

**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

**ICE SKATES AND PARTS THEREOF**

**Report to the President on Investigation  
No. TEA-I-9 Under Section 301(b) of  
the Trade Expansion Act of 1962**



**TC Publication 149**

**Washington, D.C.  
February 1965**

**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

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(TC27982)

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U.S. Tariff Commission,  
February 19, 1965.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 885), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of an investigation made under section 301(b) of that act relating to ice skates and parts thereof.

#### Introduction

The purpose of the investigation to which this report relates was to determine whether--

ice skates (including footwear with skates permanently attached), and parts thereof, provided for in item 734.92 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States are, as a result in major part of the concessions granted thereon under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to the domestic industry or industries producing like or directly competitive articles.

The investigation was instituted on August 26, 1964, upon petition filed under section 301(a)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act on August 21, 1964, by Roller Derby Skate Corp. of Litchfield, Ill., and Nestor Johnson Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, Ill. 1/ The petition as filed

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1/ This petition was supported by the two other domestic producers of ice skates, Brunswick Corp., Torrington, Conn., and Arco Skates-Tye-Dee Corp., Marathon, N. Y.

was addressed to ice skates and parts thereof for attachment to athletic footwear. The investigation, as instituted by the Commission, covered all articles provided for in TSUS item 734.92, namely, ice skates and parts thereof, including footwear with skates permanently attached. Public notice of the institution of the investigation and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by publication of the notice in the Federal Register (29 F.R. 12501). The public hearing was held on December 9, 1964, and all interested parties were afforded opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard. A transcript of the hearing and formal briefs submitted by interested parties in connection with the investigation are attached. 1/

#### Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation the Commission unanimously finds that ice skates (including footwear with skates permanently attached), and parts thereof, provided for in item 734.92 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States are not, as a result in major part of concessions granted thereon under trade agreements, being imported in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to the domestic industry or industries producing like or directly competitive articles.

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1/ Transcript and briefs were attached to the original report sent to the President.

## Considerations in Support of the Foregoing Finding

The Commission determined that ice skates, ice-skate parts, and ice-skate outfits 1/ are being imported into the United States in increased quantities. 2/ Imports of ice skates, consisting almost wholly of those for attachment to shoes by U.S. producers of outfits, rose annually in the period 1960-63. A somewhat lower level of imports in 1964 than in either 1962 or 1963 was due principally to the mild weather, which in turn resulted in a lessened demand for ice-skate outfits. The setback in 1964 therefore did not presage a reversal of the upward trend.

The Commission further determined that the increased imports of ice skates are not the result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements. The first and principal trade-agreement reduction in duty on ice skates, from 20 percent to 15 percent ad valorem, became effective in 1936--nearly 3 decades ago; that concession is not a major cause of currently increasing imports of ice skates. The second reduction, from 15 percent to 12-1/2 percent ad valorem, was made in 1951, and smaller reductions were made in 1962 (to 11 percent ad valorem) and in 1963 (to 10 percent ad valorem). The most recent series of reductions--totaling only 5 percent ad valorem--are the equivalent of an average of about 6 cents per pair for figure

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1/ An ice-skate outfit consists of footwear to which skates are permanently attached.

2/ The statistical data relating to ice skates alone provide a basis for determining the trend of imports and appraising the effect of concessions thereon: Ice skates imported separately accounted for more than 90 percent of the total number imported during 1960-64, and outfits for less than 10 percent; the upward trend of imports of outfits has been similar to but not so pronounced as that of ice skates imported separately; imports of parts have been insignificant.

skates at their current prices, or about 1 percent of the average price that producers receive for figure-skate outfits. The concessions on ice skates resulted in such small reductions in landed costs, and the value of the imports, though significant in this industry, was so limited in absolute terms and shared by so many importers, that the duty reductions could not have materially induced an expansion of imports; the foreign producers were in consequence given little added incentive to export to the United States, and domestic producers of outfits likewise were given little added inducement to seek out foreign sources of skates.

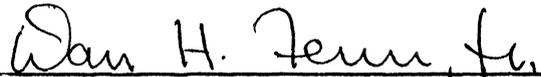
The principal explanation for the sharp rise in imports in recent years is to be found in the new patterns established in the industry during that period. A steady growth in the popularity of skating in the United States opened attractive opportunities for new domestic producers. The first of these was established in 1955. In the following year another company was started--by former employees of a long-established major domestic producer; still other new concerns soon followed.

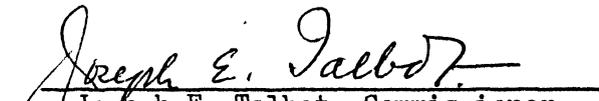
By the early 1960's the U.S. industry was heavily dominated by producers who purchased skates and attached them to shoes of their own manufacture. Most of the skates that they used were imported, primarily because the new companies were reluctant to buy skates from the domestic concerns that not only made skates but also made and sold outfits; the established concerns, in their turn, hesitated to supply skates to their new competitors. Further, the Canadian skates carried a prestige value to which the ultimate consumers attached significance. These newer concerns have accounted for virtually all of the recent increase in imports of ice skates.

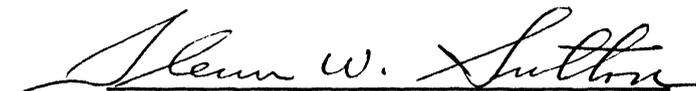
In summary, the increase in imports of ice skates in recent years is primarily attributable to the establishment of new companies that took advantage of the marked rise in demand for ice-skate outfits and capitalized on the availability of quality imports of ice skates; the small reductions in duty on ice skates that were made over a period of many years constituted only a minor factor.

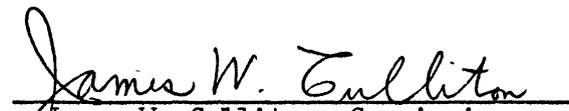
Respectfully submitted.

  
Ben Dorfman, Chairman

  
Dan H. Fenn, Jr., Vice Chairman

  
Joseph E. Talbot, Commissioner

  
Glenn W. Sutton, Commissioner

  
James W. Culliton, Commissioner

## Information Obtained in the Investigation

Description

The term "ice skates" in common parlance and in the Tariff Schedules of the United States covers shoes with ice skates permanently attached. The article purchased by the ultimate user (and by retailers) is known in the trade as an outfit, which consists of a pair of appropriate boots or shoes with ice skates attached. Outfits are commonly referred to by the layman as ice skates, because the once-popular clamp-on skate is no longer made. In this report, however, the term "ice skates" is used more narrowly to designate the skates themselves (i.e., the metal runners with attached metal parts), which, when attached to shoes, together with the shoes constitute outfits.

Ice skates are of three types--figure, hockey, and racing. The figure skate consists of toe and heel plates which are welded or riveted to a spur-tipped blade. In hockey and racing skates, the blade is partially encased in a tubular support to which there is welded a heel cup or column and a toe cup with attached plate. The racing skate is distinguished from the hockey skate chiefly by the length of the blade, the racing skate having a longer blade.

In manufacture, the ice-skate runner is stamped from steel strip in a press and tempered, shaped, and ground. The plate and (for hockey and racing skates) other parts are stamped and welded to the runner to form the complete skate, which is polished, plated, and finally riveted to the shoe. The grade of steel used, the degree of precision exercised in manufacture, and the kind and number of processes involved vary with

the quality of the skate. For example, on the less expensive skates (particularly for children), the runner may not be tempered.

The skate generally accounts for about a fourth of the cost of the complete ice-skate outfit. The greater part of the U.S. production of ice-skate outfits is accounted for by concerns that manufacture the shoes and import the skates. Attachment of the skate, which is a comparatively simple operation, accounts for less than 10 percent of the total cost of manufacturing the outfit.

There is limited U.S. production and use of strap-on ice skates of the sled type for small children. Strap-on skates are not imported, and they have not been included in the data on ice skates given elsewhere in this report.

#### U.S. tariff treatment

Ice skates, parts thereof, and outfits are provided for in item 734.92 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) at the rate of 10 percent ad valorem.

Prior to the adoption of the TSUS, ice skates were dutiable, as such, whether or not they were attached to shoes; shoes (whether or not they had skates attached) were dutiable as shoes under several classifications in paragraph 1530(e), depending upon their specifications. In order to facilitate customs administration, the TSUS provided for ice skates and outfits under a single classification. (Shoes which are suitable for having skates attached are, if imported separately, still subject to duty as shoes and not included in this investigation.)

As a result of the separate classification of skates and shoes under the Tariff Act of 1930, the reductions in duty granted by concessions on the articles under investigation were actually made on several different items and were not uniform either in amount or timing. The concessions on ice skates and parts and on footwear attached to ice skates are shown in tables 1 and 2 in the appendix. Inasmuch as the actual trade is, to a very large extent, in ice skates, and the variations in duty as between shoes and skates have not been large, the concessions for the purpose of this investigation may be summarized as if they had been made on skates alone; the duty changes on ice skates have been as follows:

<u>Rate of duty</u> (percent ad valorem)	<u>Effective date</u>
20-----	June 18, 1930
15-----	Jan. 1, 1936
12-1/2-----	June 6, 1951
11-----	July 1, 1962
10-----	July 1, 1963

#### U.S. consumption

With the growing popularity of ice skating and ice hockey in the United States and a marked increase in the number of artificial-ice rinks in many parts of the country, the U.S. market for ice-skate outfits has expanded rapidly since World War II. The apparent U.S. consumption of ice-skate outfits (i.e., production plus imports <sup>1/</sup>) rose from 1.8 million pairs in 1960 to 2.8 million in each of the years 1962 and 1963.

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<sup>1/</sup> U.S. exports are negligible.

Most of the increase occurred in the production of outfits using imported skates. Imports of skates for this purpose increased from 1.2 million pairs in 1960 to 1.9 million in 1963, while U.S. production of skates for attachment to shoes increased from 721,000 pairs to 770,000 pairs. Imports of complete outfits were small, amounting to less than 10 percent of consumption throughout the period 1960-63 (table 3).

Most sales by producers occur from September to December, and those by dealers from November to February. As a result of unusually warm weather in the season that ended with February 1964, dealers' inventories in March of that year were large and producers' shipments during January-September 1964, as shown later in this report, were smaller than in the corresponding period of 1963.

#### Domestic producers

In 1964, 20 firms accounted for virtually all of the domestic production of ice-skate outfits; 4 of them (the 2 petitioners and the 2 firms supporting the petition) manufactured the skates, and the other 16 used imported skates in the manufacture of outfits. The four manufacturers of the skates were--

Brunswick Corp., Torrington, Conn.  
 Roller Derby Skate Corp., Litchfield, Ill.  
 Arco Skates-Tye-Dee Corp., Marathon, N.Y.  
 Nestor Johnson Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

Nearly all of the ice skates produced by the above firms in recent years have been utilized by them in their own production of ice-skate outfits, rather than being sold to other producers of outfits. The 4 firms ac-

counted for about one-fourth of the U.S. production of ice-skate outfits in the period 1961-64.

The Brunswick Corp., a leading manufacturer of recreational equipment, became a producer of ice-skate outfits in 1960 upon acquisition of Union Hardware Co., the oldest and, until then, the principal domestic producer of ice skates. 1/ The skates made by Brunswick are manufactured at Torrington, Conn., and the shoes to which they are attached are produced at Ware, Mass. Although ice skates account for a small part of the value of all products manufactured at the Torrington plant, the shoes for attachment to ice skates account for a substantial part of the total value of all products manufactured at the Ware plant. Quotations on ice skates from other sources are obtained periodically to determine whether skates for the outfits produced should continue to be made at Torrington or purchased elsewhere. 2/

The Roller Derby Skate Corp., primarily a manufacturer of roller skates, has manufactured ice-skate outfits since 1955. It makes both the skates and the shoes to which they are attached. Manufacture of ice skates by the firm is seasonal, on equipment largely used during the remainder of the year for making other products.

Arco and Nestor Johnson are small concerns which confine their manufacturing operations largely to ice skates and outfits; both firms

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1/ Ice skates, however, accounted for a small part of the value of all products manufactured by Union Hardware, the principal items produced by that firm being roller skates and tubular products, such as golf-club shafts, ski poles, hammer handles, and radio antennas.

2/ Transcript of the hearing, p. 22.

produce the skates and purchase the shoes to which the skates are attached. Arco produces almost exclusively low-priced ice skates and outfits for children. Nestor Johnson produces a variety of skates and outfits, including some for children.

The 16 firms known to the Commission that produce ice-skate outfits from imported skates have accounted for approximately three-fourths of the total U.S. production of outfits in recent years. One of the firms purchases both skates and shoes and merely rivets the two together; the others make the shoes to which the skates are attached. The plants of the 16 firms are located in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. The two largest were established by former employees of Union Hardware Co. (now Brunswick Corp.), one in 1956 and the other (an offshoot of the first) in 1959. Except at first, when a small quantity was obtained from U.S. producers that have since gone out of business, the skates used by both firms have been imported. These two firms account for a large part of the increase since 1955 in both imports of ice skates and production of ice-skate outfits.

#### U.S. production, sales, and inventories

Sales of ice-skate outfits by firms that produce the skates in the United States increased from an average of 558,000 pairs a year in 1960 and 1961 to an average of 677,000 pairs a year in 1962 and 1963, but were only about half as large in the first 9 months of 1964 as in the corresponding period of 1963 (table 4). The reduction in their output was much smaller than the reduction in their sales, with the result that

their inventory on September 30, 1964 (356,000 pairs) was substantially larger than that on September 30, 1963 (288,000 pairs). Their sales of ice skates not attached to shoes have been negligible.

Sales of ice-skate outfits by firms importing the skates rose annually, from 907,000 pairs in 1960 to 1,925,000 pairs in 1963 (table 4). In January-September 1964 they amounted to 816,000 pairs, compared with 996,000 pairs in January-September 1963. Sales by these firms supplied a higher proportion of the U.S. market for ice-skate outfits in the first 9 months of 1964 than in any earlier period for which data are available.

#### U.S. imports

Canada has been the principal source of U.S. imports, supplying more than two-thirds of the imported ice skates and nearly all of the imported outfits in recent years. The United Kingdom has supplied most of the remainder, with a much smaller share coming from Japan. Imports from that country in January-November 1964 amounted to 63,400 pairs, valued at \$48,645, and accounted for less than 6 percent of the total quantity imported.

Imported skates of most types are interchangeable with domestic skates. The imported, however, are commonly used in the more expensive outfits, and there is a consumer preference for the imported, as evidenced by the use of "Canadian" in the trade name of some domestic skates and by the lower average price of outfits in which domestic skates are used.

Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce show that the foreign value of imports of ice skates (whether or not attached to shoes) and ice-skate parts averaged about \$250,000 a year in the period 1936-53 (excluding the war years 1942-45). The value of imports increased rapidly after 1953, ranging from \$1.3 million to \$2.5 million a year in 1956-62, and amounting to \$2.8 million in 1963. As shown by data for January-November, however, the value of imports declined sharply in 1964 (table 6). 1/

Data obtained by the Commission from the importers show that imports of skates not attached to shoes increased from 1.2 million pairs, having a delivered value of \$1.6 million, in 1960 to 1.9 million pairs, valued at \$2.5 million, in 1963 (table 7). Imports of ice-skate outfits increased from 95,000 pairs, valued at \$508,000, in 1960, to 255,000 pairs, valued at \$1,197,000, in 1962, but declined to 142,000 pairs, valued at \$821,000, in 1963 (table 8). Data for January-September 1964 indicate that imports of both ice-skate outfits and ice skates were significantly smaller in 1964 than in 1963. Most of the imports of ice skates have consisted of figure skates, and most of the imports of outfits have consisted of hockey and racing outfits. Imports of ice-skate parts have been small; their value averaged less than \$10,000 annually in 1960-63.

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1/ The value data shown in table 6 represent the foreign value of ice skates, whether or not attached to footwear, excluding the value of any of the footwear imported with skates attached. Import data obtained by the Commission in this investigation are not strictly comparable with the data shown in table 6 because (1) the values in table 6 are foreign values and those reported to the Commission (shown in tables 7 and 8) represent delivered values, i.e., freight and duty paid; (2) data obtained by the Commission do not include the imports of a few small importers that did not respond to the Commission's questionnaire; and (3) there is a time lag between actual importation and the recording of imports in official statistics.

Employment in U.S. establishments

The number of workers employed on all products by the producers of ice-skate outfits in 1963 (in the establishments where ice-skates and/or outfits are produced) averaged about 2,500 persons; about a third of them were employed in the establishments operated by the four producers of skates, and two-thirds in establishments that import skates, manufacture or purchase shoes, and assemble outfits (table 9).

Work on ice-skate shoes has accounted for about one-fifth and work on skates for about one-seventh of total employment in the establishments operated by the producers that manufacture the skates. <sup>1/</sup> Work on ice-skate shoes has accounted for about one-third of employment in the establishments that manufacture outfits from imported skates.

In establishments that manufacture ice skates (including one that manufactures outfits from skates produced in a separate plant by the same firm), the number of man-hours worked on ice skates and ice-skate outfits declined from 601,000 in 1960 to 385,000 in 1961 and then increased to 566,000 in 1963 (table 9). In establishments that manufacture outfits from imported skates, the number of man-hours worked on outfits increased from 848,000 in 1960 to 1,083,000 in 1963. The number of workers and the number of hours of employment on ice-skate outfits in the two groups of establishments were appreciably lower in January-September 1964 than in the corresponding period of 1963.

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<sup>1/</sup> Two of these producers, as stated before, manufacture only the skates and purchase the shoes.

Prices

Inasmuch as the domestic producers' sales of ice skates not attached to shoes have been negligible in recent years, price data for such sales would not be meaningful. The average delivered value of figure skates imported by U.S. manufacturers of outfits in recent years ranged from \$1.30 a pair in January-September 1964 to \$1.43 a pair in 1961 (table 7). For hockey and racing skates, the average delivered value ranged from \$1.78 in 1962 to \$1.95 in 1960, and for juvenile skates it ranged from 82 cents in 1960 to 89 cents in January-September 1964.

Prices received by producers for ice-skate outfits are quoted f.o.b. factory or warehouse. Except on small orders (less than \$50) the quoted price is generally the same to all buyers. Individual producers, however, restrict sales to large orders (over \$1,000), offer quantity discounts, or grant discounts or favorable terms of payment on orders for delivery in advance of the season. Prices are commonly in a state of flux until the opening of the principal season, beginning in September.

The average price of representative outfits, by type of shoe, in recent years is shown in table 10. Prices of the outfits for which information is given declined by about 10 percent from 1960 to 1964. The average price of outfits sold by producers of skates, as shown in the table, was almost invariably lower than that of corresponding outfits sold by importers of skates. The differences may be attributable in large part to differences in the quality of the shoes, as well as of the skates. On adults' outfits the difference was small, but on juvenile outfits it was substantial, amounting to about 20 percent in 1962-64.

Profit-and-loss experience of U.S. producers

Profit-and-loss data were obtained on the operations of those establishments in which ice skates and outfits are produced by the four firms that produce both. Aggregate net sales of all products made in the establishments covered were between \$10 million and \$11 million in each of the years 1961-63. Sales of ice-skate outfits accounted for about one-fourth of the sales of all products in 1961, and for about one-third in 1962 and 1963. The establishments as a group experienced net losses on their overall operations in 1960 and 1961 and net profits in 1962 and 1963. Aggregate net sales and net operating profits or losses are shown in the following tabulation (in thousands of dollars):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Net sales</u>	<u>Net operating profit or (loss)</u>
1960 <u>1/</u> -----	7,345	(307)
1961-----	10,966	(137)
1962-----	10,120	519
1963-----	10,203	179

1/ The period covered for 1 of the establishments was 8 months.

One of the four establishments experienced a loss and another a profit in each of the 4 years. The other two experienced a profit in 1963, but a loss in most of the other years shown. Sales and earnings of three firms whose accounting year ended before July 1, differed little in the fiscal year ending in 1964, from those in the fiscal year ending in 1963. Sales and earnings of the fourth (and largest) firm, whose accounting year ended December 31, were not available in time to be included in this report.

APPENDIX

Table 1.--Ice skates, and parts thereof: U.S. rates of duty, 1930-64

Description	Rate of duty <sup>1/</sup>	Effective date and origin <sup>2/</sup>
	Percent <u>ad valorem</u>	
Par. 1502:		
Ice skates, and parts	20	June 18, 1930 (statutory).
thereof. <sup>3/</sup>	15	Jan. 1, 1936 (BTA, Canada).
	15	Jan. 1, 1939 (BTA, Canada).
	15	Jan. 1, 1948 (GATT).
	12-1/2	June 6, 1951 (GATT).
	11	July 1, 1962 (GATT).
	10	July 1, 1963 (GATT).
Item 734.92		
Ice skates, and parts	10	Aug. 31, 1963 (TSUS and GATT).
thereof (including		
footwear with skates		
permanently attached).		

<sup>1/</sup> Except on the products of designated Communist-dominated or Communist-controlled countries or areas which, since 1951, have been denied the benefit of trade-agreement concessions.

<sup>2/</sup> BTA signifies bilateral trade agreement; GATT, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; TSUS, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

<sup>3/</sup> Whether or not attached to footwear; the footwear was dutiable according to construction at separate rates in par. 1530(e).

Table 2.--Leather footwear attached to ice skates: U.S. rates of duty, June 18, 1930-Aug. 30, 1963 <sup>1/</sup>

Item	Rate of duty <sup>2/</sup>	Effective date and origin <sup>3/</sup>
	Percent <u>ad valorem</u>	
Par. 1530(e), Tariff Act of 1930:		
Leather footwear attached to ice skates:		
McKay-sewed-----	20	June 18, 1930 (statutory).
	30	Jan. 1, 1932 (sec. 336, TA 1930).
	20	Apr. 16, 1938 (BTA, Czechoslovakia).
	15	Jan. 1, 1939 (BTA, Canada).
	15	Jan. 1, 1948 (GATT).
	12-1/2	June 6, 1951 (GATT).
Other: <sup>4/</sup>		
For men, youths, and boys-----	20	June 18, 1930 (statutory).
	10	Jan. 30, 1943 (BTA, Mexico).
	20	Jan. 1, 1951 (Termination of BTA, Mexico).
	10	June 6, 1951 (GATT).
For other persons-----	20	June 18, 1930 (statutory).
	20	Apr. 16, 1938 (BTA, Czechoslovakia).
	20	Apr. 21, 1948 (GATT).
	20	July 1, 1962 (GATT).

<sup>1/</sup> Effective Aug. 31, 1963, all types of footwear with ice skates permanently attached became dutiable at 10 percent ad valorem under item 734.92 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. See table 1.

<sup>2/</sup> Except on the products of designated Communist-dominated or Communist-controlled countries or areas which, since 1951, have been denied the benefit of trade-agreement concessions.

<sup>3/</sup> TA signifies Tariff Act; BTA, bilateral trade agreement; GATT, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

<sup>4/</sup> This "basket" provision includes leather footwear other than McKay-sewed, turn or turned, welt, huaraches, Indian handicraft type of moccasins, slippers for housewear, and footwear having molded soles laced to uppers. Most, if not all, of the ice-skate outfits imported into the United States have consisted of ice skates attached either to McKay-sewed footwear or to types of footwear classifiable in the "Other" category.

Table 3.--Ice skates and ice-skate outfits: U.S. production and imports, 1960-63

(In thousands of pairs)

Item	1960	1961	1962	1963
Ice-skate outfits:				
Production <u>1/</u> -----	1,706	1,820	2,540	2,649
Imports-----	95	91	255	142
Total <u>1/</u> -----	1,801	1,911	2,795	2,791
Ice skates: <u>2/</u>				
Production-----	721	428	723	770
Imports-----	1,229	1,410	1,621	1,937
Total-----	1,950	1,838	2,344	2,707

1/ Partly estimated.

2/ Virtually all ice skates, whether imported or domestic, are used in the production of the ice-skate outfits accounted for above.

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by producers and importers that accounted for all or nearly all of the U.S. production and imports of ice skates and outfits.

Table 4.--Ice-skate outfits: U.S. production and sales by producers of skates and importers of skates, and inventories held by them, 1960-63, January-September 1963, and January-September 1964

Item	(In thousands of pairs)					
	1960	1961	1962	1963	Jan.-Sept. 1963	Jan.-Sept. 1964
Production by--						
Producers of skates-----	709	447	631	735	502	372
Importers of skates <u>1/</u> -----	997	1,373	1,909	1,914	1,357	1,168
Sales by--						
Producers of skates-----	572	544	686	668	276	148
Importers of skates <u>1/</u> -----	907	1,338	1,795	1,925	996	816
Closing inventories held by--						
Producers of skates-----	210	112	59	129	288	356
Importers of skates <u>1/</u> -----	206	255	495	497	877	837
<u>1/</u> Partly estimated; sales and inventories, unlike production, include a few imported outfits.						

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by producers that accounted for all of the U.S. production of ice skates in 1961-64 and nearly all of the U.S. production of outfits in 1960-64.

Table 5.--Ice-skate outfits: U.S. sales by producers of skates and importers of skates, by kinds, 1960-63, January-September 1963, and January-September 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

Kind of ice-skate outfit, and producer group	1960	1961	1962	1963	Jan.-Sept. 1963	Jan.-Sept. 1964
Quantity (1,000 pairs)						
Figure, sold by--						
Producers of skates-----	293	293	336	346	121	47
Importers of skates-----	568	818	1,088	1,196	554	415
Hockey and racing, sold by--						
Producers of skates-----	47	37	48	49	16	6
Importers of skates-----	138	197	244	208	124	123
Juvenile, sold by--						
Producers of skates-----	232	214	302	273	139	95
Importers of skates-----	201	323	463	521	318	278
Total, sold by--						
Producers of skates-----	572	544	686	668	276	148
Importers of skates-----	907	1,338	1,795	1,925	996	816
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Figure, sold by--						
Producers of skates-----	2,023	1,999	2,227	2,128	754	303
Importers of skates-----	3,693	5,098	6,979	7,044	3,069	2,822
Hockey and racing, sold by--						
Producers of skates-----	345	257	370	394	93	48
Importers of skates-----	1,145	1,495	1,797	1,649	963	931
Juvenile, sold by--						
Producers of skates-----	863	861	1,116	978	492	293
Importers of skates-----	745	1,214	1,754	1,881	938	783
Total, sold by--						
Producers of skates-----	3,231	3,117	3,713	3,500	1,339	644
Importers of skates-----	5,583	7,807	10,530	10,574	4,970	4,538
Unit value (per pair) <sup>2/</sup>						
Figure, sold by--						
Producers of skates-----	\$6.90	\$6.82	\$6.63	\$6.15	\$6.25	\$6.49
Importers of skates-----	6.50	6.23	6.41	5.89	6.51	6.80
Hockey and racing, sold by--						
Producers of skates-----	7.38	6.87	7.71	8.06	5.98	7.54
Importers of skates-----	8.27	7.61	7.37	7.91	7.79	7.57
Juvenile, sold by--						
Producers of skates-----	3.73	4.02	3.70	3.58	3.54	3.10
Importers of skates-----	3.71	3.76	3.79	3.61	2.95	2.82
Average, sold by--						
Producers of skates-----	5.66	5.72	5.42	5.24	4.86	4.36
Importers of skates-----	6.16	5.82	5.87	5.49	4.99	5.56

<sup>1/</sup> For importers of skates, estimated from data for firms accounting for 80 to 90 percent of the total; includes a few imported outfits, the sales of which could not be separated.

<sup>2/</sup> Calculated on unrounded figures.

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by producers that accounted for all of the U.S. production of ice skates in 1961-64 and nearly all of the U.S. production of outfits in 1960-64.

Table 6.--Ice skates and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, 1936-41, 1946-63, and January-November 1964

Period	Ice skates		Parts <u>1/</u> (foreign value)	Total skates and parts (foreign value)
	Quantity Pairs	Foreign value		
1936-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	\$144,903
1937-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	83,327
1938-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	227,243
1939-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	371,836
1940-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	279,365
1941-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	299,223
1946-----	217,528	\$334,737	\$25	334,762
1947-----	210,997	330,813	-	330,813
1948-----	234,110	380,918	-	380,918
1949-----	94,309	179,280	-	179,280
1950-----	88,704	145,600	-	145,600
1951-----	94,994	187,062	1,976	189,038
1952-----	136,324	313,684	242	313,926
1953-----	106,452	217,557	10,381	227,938
1954-----	279,607	482,284	13,093	495,377
1955-----	452,887	772,743	8,864	781,607
1956-----	1,088,587	1,660,582	29,012	1,689,594
1957-----	1,106,603	1,672,646	29,522	1,702,168
1958-----	902,368	1,224,040	58,380	1,282,420
1959-----	1,872,014	2,340,498	184,982	2,525,480
1960-----	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u> 1,923,992	<u>3/</u>	1,923,992
1961-----	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u> 1,910,444	<u>3/</u>	1,910,444
1962 <u>4/</u> -----	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u> 2,460,920	<u>3/</u>	2,460,920
1963 <u>4/</u> -----	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u> <u>5/</u> 2,760,000	<u>3/</u>	<u>5/</u> 2,760,000
1964 (January- November) <u>4/</u> -----	1,133,701	<u>5/</u> 1,250,000	486,005	<u>5/</u> 1,736,005

1/ Includes ice skates incorrectly classified as parts.

2/ Not available.

3/ Beginning in 1960, ice skates and parts were combined in one statistical classification.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Adjusted to exclude the shoes, classified elsewhere until Aug. 31, 1963.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted in footnote 5 above.

Table 7.--Ice skates: U.S. imports, by kind 1960-63 and January-September 1964

Kind of skate	1960	1961	1962	1963	Jan.-Sept. 1964
	Quantity (1,000 pairs)				
Figure-----	739	925	966	1,235	837
Hockey and racing-----	184	226	241	195	142
Juvenile-----	306	259	414	507	330
Total-----	1,229	1,410	1,621	1,937	1,309
	Value delivered to U.S. factories (1,000 dollars) 1/				
Figure-----	1,034	1,321	1,274	1,678	1,088
Hockey and racing-----	358	437	430	368	268
Juvenile-----	251	228	358	421	295
Total-----	1,643	1,986	2,062	2,467	1,651
	Unit value (per pair)				
Figure-----	\$1.40	\$1.43	\$1.32	\$1.36	\$1.30
Hockey and racing-----	1.95	1.93	1.78	1.89	1.89
Juvenile-----	.82	.88	.86	.83	.89
Average-----	1.34	1.41	1.27	1.27	1.26

1/ Freight and duty paid.

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by importers that accounted for nearly all of the U.S. imports of ice skates.

Table 8 .--Ice-skate outfits: U.S. imports, by kinds, 1960-63 and January-September 1964

Kind of ice-skate outfit	1960	1961	1962	1963	Jan.-Sept. 1964
Quantity (1,000 pairs)					
Figure-----	25	26	113	39	9
Hockey and racing-----	67	62	138	96	48
Juvenile-----	3	3	4	7	3
Total-----	95	91	255	142	60
Value delivered to U.S. purchasers (1,000 dollars) <u>1/</u>					
Figure-----	136	133	458	196	51
Hockey and racing-----	364	355	729	607	307
Juvenile-----	8	8	10	18	7
Total-----	508	496	1,197	821	365
Unit value (per pair) <u>2/</u>					
Figure-----	\$5.44	\$5.12	\$4.05	\$5.03	\$5.67
Hockey and racing-----	5.43	5.73	5.28	6.32	6.40
Juvenile-----	2.67	2.67	2.50	2.57	2.33
Average-----	5.35	5.45	4.69	5.78	6.08

1/ Freight and duty paid.

2/ Based on unrounded figures.

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by importers that accounted for the bulk of the U.S. imports of outfits.

Table 9.--Employment by U.S. producers in establishments that manufacture ice skates and ice-skate outfits, 1960-63, January-September 1963, and January-September 1964

Period	All employees (average number)	Production workers			
		Average number	Man-hours of employment on--		
			All products	Ice-skate outfits	
Producers of ice skates					
1960-----	1,050	859	1,624,108	600,564	
1961-----	934	756	1,488,231	384,901	
1962-----	904	758	1,524,485	521,568	
1963-----	842	699	1,428,058	566,142	
Jan.-					
Sept.--					
1963-----	839	693	1,073,419	408,019	
1964-----	769	624	903,336	265,402	
Producers of outfits from imported ice skates					
1960-----	1,702	1,558	2,723,608	847,889	
1961-----	1,656	1,537	2,693,601	981,069	
1962-----	1,764	1,559	2,765,678	1,000,985	
1963-----	1,678	1,478	2,689,412	1,082,856	
Jan.-					
Sept.--					
1963-----	1,679	1,480	2,164,607	828,269	
1964-----	1,427	1,343	1,941,541	686,006	

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by producers that accounted for all of the U.S. production of ice skates in 1961-64 and nearly all of the U.S. production of outfits in 1960-64.

Table 10.--Figure-skate outfits: Average prices received by U.S. producers of skates and importers of skates, Sept.30, 1960-64 1/

Type of shoe, and producer group	(Per pair)				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Adults' split, lined, and insulated, sold by--	:	:	:	:	:
Producers of skates-----	\$6.36	\$6.39	\$6.19	\$6.35	\$6.35
Importers of skates-----	6.81	6.44	6.50	6.38	6.25
Adults' full-grained and lined, sold by--	:	:	:	:	:
Producers of skates-----	8.60	7.93	7.79	7.88	7.86
Importers of skates-----	9.36	9.14	9.17	8.87	8.77
Juvenile, split unlined, sold by--	:	:	:	:	:
Producers of skates-----	4.58	4.31	4.10	3.91	3.86
Importers of skates-----	5.03	5.11	4.96	4.94	4.74

1/ Based on the net realized price charged by each firm on sales to its leading type of customer.

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by producers that accounted for all of the U.S. production of ice skates in 1961-64 and nearly all of the U.S. production of outfits in 1960-64.

