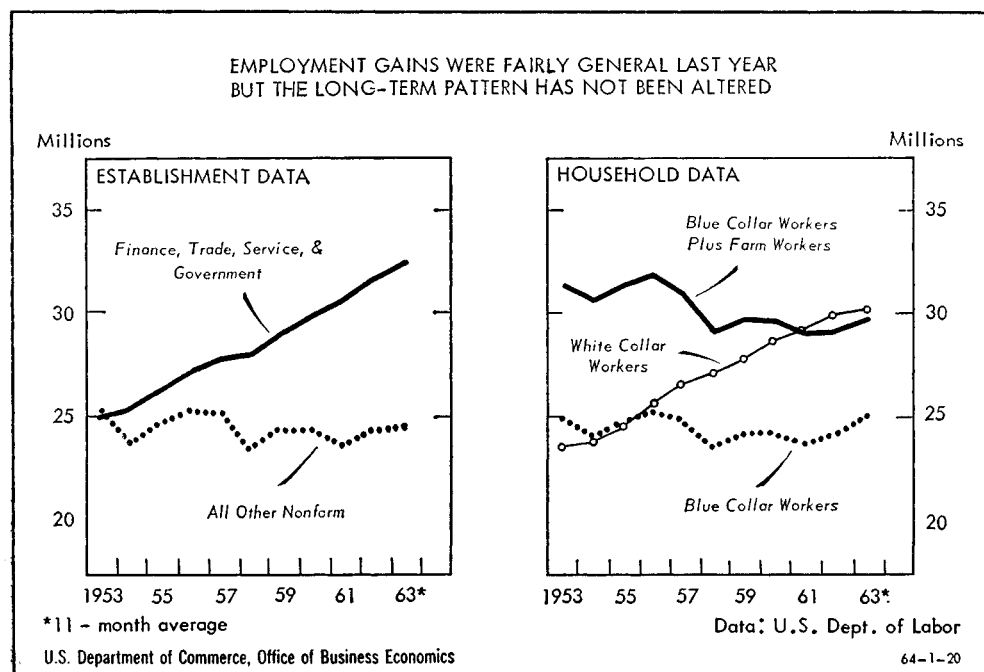
	[Millions]				
	1953	1957	1962	1963 ¹	Change from 1953-63
White collar workers.....	23.6	26.5	29.9	30.1	6.5
Blue collar workers.....	25.0	24.9	24.3	25.0	0
Farm workers.....	6.2	6.1	4.9	4.7	-1.5
Service workers.....	6.9	7.6	8.8	9.0	2.1

¹ Based on 11-month averages.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

term trend. As indicated in the left panel of the accompanying chart, the advance in these sectors has been relatively steady over a long period of years. Each of the major groups has contributed to the long-run rise, and the increase for the combined group has amounted to 7½ million during the past decade.

Employment in all nonagricultural industries other than "service" industries during the past decade has shown year-to-year fluctuations, primarily cyclical in character, but no general trend has been apparent. The recession low points in 1954, 1958, and 1961 are all clearly evident in the chart; although a considerable expansion occurred in 1962 and 1963, employment in this group of industries is somewhat lower than it was 10 years ago. Prior to 1953 employment in this broad group, which is dominated by manufacturing, had shown a general uptrend.



An important development during the past 10 years, related to the industrial shift in employment, has been the change in occupational distribution. As shown in the right panel of the chart, the advance has been chiefly among white collar workers, whose numbers now total 30 million, and exceed the combined total number of blue collar and farm workers. Employment among blue collar workers has shown only cyclical movements during this period; farm employment has shown a steady decline.

Another major category of workers—service employees—has increased about 2 million since 1953 and now totals about 9 million. This classification embraces about 2 million private house-

hold employees whose numbers have increased in the past decade after changing little in the early postwar period. A larger group of about 6½ million—which includes policemen, firemen, waiters, nurses, and personal-service employees—has also shown a general advance. (See table 1.)

Composition of unemployment

Unemployment in 1963 was about the same in most respects as in 1962. Unemployment rates among the various classifications—by occupation, sex, color, and duration of unemployment—all changed remarkably little. The principal exception was a significant rise among the young and inexperienced and a slight decline among adult, married men. (See table 2.) Those with no previous experience in the labor force constituted 15 percent of the unemployed last year, up from 13.4 percent in 1962 and 11.6 percent in 1959. Similarly, those under 20 years of age have experienced rising rates of unemployment. These changes have occurred at a time when the number of youth reaching the usual age of entry into the labor force is beginning the large expansion which is expected to develop in the immediate years ahead.

In the past few years the substantial shift in employment from blue- to white-collar jobs has not been accom-

panied by a rise in blue collar and a decline in white collar unemployment rates, as might be expected if unemployment were mainly due to a lack of adaptability of the supply of labor to changes in the demand for various types of labor. The little shift that has taken place in unemployment rates has been in the opposite direction—a slight rise in white collar and a slight decline in blue collar jobless rates.

The rising number of youths seeking entry into the labor force and the shift in job opportunities from those occupations which are less demanding of skill and education—chiefly blue collar—to the more demanding types of technical and professional work is nevertheless increasing the need for appropriate training and education. Vocational retraining needs of older workers are also growing. New Federal legislation in 1963 provided for additional vocational training and education and for a broadening in the scope of such training to better bridge the gap between the present education and skills available among the unemployed and those required for developing job opportunities. The new program for worker training is still small in relation to jobless workers' needs, but the extension of training to a larger group of young workers, including those deficient in basic education, is an important step for a growing group of unemployed youth.

Table 2.—Selected Aspects of Unemployment

	1956	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Unemployment rates (percent):						
Male.....	3.5	5.3	5.4	6.5	5.3	5.3
14 to 19 years of age.....	9.6	13.8	14.0	15.4	13.3	15.6
20 and over.....	3.4	4.6	4.8	5.8	4.6	4.4
White.....	3.1	4.6	4.8	5.7	4.6	4.7
Nonwhite.....	7.3	11.5	10.7	12.9	11.0	10.7
Married, with spouse.....	2.3	3.6	3.7	4.6	3.6	3.4
Single.....	7.7	11.6	11.7	13.1	11.2	12.4
Female.....	4.3	5.9	5.9	7.2	6.2	6.6
14 to 19 years of age.....	9.9	12.3	12.9	14.8	13.2	15.7
20 and over.....	4.2	5.2	5.1	6.3	5.4	5.4
White.....	3.8	5.3	5.3	6.5	5.5	5.9
Nonwhite.....	8.0	9.5	9.5	11.9	11.1	11.5
Married, with spouse.....	3.6	5.2	5.2	6.5	5.4	5.5
Single.....	5.3	7.1	7.5	8.5	7.9	9.0
By Occupation:						
Total.....	3.8	5.5	5.6	6.7	5.6	5.7
White collar workers.....	1.7	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.9
Professional and technical.....	1.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors.....	.8	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.5
Clerical workers.....	2.4	3.7	3.8	4.6	3.9	4.1
Sales workers.....	2.7	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.1	4.3
Blue collar workers.....	5.1	7.6	7.8	8.4	7.4	7.2
Craftsmen and foremen.....	3.2	5.3	5.3	6.3	5.1	4.8
Operatives.....	5.4	7.6	8.0	9.6	7.5	7.5
Nonfarm laborers.....	8.2	12.4	12.5	14.5	12.4	12.3
Service workers.....	4.6	6.0	5.7	7.0	6.0	6.1
Private household workers.....	4.2	4.8	4.9	5.9	4.9	5.3
Other service workers.....	4.8	6.4	6.0	7.4	6.4	6.3
Farm workers.....	1.9	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.2	3.0
Farmers and farm managers.....	.4	.3	.3	.4	.3	.5
Farm laborers and foremen.....	3.7	5.1	5.2	5.7	4.3	5.9
Percent distribution of unemployed by duration of unemployment:						
Less than 5 weeks.....	52.6	43.5	45.7	39.5	43.8	44.4
5-14.....	28.6	29.2	29.9	28.6	28.3	29.3
15-26.....	10.7	12.3	12.8	15.1	13.3	12.8
27 weeks and over.....	8.2	15.0	11.5	16.7	14.6	13.5

NOTE.—1963 based on 11-month averages.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Price Developments in 1963

1963 was another year of comparatively little price change. The 1.6-percent rise in the average of final product prices—the GNP deflator—was only fractionally greater than in the 2 preceding years. It reflected advances in consumer items, investment goods, notably construction, and government goods and services. Prices in wholesale markets were slightly lower than the year before, on the average; it is now some 6 years that these prices have been on a plateau. Wholesale

prices of farm products fell by almost 2 percent; despite some firming toward the end of the year, industrial wholesale prices were unchanged as compared with 1962. Consumer prices advanced by about 1 percent over 1962.

The same forces that have dampened price increases in recent years were present in 1963. Overall, the Nation's ability to produce continues to be in excess of current demands, in spite of the considerable increases in output in the present cyclical upturn. This gen-

eral condition shows up in the unemployment rate, and in an excess of industrial capacity. Farm surpluses persist in numerous agricultural markets, and foreign competition continues to act as a restraint on many domestic prices.

On the cost side pressures have not been strong. Although wage rates rose through 1963, rising productivity was sufficient to keep overall unit labor costs comparatively stable for the third year in a row.

Wholesale industrial prices

With another year of overall stability in wholesale markets, industrial prices in 1963 were less than 1 percent above the 1957-59 average. Once again there were small offsetting movements among the various industrial groups. Among nondurable goods the downward drift in prices of industrial chemicals and refined petroleum products, where overcapacity has been common since 1960, continued. Textile prices were very close to last year's averages but quota-

tions for tobacco and alcoholic beverages were higher.

Among durable goods, a good year for homebuilding brought lumber prices about 2 percent above the average for the previous year. Prices of metals and machinery averaged close to those of 1962.

The stability in metal prices marked the end of a slight downturn of a 2 years' duration in primary metals. In the spring and again in the fall of last year, steel producers made selective price increases that raised the average level of iron and steel prices (BLS) by $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent and brought steel prices to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent of their peak in the fall of 1959. Nonferrous metals prices also moved slightly upward but late in the year were still some 5-6 percent below their levels in early 1960.

Rising demand for equipment brought somewhat higher price tags for most broad categories of machinery but electrical equipment and motor vehicles averaged slightly lower than in 1962.

Consumer prices slightly higher again

The BLS Consumer Price Index rose 1.2 percent over 1962, virtually the same increase that took place in the 2 preceding years. Food, nonfood commodities, and services were all higher. A tapering in the overall rate of increase was evident after July.

Food prices were up by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent—a somewhat larger rise than in the 3 preceding years. Much of this was attributable to a 6-percent advance in the price of fruits and vegetables, supplies of which had been limited by the freeze in the South a year ago. On the other hand, plentiful supplies of meat, poultry, and dairy products brought lower prices for these items.

Although 1963 was a year of strong demand for consumer durable goods, prices of both automobiles and appliances averaged somewhat lower than the year before. Appliances are one of the few categories of goods lower in price than they were in the 1957-59 period. There was a very pronounced slowing down in the rise of used-car prices, which had increased some 13 percent in the 2 preceding years. The new 1964 automobiles came out at list prices essentially the same as the year before.

Once again prices of services were up more than those of commodities. Last year the increases were a little smaller than in previous years—a development that suggests a somewhat better balance between supply and demand than had been the case earlier. This was particularly evident in the case of rents, which rose only 1 percent, the smallest increase in the postwar period. Prices of medical care again showed the largest increase in services other than rent; this rise brought prices in this service category some 20 percent above the 1957-59 average. Public transportation rates rose less this year than in 1961 and 1962 because the elimination of the Federal excise tax

Table 3.—Percent Changes in Consumer Prices

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63*
All items	1.1	1.2	1.2
Food.....	1.2	1.0	1.4
Dairy products.....	1.6	-7	-4
Fruits and vegetables.....	.4	.8	5.8
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	.2	2.4	-1.4
Housing.....	.8	.9	1.0
Rent.....	1.3	1.2	.9
Gas and electricity.....	.8	.0	.0
House furnishings.....	-6	-6	-5
Apparel.....	.7	.4	.9
Transportation.....	1.2	2.1	.5
Private.....	.8	1.8	.4
Public.....	4.4	3.3	1.1
Medical care.....	3.0	2.6	2.1
Personal care.....	.5	1.8	1.2
Reading and recreation.....	2.2	2.2	1.6
Other goods and services.....	.8	.7	1.6
Special groups			
All items less food.....	1.1	1.2	1.1
All items less shelter.....	1.2	1.2	1.1
Commodities.....	.7	.8	1.0
Nondurables.....	.9	.8	1.2
Nondurables less food.....	.6	.6	.9
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	.5	.9	1.0
Durables.....	-2	1.0	-2
New cars.....	.0	-4	-7
Used cars.....	3.9	9.1	1.0
Durables less cars.....	-1.2	-1	-3
Commodities less food.....	.3	.7	.6
Services.....	1.9	1.8	1.6
Services less rent.....	2.1	1.8	1.8
Household operations, services, gas, and electricity.....	1.2	1.2	1.8
Transportation services.....	2.3	1.6	1.0
Medical care services.....	3.7	3.3	2.6
Other services.....	1.7	1.8	1.8

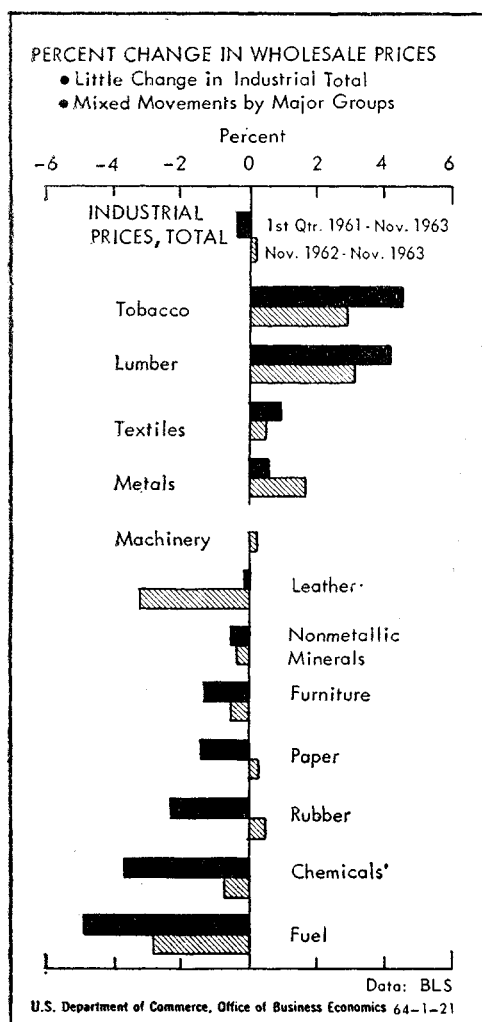
*Based on 11 months of 1963.

Source: Basic data from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

on railroad fares, effective in late 1962, offset in part the continued rise in transit fares.

Farm prices lower

Prices received by farmers averaged lower in 1963 than in 1962. On the whole, agricultural prices showed rather narrow fluctuations, easing a bit at the beginning and at the end of the year. Livestock prices were lower in



1963, as marketings of both cattle and hogs reached high rates in the early months of the year. Marketings of grain-fed cattle stayed high all year, and the number on feed at the yearend was only slightly smaller than the large number in feedlots a year earlier. Although hog slaughter was high during the year a cutback in pig production was in the offing at yearend, and was expected

to bring about a strengthening in pork prices in 1964.

Crop prices were generally firm in 1963 despite another record harvest, as Government supports for major crops prevented a downward adjustment in prices. Wheat prices strengthened about midyear because unusually poor crops abroad led to an increase in export demand; lower support levels for wheat are scheduled for the 1964 crop.

reserve requirements than demand deposits.

Other financial institutions

Savings institutions other than banks reported higher lending in 1963 than in 1962. Savings and loan associations' assets rose \$13 billion, \$2 billion more than in 1962; mutual savings banks added \$3½ billion to their portfolios—½ billion above the 1962 pace; and life insurance companies' assets rose \$6½ billion, about ½ billion more than in 1962.

The enlarged flow of investment funds to these institutions, which, together with commercial banks, play leading roles in the mortgage market, was reflected in the ready availability of mortgage credit throughout the year.

Financing costs

Most short-term interest rates moved up about two-thirds of a percentage point within the year, and for the year as a whole, averaged about one-third of a percentage point more than in 1962. While long-term rates also tended to move up within the year, the rise was much smaller, and for the year as a whole, most long-term rates averaged about the same as in 1962 or slightly lower.

The rise in short-term yields was encouraged by the measures taken by the monetary authorities. The relative stability of long-term yields last year was associated with heavy inflows of savings deposits to financial intermediaries.

Stock prices moved irregularly upward through the year. By the end of 1963, most stock price indexes were about one-sixth above the year-earlier level.

Corporate financing

Corporate investment in new plant and equipment rose about \$1½ billion last year, to a total of \$33½ billion. Apartment house construction also moved up. Additions to inventory, at \$4 billion, were substantially unchanged from the 1962 pace. Other working capital requirements—particularly lending to customers—moved up moderately.

Financial Markets in 1963

CREDIT was generally abundant in 1963 as it had been in 1961 and 1962. There were no major changes in the capital markets. Further moderate increases in business capital outlays were more than matched by the increased flow of funds from internal corporate sources, and there was little change in aggregate corporate borrowing. The net increase in both consumer credit and mortgages was apparently somewhat greater than in 1962. On the other hand, government demands on the capital markets were slightly lower than in 1962, mainly because of a modest reduction in the Federal deficit.

Faced with the continued strain on our balance of payments, the monetary authorities moved toward somewhat less easy credit conditions after midyear. The change was signaled by an increase from 3 to 3½ percent in the discount rate in July. The reserve position was tightened and this led to increased borrowing from the Reserve banks. Free reserves averaged about \$200 million last year as compared with \$424 million in 1962. Short-term interest rates moved up sharply in the late summer and early fall, but stabilized in November and December at the highest levels since early 1960. Longer term rates were relatively stable.

The course of stock prices was upward most of the year and by late summer had passed the highs of late 1961 or early 1962.

Bank credit expansion

The \$18½ billion rise in commercial bank credit last year was virtually as large as it was in 1962, the highest peacetime year. A slowdown in credit expansion took place in the third quarter, immediately after the increase in the rediscount rate, but, in the fourth quarter, credit expansion resumed at a pace above the 1962 average.

Commercial banks stepped up their lending to private borrowers by \$2¼ billion to an annual total of \$16 billion. This expansion was facilitated by a \$3½ billion selloff of Treasury securities. Purchases of State and local securities were at a record \$5¼ billion pace, \$½ billion above 1962.

Time deposits rose by \$14 billion, while demand deposits were up \$3½ billion, continuing a shift which has been going on for many years. The relative gain in 1963 was somewhat less than that for 1962 when time deposits rose \$15 billion as against a \$1 billion rise in demand deposits. The shift to time deposits served to cushion the banks against the tighter reserve position, as time deposits carry lower

The continued good performance of profits together with higher depreciation allowances on an expanded capital base were reflected in a \$2½ billion rise in internal funds.

External long-term financing totaled about the same—\$10¼ billion—in both 1963 and 1962. Within this aggregate, there was a sharp drop in net stock flotations, a marked rise in mortgage and long-term bank borrowing, and a modest increase in bond flotations. Net stock issues—including mutual funds—totaled about \$700 million last year as compared with over \$2 billion in 1962 and \$4½ billion in 1961. To a large extent the weakness in stock issues reflects the lack of investor interest in new equities since the stock market shakeout in the spring of 1962, as well as the failure of mutual fund sales to expand over the past 2 years.

The marked rise in corporate mortgage borrowing reflected principally the financing of expanded apartment house, office, and commercial building.

Net bond issues, at \$5½ billion were ½ billion above the 1962 pace. The gross volume of bonds floated aggregated \$10½ billion, as corporations stepped up their refinancing operations—particularly in the early part of the year. Bank borrowing totaled \$3 billion in 1963—about the same as in 1962. In both years, finance companies accounted for about two-fifths of this total.

Corporations added \$1½ billion to their aggregate liquid asset holdings during 1963. In 1962, corporations had increased their liquid asset holdings by about \$1 billion.

Consumer finance

Purchases of houses and consumer durables were both higher in 1963 than in 1962, as were the associated borrowings. Personal saving was also higher, as individuals stepped up their debt repayments.

Nonfarm residential mortgage recordings reached an alltime high in 1963, and mortgage debt on 1-4 family properties rose \$14 billion. In large part, this reflected the continued availability of mortgage credit on relatively attractive terms from commercial banks, as well as the expanded lending capacity of savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, and life insurance carriers.

New extensions of installment loans totaled \$60½ billion—\$5½ billion more than in 1962. Lending secured by consumer durable goods rose \$3½ billion, while extensions of unsecured personal loans increased \$2 billion above the 1962 pace. With debt repayments up about \$4¼ billion, net installment lending totaled \$5¼ billion—\$1¼ billion more than in 1962. Individuals reduced their acquisition of commercial bank deposits and increased the rate at which they invested in savings and loan shares.

On the basis of preliminary data, it appears that net sales of preferred and common stocks somewhat in excess of \$3 billion were almost offset by purchases of a like amount of government obligations. Net purchases of investment company shares were approximately \$1 billion.

Government finance

Overall financing requirements of Government were lower in 1963 than in 1962. While State and local governments borrowed a gross total of \$10 billion in 1963—a rise of \$1½ billion—net Federal borrowing totaled \$3½ billion, \$3 billion less than the previous year's pace.

The Federal deficit on income and product account amounted to \$2½ billion in 1963, a reduction of nearly \$2 billion from the 1962 rate. Also contributing to the slowing of Federal borrowing was a modest reduction in Treasury cash balances during 1963; in the previous year, borrowing requirements had been increased by a rise in cash balances.

Federal debt operations during 1963 resulted in a rise in securities due within one year and over 5 years, and a reduction in intermediate term issues. The rise in longer term obligations reflected the extensive use of advance refunding techniques.

Expansion in Merchandise Exports, Imports and Trade Surplus in 1963

IN 1963 the surplus of merchandise exports over imports,¹ as reflected in the U.S. balance of payments, rose to \$4.8 billion, some \$500 million higher than in 1962. This improvement was the result of a year-to-year expansion in exports of about \$1.2 billion (6 percent) and a concurrent gain in imports of about \$700 million (4½ percent).

Merchandise exports in 1963 achieved a new record for the fourth consecutive year, reaching a total of approximately \$21.7 billion. Imports, totaling about \$16.9 billion in 1963, were also at a new high, the second in succession.

If adjustment is made for distortions caused by the shipping strikes which affected the latter part of 1962 and early 1963, the \$1.2 billion year-to-year increase in exports would be raised to \$1.4 billion and the improvement in the trade surplus would be boosted to \$700 million. Annual totals for imports were relatively unaffected by the strikes.

The upswing in exports during 1963 was dominated by agricultural commodities, fuel, and other basic industrial materials. This was in contrast to the gains in exports during 1961 and 1962, which had been concentrated in machinery, military equipment, and other final products.

The increase in imports in 1963 was largely in manufactured goods. This development was also a departure from the steep 1962 advance, which, following the early recovery stage of 1961, was dominated by an upswing in industrial materials, and was reinforced by a large increase in food and other goods.

1. Based on data for 11 months and partial data for December.

Quarterly movements

After shipping strike adjustments to the quarterly data, exports moved steadily upward from their recent low of \$20.1 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate in the fourth quarter of 1962 to a record high of \$22.2 billion in the third quarter of 1963. Exports in the final quarter of the year appear to have been even higher than in the July–September period.

In the third quarter of 1963 imports climbed to a peak seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$17.6 billion, an extension of the April–June recovery which had followed declines in the two pre-

vious quarters. These earlier setbacks had pared imports to a rate of \$16 billion in the January–March period. Data for October and November indicate a continuation of imports at the high third-quarter rate.

Some part of the increase in the value of imports in the third quarter of 1963 reflected an advance in prices, which boosted the index of import unit values to the highest level since the end of 1961.

Continued high surplus with Europe

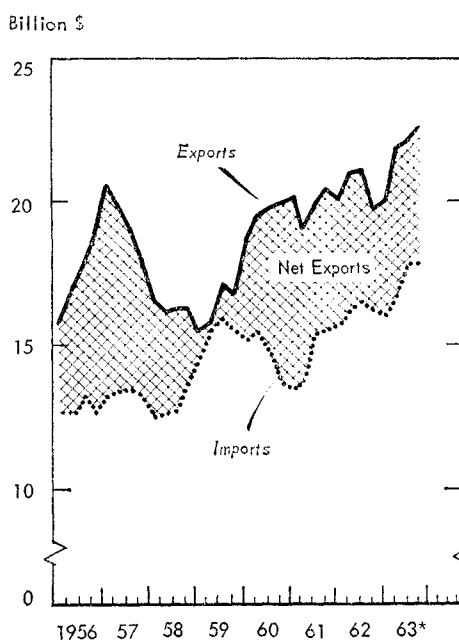
The Nation's \$2.2 billion trade surplus with Western Europe during January–October 1963 was about \$100 million higher than in the comparable period of 1962. In the first half of 1963 exports to that area moved above the year earlier total while the corresponding imports declined. Although opposite movements occurred during the third quarter, the improvement in the balance with Western Europe was resumed early in the fall, when the year-to-year rise in exports far exceeded the concurrent increase in imports.

During January–October 1963, the export balance with Japan, which had contracted sharply in 1962, also showed a year-to-year improvement of some \$100 million, as the recovery in shipments to Japan more than offset the still further rise in imports from that source.

Based on data for the first 10 months of 1963, the trade surplus with Canada—which had declined in 1961 and again in 1962—was up by little more than \$50 million from a year ago. Although exports to Canada increased, particularly after the middle of the year, imports from Canada also showed a substantial rise.

The trade deficit with Latin America

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS,
IMPORTS, and BALANCE
Export Surplus of About \$ 4.8 billion in
1963 Was Somewhat Higher Than in 1962
As Export Rise Exceeded Import Gain



* Fourth Quarter: Estimated on the basis of October, November, and partial data for December.

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during the January–October 1963 period was somewhat greater than in the same period of 1962. Exports to Latin

America continued to decline while the corresponding imports edged slightly upward.

Merchandise Exports

Gains in Both Commercial and Government-Financed Shipments

EXPORTS financed by cash payments or commercial credits in the first 9 months of 1963 rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$18.7 billion, \$540 million higher than in the year 1962. This increase was only moderately larger than the rise of about \$460 million during the previous calendar year. (See table 1.)

The \$2.7 billion annual rate of Government-financed exports during the first three quarters of 1963 reflected an advance of \$340 million over the year 1962—a rise three times as great as the 1961–62 gain.

Although Government-financed shipments comprised only 7 percent of total nonagricultural exports, they accounted for about 60 percent of the overall rise in nonagricultural exports in January–September 1963 from 1962.

Total exports of agricultural products were substantially higher than in 1962, even though Government-financed shipments of agricultural products in the first three quarters of 1963 were almost unchanged from 1962. The share of Government-financed shipments in total agricultural exports thus declined by a few percentage points, but still accounted for 28 percent of the total.

Most of the 1963 rise in Government-financed exports took place in the second quarter of the year, when these shipments spurted to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$3.3 billion. In the third quarter, however, they fell back to a \$2.4 billion annual rate—only slightly above that of 1962—while commercial exports of both agricultural and nonagricultural products advanced.

craft in 1963—the third annual drop in a row—reflected the fact that world demand for large jet passenger transports had been very largely filled as a result of deliveries made in the previous 3 years. However, it is anticipated that the downtrend in aircraft exports will be reversed in 1964, when deliveries to foreign airlines are scheduled to increase by perhaps \$75–\$100 million. Deliveries during 1964 will include a number of short- to medium-range jet passenger planes as well as the first exports by the U.S. aircraft industry of jet planes adaptable as cargo transports. Exports of utility and business planes are expected to continue upward.

Sales of finished goods flatten

The termination during 1963 of the 4-year rise in exports of finished manufactures (excluding finished industrial materials) was due in part to circumstances related to economic conditions abroad. Commercial shipments of “special category” commodities, which to a large extent are military equipment, had been among the fastest growing components of U.S. export trade in finished manufactures before 1963. They declined sharply during that year (see chart) as the responsibility for procuring and shipping such items was gradually shifted to the Department of Defense. In the U.S. balance of payments, shipments by the Department of Defense are classified as military transactions rather than merchandise exports. Nearly four-fifths of the overall drop in such commercial exports reflected a reduction in shipments to Western Europe.

The decline in exports of civilian air-

Slower, more selective rise in machinery

A more important development contributing to the flattening in total exports of finished manufactures during 1963 was a slowdown of the rise in machinery exports. Whereas the annual gains in exports of machinery during both 1961 and 1962 had amounted to 9 percent, the increase in January–September 1963 over a year earlier was only about 3 percent. (See table 2.)

The rise in machinery exports during the past year, moreover, was very selective when compared to the broadly based advances of prior years. Construction equipment and electrical apparatus were among the few types of machinery exports to show significant increases; shipments of industrial machinery, which had risen by nearly one-half over the course of the previous 3 years, were no higher in January–

Table 1.—Changes in Government Financed¹ and Commercially Financed Exports of Agricultural and Nonagricultural Products, 1960–63

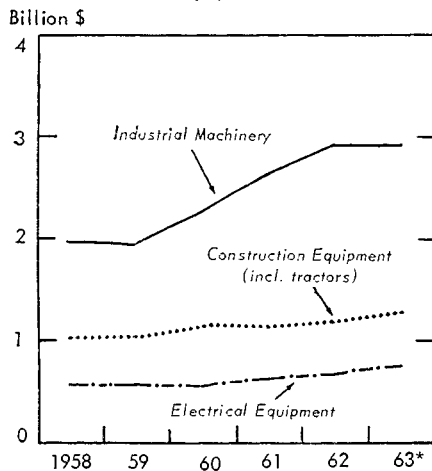
	[Billions of dollars]								
	Total exports			Agricultural exports			Nonagricultural exports		
	Total	Government financed	Other	Total	Government financed	Other	Total	Government financed	Other
<i>Annual changes:</i>									
1960–61.....	+0.45	+0.31	+0.14	+0.19	+0.09	+0.10	+0.26	+0.22	+0.04
1961–62.....	+0.57	+0.11	+0.46	+0.01	–0.05	+0.06	+0.56	+0.16	+0.40
1962–63.....	+0.88	+0.34	+0.54	+0.34	+0.01	+0.33	+0.54	+0.33	+0.21
Change from 1962 to III quarter 1963 at seasonally adjusted annual rate.....	+1.68	+0.08	+1.60	+0.40	–0.19	+0.59	+1.28	+0.27	+1.01

1. Financed by Government capital and grants.

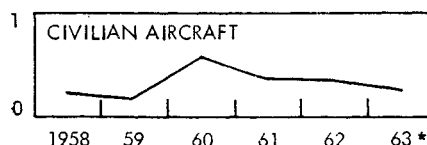
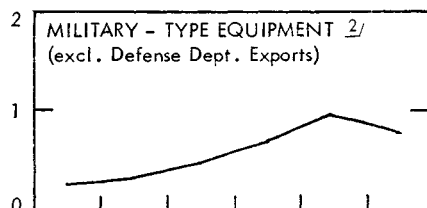
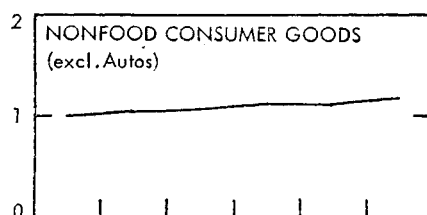
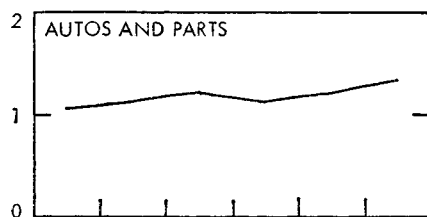
2. 1963 based on January–September at seasonally adjusted annual rate.

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

U.S. EXPORTS OF FINISHED MANUFACTURES^{1/}
BY MAJOR PRODUCT COMPONENTS
MACHINERY - Export Gains in 1963
 Limited Mainly to Construction
 and Electrical Equipment



OTHER FINISHED PRODUCTS^{1/}
 Progress in Exports of Autos and
 Consumer Goods Offset by Declines
 in Commercial Deliveries of Military-
 Type Equipment^{2/} and Civilian Aircraft



* Jan. - Oct. at annual rate except for autos and aircraft which include estimates for Nov. and Dec.

^{1/} Excludes industrial materials

^{2/} Excludes Defense Dept. exports of military equipment sold for cash and shipped on a grant-aid basis; includes some civilian-type goods such as airport equipment & jet engines for passenger transport planes

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September 1963 than a year earlier (see chart).

In contrast to the situation in 1961 and 1962, when exports of industrial machinery to Japan had advanced substantially, such exports in January-September 1963 were down by about 10 percent from a year earlier. (See table 2.) This decline was due in part to investment cutbacks in certain segments of the Japanese economy, such as the steel industry. Japan's aggregate imports of industrial machinery from countries other than the United States did not decline, however, but remained as high as in January-September 1962.

Another adverse aspect of our export trade in machinery in 1963 was the severe contraction in shipments to Argentina and Brazil, both of which experienced acute financial crises during the year. These same two countries had also accounted for most of the decline in our machinery exports to Latin America in 1962. (See table 2.)

On the other hand, the 11 percent growth in machinery sales to Western Europe in January-September 1963 as compared to a year earlier was relatively about as large as the gain in 1962—notwithstanding the slowdown in manufacturing investment activity in most European countries. The increased European buying during 1963, however, was concentrated mainly in construction equipment and electrical apparatus rather than in industrial machinery, as was the case in 1962.

The uptrends in machinery exports to India and to Australia, which had begun in 1962, also extended into 1963.

Consumer goods made minor contribution

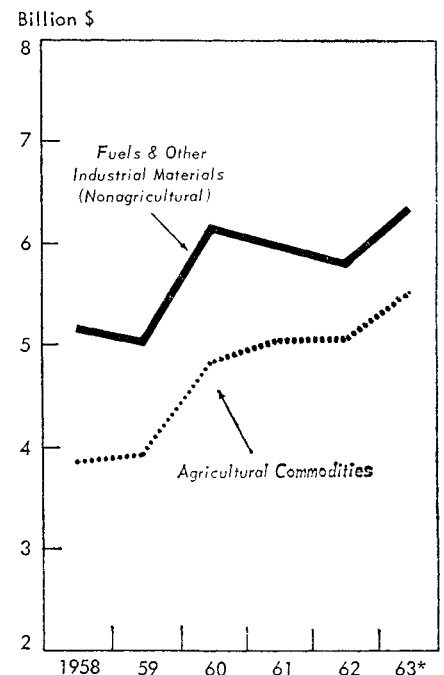
Although exports of manufactured consumer goods (excluding autos) moved upward from their 1962 plateau, the year-to-year gain in such sales in the first 9 months of 1963 was only \$27 million (3 percent). Much of the progress made in sales to Western Europe and Japan was offset by declines in exports to Latin America, and to Canada as well, which did not completely abandon its temporary import restrictions until the end of March.

Even with the recent increases,

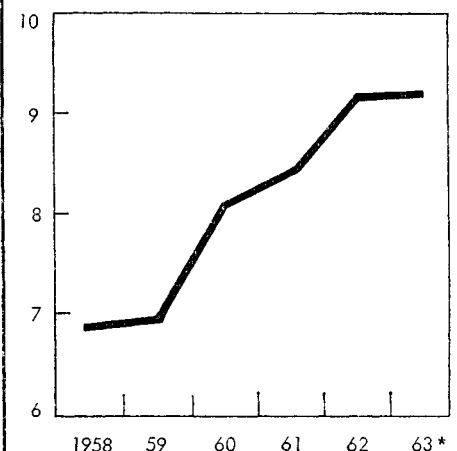
U.S. MERCHANDISE EXPORTS^{1/}
BY MAJOR PRODUCT COMPONENTS
 Basic Commodities Lead 1963 Export Rise

**INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS AND
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS**

Upswing in Exports of
Industrial Materials Reverses
2 - Year Decline; Agricultural
Commodities Also in Rise



FINISHED MANUFACTURES^{1/}
 (Excluding Industrial Materials)
 Flattening in Exports in 1963
 Follows 4 - Year Rise



* Jan. - Oct. at annual rate except for agricultural commodities which include estimates for Nov. and Dec.

^{1/} Excludes Defense Dept. exports of military equipment sold for cash and shipped on a grant-aid basis

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 64-1-24

sales of consumer goods comprised less than 5 percent of total U.S. exports to Western Europe and hardly 2 percent of our exports to Japan.

Assembly parts boost auto exports

The bulk of the gain in automotive exports during the past 2 years (see chart) has been in shipments of parts for assembly, particularly to Canada. In view of Canada's recently announced 3-year program to reduce its adverse

trade balance in autos and parts—by tying auto imports into Canada to auto exports from Canada—the large net surplus in U.S. auto trade with Canada (about \$450–\$470 million in 1963) may be gradually reduced.

Gain in industrial materials to Europe and Japan

The reversal of a 2-year downtrend in exports of nonagricultural industrial materials during 1963 reflected mainly a resurgence of demand on the part of

Western Europe and Japan. Over three-fourths of the more than \$300 million year-to-year rise in January–September 1963 was destined to these areas.

Among individual types of commodities, fuel (principally coal shipments to the EEC countries) comprised the largest single component of the advance in such exports during 1963. To the extent that the increased European demand resulted from such unusual

Table 2.—Changes in U.S. Merchandise Exports,¹ by Major Categories and Products, to Selected Areas and Countries 1960–61; 1961–62; and January–September 1962 to January–September 1963

	Total, all categories		Agricultural products		Nonagricultural products																	
					Total	Industrial supplies and materials						Machinery		Mfrd. consumer goods (nonfood) excl. autos		Autos and parts		Civilian aircraft		Other and unclassified		
						Total		Fuel		Other												
	Millions of dollars	Per cent	Millions of dollars	Per cent	Millions of dollars	Per cent	Millions of dollars	Per cent	Millions of dollars	Per cent	Millions of dollars	Per cent	Millions of dollars	Per cent	Millions of dollars	Per cent	Millions of dollars	Per cent	Millions of dollars	Per cent		
Total, all areas																						
1960 to 1961.....	+251	+1.3	+192	+4.0	+50	+0.4	-156	-2.4	-46	-5.5	-104	-2.9	+389	+9.4	+32	+3.0	-84	-6.9	-195	-35.4	+67	+7.2
1961 to 1962.....	+331	+1.7	+7	+0.1	+324	+2.3	-193	-3.2	+34	+4.3	-227	-4.1	+391	+8.6	+1	+0.1	+84	+7.4	-13	-3.7	+54	+5.4
Jan.-Sept.: 1962 to 1963.....	+570	+3.9	+144	+3.9	+426	+3.9	+312	+7.1	+103	+16.7	+209	+5.6	+121	+3.3	+27	+3.2	+42	+4.8	-80	-28.6	+4	+0.5
United Kingdom																						
1960 to 1961.....	-281	-19.9	-84	-16.3	-197	-22.0	-161	-20.8	0	0	-181	-31.3	+50	+27.5	+4	+9.5	0	0	-85	-96.6	-5	-13.2
1961 to 1962.....	-55	-4.9	-24	-5.6	-31	-4.4	-40	-10.6	-3	-11.5	-37	-10.5	-7	-3.0	0	0	+1	+16.7	+12	+400.0	+3	+9.1
Jan.-Sept.: 1962 to 1963.....	+1	+0.1	-50	-17.2	+51	+10.3	+19	+7.5	+1	+5.3	+18	+7.6	+22	+13.4	+8	+22.9	0	0	0	0	+2	+8.3
E.E.C. Countries																						
1960 to 1961.....	+98	+2.8	+58	+5.3	+40	+1.7	-78	-5.7	-12	-6.2	-66	-5.6	+226	+44.4	+15	+14.7	+4	+7.0	-138	-61.9	+11	+13.3
1961 to 1962.....	+77	+2.5	-8	-0.7	+85	+3.6	-54	-4.1	+32	+17.6	-86	-7.7	+90	+12.2	+6	+5.1	+6	+9.8	+23	+27.1	+14	+14.9
Jan.-Sept.: 1962 to 1963.....	+120	+4.4	-65	-7.8	+185	+9.9	+135	+14.3	+80	+51.3	+55	+7.0	+60	+9.6	+17	+18.3	+13	+31.0	-57	-58.2	+17	+21.0
Belgium																						
1960 to 1961.....	-18	-4.1	-16	-12.5	-2	-0.7	-4	-2.6	+1	+5.0	-5	-3.8	+22	+33.8	0	0	0	0	-20	-95.2	0	0
1961 to 1962.....	+27	+6.4	+12	+23.2	+15	+5.0	-5	-3.4	+3	+14.3	-8	-6.3	+4	+4.6	+4	+23.5	+1	+3.7	+5	+500.0	+6	+28.6
Jan.-Sept.: 1962 to 1963.....	+34	+10.2	-11	-8.2	+45	+19.2	+26	+23.9	+15	+88.2	+11	+12.0	+10	+14.9	+4	+25.0	+1	+5.9	-1	-16.7	+5	+26.3
France																						
1960 to 1961.....	-15	-2.6	-16	-11.8	+1	+0.2	+9	+4.5	-1	-5.6	+10	+5.5	+61	+51.3	+10	+55.6	+1	+12.5	-81	-85.3	+1	+7.7
1961 to 1962.....	+20	+3.5	+26	+10.0	+46	+10.2	-11	-5.3	-1	-5.9	-10	-5.2	+31	+17.2	+2	+7.1	0	0	+21	+150.0	+3	+21.4
Jan.-Sept.: 1962 to 1963.....	+42	+9.5	+5	-11.1	+37	+9.7	+19	+12.5	+15	+125.0	+4	+2.9	+18	+11.2	+9	+40.9	0	0	-7	-25.9	-2	-13.3
W. Germany																						
1960 to 1961.....	+6	+0.6	+16	+4.5	-10	-1.4	-76	-15.1	-4	-7.5	-66	-16.0	+53	+33.8	+6	+20.0	+4	+66.7	-6	-19.4	+3	+13.0
1961 to 1962.....	+2	+0.2	+20	+5.4	-18	-2.6	-40	-10.1	+12	+24.5	-52	-15.0	+10	+4.8	0	0	+9	+90.0	0	0	+3	+11.5
Jan.-Sept.: 1962 to 1963.....	-8	-1.0	-49	-17.0	+41	+7.9	+28	+10.4	+8	+17.8	+20	+9.0	+20	+12.2	0	0	+9	+75.0	-14	-58.3	-2	-8.7
Italy																						
1960 to 1961.....	+144	+22.0	+76	+46.9	+68	+13.8	-1	-0.3	-2	-3.2	+1	+0.4	+62	+62.6	+1	+4.5	+1	+33.3	+1	+5.6	+4	+28.6
1961 to 1962.....	-29	-3.6	-62	-26.1	+33	+5.9	+3	+0.9	+12	+20.0	-9	-3.3	+30	+18.6	-2	-8.7	0	0	+2	+10.5	0	0
Jan.-Sept.: 1962 to 1963.....	+90	+15.9	+21	+17.2	+69	+15.6	+43	+17.1	+19	+35.2	+24	+12.1	+32	+22.9	+6	+37.5	+1	+60.0	-15	-71.4	+2	+16.7
Netherlands																						
1960 to 1961.....	-18	-2.5	-2	-0.6	-16	-4.1	-13	-5.7	-5	-12.2	-8	-4.3	+28	+40.0	0	0	-2	-16.7	-30	-52.6	+1	+7.7
1961 to 1962.....	+55	+7.9	+48	+15.1	+7	+1.8	-1	-0.5	+5	+13.9	-6	-3.3	+15	+15.3	+2	+14.3	-3	-30.0	-6	-22.2	0	0
Jan.-Sept.: 1962 to 1963.....	-37	-6.6	-31	-11.9	-6	-2.0	+20	+12.5	+21	+75.0	-1	-0.8	-19	-21.1	-1	-8.5	+2	+40.0	-20	-100.0	+12	+22.3
Other W. Europe																						
1960 to 1961.....	+157	+10.9	+157	+34.1	0	0	-6	-1.5	-6	-9.7	0	0	+22	+7.1	+12	+15.0	-7	-9.6	-17	-25.4	-4	-6.9
1961 to 1962.....	+63	+3.9	-18	-2.9	+81	+8.2	+10	+2.5	+3	+5.4	+7	+2.1	+72	+21.8	+4	+4.3	-2	-3.0	-4	-8.0	+1	+1.9
Jan.-Sept.: 1962 to 1963.....	+56	+4.4	-9	-1.9	+65	+8.2	+18	+5.9	+12	+26.7	+6	+2.3	+37	+12.5	+19	+26.4	+2	+4.3	-17	-43.6	+6	+15.8
Japan																						
1960 to 1961.....	+399	+29.8	+66	+13.5	+333	+39.1	+224	+38.4	+14	+10.6	+210	+46.5	+89	+47.1	+7	+63.6	+3	+60.0	-2	-7.7	+12	+32.4
1961 to 1962.....	-326	-18.7	-73	-13.2	-253	-21.4	-292	-36.1	-2	-1.4	-290	-43.8	+45	+16.2	+2	+11.1	+1	+12.5	-1	-4.2	-8	-16.3
Jan.-Sept.: 1962 to 1963.....	+150	+14.2	+82	+24.1	+68	+9.5	+1	+15.0	-6	-5.3	+67	+22.8	-25	-10.3	+12	+28.6	+2	+28.6	+7	+31.8	+11	+40.7
Canada²																						
1960 to 1961.....	-66	-1.8	+59	+13.7	-125	-3.8	-59	-4.8	-24	-12.6	-35	-3.4	-61	-5.7	-6	-1.8	-30	-7.7	+28	+68.3	+3	+1.3
1961 to 1962.....	+187	+5.1	+21	+4.3	+166	+5.3	+25	+2.2	-4	-2.4	+29	+2.9	+112	+11.1	-17	-5.2	+90	+25.1	-59	-85.5	+15	+6.6
Jan.-Sept.: 1962 to 1963.....	+127	+4.4	+45	+11.9	+82	+3.3	+21	+2.4	+13	+11.2	+8	+1.0	+49	+5.8	-33	-13.9	+24	+7.5	+25	+277.8	-4	-2.2
Latin America																						
1960 to 1961.....	-63	-1.8	+3	+0.7	-66	-2.2	-88	-8.5	-25	-21.0	-63	-6.9	+34	+3.4	+4	+1.7	-26	-6.0	0	0	+10	+3.5
1961 to 1962.....	-193	-5.7	-56	-12.9	-137	-4.6	-24	-2.5	+4	+4.3	-28	-3.3	-63	-6.1	-16	-6.5	-35	-8.7	-4	-8.0	+5	+1.7
Jan.-Sept.: 1962 to 1963.....	-101	-4.2	+54	+19.4	-155	-7.2	-4	-0.6	-2	-2.7	-2	-0.3	-97	-13.0	-13	-7.6	-27	-9.7	+8	+29.6	-22	-9.7
All Other Countries																						
1960 to 1961.....	+7	+0.2	-67	-4.8	+74	+2.8	+18	+1.8	+7	+6.0	+11	+1.3	+29	+3.3	-4	-1.5	-28	-10.7	+19	+33.9	+40	+20.0
1961 to 1962.....	+578	+14.2	+165	+12.4	+413	+15.2	+182	+18.1	+4	+3.3	+178	+20.1	+142	+15.7	+22	+8.4	+23	+9.8	+20	+26.7	+24	+10.0
Jan.-Sept.: 1962 to 1963.....	+217	+6.3	+87	+7.7	+130	+5.6	+62	+7.1	+5	+5.4	+57	+7.2	+75	+9.6	+17	+7.9	+28	+15.1	-46	-64.8	-6	-2.9

1. Excludes "special category" (mainly military-type) goods.

2. Agricultural exports to Canada include some transshipments to other countries, mainly in Western Europe.

Source: OBE from basic data of Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.—Percent Changes in Wage Rates¹ and Productivity² in Manufacturing Industries, United States and Selected European Countries, 1960-63

Country	January-June, yearly changes			
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-63
United States				
Wages.....	+2.3	+3.2	+3.1	+8.9
Productivity.....	+1.8	+1.4	+3.0	+9.5
United Kingdom				
Wages.....	+7.2	+4.2	+3.2	+15.3
Productivity.....	+1.4	0	+4.0	+5.5
W. Germany				
Wages.....	+10.4	+12.3	+7.7	+33.5
Productivity.....	+3.1	+3.4	+3.3	+10.0
France				
Wages.....	+6.6	+9.5	+9.1	+27.3
Productivity.....	+4.2	+5.3	+3.0	+13.0
Italy				
Wages.....	+6.1	+12.8	+18.4	+41.8
Productivity.....	+2.2	+14.1	+6.0	+23.6

1. Hourly earnings.
2. Output per man-hour.
3. Estimate based on employment and industrial production after adjusting for adverse effects of severe winter and coal strike in early 1963.

Source: Based on data published by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, London, November 1963.

factors as the severe winter, the consequent rundown of the Community's coal stocks, and the production loss of some 5 million tons due to the French coal strike in March, the rise in our coal exports may be only temporary.

If fuel is excluded, the rise during the past year in nonagricultural exports to Japan alone was almost as large as the rise in such exports to all Western European countries combined. (See table 2.) Following a period of relative stability lasting well over a year, Japanese industrial production swung sharply upward early in 1963 and continued to climb, especially in the summer quarter.

Omitting fuels, much of the recent rise in exports of industrial materials has been centered in iron and steel scrap, logs and lumber, paper-base stocks and crude chemicals. By comparison, increases in exports of steel mill products, plastics, textile fabrics and most other industrial materials incorporating a fairly high manufacturing component, were relatively small or negligible. Among the latter, exports of synthetic rubber were down considerably from 1962.

Upswing in agricultural exports

The \$5.5 billion total estimated for agricultural exports in 1963 reflected a pickup of some \$500 million (mainly in

commercial sales for dollars) from the \$5 billion exported in each of the 2 previous years.

In January-September 1963 agricultural exports to the United Kingdom, and to the EEC countries whose additional taxes on imports of grains and poultry have been in effect since the end of July 1962, were down substantially from a year ago. (See table 2.) These declines were more than offset by increased shipments of agricultural commodities to Japan and to a number of other countries such as India and Pakistan.

In the fourth quarter of the year wheat exports to Western Europe, where crops had suffered heavy losses due to the severe winter of 1962-63, turned up sharply. Our cotton shipments to Western Europe and to other foreign destinations also moved higher in the fall quarter. Cotton exports during the year ending August 1964 are expected to total some 5 million bales, up from 3.4 million bales in 1962-63, chiefly as a result of the new program which permits the sale of cotton from CCC stocks at competitive world prices, and of the temporary reduction in cotton supplies in other exporting countries.

Together with the increases in wheat

and cotton, advances in exports of soybeans, dairy products, fodders and feeds, tobacco and some other commodities are expected by the Department of Agriculture to raise total agricultural exports from \$5.1 billion in fiscal 1962-63 to about \$5.8 billion in the fiscal year 1963-64. The \$5.8 billion estimate does not include sales to the Soviet Union, which, at the time of writing, amounted to \$85 million.

Since it appears that agricultural exports in July-December 1963 had not quite reached the \$5.8 billion rate anticipated for the fiscal year as a whole, some further expansion may be expected in the first half of 1964. Indications are, however, that any additional improvement—aside from sales to the Soviet Union—would be in Government-financed shipments rather than in commercial sales for dollars.

Recent competitive developments

During the past 3 years the rise in manufacturing wages in the United States appears to have been about in line with advances in productivity, while increases in wages abroad have greatly exceeded the apparent increments to productivity. (See table 3.) As a result of this disparity, prices in the United States have been relatively

Table 4.—Imports by End-Use Categories, 1953-1963

End-use category	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963 Jan.-Sept. at annual rate seas. adjusted	
	Mil- lions of dollars	Per- cent of total	Mil- lions of dollars	Per- cent of total	Mil- lions of dollars	Per- cent of total	Mil- lions of dollars	Per- cent of total	Mil- lions of dollars	Per- cent of total	Mil- lions of dollars	Per- cent of total
General imports, total¹	12,867	100.0	15,207	100.0	14,654	100.0	14,437	100.0	16,144	100.0	16,807	100.0
Food and beverages, total	3,354	26.1	3,364	22.1	3,209	21.9	3,259	22.6	3,519	21.8	3,500	20.8
Coffee.....	1,173	9.1	1,094	7.2	1,002	6.8	961	6.7	987	6.1	911	5.4
Meat, sugar, and other foodstuffs.....	2,181	17.0	2,270	14.9	2,207	15.1	2,298	15.9	2,532	15.7	2,589	15.4
Industrial supplies and materials, total	6,585	51.2	8,021	52.8	7,593	51.8	7,397	51.2	8,205	50.8	8,441	50.2
Steel mill products.....	231	1.8	573	3.8	508	3.5	421	2.9	537	3.3	665	3.9
Petroleum.....	1,610	12.5	1,536	10.1	1,548	10.5	1,679	11.6	1,814	11.2	1,885	11.2
Lumber and other building supplies.....	435	3.4	603	4.0	541	3.7	538	3.7	617	3.8	651	3.9
Other.....	4,309	33.5	5,309	34.9	4,996	34.1	4,759	33.0	5,237	32.5	5,240	31.2
Materials used in agri- culture.....	366	2.8	366	2.4	353	2.4	390	2.7	418	2.6	500	3.0
Capital equipment, total	481	3.7	618	4.1	602	4.1	720	5.0	787	4.9	875	5.2
Machinery.....	406	3.1	536	3.5	518	3.5	551	3.8	651	4.0	767	4.6
Other capital equip- ment incl. aircraft.....	75	.6	82	.6	84	.6	169	1.2	136	.9	108	.6
Nonfood consumer goods	1,710	13.3	2,424	15.9	2,459	16.8	2,200	15.2	2,707	16.8	2,885	17.2
Passenger cars.....	503	3.9	766	5.0	544	3.7	318	2.2	433	2.7	475	2.8
Other.....	1,207	9.4	1,658	10.9	1,915	13.1	1,882	13.0	2,274	14.1	2,410	14.4
Other and unclassified	371	2.9	414	2.7	438	3.0	471	3.3	508	3.1	606	3.6

1. Bureau of Census recorded general imports, excluding uranium.

2. Mostly manufactured items; noncommercial imports and shipments valued under \$100; includes military aircraft.

Source: Office of Business Economics, from basic data of Bureau of Census.

stable while internal prices abroad have risen, even though some of the cost increases were absorbed by a reduction in profit margins. These differential price movements should have strengthened our competitive position as an exporter of manufactured goods. The fact that our recent export performance in manufactured goods does not show more evidence of this improved price relationship may be due to a number of factors. First, foreign prices are more flexible than our own, and are geared to meet outside competition—not only export competition, but also competition from imports. This may explain why there has been little or no increase in export prices of major competitor countries even though domestic prices in these countries have increased substantially.

Second, certain factors may not be properly reflected in the price indexes—such as quality, technological superiority, salesmanship, delivery dates, servicing and credit terms. These are also major determinants of a nation's

competitive ability, and during the past several years foreign countries have gained an increasing advantage with respect to some of these factors. For example, technological advances in foreign countries are rapidly catching up with our own, in part as a result of our direct investment abroad and of U.S. licensing agreements with foreign producers. Delivery dates abroad have become shorter with the development of excess capacity in major foreign industries such as steel and capital equipment.

Third, while foreign markets for consumer goods are both large and growing rapidly, and consumer prices abroad have gone up much more than those in the United States, consumer goods still comprise only a negligible segment of our export trade. So long as most U.S. manufacturers of consumer goods do not attempt to enter export markets, price movements to our advantage, no matter how favorable, will have little or no impact on our exports.

Recent Trends In U.S. Imports Manufactured Goods Lead 1963 Import Rise

THE 1963 import rise in finished manufactures—principally nonfood consumer goods and capital equipment—accounted for about 55 percent of the overall year-to-year expansion in imports, although finished manufactures² have comprised just 23 to 26 percent of total U.S. imports during the past five years.

From a first quarter trough, imports of industrial materials moved higher in subsequent quarters of 1963 to accumulate an annual total surpassing the preceding year's record high. But the 1963 gains were selective, being largely confined to such industrial supplies as steel, petroleum, and building materials.

The past year also witnessed a pickup in imports of materials used in agriculture, such as burlap, jute, and twine manufactures.

Food and beverage imports in 1963, after recovering from a first-quarter dip, were little changed from the record 1962 total. A decline in 1963 in the quantity and unit price of coffee—a commodity which in past periods has accounted for from one-fourth to more than 40 percent of all foodstuffs imports—was substantially offset by the extension of 1962's gains in imports of meat products and sugar. The rise in the value of 1963 sugar imports reflected, in part, the impact of higher unit prices per pound in the July-September quarter, as shipments under contracts placed earlier in the year—when world quotations were at a peak—reached U.S. ports.

Advance in nonfood consumer goods cases

U.S. imports of nonfood consumer goods, excluding passenger cars, scored another new high in 1963, extending the long-term rise which had been only briefly interrupted during the cyclical

downturns of 1958 and 1961. But the advance was considerably less than the sharp gain from 1961 to 1962. (See table 4.)

The diminished rate of advance in 1963 imports was probably associated with the recent implementation of textile agreements with a number of foreign exporter nations to limit the flow of their cotton textile shipments to this country. In addition, Japan's TV manufacturers imposed voluntary restraints on further price cutting and on the volume of their exports to the United States.

While imports of foreign passenger cars advanced in 1963 for the second successive year, they were still substantially below the peak totals of 1959 and 1960. The share of new foreign-car sales in the expanding U.S. car market of 1963—about 5½ percent—was little more than half of what it had been 4 years earlier.

Capital equipment imports continue uptrend

Although imports of capital equipment—primarily machinery—still comprise only 5 percent of total U.S. purchases from abroad, this category of goods has experienced an almost uninterrupted series of moderate annual increases throughout the postwar period. Last year a two-thirds cutback from 1962 in deliveries of foreign civilian aircraft was more than offset by a concurrent rise of over \$100 million in imports of machinery and other capital equipment.

Area trends in imports³

The smaller year-to-year advance in 1963 imports—about \$1 billion less than 1962's steep upswing from the recession-affected year 1961—reduced

Gains in Two Import Upturns

	1961-62	1962-63 ¹	1961-62	1962-63 ¹
	\$Mil- lions	\$Mil- lions	Per- cent	Per- cent
Global, ² all areas.....	1,707	663	11.8	4.1
Western Europe.....	487	190	12.0	2.2
Canada.....	420	226	13.6	6.4
Latin America.....	173	14	5.4	0.4
Japan.....	303	130	28.7	10.7
All other.....	324	193	9.6	5.8

¹ 1963 based on January-September annual rate, seasonally adjusted.

² Total general imports, excluding uranium.

³ Data in this section exclude uranium imports; 1963 is based on January-September at an annual rate, seasonally adjusted.

² Excluding finished supplies for industrial and agricultural use.

the size of the dollar gains of this country's major suppliers abroad. The increase in imports from Western Europe was reduced the most, while

Latin America's 1962 gain was nearly eliminated. Canada and Japan were both relatively large beneficiaries of the import rise in 1963, as in 1962, but

the dollar advances last year were smaller. The detail on area changes in imports from 1961 to 1963 is shown in the following table:

Lumber Stocks (Mill), End of Month, 1951-62: Revised Data for Page S-31¹

[Millions of board feet]

Year and month	Total, all types	Hard- woods	Softwoods			Year and month	Total, all types	Hard- woods	Softwoods		
			Total ²	Southern pine	Western pine				Total ²	Southern pine	Western pine
1951: January.....	5,966	1,976	3,990	1,265	1,249	1957: January.....	7,449	2,048	5,401	1,576	1,826
February.....	5,832	1,937	3,895	1,228	1,162	February.....	7,590	2,119	5,471	1,578	1,829
March.....	5,617	1,631	3,686	1,205	1,089	March.....	7,665	2,182	5,483	1,542	1,812
April.....	5,611	1,915	3,696	1,228	1,088	April.....	7,591	2,194	5,397	1,522	1,784
May.....	5,830	1,967	3,863	1,290	1,152	May.....	7,307	2,185	5,322	1,484	1,775
June.....	6,217	2,057	4,160	1,343	1,286	June.....	7,438	2,193	5,245	1,458	1,803
July.....	6,515	2,142	4,373	1,383	1,403	July.....	7,379	2,273	5,106	1,426	1,782
August.....	6,755	2,215	4,540	1,387	1,518	August.....	7,370	2,334	5,036	1,380	1,787
September.....	6,964	2,288	4,676	1,349	1,609	September.....	7,429	2,382	5,047	1,353	1,825
October.....	6,990	2,323	4,667	1,276	1,660	October.....	7,323	2,323	5,003	1,331	1,827
November.....	7,023	2,316	4,707	1,284	1,689	November.....	7,273	2,201	5,072	1,236	1,858
December.....	7,141	2,332	4,809	1,326	1,686	December.....	7,049	1,961	5,088	1,399	1,829
Monthly average.....	6,372	2,117	4,255	1,297	1,383	Monthly average.....	7,422	2,200	5,223	1,449	1,812
1952: January.....	7,070	2,314	4,756	1,367	1,576	1958: January.....	7,086	1,908	5,178	1,449	1,773
February.....	6,876	2,295	4,581	1,373	1,459	February.....	7,132	1,830	5,302	1,460	1,779
March.....	6,761	2,332	4,429	1,348	1,356	March.....	7,093	1,783	5,310	1,458	1,765
April.....	6,653	2,347	4,306	1,340	1,296	April.....	6,922	1,764	5,158	1,439	1,694
May.....	6,668	2,362	4,306	1,363	1,297	May.....	6,789	1,754	5,035	1,362	1,662
June.....	6,802	2,401	4,401	1,343	1,353	June.....	6,735	1,812	4,923	1,373	1,667
July.....	6,934	2,442	4,492	1,309	1,426	July.....	6,626	1,859	4,767	1,331	1,676
August.....	6,929	2,481	4,448	1,269	1,482	August.....	6,574	1,888	4,686	1,270	1,705
September.....	7,025	2,517	4,508	1,264	1,520	September.....	6,510	1,937	4,573	1,209	1,738
October.....	6,837	2,307	4,530	1,249	1,586	October.....	6,520	1,935	4,585	1,173	1,759
November.....	6,708	2,172	4,536	1,234	1,595	November.....	6,594	1,928	4,666	1,173	1,792
December.....	6,661	2,075	4,586	1,262	1,565	December.....	6,643	1,936	4,707	1,224	1,786
Monthly average.....	6,827	2,337	4,490	1,305	1,460	Monthly average.....	6,769	1,861	4,908	1,320	1,733
1953: January.....	6,620	2,048	4,572	1,292	1,482	1959: January.....	6,622	1,916	4,706	1,253	1,730
February.....	6,565	2,005	4,560	1,326	1,415	February.....	6,572	1,896	4,706	1,257	1,701
March.....	6,445	1,883	4,562	1,343	1,369	March.....	6,405	1,850	4,555	1,216	1,622
April.....	6,338	1,757	4,581	1,393	1,369	April.....	6,215	1,830	4,385	1,165	1,558
May.....	6,236	1,617	4,619	1,397	1,388	May.....	6,121	1,851	4,270	1,131	1,516
June.....	6,246	1,564	4,682	1,418	1,418	June.....	6,090	1,869	4,221	1,085	1,549
July.....	6,369	1,600	4,769	1,425	1,524	July.....	6,031	1,927	4,104	1,043	1,545
August.....	6,567	1,705	4,862	1,436	1,590	August.....	6,022	1,937	4,085	1,000	1,609
September.....	6,810	1,803	4,947	1,428	1,667	September.....	6,195	1,981	4,214	998	1,689
October.....	7,095	2,004	5,091	1,499	1,741	October.....	6,334	1,964	4,370	1,017	1,749
November.....	7,304	2,195	5,199	1,638	1,768	November.....	6,573	1,972	4,601	1,073	1,820
December.....	7,477	2,200	5,277	1,626	1,754	December.....	6,697	1,973	4,724	1,136	1,815
Monthly average.....	6,673	1,863	4,810	1,427	1,543	Monthly average.....	6,323	1,911	4,412	1,116	1,638
1954: January.....	7,550	2,175	5,375	1,710	1,699	1960: January.....	6,725	1,944	4,781	1,202	1,761
February.....	7,552	2,146	5,406	1,763	1,645	February.....	6,859	1,881	4,949	1,254	1,784
March.....	7,456	2,120	5,336	1,784	1,582	March.....	6,965	1,894	5,061	1,312	1,834
April.....	7,307	2,093	5,214	1,782	1,554	April.....	6,955	1,782	5,173	1,325	1,820
May.....	7,317	2,067	5,250	1,756	1,581	May.....	6,945	1,786	5,159	1,358	1,859
June.....	7,027	2,043	4,984	1,690	1,564	June.....	7,018	1,828	5,190	1,397	1,894
July.....	6,745	2,019	4,726	1,524	1,519	July.....	7,086	1,894	5,192	1,419	1,915
August.....	6,612	1,993	4,619	1,440	1,541	August.....	7,217	1,930	5,287	1,412	1,994
September.....	6,571	1,965	4,606	1,382	1,589	September.....	7,302	1,966	5,336	1,405	2,044
October.....	6,554	1,936	4,618	1,330	1,608	October.....	7,398	2,018	5,380	1,423	2,052
November.....	6,599	1,908	4,691	1,306	1,632	November.....	7,475	2,060	5,415	1,465	2,059
December.....	6,585	1,881	4,704	1,346	1,623	December.....	7,352	2,067	5,285	1,463	2,093
Monthly average.....	6,990	2,029	4,961	1,565	1,594	Monthly average.....	7,106	1,913	5,192	1,370	1,916
1955: January.....	6,575	1,876	4,699	1,343	1,562	1961: January.....	7,350	2,037	5,313	1,461	1,929
February.....	6,591	1,862	4,729	1,365	1,566	February.....	7,381	2,030	5,351	1,460	1,913
March.....	6,506	1,856	4,650	1,369	1,458	March.....	7,212	1,981	5,231	1,409	1,883
April.....	6,341	1,838	4,503	1,367	1,422	April.....	7,029	1,928	5,101	1,389	1,815
May.....	6,298	1,826	4,472	1,359	1,418	May.....	6,970	1,906	5,064	1,373	1,772
June.....	6,170	1,816	4,354	1,318	1,438	June.....	6,919	1,887	5,032	1,370	1,738
July.....	6,002	1,802	4,200	1,287	1,447	July.....	6,818	1,864	4,954	1,341	1,758
August.....	6,050	1,784	4,266	1,236	1,496	August.....	6,837	1,816	5,021	1,317	1,896
September.....	6,141	1,776	4,365	1,220	1,542	September.....	6,874	1,776	5,098	1,292	1,911
October.....	6,230	1,764	4,466	1,196	1,612	October.....	6,864	1,780	5,084	1,268	1,929
November.....	6,284	1,754	4,530	1,210	1,632	November.....	6,922	1,774	5,148	1,288	1,942
December.....	6,419	1,740	4,679	1,281	1,645	December.....	6,861	1,685	5,178	1,352	1,876
Monthly average.....	6,301	1,808	4,493	1,246	1,515	Monthly average.....	7,093	1,872	5,131	1,360	1,858
1956: January.....	6,381	1,656	4,725	1,345	1,581	1962: January.....	6,629	1,584	5,045	1,396	1,796
February.....	6,279	1,570	4,709	1,357	1,526	February.....	6,568	1,493	5,075	1,415	1,703
March.....	6,071	1,468	4,603	1,344	1,190	March.....	6,435	1,410	5,025	1,401	1,690
April.....	5,927	1,396	4,531	1,344	1,465	April.....	6,283	1,355	4,928	1,382	1,630
May.....	5,978	1,421	4,557	1,351	1,489	May.....	6,157	1,351	4,806	1,361	1,591
June.....	6,149	1,516	4,633	1,352	1,560	June.....	6,050	1,388	4,662	1,353	1,568
July.....	6,292	1,666	4,626	1,313	1,613	July.....	6,012	1,445	4,567	1,333	1,552
August.....	6,592	1,778	4,814	1,332	1,733	August.....	6,110	1,536	4,574	1,342	1,596
September.....	6,860	1,803	4,997	1,333	1,840	September.....	6,303	1,617	4,686	1,340	1,713
October.....	7,080	1,921	5,159	1,349	1,920	October.....	6,454	1,691	4,763	1,343	1,771
November.....	7,208	1,948	5,260	1,392	1,934	November.....	6,555	1,735	4,820	1,344	1,789
December.....	7,330	1,966	5,364	1,471	1,923	December.....	6,598	1,747	4,851	1,388	1,779
Monthly average.....	6,512	1,681	4,831	1,359	1,673	Monthly average.....	6,346	1,529	4,817	1,366	1,679

1. Revisions by months for 1948-50 are available upon request. Revisions for 1962 (Jan.-Dec., respectively) for Douglas fir are as follows (mil. bd. ft.): 1,064; 1,123; 1,105; 1,102; 1,057; 973; 925; 891; 888; 899; 928; 938.

2. Includes types not shown separately.

Source: National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Current BUSINESS STATISTICS



THE STATISTICS here update series published in the 1963 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 1959 through 1962 (1951-62, 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 1963 BUSINESS STATISTICS went to press are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively; certain revisions for 1962 issued too late for inclusion in the aforementioned volume appear in the monthly SURVEY beginning with the August 1963 issue. Also, unless otherwise noted, revised monthly data (for periods not shown herein) corresponding to revised monthly averages are available upon request. Except as otherwise stated, the terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" refer to adjustment for seasonal variation.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1962 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1963 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 ¹
	Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates															

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT																
National income, total.....bil. \$..	414.5	426.1	453.7	415.4	412.8	411.1	423.2	429.0	441.0	444.7	452.4	455.5	462.2	466.7	474.6	482.0
Compensation of employees, total.....do....	293.6	302.1	322.9	295.8	293.9	294.0	300.1	304.4	309.9	316.0	322.5	325.3	327.7	332.0	338.7	342.8
Wages and salaries, total.....do....	271.3	278.8	297.1	273.3	271.3	271.2	276.9	281.0	286.1	290.7	296.8	299.4	301.5	304.5	310.8	314.6
Private.....do....	222.9	227.0	241.6	224.2	221.6	220.8	225.8	228.5	232.5	236.1	241.7	243.7	244.7	246.7	252.2	255.1
Military.....do....	9.9	10.2	10.8	9.9	10.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.8	11.1	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8
Government civilian.....do....	38.5	41.6	44.7	39.1	39.7	40.4	41.2	42.2	42.8	43.6	44.1	45.0	46.3	47.1	47.8	48.7
Supplements to wages and salaries.....do....	22.3	23.3	25.7	22.5	22.5	22.8	23.1	23.4	23.8	25.2	25.7	25.9	26.2	27.5	27.9	28.2
Proprietors' income, total [♂]do....	46.2	48.1	49.8	46.1	46.6	47.0	47.6	48.3	49.5	49.5	49.6	49.8	50.3	50.7	50.0	50.5
Business and professional [♂]do....	34.2	35.3	36.5	33.8	33.8	34.2	35.0	35.7	36.3	36.0	36.5	36.6	36.9	37.2	37.4	37.8
Farm.....do....	12.0	12.8	13.3	12.2	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.6	13.2	13.5	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.5	12.6	12.7
Rental income of persons.....do....	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment, total.....bil. \$..	44.5	43.8	47.0	43.2	41.5	38.8	43.6	44.0	48.6	46.1	46.5	46.1	49.3	48.8	50.1	52.2
Corporate profits before tax, total.....do....	44.3	43.8	46.8	42.1	41.1	38.5	43.4	44.3	48.9	45.9	46.7	46.2	48.4	48.3	51.0	52.2
Corporate profits tax liability.....do....	22.3	22.0	22.2	21.2	20.6	19.4	21.8	22.3	24.6	21.7	22.1	21.9	22.9	22.9	24.2	24.7
Corporate profits after tax.....do....	22.0	21.8	24.6	20.9	20.4	19.2	21.6	22.0	24.3	24.2	24.6	24.3	25.5	25.4	26.8	27.5
Dividends.....do....	14.5	15.3	16.6	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.8	16.2	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.1	17.6	17.6
Undistributed profits.....do....	7.5	6.5	8.1	6.4	5.6	4.2	6.5	6.8	8.5	8.0	8.2	7.8	8.4	8.3	9.2	9.8
Inventory valuation adjustment.....do....	.2	.0	.2	1.2	.5	.3	.2	-.3	-.3	.1	-.2	-.1	.9	.4	-.9	.0
Net interest.....do....	18.0	20.0	22.0	18.2	18.8	19.1	19.8	20.3	21.0	21.2	21.7	22.3	23.0	23.3	23.7	24.3
Gross national product, total.....do....	502.6	518.2	554.9	503.5	502.1	500.4	512.5	521.9	537.8	544.5	552.4	556.8	565.2	571.8	579.6	588.7
Personal consumption expenditures, total.....do....	328.2	336.8	355.4	328.7	330.3	330.7	334.9	337.9	343.8	348.8	352.9	356.7	362.9	367.4	370.4	374.9
Durable goods, total [⊕]do....	44.9	43.6	48.2	44.6	43.9	41.2	43.1	43.9	46.4	47.3	47.5	47.7	50.5	50.6	51.0	50.8
Automobiles and parts.....do....	18.8	17.1	20.4	18.3	17.9	15.7	16.7	17.0	18.9	19.7	20.1	19.8	22.2	22.0	22.3	21.5
Furniture and household equipment.....do....	19.1	19.2	20.2	19.1	18.8	18.3	19.1	19.6	20.0	20.0	19.8	20.3	20.6	20.9	20.7	21.3
Nondurable goods, total [⊕]do....	151.8	155.1	161.4	152.0	152.3	153.9	154.5	155.3	156.9	158.9	160.6	162.5	163.6	165.3	165.9	168.6
Clothing and shoes.....do....	28.1	28.6	29.8	28.3	27.7	28.2	28.2	28.6	29.3	29.7	29.5	29.9	29.9	30.2	29.7	30.9
Food and alcoholic beverages.....do....	79.5	81.1	84.2	79.4	79.9	80.6	81.0	81.2	81.6	82.7	83.9	85.0	85.2	85.8	86.3	87.2
Gasoline and oil.....do....	11.7	11.9	12.3	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.1
Services, total [⊕]do....	131.5	138.0	145.7	132.2	134.2	135.6	137.3	138.8	140.5	142.6	144.8	146.6	148.9	151.4	153.5	155.5
Household operation.....do....	19.5	20.4	21.5	19.6	19.9	20.0	20.4	20.6	20.8	21.3	21.5	21.5	21.8	22.2	22.4	22.8
Housing.....do....	41.9	44.1	46.6	42.1	42.8	43.3	43.8	44.4	45.0	45.6	46.3	46.9	47.6	48.2	48.8	49.5
Transportation.....do....	10.7	10.7	11.3	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.2
Gross private domestic investment, total.....do....	71.8	69.0	78.8	70.9	65.3	59.6	66.6	72.0	77.6	77.3	79.6	78.9	78.8	77.8	80.7	83.7
New construction.....do....	40.7	41.6	44.4	40.5	40.7	39.3	41.0	42.6	43.2	41.7	44.5	46.0	45.0	43.7	45.8	47.9
Residential nonfarm.....do....	21.1	21.0	23.2	21.0	20.5	19.0	20.1	21.9	22.8	21.2	23.3	24.2	23.7	22.7	24.8	25.9
Producers' durable equipment.....do....	27.6	25.5	28.8	27.7	26.8	24.6	24.5	25.8	27.1	27.4	28.7	29.3	29.9	29.0	30.7	31.6
Change in business inventories.....do....	3.5	1.9	5.5	2.7	-2.3	-4.3	1.1	3.5	7.2	8.1	6.5	3.6	4.0	5.1	4.3	4.2
Nonfarm.....do....	3.2	1.5	4.9	2.3	-2.7	-4.6	.8	3.2	6.9	7.6	5.8	2.8	3.2	4.3	3.6	3.7
Net exports of goods and services.....do....	3.0	4.4	3.8	3.3	4.9	5.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.3	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.8	4.3
Exports.....do....	26.3	27.5	28.9	26.7	27.0	27.5	28.5	27.8	28.3	27.9	29.5	29.4	28.8	28.6	30.7	31.4
Imports.....do....	23.3	23.1	25.1	23.4	22.1	22.2	23.7	24.2	24.6	24.6	25.0	25.3	25.5	24.9	25.9	27.1
Govt. purchases of goods and services, total.....do....	99.6	107.9	117.0	100.5	101.6	104.7	106.8	107.9	112.3	115.1	115.5	117.0	120.2	123.0	123.8	125.7
Federal (less Government sales).....do....	53.1	57.4	62.4	53.5	53.7	55.4	57.1	57.1	59.8	61.8	61.9	62.4	63.6	65.5	66.5	66.4
National defense [♀]do....	45.7	49.0	53.3	45.9	45.9	47.5	49.0	48.6	50.9	52.5	52.9	53.5	54.3	56.4	56.7	56.7
State and local.....do....	46.5	50.6	54.6	47.0	48.0	49.3	49.7	50.8	52.5	53.3	53.6	54.6	56.6	57.5	57.3	59.4
By major type of product:																
Final sales, total.....do....	499.1	516.3	549.3	500.7	504.4	504.7	511.4	518.3	530.5	536.3	546.0	553.1	561.2	566.6	575.4	584.5
Goods, total.....do....	253.7	257.3	272.8	254.1	254.3	252.8	254.6	257.6	264.0	268.1	270.7	274.8	277.4	281.7	285.6	288.2
Durable goods.....do....	94.2	93.8	101.5	93.8	93.2	90.6	92.1	94.3	98.2	99.9	99.9	102.6	103.5	106.3	109.6	110.0
Nondurable goods.....do....	159.5	163.5	171.3	160.3	161.1	162.2	162.5	163.3	165.8	168.2	170.8	172.1	174.0	175.3	176.0	178.3
Services.....do....	188.8	200.4	214.5	189.9	192.8	195.3	199.1	201.5	205.7	209.0	213.5	215.2	220.2	222.5	226.5	229.6
Construction.....do....	56.7	58.6	62.1	56.8	57.3	56.7	57.7	59.2	60.9	59.2	61.8	63.1	63.6	62.5	63.3	66.7
Inventory change, total.....do....	3.5	1.9	5.5	2.7	-2.3	-4.3	1.1	3.5	7.2	8.1	6.5	3.6	4.0	5.1	4.3	4.2
Durable goods.....do....	2.3	-.4	2.9	1.4	-2.7	-6.6	-1.5	2.0	4.7	4.8	3.1	2.5	1.3	1.1	3.0	1.8
Nondurable goods.....do....	1.1	2.2	2.6	1.3	.4	2.3	2.6	1.5	2.5	3.3	3.4	1.2	2.6	4.0	1.3	2.4

[♂] Revised. [⊕] Includes inventory valuation adjustment. [⊕] Includes data not shown separately. [♀] Government sales are not deducted.

¹ Preliminary data for 4th qtr. 1963 for selected items appear on p. 6 of this issue of the SURVEY.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1962 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1963 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

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

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS σ															
New incorporations (50 States):															
Unadjusted.....number..	15,128	15,171	12,926	13,925	17,348	14,012	16,259	16,294	16,812	15,016	15,893	15,197	13,753	16,741	12,904
Seasonally adjusted.....do..			14,892	14,767	14,457	15,398	15,604	15,257	15,756	15,512	15,355	16,201	15,575	16,510	15,641
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES σ															
Failures, total.....number..	1,423	1,315	1,216	1,101	1,258	1,304	1,296	1,287	1,303	1,211	1,155	1,135	1,051	1,262	1,115
Commercial service.....do..	123	112	109	100	113	112	126	116	111	120	101	108	113	133	129
Construction.....do..	229	225	193	219	183	228	221	212	217	158	180	210	189	207	198
Manufacturing and mining.....do..	235	215	200	181	244	199	225	189	241	206	173	187	167	217	186
Retail trade.....do..	691	629	590	497	582	629	595	620	595	591	590	522	467	578	479
Wholesale trade.....do..	144	134	124	104	136	136	129	150	139	136	111	108	115	127	123
Liabilities (current), total.....thous. \$..	90,844	101,133	98,841	81,275	160,963	94,715	100,502	100,755	118,274	86,151	120,509	65,233	85,918	91,834	262,112
Commercial service.....do..	6,694	7,831	16,184	8,785	7,738	7,198	6,957	4,960	14,502	9,559	7,614	5,304	6,579	10,758	4,171
Construction.....do..	16,084	20,295	16,095	18,744	31,113	22,530	19,617	14,434	19,828	11,925	31,350	12,394	21,522	12,981	20,325
Manufacturing and mining.....do..	27,107	33,333	34,069	20,671	56,054	26,971	34,907	32,286	33,496	30,552	45,955	18,748	28,149	32,777	197,942
Retail trade.....do..	27,754	29,143	24,107	22,744	29,552	26,098	26,148	28,847	39,291	20,697	26,463	19,341	15,644	23,603	26,832
Wholesale trade.....do..	13,205	10,531	8,386	10,331	36,506	11,918	13,473	20,228	11,157	13,418	9,127	9,446	14,024	11,715	12,842
Failure annual rate (seasonally adjusted) No. per 10,000 concerns..	164.4	160.8	59.4	56.0	55.2	60.7	54.4	54.2	56.4	57.8	57.1	54.5	59.4	59.6	55.1

COMMODITY PRICES

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS

Prices received, all farm products.....1910-14=100..	240	243	244	243	245	242	240	242	240	241	245	242	241	241	241	237
Crops.....do..	227	230	224	224	230	231	238	244	246	244	239	234	232	234	241	241
Commercial vegetables.....do..	219	244	215	238	276	252	237	243	242	244	266	204	189	201	255	241
Cotton.....do..	261	270	268	261	254	251	270	278	275	277	269	271	276	278	274	264
Feed grains and hay.....do..	151	153	147	153	157	161	161	161	162	169	168	168	171	162	158	164
Food grains.....do..	209	226	230	231	231	234	234	239	233	215	205	206	213	223	224	226
Fruit.....do..	247	220	224	199	216	227	268	308	327	317	278	270	260	275	294	309
Oil-bearing crops.....do..	257	248	244	247	251	258	258	254	258	258	256	255	253	264	271	265
Potatoes (incl. dry edible beans).....do..	157	156	147	147	150	155	151	140	156	153	182	207	163	140	144	144
Tobacco.....do..	526	530	510	505	488	501	501	501	500	500	499	494	498	496	483	488
Livestock and products.....do..	251	255	260	259	257	251	242	240	235	239	249	249	249	249	242	234
Dairy products.....do..	260	253	268	263	259	256	249	240	234	232	239	249	260	268	271	268
Meat animals.....do..	299	310	311	309	308	294	281	288	286	294	309	303	293	286	272	259
Poultry and eggs.....do..	146	145	151	153	152	157	155	144	134	133	137	141	148	146	150	144
Wool.....do..	232	251	252	249	255	264	274	279	272	272	271	264	258	258	262	266
Prices paid:																
All commodities and services.....do..	276	280	281	282	284	284	283	283	283	283	284	283	283	282	282	282
Family living items.....do..	291	294	296	296	297	298	297	297	297	298	299	298	297	297	298	297
Production items.....do..	266	270	271	273	274	274	274	273	273	272	273	273	273	272	271	271
All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (parity index).....1910-14=100..	302	306	308	309	311	311	310	311	311	311	312	311	311	311	311	310
Parity ratio \$.....do..	80	79	79	79	79	78	77	78	77	77	79	78	77	77	77	76

CONSUMER PRICES

(U.S. Department of Labor Indexes)

All items.....1957-59=100..	104.2	105.4	106.0	105.8	106.0	106.1	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.6	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.2	² 107.4	
Special group indexes:																
All items less food.....do..	104.8	106.1	106.7	106.7	106.5	106.6	106.8	107.0	107.0	107.3	107.5	107.6	107.8	108.1	108.4	
All items less shelter.....do..	104.2	105.4	106.0	105.8	105.9	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.6	107.1	107.2	107.1	107.2	107.4	
All commodities.....do..	102.4	103.2	103.9	103.6	103.6	103.8	103.7	103.6	103.6	104.1	104.7	104.7	104.6	104.7	104.8	
Nondurables.....do..	102.8	103.6	104.2	104.0	104.3	104.5	104.4	104.2	104.2	104.8	105.5	105.5	105.3	105.2	105.4	
Durables.....do..	102.5	101.5	102.2	101.7	100.4	100.6	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.5	102.2	102.5	
Services.....do..	107.6	109.5	110.0	110.1	110.5	110.5	110.8	111.1	111.1	111.3	111.5	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.3	
Apparel.....do..	102.8	103.2	104.3	103.9	103.0	103.3	103.6	103.8	103.7	103.9	103.9	104.0	104.8	105.4	105.6	
Food σ.....do..	102.6	103.6	104.1	103.5	104.7	105.0	104.6	104.3	104.2	105.0	106.2	106.0	105.4	104.9	105.1	
Dairy products.....do..	104.8	104.1	104.2	103.9	103.8	103.6	103.5	102.9	102.8	102.8	103.3	104.2	104.3	104.6	104.8	
Fruits and vegetables.....do..	104.2	105.0	102.1	100.2	106.4	109.4	109.6	112.0	113.9	115.6	118.7	114.2	108.1	106.3	108.2	
Meats, poultry, and fish.....do..	99.3	101.7	103.5	102.5	102.5	102.1	100.7	98.3	98.0	98.4	100.2	101.4	101.5	100.4	99.7	
Housing σ.....do..	103.9	104.8	105.1	105.2	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.8	105.7	105.9	106.0	106.0	106.2	106.3	106.6	
Gas and electricity.....do..	107.9	107.9	108.1	108.1	108.2	108.0	108.0	107.5	107.4	108.1	108.1	107.2	108.0	108.1	108.0	
Housefurnishings.....do..	99.5	98.9	98.7	98.6	97.9	98.3	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.5	98.5	98.3	98.6	98.7	98.8	
Rent.....do..	104.4	105.7	106.2	106.2	106.3	106.4	106.4	106.5	106.6	106.7	106.7	106.8	107.0	107.1	107.2	
Medical care.....do..	111.3	114.2	115.0	115.3	115.5	115.6	115.8	116.1	116.4	116.8	116.9	117.1	117.2	117.4	117.5	
Personal care.....do..	104.6	106.5	107.1	107.6	107.4	107.3	107.3	107.6	107.8	107.8	108.0	108.0	108.2	108.4	108.4	
Reading and recreation.....do..	107.2	109.6	110.1	110.0	110.2	110.0	110.1	111.0	110.7	110.9	111.5	112.1	112.3	112.7	112.8	
Transportation.....do..	105.0	107.2	108.3	108.0	106.6	106.8	107.0	107.0	107.4	107.4	107.8	108.3	107.9	109.0	109.1	
Private.....do..	104.0	105.9	107.2	106.8	105.3	105.3	105.6	105.5	106.0	106.1	106.4	106.9	106.5	107.7	107.8	
Public.....do..	111.7	115.4	115.4	115.7	115.7	116.4	116.4	116.5	116.5	116.6	116.6	117.1	117.1	117.6	117.6	
Other goods and services.....do..	104.6	105.3	105.6	105.6	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.8	106.0	107.6	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.2	108.3	

 σ Revised.¹ Based on unadjusted data. ² Index based on 1947-49=100 is 131.8. σ Data are

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

¶ Includes data not shown separately.

from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

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

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

ELECTRIC POWER																
Production (utility and industrial), total $\odot$ mil. kw.-hr.	73,226	78,624	78,073	82,736	86,509	77,123	81,530	78,273	81,756	83,665	88,703	89,861	82,892	84,845	82,437	
Electric utilities, total.....do.	66,003	71,026	70,619	75,847	78,835	69,990	73,720	70,535	73,619	75,731	81,000	81,973	75,156	76,712	74,474	
By fuels.....do.	53,349	57,003	57,044	61,275	64,908	57,323	58,455	55,681	58,102	61,756	66,827	68,440	63,144	64,491	61,769	
By waterpower.....do.	12,654	14,024	13,575	14,072	13,927	12,608	15,266	14,854	15,517	13,975	14,173	13,533	12,012	12,222	12,705	
Privately and municipally owned util.....do.	53,636	57,285	57,436	60,957	63,804	56,543	59,661	57,451	59,937	62,045	66,287	67,161	61,769	63,181	60,837	
Other producers (publicly owned).....do.	12,367	13,301	13,183	14,390	15,031	13,447	14,059	13,084	13,681	13,686	14,713	14,812	13,387	13,531	13,637	
Industrial establishments, total.....do.	7,223	7,597	7,454	7,389	7,675	7,133	7,810	7,738	8,138	7,935	7,703	7,887	7,735	8,133	7,963	
By fuels.....do.	6,942	7,313	7,168	7,096	7,362	6,842	7,486	7,424	7,807	7,653	7,474	7,605	7,533	7,917	7,722	
By waterpower.....do.	280	284	286	294	313	290	324	314	331	281	229	222	202	215	241	
Sales to ultimate customers, total (EEI).....do.	60,061	64,674	64,215	66,077	69,608	68,668	67,920	65,923	66,095	67,803	70,509	73,018	72,079	69,516		
Commercial and industrial:																
Small light and power.....do.	11,239	12,098	11,803	11,840	12,073	12,018	12,076	12,052	12,352	13,503	14,938	15,639	15,097	13,706		
Large light and power.....do.	28,932	31,160	31,450	31,291	31,641	30,959	31,982	32,278	33,633	33,304	33,081	33,871	33,790	34,279		
Railways and railroads.....do.	390	393	398	466	447	430	435	378	372	346	351	358	348	373		
Residential or domestic.....do.	17,418	18,868	18,183	20,145	22,914	22,756	21,050	18,888	18,006	18,304	19,752	20,690	20,356	18,553		
Street and highway lighting.....do.	564	612	695	731	743	689	652	604	566	541	551	591	631	691		
Other public authorities.....do.	1,370	1,529	1,589	1,605	1,694	1,739	1,601	1,600	1,616	1,647	1,673	1,707	1,706	1,776		
Interdepartmental.....do.	128	104	96	88	96	97	123	123	149	157	163	161	152	138		
Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute).....mil. \$	1,014.1	1,085.4	1,077.0	1,102.5	1,158.0	1,150.1	1,119.5	1,087.0	1,088.3	1,121.6	1,167.3	1,200.7	1,187.8	1,136.2		
GAS																
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): $\odot$ † thous.																
Customers, end of quarter, total $\ddagger$do.	2,071	1,922		1,884			1,901			1,839						
Residential.....do.	1,937	1,800		1,765			1,780			1,724						
Industrial and commercial.....do.	133	122		118			120			114						
Sales to consumers, total $\ddagger$mil. therms.	563	530		554			931			441						
Residential.....do.	401	370		392			723			285						
Industrial and commercial.....do.	158	157		158			202			153						
Revenue from sales to consumers, total $\ddagger$mil. \$	70.7	67.3		69.7			112.3			56.9						
Residential.....do.	54.4	51.3		53.3			90.3			42.3						
Industrial and commercial.....do.	15.9	15.7		16.0			21.4			14.5						
Natural gas (quarterly): $\odot$ † thous.																
Customers, end of quarter, total $\ddagger$do.	31,661	32,674		33,348			33,449			33,336						
Residential.....do.	29,093	30,014		30,595			30,668			30,628						
Industrial and commercial.....do.	2,533	2,624		2,716			2,740			2,671						
Sales to consumers, total $\ddagger$mil. therms.	23,397	25,045		25,260			35,950			23,950						
Residential.....do.	7,894	8,466		8,264			17,004			6,924						
Industrial and commercial.....do.	14,272	15,321		15,709			17,308			15,982						
Revenue from sales to consumers, total $\ddagger$mil. \$	1,424.7	1,541.3		1,553.7			2,436.3			1,417.6						
Residential.....do.	787.8	847.7		841.2			1,537.4			733.4						
Industrial and commercial.....do.	595.1	651.0		667.4			837.4			648.1						

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES																
Beer:																
Production.....mil. bbl.	7.92	8.07	6.50	6.81	7.57	6.60	8.11	9.14	9.81	9.67	10.83	9.38	7.42	7.93	6.85	
Taxable withdrawals.....do.	7.42	7.60	6.75	6.55	6.35	5.75	7.22	8.12	8.96	8.81	10.22	9.26	7.37	7.95	6.73	
Stocks, end of month.....do.	10.61	10.46	9.38	9.22	10.00	10.43	10.82	11.27	11.49	11.77	11.70	11.18	10.72	10.19	9.85	
Distilled spirits (total):																
Production.....mil. tax gal.	15.35	12.90	14.40	12.27	14.24	12.96	14.26	14.34	15.13	10.79	6.82	8.52	9.42	15.99		
Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes.....mil. wine gal.	20.12	21.14	26.71	29.83	17.77	17.00	21.95	18.99	22.31	20.24	19.98	20.13	19.47	24.45		
Taxable withdrawals.....mil. tax gal.	10.04	10.27	12.70	8.61	8.69	8.37	10.18	10.12	11.12	10.76	9.25	10.02	11.11	14.57		
Stocks, end of month.....do.	861.48	882.72	874.62	876.00	879.27	881.44	882.88	884.21	885.58	883.31	878.48	874.49	869.81	867.44		
Imports.....mil. proof gal.	3.25	3.60	5.45	4.20	2.62	2.86	3.47	3.27	3.62	3.26	3.49	3.35	3.94	5.71		
Whisky:																
Production.....mil. tax gal.	12.13	9.41	10.13	9.68	11.74	10.47	11.04	10.99	10.69	7.06	3.40	5.06	5.80	10.13		
Taxable withdrawals.....do.	7.08	7.18	9.63	6.33	5.98	6.10	7.05	6.69	7.10	6.78	5.63	6.46	8.02	10.85		
Stocks, end of month.....do.	837.84	859.13	849.18	850.47	854.33	856.70	858.20	860.36	861.64	859.77	855.34	851.80	846.88	843.02		
Imports.....mil. proof gal.	2.87	3.18	4.81	3.69	2.29	2.53	3.04	2.86	3.21	2.90	2.99	2.92	3.38	5.04		
Rectified spirits and wines, production, total.....mil. proof gal.	7.05	7.20	9.31	6.32	6.49	5.58	7.01	7.10	7.72	7.37	6.23	6.73	7.74	10.88		
Whisky.....do.	5.32	5.33	7.12	4.59	4.51	4.16	5.13	5.20	5.60	5.23	4.42	4.62	5.68	8.35		
Wines and distilling materials:																
Effervescent wines:																
Production.....mil. wine gal.	.34	.37	.30	.34	.33	.48	.47	.41	.39	.54	.21	.36	.34	.45		
Taxable withdrawals.....do.	.31	.32	.56	.49	.26	.19	.24	.28	.32	.31	.22	.31	.39	.54		
Stocks, end of month.....do.	2.64	2.79	2.62	2.43	2.48	2.75	2.96	3.07	3.12	3.31	3.28	3.29	3.21	3.07		
Imports.....do.	.08	.09	.16	.14	.04	.05	.05	.07	.09	.06	.05	.05	.09	.18		
Still wines:																
Production.....do.	14.00	15.78	14.79	5.66	3.85	3.41	2.94	2.45	2.36	1.84	2.01	3.04	45.43	108.68		
Taxable withdrawals.....do.	12.98	12.52	15.26	12.95	12.78	12.19	14.87	13.04	13.37	12.77	9.57	12.84	12.52	15.56		
Stocks, end of month.....do.	175.82	178.89	239.38	224.60	214.60	201.99	191.37	174.43	160.15	142.49	134.11	120.84	155.87	246.45		
Imports.....do.	.93	1.08	1.60	1.29	.52	.86	1.05	1.20	1.11	1.00	.97	1.07	1.07	1.92		
Distilling materials produced at wineries.....do.	27.61	31.27	39.81	9.46	5.21	2.05	1.95	8.44	15.56	11.57	8.38	9.98	118.07	199.04		

†Revised.

‡Beginning Mar. 1961, data include sales not previously reported.

⊙Revisions for Jan.-Nov. 1962 are available upon request.

*The averages shown for gas are quarterly averages.

‡Includes data not shown separately.

†Revised data for 1st and 2d qtrs. of 1962 appear in the Sept. 1963 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1962 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1963 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1961	1962	1962		1963											
	Monthly average		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO—Continued																
POULTRY AND EGGS																
Poultry:																
Slaughter (commercial production).....mil. lb.	593	578	734	562	538	416	454	502	572	558	642	703	735	833	688	-----
Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of month, total	322	306	386	335	328	291	251	210	185	178	193	256	363	490	426	360
Turkeys.....do.	192	199	265	203	198	176	153	117	96	89	101	155	251	361	288	216
Price, in Georgia producing area, live broilers \$ per lb.	.132	.144	.132	.141	.138	.153	.147	.145	.140	.135	.140	.135	.129	.128	.137	.125
Eggs:																
Production on farms.....mil. cases ¹	14.3	14.5	13.9	14.5	14.4	13.4	15.8	15.7	15.9	14.8	14.6	14.3	13.7	14.3	14.2	14.7
Stocks, cold storage, end of month:																
Shell.....thous. cases ²	162	186	162	117	64	29	51	56	200	274	233	206	154	137	111	67
Frozen.....mil. lb.	81	82	77	61	47	38	38	58	83	103	108	105	95	80	68	55
Price, wholesale, extras, large (delivered; Chicago) \$ per doz.	.355	.334	.394	.367	.354	.370	.346	.299	.280	.280	.321	.337	.395	.375	.376	.372
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS																
Cocoa (cacao) beans:																
Imports (incl. shells).....thous. lg. tons.	28.7	23.8	11.6	14.7	16.6	46.8	29.3	39.5	21.5	23.4	14.4	17.0	21.6	21.6	-----	-----
Price, wholesale, Acera (New York).....\$ per lb.	.227	.208	.209	.210	.230	.246	.239	.255	.276	.256	.245	.245	.256	.276	.255	.261
Coffee (green):																
Inventories (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of quarter.....thous. bags ³	2 3,034	2 3,355	-----	3,964	-----	-----	3,518	-----	-----	3,435	-----	-----	4,008	-----	-----	-----
Roastings (green weight), quarterly total.....do.	2 5,574	2 5,669	-----	6,080	-----	-----	6,078	-----	-----	5,357	-----	-----	5,074	-----	-----	-----
Imports, total.....do.	1,861	2,041	2,281	2,530	1,241	2,238	2,157	2,246	1,799	1,332	2,016	1,888	2,168	2,486	2,181	-----
From Brazil.....do.	714	758	940	1,135	434	851	858	655	547	520	850	745	909	949	1,026	-----
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) \$ per lb.	.363	.344	.338	.340	.340	.338	.335	.335	.333	.342	.338	.335	.335	.353	.380	.380
Confectionery, manufacturers' sales.....mil. \$.	103	105	133	107	114	110	106	94	89	82	74	95	154	146	133	-----
Fish:																
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....mil. lb.	184	180	228	231	202	175	154	159	171	186	219	230	236	243	249	246
Sugar:																
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous. Spanish tons.	3,075	1,424	296	200	175	975	1,405	1,690	1,325	890	660	550	465	275	175	25
United States:																
Deliveries and supply (raw basis):																
Production and receipts:																
Production.....thous. sh. tons.	265	273	928	830	351	149	90	56	113	72	64	98	146	-----	-----	-----
Entries from off-shore, total.....do.	528	550	144	103	1,558	820	409	535	771	404	451	516	230	424	-----	-----
Hawaii and Puerto Rico.....do.	169	166	79	39	83	133	175	211	280	203	246	179	98	150	-----	-----
Deliveries, total.....do.	808	821	778	832	745	602	922	886	1,030	595	807	921	960	-----	-----	-----
For domestic consumption.....do.	801	813	773	826	737	598	918	887	1,027	592	799	917	958	-----	-----	-----
For export and livestock feed.....do.	7	8	5	7	8	4	4	1	3	3	7	4	2	-----	-----	-----
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month.....do.	1,716	1,599	1,893	2,261	2,101	2,127	1,826	1,622	1,401	1,542	1,504	1,273	1,023	1,250	-----	-----
Exports, raw and refined.....sh. tons.	510	259	268	293	291	137	241	465	316	145	486	186	154	209	1,127	-----
Imports:																
Raw sugar, total.....thous. sh. tons.	338	359	481	338	157	365	379	369	375	465	419	405	379	351	-----	-----
From Republic of the Philippines.....do.	106	102	58	99	2	86	92	121	102	139	118	134	101	86	-----	-----
Refined sugar, total.....do.	14	25	20	87	5	15	6	5	14	16	8	5	42	19	-----	-----
Prices (New York):																
Raw, wholesale.....\$ per lb.	.063	.065	.064	.065	.067	.068	.069	.083	.109	.092	.077	.065	.073	.092	.095	.084
Refined:																
Retail.....\$ per 5 lb.	.570	.569	.573	.574	.575	.586	.591	.597	.639	.833	.803	.753	.681	-----	-----	-----
Wholesale (excl. excise tax).....\$ per lb.	.087	.089	.090	.090	.093	.093	.095	.100	.127	.139	.121	.108	.099	.114	.127	-----
Tea, imports.....thous. lb.	9,111	10,808	10,128	12,536	7,275	12,202	14,808	12,276	12,285	7,155	9,493	7,717	11,011	13,439	-----	-----
Baking or frying fats (incl. shortening):																
Production.....mil. lb.	204.7	224.0	241.6	197.9	211.2	207.0	198.7	186.2	216.6	210.7	186.7	211.4	214.5	258.1	228.7	-----
Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month	116.9	173.5	182.1	164.9	180.7	171.4	167.2	147.7	130.0	132.0	115.5	112.0	103.7	103.4	104.0	-----
Salad or cooking oils:																
Production.....do.	177.0	211.0	189.0	194.7	176.6	205.0	225.2	182.0	188.7	195.7	197.2	190.5	183.9	187.5	177.0	-----
Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month	154.2	245.0	248.6	273.3	325.0	281.5	220.5	273.3	262.1	307.1	292.5	258.2	210.2	(4)	160.0	-----
Margarine:																
Production.....do.	143.6	143.8	155.9	157.0	173.9	148.0	141.0	132.4	140.3	125.9	125.2	136.7	148.6	161.3	143.0	-----
Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month	38.3	39.0	40.3	39.3	49.0	52.4	59.4	52.2	46.4	46.2	40.8	41.7	40.8	44.1	39.2	-----
Price, wholesale (colored; mfr. to wholesaler or large retailer; delivered).....\$ per lb.	.268	.256	.245	.238	.238	.238	.238	.238	.238	.238	.238	.238	.238	.238	.238	.238
FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS																
Animal and fish fats: ^Δ																
Tallow, edible:																
Production (quantities rendered).....mil. lb.	36.2	35.8	34.5	32.4	38.5	42.5	41.1	39.3	46.1	41.3	38.7	45.4	39.7	42.5	42.8	-----
Consumption in end products.....do.	31.4	30.7	30.0	23.1	26.0	28.3	29.7	30.6	37.6	36.5	35.9	39.5	35.9	36.5	37.7	-----
Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month	26.8	25.7	24.1	33.0	37.7	43.3	46.9	50.0	53.5	49.1	47.4	39.1	33.9	29.8	29.0	-----
Tallow and grease (except wool), inedible:																
Production (quantities rendered).....do.	296.2	287.8	295.7	269.4	305.9	291.0	307.7	308.9	338.8	312.3	309.2	330.5	304.5	350.3	327.3	-----
Consumption in end products.....do.	144.8	150.6	138.5	140.1	161.8	151.1	146.4	151.0	169.3	149.0	127.4	157.5	145.6	167.0	140.1	-----
Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month	369.4	384.7	396.8	396.7	475.0	430.0	434.3	427.4	379.0	336.1	349.3	354.6	333.6	353.0	372.6	-----
Fish and marine mammal oils:																
Production.....do.	21.5	21.3	8.3	.7	.4	.3	.4	6.1	34.4	28.0	29.4	34.2	19.8	14.2	10.3	-----
Consumption in end products.....do.	9.3	8.2	8.3	7.8	8.3	7.4	7.0	7.5	7.2	7.6	8.4	7.0	7.0	8.1	7.2	-----
Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month	123.7	144.0	178.2	182.4	166.3	163.5	156.0	122.1	158.4	184.7	165.0	176.5	181.5	159.0	197.2	-----

^Δ Revised. ^Δ Preliminary. ¹ Beginning Jan. 1963, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii.
² Quarterly average. ³ Effective Sept. 1963, includes small amounts of refined sugar,
tinctured, colored, or adulterated. ⁴ Not available. ⁵ Beginning March 1963, includes
General Services Administration stocks no longer required for the strategic stockpile; not
comparable with earlier data. ⁶ Includes a significant amount described as "contaminated."

[○] Cases of 30 dozen. [○] Bags of 132.276 lb.
^Δ Includes data not shown separately. ^Δ Price for New York and Northeastern New
Jersey.
^Δ For data on lard, see p. S-28.
^Δ Revisions for Jan.-June 1962 appear in the Sept. 1963 SURVEY.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1962 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1963 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1961	1962	1962		1963											
	Monthly average		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued																
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued																
Refined petroleum products—Continued																
Aviation gasoline:																
Production.....mil. bbl.	9.9	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	9.1	10.7	10.5	11.2	10.9	11.0	11.2	9.5	10.0		
Exports.....do.	.6	.4	.2	.3	.2	.5	.4	.3	.1	.5	.3	.3	.5	.5		
Stocks, end of month.....do.	11.7	10.5	10.1	10.9	12.1	11.7	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.6	10.4	9.5	9.6	9.3		
Kerosene:																
Production.....do.	11.9	13.1	13.7	15.6	15.7	15.1	14.5	13.6	11.9	11.7	12.9	12.5	12.2	14.9		
Stocks, end of month.....do.	31.0	30.6	35.3	31.7	26.1	22.4	23.2	27.3	29.6	32.3	35.2	36.2	36.0	39.1		
Price, wholesale, bulk lots (N.Y. Harbor) \$ per gal.	.109	.104	.101	.106	.106	.106	.106	.106	.101	.101	.101	.101	.096	.096	p. 099	
Distillate fuel oil:																
Production.....mil. bbl.	58.1	60.0	57.4	64.7	70.8	66.6	68.4	57.3	60.2	60.1	62.4	63.3	63.2	63.9		
Imports.....do.	1.4	1.0	.5	.5	1.1	.8	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.7	.9		
Exports.....do.	.6	.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	3.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.1		
Stocks, end of month.....do.	127.6	133.4	170.2	144.5	111.7	87.8	83.9	91.7	103.2	123.4	145.2	165.2	177.2	191.4		
Price, wholesale (N.Y. Harbor, No. 2 fuel) \$ per gal.	.099	.092	.091	.096	.096	.096	.096	.096	.091	.091	.091	.091	.086	.086	p. 089	
Residual fuel oil:																
Production.....mil. bbl.	26.3	24.6	23.6	28.2	28.2	25.3	25.4	21.5	21.0	21.8	21.7	21.8	21.5	21.0		
Imports.....do.	20.3	22.0	25.4	29.9	34.5	30.3	24.0	24.8	19.1	15.3	18.1	16.9	15.7	23.2		
Exports.....do.	1.2	1.1	.9	.9	.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.0		
Stocks, end of month.....do.	45.8	46.6	51.2	50.0	46.9	43.6	42.9	44.7	46.6	48.1	50.9	52.5	52.6	54.4		
Price, wholesale (Okla., No. 6) \$ per bbl.	1.58	1.58	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.65	1.65	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	p. 1.55	
Jet fuel (military grade only):																
Production.....mil. bbl.	8.0	8.6	9.2	6.9	7.7	7.1	8.4	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.5	7.8		
Stocks, end of month.....do.	7.6	8.7	10.8	9.7	9.8	9.0	9.8	9.3	9.6	10.2	10.2	9.6	9.3	8.6		
Lubricants:																
Production.....do.	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4		
Exports.....do.	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5		
Stocks, end of month.....do.	12.7	12.8	12.5	13.1	13.3	13.8	14.1	13.7	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.8	13.4		
Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f.o.b., Tulsa) \$ per gal.	.260	.261	.260	.270	.270	.270	.270	.270	.270	.270	.270	.270	.270	.270		
Asphalt:																
Production.....mil. bbl.	8.5	9.1	7.6	6.1	5.0	4.6	6.5	8.6	11.1	12.1	12.9	13.2	12.4	11.3		
Stocks, end of month.....do.	16.0	16.3	11.6	14.3	16.3	18.2	20.7	23.8	20.9	19.8	16.8	14.5	12.8	10.4		
Liquefied petroleum gases:																
Production.....do.	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.9	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2		
Transfers from gasoline plants.....do.	13.3	14.9	16.4	20.2	22.7	18.5	14.0	11.1	11.1	10.6	12.7	12.8	12.1	13.5		
Stocks (at plants, terminals, underground, and at refineries), end of mo.....mil. bbl.	34.4	33.6	35.2	29.0	19.6	15.8	18.7	22.5	27.2	31.9	35.5	38.5	41.2	41.8		
Asphalt and tar products, shipments:																
Asphalt roofing, total.....thous. squares.	5,151	5,365	5,206	3,752	4,165	1,957	3,242	5,580	6,491	6,268	7,761	6,964	6,386	7,138	4,406	
Roll roofing and cap sheet.....do.	1,789	1,913	1,952	1,216	1,534	805	1,356	2,035	2,290	2,140	2,769	2,611	2,447	2,790	1,743	
Shingles, all types.....do.	3,361	3,451	3,254	2,536	2,631	1,152	1,886	3,545	4,202	4,128	4,992	4,354	3,938	4,348	2,663	
Asphalt siding.....do.	71	67	78	57	67	28	42	66	60	56	77	77	80	104	86	
Insulated siding.....do.	85	77	64	31	42	30	48	87	84	81	93	100	93	102	56	
Saturated felts.....thous. sh. tons.	77	82	85	64	85	44	63	86	91	86	108	93	80	97	71	

PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS

PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER																
Pulpwood:																
Receipts.....thous. cords (128 cu. ft.)	3,465	3,668	3,556	3,323	3,737	3,649	3,919	3,517	3,772	3,574	3,656	4,370	3,945	4,335	3,821	
Consumption.....do.	3,516	3,673	3,689	3,314	3,794	3,601	3,922	3,812	4,006	3,860	3,555	4,150	3,754	4,102	3,975	
Stocks, end of month.....do.	5,769	5,225	5,251	5,255	5,366	5,470	5,407	5,137	4,897	4,652	4,819	5,180	5,118	5,353	5,116	
Waste paper:																
Consumption.....thous. sh. tons.	751	756	737	666	719	691	745	739	775	742	663	762	737	797	724	
Stocks, end of month.....do.	517	498	523	529	478	461	510	526	510	509	529	515	494	506	481	
WOODPULP																
Production:																
Total, all grades.....thous. sh. tons.	2,210	2,326	2,347	2,098	2,438	2,279	2,539	2,421	2,578	2,397	2,308	2,576	2,390	2,631	2,593	
Dissolving and special alpha.....do.	100	106	111	100	121	115	114	103	116	122	108	121	106	124	120	
Sulfate.....do.	1,285	1,358	1,370	1,219	1,436	1,353	1,519	1,437	1,535	1,424	1,361	1,549	1,416	1,555	1,551	
Sulfite.....do.	214	214	206	195	224	213	232	229	233	210	209	229	211	242	230	
Groundwood.....do.	267	283	284	260	286	273	296	289	306	276	274	295	280	310	308	
Defibrated or exploded.....do.	102	104	109	89	114	114	123	113	117	113	111	120	124	125	124	
Soda, semichem., screenings, etc.....do.	242	261	267	235	258	213	256	249	270	251	245	262	253	274	261	
Stocks, end of month:																
Total, all mills.....do.	899	878	894	864	891	682	721	729	710	721	721	721	706	707	731	
Pulp mills.....do.	326	297	295	256	285	266	271	282	274	279	256	252	243	246	264	
Paper and board mills.....do.	509	509	525	531	333	341	376	369	358	364	380	378	381	384	394	
Nonpaper mills.....do.	64	72	74	77	73	76	74	77	78	79	85	90	82	77	73	
Exports, all grades, total.....do.	98	99	106	122	75	136	116	97	148	108	120	130	128	116	106	
Dissolving and special alpha.....do.	36	40	38	52	21	60	46	34	56	37	39	48	55	41	38	
All other.....do.	62	59	69	70	54	76	71	62	92	71	80	82	73	76	67	
Imports, all grades, total.....do.	206	232	244	211	200	226	236	226	222	256	229	242	220	258		
Dissolving and special alpha.....do.	13	23	25	24	21	21	22	28	22	24	21	21	16			
All other.....do.	192	210	219	187	179	205	214	198	200	231	208	221	204			
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS																
Paper and board:																
Production (Bu. of the Census):																
All grades, total, seas. adj.....thous. sh. tons.			3,165	3,146	3,197	3,243	3,172	3,193	3,293	3,158	3,325	3,306	3,227	3,300	3,307	
All grades, total, unadjusted.....do.	2,975	3,137	3,161	2,843	3,181	3,104	3,317	3,245	3,419	3,273	3,014	3,456	3,200	3,514	3,303	
Paper.....do.	1,319	1,382	1,391	1,265	1,419	1,378	1,467	1,455	1,504	1,408	1,312	1,508	1,337	1,540	1,468	
Paperboard.....do.	1,373	1,458	1,473	1,332	1,484	1,465	1,560	1,482	1,578	1,544	1,387	1,605	1,496	1,620	1,517	
Wet-machine board.....do.	13	14	11	10	11	11	12	11	13	13	9	11	11	12	11	
Construction paper and board.....do.	270	284	285	237	267	249	279	297	325	309	306	333	306	343	306	

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

* Effective Jan. 1963, "screenings, etc.," included with "defibrated or exploded."

* Effective Jan. 1963, excludes stocks of "own pulp" at paper and board mills.

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

PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Continued

PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Con.																
Paper and board—con.																
New orders (American Paper and Pulp Assoc.):																
All grades, paper and board.....thous. sh. tons..	2,982	3,131	3,082	2,822	3,255	3,118	3,362	3,351	3,370	3,272	3,176	3,433	3,325			
Wholesale price indexes:																
Printing paper.....1957-59=100.....	101.7	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4
Book paper, A grade.....do.....	106.1	107.6	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4
Paperboard.....do.....	92.7	93.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1
Building paper and board.....do.....	100.8	97.2	96.6	96.2	95.6	95.5	94.1	95.5	96.2	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.6	96.6	96.6	95.9
Selected types of paper (APPA):†																
Fine paper:																
Orders, new.....thous. sh. tons..	157	166	152	147	177	171	182	174	177	170	164	179	169	190		
Orders, unfilled, end of month.....do.....	84	88	75	74	93	106	104	98	94	92	103	102	102	107		
Production.....do.....	160	170	160	151	171	166	180	181	188	178	159	185	175	189		
Shipments.....do.....	156	168	160	148	169	172	186	171	179	175	160	187	168	188		
Printing paper:																
Orders, new.....do.....	402	412	374	402	444	432	480	476	459	454	432	457	472	485		
Orders, unfilled, end of month.....do.....	368	370	318	328	344	384	409	422	402	424	396	395	410	395		
Production.....do.....	389	409	419	392	428	420	449	454	466	445	412	471	439	479		
Shipments.....do.....	388	409	419	392	428	420	449	454	466	445	412	471	439	479		
Coarse paper:																
Orders, new.....do.....	334	346	345	315	357	350	367	337	376	334	323	360	373	385		
Orders, unfilled, end of month.....do.....	154	154	145	140	158	172	165	153	148	151	153	167	185	187		
Production.....do.....	331	350	363	311	347	352	368	354	373	328	311	372	346	376		
Shipments.....do.....	330	343	360	313	342	344	365	346	371	327	311	362	362	369		
Newsprint:																
Canada (incl. Newfoundland):																
Production.....do.....	561	558	609	506	518	444	513	550	599	539	551	586	551	630	613	
Shipments from mills.....do.....	559	557	625	530	433	420	458	554	634	565	575	570	580	638	611	
Stocks at mills, end of month.....do.....	225	249	202	178	264	287	342	338	304	278	255	265	235	227	229	
United States:																
Production.....do.....	1,174	179	183	166	190	174	193	184	204	181	173	191	164	194	190	
Shipments from mills.....do.....	1,174	180	184	176	183	168	187	193	201	177	183	178	172	193	189	
Stocks at mills, end of month.....do.....	140	39	34	25	32	37	43	34	37	40	31	44	36	37	38	
Consumption by publishers.....do.....	455	465	508	441	376	356	435	490	516	483	421	443	490	529	524	
Stocks at and in transit to publishers, end of month.....thous. sh. tons..	620	586	597	604	606	604	583	570	585	561	615	632	606	588	559	
Imports.....do.....	453	456	458	470	359	371	347	470	494	448	495	456	455	522		
Price, rolls, contract, f.o.b. mill, freight allowed or delivered.....\$ per sh. ton..	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40	134.40
Paperboard (National Paperboard Assoc.):																
Orders, new.....thous. sh. tons..	1,398	1,488	1,472	1,346	1,456	1,417	1,596	1,547	1,607	1,524	1,506	1,725	1,523	1,723	1,529	1,422
Orders, unfilled, end of month.....do.....	461	408	452	414	455	464	485	483	471	472	601	574	611	616	545	494
Production, total.....do.....	1,392	1,486	1,484	1,384	1,410	1,413	1,572	1,535	1,640	1,527	1,396	1,707	1,477	1,724	1,612	1,450
Percent of activity.....do.....	91	92	91	80	95	95	97	94	94	95	84	98	92	99	97	86
Paper products:																
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments.....mil. sq. ft. surf. area..	9,547	10,181	10,562	8,951	10,169	9,407	10,645	10,374	11,219	10,401	10,108	11,804	10,797	12,457	10,598	9,803
Folding paper boxes, shipments, index of physical volume.....1947-49=100.....	124.0	124.1	120.0	120.3	119.4	112.8	126.6	124.1	131.0	124.2	120.2	135.	128.9	140.3	117.2	

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

RUBBER																
Natural rubber:																
Consumption.....thous. lg. tons..	35.61	38.56	38.53	36.55	40.98	37.58	40.71	40.66	39.29	35.77	32.38	35.08	35.77	41.88		
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	68.65	68.47	69.83	70.17	69.29	80.58	82.92	79.39	79.24	77.76	75.19	73.00	68.88	64.30		
Imports, incl. latex and guayule.....do.....	32.58	35.13	42.24	36.70	30.67	48.75	33.88	36.24	34.14	25.57	25.72	31.68	26.24	30.58		
Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (N.Y.).....\$ per lb..	.296	.285	.295	.300	.290	.284	.271	.270	.270	.270	.265	.253	.230	.255	.258	.240
Synthetic rubber:																
Production.....thous. lg. tons..	117.00	131.20	135.00	142.97	138.55	128.47	140.60	139.33	140.06	132.99	130.78	127.30	124.59	129.87		
Consumption.....do.....	91.85	104.06	106.93	99.96	114.95	103.53	112.94	114.96	115.16	103.73	92.59	100.43	105.98	127.44		
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	245.55	257.15	254.32	262.08	281.20	274.32	273.34	272.18	271.36	281.79	296.83	296.27	292.20	275.28		
Exports.....do.....	24.75	25.31	23.47	29.28	7.72	29.93	28.36	27.38	26.92	20.04	24.00	27.27	21.33	22.51	22.90	
Reclaimed rubber:																
Production.....do.....	21.99	23.38	23.66	21.24	25.40	22.50	26.88	25.68	25.02	22.76	21.10	20.06	22.40	25.98		
Consumption.....do.....	20.86	21.95	21.45	20.25	23.53	22.01	23.30	23.86	23.42	21.32	17.76	19.11	21.56	25.45		
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	32.15	29.77	30.22	30.42	29.67	28.52	29.67	29.68	29.82	29.65	32.12	31.22	32.26	31.20		
TIRES AND TUBES																
Pneumatic casings:																
Production.....thous.....	9,728	11,156	10,844	10,621	12,430	11,709	12,541	12,558	12,134	11,195	10,182	9,368	10,540	13,469	11,502	
Shipments, total.....do.....	9,859	11,055	11,041	8,778	11,225	9,235	11,136	13,843	12,503	11,943	12,681	9,558	11,232	14,021	10,746	
Original equipment.....do.....	2,838	3,495	4,206	3,698	4,113	3,600	4,060	4,244	4,261	4,075	3,507	1,606	3,562	5,163	4,366	
Replacement equipment.....do.....	6,908	7,430	6,696	4,944	7,019	5,509	6,942	9,457	8,110	7,737	9,044	7,819	7,552	8,700	6,263	
Export.....do.....	114	130	140	136	93	126	134	142	132	131	131	132	117	158	117	
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	26,128	27,086	26,039	27,899	29,054	31,693	33,193	32,137	31,919	31,226	28,830	28,652	27,469	28,272		
Exports (Bur. of Census).....do.....	81	89	100	103	24	97	100	102	83	78	97	81	78	86	82	
Inner tubes:																
Production.....do.....	3,124	3,403	3,141	3,141	3,954	3,595	3,657	3,529	3,694	3,183	3,021	2,792	2,860	3,408	2,827	
Shipments.....do.....	3,280	3,442	3,251	2,640	5,074	3,572	3,475	3,500	3,168	2,933	3,650	3,032	3,115	3,506	2,958	
Stocks, end of month.....do.....	9,146	8,913	9,280	9,898	8,938	8,974	9,297	9,440	10,111	10,437	9,818	9,576	9,180	9,155	9,088	
Exports (Bur. of Census).....do.....	66	81	79	89	11	92	110	85	84	62	90	61	82	85	77	

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1962 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1963 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1961	1962	1962		1963											
	Monthly average		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS																
PORTLAND CEMENT																
Production, finished cement.....thous. bbl.	26,950	28,027	29,339	22,940	18,289	14,750	21,525	29,314	34,497	34,992	36,802	37,452	34,682	36,624	30,377	
Percent of capacity.....	74	75	78	59	47	42	54	75	86	89	91	93	88	90	77	
Shipments, finished cement.....thous. bbl.	26,889	27,893	27,350	16,755	14,359	14,735	21,490	30,249	35,208	35,431	39,145	40,257	36,547	41,352	26,317	
Stocks, end of month:																
Finished.....do.	35,879	36,720	32,324	38,531	42,282	42,293	42,333	41,416	40,704	40,322	38,057	35,209	33,236	28,485	32,546	
Clinker.....do.	25,021	24,112	14,931	17,920	22,286	28,093	31,802	31,908	30,142	27,332	23,884	19,774	17,400	13,631	13,820	
CLAY CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS																
Shipments:																
Brick, unglazed (common and face)																
mil. standard brick.....	535.6	576.1	586.8	398.5	371.3	344.7	523.0	718.1	746.8	691.0	746.5	743.5	684.2	773.6		
thous. sh. tons.....	39.7	35.2	34.6	28.3	24.4	24.7	31.2	38.0	35.9	35.7	38.9	35.0	30.3	33.5		
Sewer pipe and fittings, vitrified.....do.	145.8	142.8	138.2	94.5	89.3	79.0	112.7	167.8	175.2	171.5	176.1	186.9	171.1	186.4		
Facing tile (hollow), glazed and unglazed.....do.	35.3	34.4	36.2	30.6	25.6	20.9	25.6	32.5	36.3	33.6	33.4	34.0	30.6	36.3		
Floor and wall tile and accessories, glazed and unglazed.....mil. sq. ft.	19.0	21.1	21.2	18.4	19.9	18.6	21.2	22.4	23.6	23.5	23.3	24.5	22.8	24.5		
Price index, brick (common), f.o.b. plant or N. Y. dock 1957-59=100.....	103.8	104.9	104.8	105.0	105.7	105.8	105.8	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	105.8	105.8	105.9	
GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS																
Flat glass, mfrs.' shipments (qtrly. total and qtrly. average).....thous. \$.	65,113	71,506		77,470			67,441			75,501			80,677			
Sheet (window) glass, shipments.....do.	27,743	31,612		35,014			28,423			32,976			38,766			
Plate and other flat glass, shipments.....do.	37,370	39,894		42,456			39,018			42,525			41,911			
Glass containers:																
Production.....thous. gross.	14,013	14,655	13,438	12,924	14,580	13,387	15,630	15,183	15,963	16,250	16,199	17,092	14,807	15,660	14,254	
Shipments, domestic, total.....do.	13,668	14,319	13,147	12,508	13,232	12,078	14,898	14,531	15,805	15,879	15,568	17,722	14,806	15,484	13,281	
General-use food:																
Narrow-neck food.....do.	1,492	1,582	1,086	1,057	1,298	1,196	1,401	1,419	1,458	1,395	1,849	2,272	2,759	1,828	1,186	
Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars).....thous. gross.	3,912	4,110	4,195	3,601	4,165	3,568	3,933	3,736	3,988	4,030	4,045	5,278	4,131	4,633	3,847	
Beverage.....do.	1,007	1,187	983	1,235	835	843	1,413	1,540	1,903	2,141	1,969	1,430	858	921	959	
Beer bottles.....do.	1,831	2,183	1,636	1,876	1,653	1,570	2,502	2,758	2,977	3,215	3,264	2,983	1,971	2,157	2,101	
Liquor and wine.....do.	1,291	1,269	1,437	1,143	1,206	1,116	1,328	1,283	1,346	1,345	1,049	1,333	1,337	1,640	1,321	
Medicinal and toilet.....do.	2,985	3,066	2,997	2,789	3,290	2,934	3,390	2,889	3,213	2,876	2,588	3,431	2,931	3,402	3,095	
Chemical, household and industrial.....do.	1,007	786	667	664	745	750	824	800	804	769	681	813	681	764	648	
Dairy products.....do.	142	134	146	143	130	101	107	106	116	108	123	182	138	139	124	
Stocks, end of month.....do.	21,833	22,921	21,964	21,128	22,931	24,504	25,450	26,034	26,147	26,210	26,459	26,070	25,162	25,562	26,320	
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS																
Crude gypsum, qtrly. avg. or total:																
Imports.....thous. sh. tons.	1,242	1,355		1,495			1,016			1,532						
Production.....do.	2,375	2,492		2,516			2,140			2,702			2,902			
Calcined, production, qtrly. avg. or total.....do.	2,062	2,205		2,163			2,035			2,403			2,518			
Gypsum products sold or used, qtrly. avg. or total:																
Uncalcined uses.....thous. sh. tons.	1,000	1,012		1,072			685			1,211			1,263			
Industrial uses.....do.	65	67		68			68			72			70			
Building uses:																
Plasters:																
Base-coat.....do.	256	256		239			237			283			284			
All other (incl. Keene's cement).....do.	264	257		254			201			260			289			
Lathe.....mil. sq. ft.	411.6	396.2		374.7			345.8			401.3			437.0			
Wallboard.....do.	1,483.9	1,657.9		1,670.7			1,552.4			1,832.2			1,994.8			
All others.....do.	56.6	58.9		55.6			49.4			68.8			69.0			

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

WOVEN FABRICS																
Woven fabrics (gray goods), weaving mills:																
Cloth woven, total.....mil. linear yd.	954.5	975.5	898.1	828.6	1,107.3	923.5	940.4	1,131.4	929.4	929.4	1,923.2	934.4	939.8	1,179.7		
Cotton.....do.	760.2	760.2	689.5	636.1	1,855.2	712.4	723.3	1,881.4	713.9	710.0	1,710.7	720.9	719.1	1,915.3		
Stocks, end of year or mo., total.....do.	1,517.5	1,488.0	1,550.4	1,555.2	1,556.0	1,541.1	1,496.1	1,473.8	1,490.1	1,518.0	1,491.5	1,506.1	1,505.0	1,475.7		
Cotton.....do.	1,237.3	1,192.5	1,238.4	1,243.9	1,239.8	1,221.6	1,179.0	1,152.1	1,153.4	1,165.0	1,133.6	1,158.5	1,164.0	1,149.9		
Orders (unfilled), end of year or mo., total.....do.	2,416.4	2,472.3	2,354.0	2,342.8	2,260.6	2,285.0	2,344.5	2,247.2	2,271.3	2,311.0	2,436.3	2,506.4	2,546.1	2,827.9		
Cotton.....do.	1,942.4	1,848.9	1,734.6	1,737.9	1,658.4	1,661.1	1,708.8	1,629.1	1,637.5	1,672.1	1,760.3	1,798.8	1,848.8	2,023.4		
COTTON																
Cotton (exclusive of linters):																
Production:																
Ginnings.....thous. running bales	214,325	214,864	12,046	12,957	14,606						245	1,328	4,774	10,065	12,834	14,070
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales																
Consumption.....thous. bales	214,318	214,867	667	590	790	659	666	1,809	693	660	1,690	667	663	1,829	678	15,548
Stocks in the United States, end of mo., total.....thous. bales	13,447	14,675	18,943	17,976	16,981	15,812	14,714	13,614	12,617	11,724	11,179	24,531	24,046	23,360	22,296	
Domestic cotton, total.....do.	13,373	14,588	18,827	17,870	16,859	15,690	14,599	13,507	12,516	11,629	11,091	24,395	23,899	23,207	22,146	
On farms and in transit.....do.	3,770	3,465	4,451	2,104	1,178	808	595	526	290	311	280	13,532	11,230	6,948	4,391	
Public storage and compresses.....do.	7,794	9,470	12,997	14,304	14,142	13,261	12,347	11,333	10,696	9,992	9,615	9,807	11,688	15,209	16,510	
Consuming establishments.....do.	1,809	1,654	1,379	1,462	1,539	1,621	1,657	1,648	1,530	1,326	1,196	1,056	981	1,050	1,245	
Foreign cotton, total.....do.	75	86	116	106	122	122	115	107	101	95	88	136	147	153	149	

* Revised. 1 Data cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. 2 Total crop for year.
 3 Ginnings to Dec. 13. 4 Ginnings to Jan. 16. 5 Dec. 1 estimate of 1963 crop.
 6 Comprises sheathing, formboard, and laminate board.
 7 Stocks are those owned by weaving mills and those billed and held for others, except

that stocks exclude denim stocks billed and held for others, and all bedsheeting stocks.
 8 Excludes orders for wool apparel fabrics and bedsheeting. 9 Total ginnings to end of month indicated, except as noted. 10 Beginning July 1963 includes cotton released by GSA from the cotton stockpile.

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

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

COTTON—Continued																
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued																
Exports.....thous. bales.....	533	321	299	383	211	522	440	299	310	244	183	274	361	384	501	
Imports.....do.....	14	12	3	1	(0)	2	5	2	2	5	3	79	4	91		
Prices (farm), American upland.....cents per lb.....	32.8	31.6	31.8	31.0	30.1	29.7	31.9	33.0	32.6	32.8	31.9	32.0	32.7	32.9	32.5	31.2
Prices, middling 1 st , avg., 15 markets.....do.....	33.7	33.5	33.0	33.1	33.4	33.8	34.0	34.1	34.1	33.9	33.4	33.2	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.2
Cotton linters:																
Consumption.....thous. bales.....	109	108	101	99	114	106	106	127	110	112	106	114	106	131	100	
Production.....do.....	130	141	222	180	194	171	150	113	79	48	38	66	155	214	210	
Stocks, end of mo.....do.....	543	633	696	729	811	826	831	786	715	617	554	485	502	571	557	
COTTON MANUFACTURES																
Spindle activity (cotton system spindles):																
Active spindles, last working day, total.....thous.....	19,019	18,797	18,730	18,750	18,611	18,541	18,630	18,586	18,509	18,609	18,638	18,681	18,696	18,742	18,660	
Consuming 100 percent cotton.....do.....	17,308	16,754	16,395	16,374	16,222	16,029	15,995	15,890	15,737	15,767	15,692	15,757	15,758	15,753	15,653	
Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total.....mil.....	9,749	9,911	9,253	8,450	11,206	9,316	9,394	11,482	9,277	9,280	9,819	9,344	9,345	11,788	9,538	
Average per working day.....do.....	449	458	463	422	448	466	470	459	464	464	393	467	467	472	477	
Consuming 100 percent cotton.....do.....	8,870	8,801	8,035	7,317	9,705	8,044	8,043	9,771	7,856	7,833	8,162	7,870	7,903	9,903	8,000	
Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes:																
Prices, f.o.b. mill:																
20/2, carded, weaving.....\$ per lb.....	.647	.660	.651	.651	.646	.643	.643	.643	.643	.640	.640	.640	.645	.645	p. 650	
36/2, combed, knitting.....do.....	.926	.938	.924	.924	.910	.910	.909	.910	.910	.911	.911	.911	.911	.911	p. 919	
Cotton cloth:																
Cotton broadwoven goods over 12" in width:																
Production, qtrly. avg. or total.....mil. lin. yd.....	2,292	2,314		2,225			2,250			2,242			2,072			
Orders, unfilled, end of mo., as compared with avg. weekly production.....No. weeks' prod.....	11.8	10.8	10.3	11.1	9.8	9.4	9.7	9.4	9.3	9.6	12.6	10.1	10.5	11.5	12.3	
Inventories, end of mo., as compared with avg. weekly production.....No. weeks' prod.....	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	
Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders (at cotton mills), end of mo., seasonally adjusted.....	.47	.51	.55	.50	.60	.62	.58	.60	.60	.56	.52	.49	.48	.41	.39	
Exports.....thous. sq. yd.....	39,117	34,691	31,094	32,684	16,219	37,099	34,358	33,817	32,139	26,918	33,746	27,543	27,543	36,764	31,681	
Imports.....do.....	21,254	38,671	27,388	38,019	30,662	52,993	56,323	52,501	35,783	32,832	39,150	35,263				
Mill margins.....cents per lb.....	24.49	25.24	25.58	25.37	25.10	24.81	24.54	24.18	23.84	24.25	24.71	25.27	25.80	26.23	26.73	26.92
Prices, wholesale:																
Denim, mill finished.....cents per yd.....	38.3	39.6	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.2	37.7	37.7	p. 37.7	
Print cloth, 39 inch, 68 x 72.....do.....	15.1	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.3	p. 17.0	
Sheeting, class B, 40-inch, 48 x 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	16.9	16.9	16.9	p. 17.1	
MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES																
Fiber production, qtrly. avg. or total.....mil. lb.....																
Filament yarn (rayon and acetate).....do.....	485.6	596.5		621.3			615.7			642.2			674.2			
Staple, incl. tow (rayon).....do.....	160.4	181.5		181.8			169.6			174.2			176.2	463.9	462.9	
Noncellulosic (nylon, acrylic, protein, etc.).....do.....	100.2	125.0		137.9			139.3			141.2			146.0	452.6	447.4	
Textile glass fiber.....do.....	37.3	47.4		41.8			45.9			48.0			52.0			
Exports:																
Yarns and monofilaments.....thous. lb.....	7,018	9,177	9,020	11,776	2,808	7,747	8,421	8,300	9,874	10,889	7,980	8,197	8,330	8,008	8,662	
Staple, tow, and tops.....do.....	3,834	4,281	5,200	5,419	1,818	4,467	3,046	4,056	4,346	3,139	4,715	4,679	4,063	5,556	6,080	
Imports:																
Yarns and monofilaments.....do.....	541	809	902	861	569	747	700	733	645	512	723	804	837			
Staple, tow, and tops.....do.....	3,374	5,463	4,801	6,673	4,542	9,988	8,232	10,899	7,616	10,294	12,262	10,063	10,155			
Stocks, producers', end of mo.:																
Filament yarn (rayon and acetate).....mil. lb.....	56.4	53.2	59.6	62.7	62.1	62.2	60.2	59.1	57.2	56.5	58.5	58.5	56.9	53.1	50.4	
Staple, incl. tow (rayon).....do.....	53.5	48.4	41.8	40.0	41.9	39.8	36.8	36.2	31.9	29.4	32.1	32.1	33.9	38.5	35.6	
Noncellulosic fiber.....do.....	70.9	78.2		99.3			99.8			92.2			109.7			
Textile glass fiber.....do.....	22.1	26.8		27.5			28.5			28.0			28.3			
Prices, rayon (viscose):																
Yarn, filament, 150 denier.....\$ per lb.....	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	p. 82	
Staple, 1.5 denier.....do.....	.26	.26	.26	.26	.26	.26	.26	.26	.27	.27	.28	.28	.28	.28	p. 28	
Manmade fiber broadwoven fabrics:																
Production, qtrly. avg. or total.....mil. lin. yd.....	596.2	682.8		720.3			738.9			757.5			725.0			
Rayon and acetate (excl. tire fabric).....do.....	366.3	397.0		405.3			413.8			430.4			415.3			
Nylon and chiefly nylon mixtures.....do.....	64.1	75.9		74.9			76.2			72.1			71.8			
Polyester and chiefly polyester blends.....do.....	111.6	147.8		179.6			187.0			187.8			177.6			
Exports, piece goods.....thous. sq. yd.....	11,559	11,633	11,087	13,664	4,995	16,398	14,954	13,024	13,334	13,676	10,492	13,689	13,439	13,684	13,283	
SILK																
Imports, raw.....thous. lb.....	557	539	655	328	582	267	341	301	487	492	427	591	536			
Price, raw, AA, 20-22 denier @.....\$ per lb.....	5.20	6.03	6.49	7.22	7.63	7.67	7.86	7.87	7.48	7.70	6.80	6.93	6.48	6.16	p. 6.42	
Production, fabric, qtrly. avg. or total.....thous. lin. yd.....	5,732	5,951		6,068			4,895			4,349			4,205			
WOOL																
Wool consumption, mill (clean basis):†																
Apparel class.....thous. lb.....	21,923	23,354	20,387	19,546	25,017	22,634	22,193	25,218	21,198	21,510	21,125	20,107	18,126	20,806	16,166	
Carpet class.....do.....	12,421	12,404	12,561	12,063	14,957	13,448	14,330	16,163	13,813	11,127	12,169	13,511	13,610	15,961	12,040	
Wool imports, clean content.....do.....	21,079	23,088	25,837	27,644	18,343	37,222	32,143	24,983	24,747	20,043	29,637	22,217				
Apparel class, dutiable.....do.....	10,011	15,207	17,825	17,716	14,477	25,424	21,907	17,239	15,122	13,019	17,716	11,790				
Wool prices, raw, clean basis, Boston:																
Good French combing and staple:																
Graded territory, fine.....\$ per lb.....	1.184	1.247	1.281	1.300	1.310	1.325	1.325	1.325	1.275	1.300	1.325	1.325	1.325	1.325	1.325	1.425
Graded fleece, 3/8 blood.....do.....	1.032	1.090	1.145	1.145	1.145	1.154	1.160	1.151	1.125	1.140	1.175	1.175	1.191	1.205	1.226	1.255
Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking.....do.....	1.110	1.155	1.175	1.175	1.215	1.275	1.275	1.275	1.275	1.275	1.275	1.275	1.275	1.275	1.275	1.455
WOOL MANUFACTURES																
Knitting yarn, worsted, 2/20s-50s/56s, Bradford system, wholesale price.....1957-59=100.....																
Woolen and worsted woven goods, exc. felts: Production, qtrly. avg. or total.....thous. lin. yd.....	71,721	77,465		69,818			76,988			78,166			67,583			</

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1962 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1963 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1961	1962	1962		1963											
	Monthly average		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued																
APPAREL																
Hosiery, shipments.....thous. doz. pairs..	14,008	14,343	14,521	11,528	14,834	14,459	15,452	13,760	14,839	14,721	14,392	17,094	14,921	17,418	14,338	.....
Men's apparel, cuttings: †																
Tailored garments:																
Suits.....thous. units..	1,566	1,685	1,769	1,611	2,167	1,834	1,965	2,026	1,896	1,666	1,131	1,838	1,589	2,011	1,787	.....
Overcoats and topcoats.....do..	391	401	335	230	220	247	268	388	501	473	314	489	343	316	231	.....
Coats (separate), dress and sport.....do..	809	943	958	972	1,128	1,068	1,181	1,262	1,179	992	730	1,024	882	1,218	1,039	.....
Trousers (separate), dress and sport.....do..	8,193	9,527	8,402	7,157	8,942	8,349	9,229	9,659	10,486	9,595	8,876	10,214	8,843	9,480	8,269	.....
Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport.....thous. doz..	1,860	2,061	2,257	1,848	2,191	2,156	2,235	2,237	2,208	1,929	1,548	2,201	1,918	2,276	2,100	.....
Work clothing:																
Dungarees and waistband overalls.....do..	258	281	256	245	318	321	342	342	363	325	372	425	410	475	373	.....
Shirts.....do..	302	303	305	244	293	314	327	338	351	340	283	335	311	341	307	.....
Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings: †																
Coats.....thous. units..	2,025	2,002	2,401	1,314	1,948	2,353	2,155	826	1,191	2,161	2,488	2,739	2,440	2,529	2,001	.....
Dresses.....do..	21,013	20,880	18,474	14,425	21,031	21,902	27,320	30,486	25,036	20,721	19,340	21,061	18,874	22,353	18,957	.....
Suits.....do..	773	806	708	687	1,080	1,123	1,041	682	595	734	813	813	7636	7858	794	.....
Blouses, waists, and shirts.....thous. doz..	1,270	1,370	1,365	916	1,332	1,400	1,538	1,617	1,359	1,180	1,263	1,371	1,263	1,640	1,351	.....
Skirts.....do..	671	676	587	422	683	705	776	896	945	874	935	1,005	804	978	690	.....
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT																
AEROSPACE VEHICLES																
Orders, new (net), qtrly. avg. or total.....mil. \$..	3,354	3,740		4,121			4,688			3,931			5,194			.....
U.S. Government.....do..	2,611	2,996		3,378			4,004			3,124			4,003			.....
Prime contract.....do..	3,030	3,329		3,713			4,373			3,572			4,680			.....
Sales (net), receipts or billings, qtrly. avg. or total.....mil. \$..	3,737	3,993		4,095			3,915			3,919			4,171			.....
U.S. Government.....do..	2,942	3,139		3,327			3,117			3,144			3,419			.....
Backlog of orders, end of year or qtr. ‡																
U.S. Government.....do..	13,922	112,630		112,630			13,490			13,472			14,495			.....
Aircraft (complete) and parts.....do..	11,018	110,066		110,066			10,992			10,995			11,579			.....
Engines (aircraft) and parts.....do..	5,646	4,988		4,988			5,239			5,438			5,345			.....
Missiles, space vehicle systems, engines, propulsion units, and parts.....mil. \$..	1,546	1,540		1,540			1,419			1,406			1,484			.....
Other related operations (conversions, modifications), products, services.....mil. \$..	3,836	13,714		13,714			4,409			4,250			5,102			.....
Aircraft (civilian): Shipments ⊕.....do..	1,781	1,363		1,363			1,331			1,309			1,387			.....
Airframe weight ⊕.....thous. lb..	82.1	81.8	65.6	57.4	47.3	62.2	60.2	49.0	51.4	57.4	47.1	48.7	58.4	63.3	52.8	.....
Exports.....mil. \$..	1,824	1,482	1,419	1,437	1,321	1,428	1,553	1,226	1,256	1,250	1,023	1,097	1,199	1,380	1,306	.....
MOTOR VEHICLES																
Factory sales, total.....thous..	556.4	681.1	802.0	776.1	791.0	723.7	782.5	818.0	840.2	804.1	790.0	251.4	598.8	945.7	873.3	2,869.0
Domestic.....do..	527.3	654.6	769.4	751.5	768.6	698.8	753.4	789.3	812.4	778.1	763.7	240.3	566.1	906.2	836.8	.....
Passenger cars, total.....do..	461.9	577.8	689.5	661.4	670.2	607.9	654.1	689.2	711.8	687.5	669.9	167.8	481.8	804.0	748.5	2,745.0
Domestic.....do..	450.2	562.8	669.6	647.4	658.0	592.8	637.1	671.8	695.1	672.9	649.4	165.1	463.0	779.2	726.2	.....
Trucks and buses, total.....do..	94.5	103.3	112.5	114.7	120.8	115.8	128.5	128.8	128.3	116.6	129.1	83.6	117.0	141.7	124.7	124.0
Domestic.....do..	77.1	91.9	99.8	104.1	110.6	106.0	116.3	117.4	117.2	105.2	114.2	75.2	103.1	127.0	110.6	.....
Exports, total.....number..	23,447	20,100	23,383	20,567	25,916	22,729	21,189	22,437	23,667	17,596	13,241	17,142	32,370	42,056	.....	.....
Passenger cars (new and used).....do..	10,086	11,246	14,002	11,807	3,370	12,849	12,652	11,623	12,056	14,151	6,846	3,519	8,294	14,998	29,066	.....
Trucks and buses.....do..	13,361	8,855	9,381	8,760	3,221	13,067	10,077	9,566	10,381	9,516	10,750	9,722	8,848	17,372	12,990	.....
Imports (cars, trucks, buses), total.....do..	24,860	33,080	37,272	45,678	32,904	37,472	43,197	43,351	37,644	31,049	39,804	21,964	36,134	38,835	.....	.....
Passenger cars (new and used).....do..	24,076	32,063	36,195	44,220	32,020	36,567	41,040	41,974	36,197	29,814	38,663	21,240	31,019	36,834	.....	.....
Production, truck trailers:																
Complete trailers, total.....do..	4,263	5,650	5,717	5,295	5,726	5,385	6,147	5,922	6,389	5,888	5,927	6,240	6,170	6,940	.....	.....
Vans.....do..	2,650	3,730	3,951	3,689	3,896	3,609	3,970	3,574	3,851	3,643	3,515	3,773	3,754	4,318	.....	.....
Chassis, van bodies, for sale separately.....do..	462	996	1,835	756	627	805	1,108	1,108	1,296	649	601	462	547	632	.....	.....
Registrations: ⊙																
New passenger cars.....thous..	487.9	578.2	637.5	644.4	553.9	498.0	624.2	758.8	714.7	691.6	706.0	552.9	403.6	714.7	640.2	.....
Foreign cars.....do..	31.6	28.3	26.6	29.8	27.0	27.6	32.5	42.7	39.4	35.9	34.5	31.5	33.7	32.2	26.4	.....
New commercial cars (trucks).....do..	76.6	89.1	92.4	101.3	90.5	82.4	99.2	120.0	107.6	102.8	111.3	105.0	93.5	117.1	100.4	.....
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT																
Freight cars (ARCI):																
Shipments.....number..	2,655	3,046	2,205	1,899	2,445	3,074	4,026	3,755	2,405	3,701	4,017	4,141	4,327	4,725	3,911	.....
Equipment manufacturers, total.....do..	1,572	1,962	1,660	1,336	1,330	1,820	2,639	2,812	1,719	2,685	3,016	2,907	2,984	3,366	2,925	.....
Railroad shops, domestic.....do..	1,083	1,085	545	563	1,115	1,254	1,387	943	686	1,016	1,001	1,234	1,343	1,359	986	.....
New orders.....do..	2,564	3,076	3,565	4,265	3,816	5,074	5,722	2,570	5,978	2,349	4,354	3,020	2,319	8,533	8,331	.....
Equipment manufacturers, total.....do..	1,597	1,979	2,956	1,686	2,965	3,385	3,100	2,110	5,349	1,908	2,083	2,986	1,921	3,804	6,726	.....
Railroad shops, domestic.....do..	967	1,097	609	2,579	851	1,689	2,622	460	629	441	2,271	34	398	4,729	1,605	.....
Unfilled orders, end of year or mo.....do..	13,462	14,315	13,502	16,122	17,565	19,952	11,155	10,401	14,011	13,233	12,279	12,303	11,188	11,626	15,425	.....
Equipment manufacturers, total.....do..	4,616	6,788	7,039	7,446	9,177	10,785	10,152	9,471	9,353	8,726	9,646	8,446	7,200	10,570	11,186	.....
Railroad shops, domestic.....do..	8,846	7,527	6,463	8,676	8,388	9,167	10,152	9,471	9,353	8,726	9,646	8,446	7,200	10,570	11,186	.....
Passenger cars: Shipments.....do..	17	23	13	18	0	0	0	0	0	9	26	43	42	35	24	.....
Unfilled orders, end of mo.....do..	202	174	119	126	126	136	153	203	213	204	178	250	220	202	178	.....
Freight cars, class 1 (AAR): §																
Number owned, end of year or mo.....thous..	1,607	1,552	1,559	1,552	1,547	1,545	1,543	1,537	1,531	1,530	1,531	1,528	1,527	1,521	1,519	.....
Held for repairs, % of total owned.....do..	8.8	8.0	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.1	7.0	.....

† Revised. ‡ Reflects year-end adjustments and changes in accounting practice involving the concept of backlog. § Preliminary estimate of production.

⊙ Monthly revisions for Jan. 1961-Oct. 1962 are available upon request.

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

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

⊖ Data cover complete units, chassis, and bodies.

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

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

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